

dividual of common sense wishes to allow himself to be betrayed into the insignificant silliness of membership in the National Guard for the sole purpose of parading in uniform, unless he is sincere in his allegiance to its underlying principles; if so, I confess to a frailty which I very much regret should exist in a military organization, where every step is a step towards perfection, where every motive ought to be actuated by impulse, and every impulse prompted by true American patriotism.

Our country, since its settlement, has been engaged in four general wars and has suffered numerous local disturbances requiring the stern application of powder and ball. In its military history the achievements of its volunteer troops—its citizen soldiery have been the wonder and admiration of the world, creating in the minds of all European nations a wholesome respect for our flag and what it represents. In the colonial wars the intrepidity of the American volunteer was truly conspicuous. In battle-shock on the plains of Abraham, and in covering the retreat of Braddock's shattered regiments of the line, our ancestral riflemen gave promise of the military capabilities which later won for them release from British tyranny and for us the priceless heritage of a government of, for and by the people. In the Revolutionary war our troops were, of course, but volunteers; men who forsook the plough, the forge, the work bench, in obedience to the call: "To arms!" The British were mobbed, and that practically, at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, but they were certainly outgeneraled at Princeton, Saratoga and Yorktown. Between 1783 and the war of 1812, the chief military events were Indian campaigns of considerable magnitude in which the brunt of the fighting fell to the lot of the militia. Of our military operations in the war of 1812, the average American can point with pride to but two engagements—Lud's Lane and New Orleans, in both of which armies of veteran English troops went down in sore defeat before the rifles of our poorly organized and worse equipped yeomanry. Of the battle at New Orleans, clinching as it did the honorable peace wrested from our hereditary foe chiefly by our gallant "jack tars," our troops felt justly proud, but it is historical that there the genius and generalship of Jackson and the accuracy and vigor of the fire of his troops gave to the flower of the British army its most crushing and humiliating defeat. Between 1815 and 1845, there were several severe Indian outbreaks, notable the conflicts with the Creeks and Seminoles, in which the government again had occasion to call out its citizen soldiery, with the usual satisfactory results.

The Mexican war added new laurels to the chaplet of our militia; but it remained for the Civil war of 1861-5 to exhibit fully and completely the martial stamina and capabilities of the American soldier. When the attempt to disrupt the Union resulted in an appeal to arms, the succeeding states were in far better condition for the approaching combat than was the government, whose munitions of war had been sequestered, troops dispersed and war vessels dismantled by a federal administration which was, if not in open sympathy with secession, at least indifferent to the federal welfare. The inauguration of

President Lincoln at Washington, D. C., was made possible only by the unswerving loyalty of volunteer troops of the district of Columbia, and, when hostilities actually began, but for the prompt celerity with which the militia of the loyal states responded to the President's call for troops, the federal capitol would have been occupied by the confederate forces. From Bull Run to Appomattox, by land and sea, the combatants on both sides were chiefly volunteers. But the tyros of Manassas and Ball's Bluff soon became the seasoned veterans of Gettysburg and Chickamauga, whose colossal campaigns and intrepid deeds were commensurate only with the immensity of the principles for which they so stubbornly contended. When the end came, and with it the order "cease firing," victor and vanquished divested themselves of the weapons of war and resumed the implements of peaceful citizenship. With vital differences settled, mutual respect increased, and the federal union restored and more firmly welded; an era of broader, better feeling began which, please God, may never end.

Since 1865, the martial spirit of our citizens has been fostered by volunteer organizations known as "state troops," or "national guards," which have been valuable adjuncts in the administration of peace and justice, and in the proper protection of life and property.

Although the militia of many states was in some degree, organized and equipped prior to the late war, and formed the nucleus of our volunteer armies during that crisis, the value of thoroughly disciplined and properly equipped volunteer troops has received but tardy recognition in many states. In each and every instance when well trained and disciplined troops have been called into service, they have exhibited their soldierly qualities in the most satisfactory manner. But what can be expected when a state's militia has been neglected and suffered to disorganize? Something more substantial than guns and uniforms is needed in the proper organization of state troops. Competent and popular officers are essential, but the indispensable thing is military pride, which arises from a conviction in the minds of the militia that the good people of the state have interest in and due respect for the men who wear our country's uniform.

To the American volunteers of the stormy days ago, we undoubtedly owe the foundation and perpetuation of the institutions of a free government. Upon the citizen soldier of the present and the future we must rely in foreign wars and domestic disturbances in time to come. To the one let us be substantially grateful; to the other entirely just.

In the matter of the State troops of Utah I will say, on several occasions the officers and men have been compelled to pay necessary expenses from their own private funds. This ought not to be, and tends to demoralize the service. The expense of maintaining the National Guard is not great. An appropriation is necessary to maintain our position as a State, and to furnish means and the nucleus for a common defense in case of need, for as has been truly said, "while not a warlike people, we should always be a military people."

The guardsmen of today may be the volunteers of tomorrow; take heed,

therefore, that he be able, ready and willing. Proper equipment and training will render him capable and ready, but lack of interest in and respect for him, niggardly treatment of those who are veterans now, may seriously effect his willingness and dampen his patriotism.

Be it remembered that there is not a member of the national guard of Utah who does not, in the service he renders the state, sacrifice annually a great deal of time and money. The companies drill semi-monthly, and sometimes oftener. The members of the National Guard of Utah are not under any obligations to the State for compensation, but the State is clearly obligated to them for the services they render.

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## EVOLUTION VERSUS REVELATION.

It is recognized generally, that growth is the product of time, and that which is to endure comes of slow accretion, particle by particle, yet each one ministering to the grand result.

Comparing one thing with another, the earth was developed and fitted for its purpose by such periods as seem to man to partake of the infinite, or as human phraseology goes—the eternal!

Six days, says the record, which man has interpreted according to his limited vision, and thus created that conflict between so-called science and theology, which is felt in certain religious circles even at the present day, yet there is abundant evidence that those days or periods far transcend all measurements which are familiar to human calculation.

The foundations of the British government reach back at least to the days of Alfred, now somewhat over a thousand years ago, and probably our Welsh brethren would assert that the foundations of rule existing there were laid in the mountains of Wales, before even the Roman invader pressed with his triumphant foot the soil of Britain, before or about the time of Christ.

However far we reach backward for the first planting of the seeds of liberty, or study the special epