DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY DECEMBER 15 1906

he "Ups" And "Downs" Of Utah's Soldiery.

THE National Guard of Utah achieved one great accomplishment in 1906. This was the joining of forces with other

state guards, and Uncle Sam's regular army, for the purposes of instruction, the manauvers were held at a camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and to join other iroops light's state soldiery made their first rip out of the geographical boundaries

which they were organized. To send the regular militia into another state for instruction with the semp, is the latest development of the utilitary idees in America. Uncle Sam slighted the plan to save the nation from a large standing army, and to make instead a first reserve of the state guards. Utah shared in the new idens, and they were carried out faith. fully by officers and men, of whom mer 400 went into camp. Incidentally the covernment funds available for the guird were doubled this year, with 1300 taken out for rifle practise, and the premotion of the Sea Girt shoots.

AT SEA GIRT SHOOT.

There is no local complication about this fund. Utah wants to send a team to fea Girt next year, and wants to send it had. Two years ago an invitathe came, but there were no available ods, and Adjt.-Gen. C. S. Burton sat s me lid while ambitious shooters amped under the restraints. One or ago, two officers were sent by ing Adit.-Gen. Joseph Geoghegan, they made a report on the shoot. alts results, and the practical bene. derived from it by participating

thuscar no representative was pres. .8900 using to the old question of funds requipment. The guard began the ar with a quarrel. There has alin been a quarrel on tap in the cut and the organization would althe lonlely without one, Col. Lund withe center of the situation at the we's beginning, and he has captured sespoi light ugain at the close. The age a year ago was on his promotion the coloneloy of the First infantry. ider the provision doing away with brigade organization, and thus wing the colonel the actual comander of the entire guard. Col. deshegon was then advocating a capital of line promotions, and sent the forward from the position of remant-colonol, or at least advocatdisclection among the officers, The bary commander, and the troop emander figured that since Lund with be their commanding officer, ney had a right to vote in the elecsa. The regulations confined the extion of an infantry colonel to the plantry itself. Hence, there was trouand a number of resignations. This as the second time a movement forand in guard circles had slipped back the point of beginning since the in administration. The firsthad been when certain officers d to secure recognition in staff infments, and had resigned. The nd time followed soon after when sam Park brought things to an we with Adjt.-Gen. Bowman, and whethem had retired.





into two sharply contrasted periods. The first was before the Spanish-American war and the second was after it. Before the war, officers and men allke wore in fair shape, but the war disrupted the guard to its foundations, taking officers, men and equipment.

The war was a splendid example of the services a state guard can perform. As organizations, the guard hatteries and companies, were unsiess for service, but as individuals their membership was what saved the volunteer batterles their reputation, and sent them to their glorious career. Old guardsmen, who knew drill detail, took the recruits of the volunteers under their wings at once, and pounded into them the de-tails of warfare, before the commands ever moved away from Fort Douglas. ever moved away from Fort Douglas. The guard companies had been mus-tered out, but their membership fur-mished most of the officers of Batteries A and E, for the Spanish war, and nearly all of the first set of corporals and segeants, who sat on the lid, and made the command look like soldiers until they become so in fact. When the guard was organized after statehood, it consisted of 12 commands. 58 officers, and 410 enlisted men, making a total strength of 468. It has never since made so good a showing in num-bers.

bers.

bers, Brigadier General Willard Young took the guard to camp in 1897 for five days. In 1898 the war shot the ranks to pieces, but Maj. H. M. H. Lund gathered up the remnants and went to amp at Farmington.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

For the war with Spain 448 men went with Batterles A and B, and Troop A, most of them coming from the guard's membership. Under the second cill, another battery was sent, while Troop another battery was sent, while Troop I, of the Second regiment of volunteer cavairy, had gone out, making the total of 627 men sent off to war, as the state's first contribution (e a national diff-culty. The strength of the unorganized millitla in 1898, which includes all men liable to millitary duty, was given as 26,715 men, of whom 6,529 were in Salt Lake county, and 2,244 in Weber. On reorganizing the guard, to fill the ranks after the Spanish war had been obtained by Jan. I, 1899. At titls time Charles S. Burton was adjutant-gen-eral, having taken the office when all the work of recruiting the way volun-teers was thrust upon the state, with

teers was thrust upon the state, with its thousands of details that no one its thousands of details that no one knew save those who went through with it, and finally accounted to the government for all the equipment and supplies that changed hands.

# IN EARLY STACES.

IN EARLY STAGES. In 1899 the guard went to camp at Fort Doignas on Sept. 4, and remained in eamp five days, under command of Brigadier General Jno. Q. Cannon. The camp was styled "Camp Wasatch." In 1900 it went to camp again at Fort Douglas, styling the encampment this time "Camp Liscum." At the first camp there were 225 men and 35 officers in attendance; at the second 289 men and 30 officers. The choice of the site is significant. Gov. Wells feit that other things than the military needed the money worse, in the opening ers of state government, and his friend. Charles S. Burton, was constantly de-vising ways and means to keep the guard up, without spending more that a minimum amount of money to do it uard up, without spending more than minimum amount of money to do it. These two camps saved a great deal of money in traveling expenses, and were in keeping with the policy of Gov. Wells to limit guard expenses to the lowest possible amount, while so many state institutions were clamoring for money to start their existence. In 1901 the boys were back from the Philippines, rested up and ready to go back into the service, so the guard be-came an organization of veterans, es-pectally Webb's Battery A, which was a thing of which the state could be proud. These two camps saved a great deal of

SEOGHEGAN OUT QUICK.

Following this incident Col. Geoghegn took the reins in his hand and m driving ahead steadily at a good mit when the incident of the banand came up, and the question of righter or not the armory should be wd Gen. Geoghegan was voted down this superiors, and his resignation sloved in less than 15 minutes by e stop watch.

That sent the guard back to the sat of beginning all over again. impanies began to lose interest, and mult suicide by refusing to recruit. Dompany dropped down and out in way, and H company fell away "a mere corporal's guard, the men using while they served, and doing With anything but a good spirit. AGeoghegan had moved the armver to the present quarters and ted an armory movement in all principal company stations. Og-") plans are just now bearing fruit alle shape of a big armory that is scalated to bring an extra Orden "pany into the service, while Salt W's commands are still working Wer Col. Lund to get a new drill hd for the artillery and a gymnaim for the guard in general.

A NEW D COMPANY.

The last time the guard slipped back vacancy with some soldier of the

a top heavy condition. There were generals enough to command 5,000 troops in the field, that is a full brigade, including all departments of the service. Of soldiers there were hardly enough to muster for a parade, and make a showing against the high school cadets,

the guard gravitated to the bottom, and a scarcity of officers at the top. The brigade staff was done away with a full year ago. Since then the companies have been recruited till now there are over 400 enlisted men, half enough for a good full regiment, and 11 separate commands. They are stationed at every principal city except Logan, Provo and Park City, where all attempts to make the guard idea "catch" have failed. The fight center at the end of the year is still Col. Lund.

### NAYLOR'S INCUMBENCY.

When Ray Naylor accepted the adjutant-generalship, made vacant by the resignation of Col. Geoghegan from the governor's staff, it seems that he counted on the promotion of Col. Lund to a staff position, and the creation of a vacancy at the head of the line.

Geoghegan and others, and sent in a It was then his intention to fill this resignation.

would lend digaity to the state guards. year. Col. Lund fills the vacancies, men, and incidentally bring in the His idea of a soldier is not the idea. held by Gen. Naylor, and his guard large number of military men and their friends who are inclined that is not the kind of guard Naylor planway, who have frowned upon the ned for, but, at the same time, he has guard under its present methods of a guard, and some of it turns out to management. Navlor served nine drills, at least so far as the infantry months, waiting for the change to is concerned, and especially those come about that would give his plans companies which he brought into the executive sanction. Then he followservice.

ed the lead of Bowman, Park and GUARD STRENGTH.

The strength of the command is as follows, according to the last reports

Company C, Sait Lake, 50 men; Company D, Mt. Pleasant, 41 men; Company E, Bountiful, 37 men; Company F, Manti, 32 men; Troop A, Sait Lake. 39 men; First battery, Salt Lake, 51 men; signal corps, Salt Lake, 26 men; hospital corps, Salt Lake, 5 men; First Infantry band, Salt Lake, 23 men. The condition of the guard is only

fair. There is far from a state of unity, especially in the battery, the troop, and the Salt Lake organizations which hoped for the promotion of

This is the condition in which the | received this fall: Company A, Nephi, | Lund to the staff. After the recent en-

battery, it would probably be mustered out. It is an expensive arm of the service to maintain, and several infantry companies subsist upon the cost of one battery. At Bountiful horses are easy to obtain. Here they are hard, so a proposed change is to make Company E a cavalry troop and niake the battery here an infantry company, as well as the cavalry. The signal ganization, passing the First battery, corps is now the guard's crack orwhich, under Capt. Webb, was kept in ped with the very latest devices for its work, and during the recent encampment performed splendid service. The actual changes of the year have been the mustering out of D company In Salt Lake, and the mustering in of C company, as well as the mustering in of D company at Mt. Pleasant, The hope for next year is a drill shed in Salt Lake, a gymnasium in Salt Lake, another company at Ogden, a troop at Bountiful, instand of at Salt Lake, a trip to Sea Girt to be taken by the best rifle experts, and another big encampment partly at state and partly al government expense.

In 1901, the guard was 445 men and officers strong, and in 1902 it was 454 men and officers strong, simply holding its own during these years. In 1901 the guard camped for eight days at Lahonor of the grand old soldier whe had recently been shot in the Phillppines. In 1902 a camp at the same place was called "Camp Funston," in honor of Aguinaldo's captor.

CARRON COUNTY FALL AWAY.

In 1903 and 1904, the militia's strength began to fall away, owing to the Car-bon county duty, which made relalist-ment unpopular, and recruiting diffi-cult, especially with the crippled finances resulting from the strenuous southern tour of duty in midwinter of 1993-04. 'The encampments for both years went to Utah lake, under the names of "Camp Timpanogos," in 1994 and "Camp Blackhawk" in 1904, both selections being Indian names in honor of a Ute chief, and a Ute geographical designation.

With this year the state administra. tion of Gov. Wells went out, and with it his military staff, including Adjt.

Following Gen. Burton's service at The helm, came the appointes of Gov, Cutler, with a guard encampment at Manti in 1905, and in Wyoming in 1906. Guard finances have been increased Guard finances have been increased materially both by the state and by the government. The policy is being worked out of making the guard conform to regular army methods, so that its officers and soldiers will be capable to serve in a national emergency, with some degree of skill, both at keeping alive in camp, and shooting in the

### UTAH LEGENDS, INDIANS, TRAPPERS AND PIONEERS NE of the misfortunes of a If at night a leg of venice When the city was divided up, Gibo nearly all his men and animals burhungry.

country that has the privilege of housing and feeding different races in different cras, is the traditions of one race make at little impression on the race that nows, and the folk-lore of the soil fors but to perish again as new peoflock over the ancient homes of peoples, claiming each in its th to be the original inhabitant. Sait Lake valley, and indeed all the ah vailies, have suffered such fate. know a good deal about the plomovement that resulted in the lization we now enjoy. We style telves the first American inhabitand it is only occasionally that words of the mountaineers suggest e earliest American Utahns, and the ces of old traits suggest earlier anish explorers, and miners. ubiless at an ancient time as measred in decades, the Utah chiefs who te the fathers of Blackhawk and siker, stood on the shores of Great It Lake and thought they were the in lithins, while at still more cient times, as measured in centurhere must have been a visit to like te of rock rovers from the south, iff dwailers who told such tales if papooses in the temple lands Rio Virgin Virgin, as our fathers told young, when they first rey could "roll about like a h the sait water at Black Rock. are trappers who came here furs, with whom Utah should Jim Bridger, who shook ads with Bridger, who show a show a start of the show a start of the s

only as a name, and for his prophecy that there never would an ear of corn or a kernel of wheat grow here.

OGDEN AND WEBER.

Peter Skeen Ogden is remembered only as the man after whom the canyon is named, while John Weber is forgotten except that he lives in the name of Weber county and Weber can-yon. He once was a powerful trapper in these parts, who operated in Mary's river, and afterwards suffered oblit-eration of the name he gave it by the with Fremon's They knew not his Indian bride Mary, and how he had tenderly named the river for her years before, so they wrote its name down as "Humboldt" and Humboldt it has re-mained in token of the fact that the trappers were careless of their writ-ten records, and of what a posterity

might think of their work. Captain Ashley is another almost forgotten name. He once camped with his 120 trappers on Ashley Lake, which ran out to the Great Salt Lake through the "Utah outlet." This was in the early twenties, and after he had "trapped out" Utah Lake, he moved on up the Duchesne, and his name for the lake was forgotten, while the permanent settlers chose the name of "Jordan" for the river. Because he was there when the topographers arrived his name is preserved in the titles of Ashvalley, and the Ashley fork of the ley valley, and t Duchesne river. Jedediah Smith was another of the

first western pathfinders who slept on Utah soil, and acquired intimacy with the mountains and streams of the country. His too, is a name that has been overlooked, because he was of the kind who think not of records. To him should go the glory of the first trip to Los Angeles over the Salt Lake Las Vegas route. He started out in 1826, with a large outfit, and ended his trip the next spring by drifting in-to Tooele valley almost dead, and with

ied on the way, but with the honor of being the first white man to cross the Sierras, curiously enough doing it from the western side, coming east.

THE MORMON PATHFINDERS.

The Mormon' pathfinders OWE Smith a token of esteem and regard, for his trip made their first trip possible, and suggested the route. On his way back to Utah from the west, Smith fell in with Kit Carson trapping along the Nevada rivers. He gave him a map of the southwest route, and Carwho he in turn fell in with while searching for beaver. Peter told the Mormon settlers about it, and it was this information which was their guide on the first trip across in the summer of 1847, when 18 young men left for San Bernardino to purchase milk cows for the settlers.

Of "Peg Leg" Smith who lived on Bear Lake before the permanent set-tlers came, a good story was once told the writer by Brigham Young, Jr. while on his last hunting and fishing trip to the Big Horn basin, four years ago. It had to do with the Bear Lake monster, and it may be news to Utah readers, that such a quiet body of water as Bear Lake was once inhabited with its monster just the same as the fabled streams of the Norse legends. This monster had a habit of coming out of the water and dragging down haplees Indians who came to bathe in

haplees Indians who came to bathe in it. "Peg Leg" Smith one day met a band of these Indians, riding pell mell away from the lake. They told him the monster had drowned one of their number, and the orafiy trapper saw a way to turn the fear of the Indians into grist for his mill. He advised them wisely, and full of logic was the tale he told them of a maner in which to do sway with the fearful monster's to do away with the fearful monster's appetite for Indians. His advice was

be hooked on an iron prong, which Smith would furnish them, the monster would eat this and sleep through the days satisfied.

The Indians accepted the advice and the tale goes on that "Peg Leg" Smith did very little hunting in the months that followed. But gradually he wore a path down to the edge of the lake, where every few nights he drew in the long line, and unbooked a nice feast of venison or a juicy portion of mountain sheep.

There are many fragmentary tales of Salt Lake valley, that hook onto the older inhabitants of whom we know so little. know so little. William H. Kimball, oldest son of Heber C. Kimball, was one of the live spirits of the early day

the affeld and on horse back. He tells to the writer a number of tales which are worth the telling mere-ly as traditions, and historical data is not at hand to establish their accuracy In detail.

## OLD SPANISH FORT.

One deals with an old Spanish fort, that once existed on the Jordan river. on a plot of ground that afterwards formed the southwest corner of the first city plots. Kimball got the tale from a Mexican named Gibo who was his interpreter to the indians, who harrassed the emigrant trail, on which Kimbali did guard service at the head of a company of Utah militia, Gibo said that a Spanish settlement was made here by Guellmar Pueblo, who engaged in surface mining at Bingham, and packed the ore to Pueblo on the backs of burros, from where it was taken south to Santa Fe, and on down into Mexico, or at least into the United Gibo was born at States, in wagons. the fort on the Jordan, he said, and pointed out to Mr. Kimball, the spot where he had stood, before a raid from the Navajo Indians had wiped it out

When the city was divided up, Gibo came to Mr. Kimball, and asked for the southwest city lot. It was a swamp with a sand ridge on one side, and Gibo said he wanted it because it was his birthplace. He secured it because nobody else wanted it, and afterwards dig up the foundations of the old fort, taking out a small Spanish safe, which had been buried. From this he secured some coins, and gave Mr. Kim-ball one, which he had melted up in a Deseret gold coin of the denomination of \$10. Gibo lived here several years after the settlers came. He married a girl who came with them married a girl who came with them. Saily Luce, and Mr. Kimball thinks that their descendants are living some-where in the west today, as they had several children before he lost track of then

When asked to name the old mount alners he knew, Mr. Kimball spoke an incident that shows how "Chur island not its name, and incidenta further suggests the Spanish wander ers who came here. He says that on the flat where Ogden now stands, two brothers named Goodell owned a horse and goat ranch. They occupied the Ogden flats, ten miles square, and it 1848 Mr. Kimbali was sent by Brigham Young to negotiate for the ranch, and the animals. In doing so, he learned from them that they had secured in from the Mexicons, who siyled it a "mission." There were 759 horses in the band, and Mr. Kimball drove them across to the island, where they becam a Church herd, and the island becam known as Church Island,

Solomon Young, an old overland freighter who passed through Salt Lake two years ago, gave an interview to the "News" in which he spake o obtaining permission to winter the animals of his wagon train on this is-land, from Brigham Young, in 1854. He was on the way to California and had become snow bound before get-ing through. That a band of wild horses roamed the Island in the 70's

and the

The only buildings in Utah before the Mormon settlement were in Og-den canyon, where Peter Skeen Ogden had built him a dug-out and a cabin, as well as a stockade fort to protect himself from Indian raids, Mr. Kimbali recalled other of the mountaineers, There was Barney Ward, who deait in tobacco and liq-

worked down here in 1848 with sugar, coffee, whisky and tobacco. At that time, too, the American Fur company of St. Joseph was active, and its agents Deidense

here comprised such men as Bridger, Barney Ward, "Peg Las" Smith, Vascou who was a partner with Bridger, Bap-tiste Luzali, and two Frenchmen named Dizaj and Rishaw. Up at Fort Bridger, Bap-

named Dizzj and Kishaw. Up at Fort Bridger Jack Robinson was located, and Eph Hanks was a character who achieved more than lo-cel reputation. Kli Carson left his principal records over to the westward, and there more next to the westward. and they were not totally wiped out by the later map makers, who camped on their desorted trails.

The era of the trappers was from 1820 to 1840. In that time they rambled all over the west, trapped ft out, and departed. Then came Fro-mont on the careless tales that drifted mont on the carcless tales that drifted across the frontier into civilization. He made a government report, which stirred the east, as Kloudyke stories later stirred the west, and put the frontier into a ferment of desire to ship for the west, Oregon, California in effect that they feed the monster on the Navajo Indians had wiped it out borses roamed the island in the 70's ship for the west. Oregon, California these pre-pioneer period other meat, so that he would not be years before the Mormony came, is remembered by old settlers. Col. and Washington. Utah was overlooked faint a record remains.

Keasler of the National Guard, recalls , as too barren and desolate, until Brig-nu incident in which a brother of his tried to ride a beautiful station he had roped on the inland, and was killed while trying to master him in the despite the greater allurements of the coast and the northwest. The decision was not without its

opponents, Samuel Brannan, who was not true to his people and his trust, and therefore is known but little for good, in memories of older men, plead-ed with Brigham to come on to San Francisco bay, where he had picked a strip of land for a city, where Oak-Ward, who dealt in tobacco and ide wor, and who drifted down from the north, Jim Bridger, from whom the Mormons bought Fort Bridger to keep its owners, Bridger and Vascos, from stirring up the Utah Indian irlbes to continued hostility. BRITISH COLUMBIA TRADERS. Brutch, Columbian traders the Mormon boys who discovered and were the first workers in the California gold mines, and used this money to invest in Oakland real estate, after deserting his people and the faith he had claimed to hold, in order to participate for business advantage in the westward movement. Brannan could have held a big place in western history, had he known higher things than money getting, but as it is he is counted among the forgotten names, be-cause his friends did not stick by him to put his deeds on record after he

went back on them. There is little known about these earliest Utahus. More ought to be known before the memories of those who knew them fade into forgetfulions, or end with the service of the nees, or end with the service of the pioneers who are rapidly going to their rest that knows no further trouble. The "News" would be glad to collect all the matter obtainable. and issues a standing invitation to all old residents to send in data on any of these pre-ploneer periods of which so

TWO DISTINCT PERIODS. The history of the guard is divided | trenches.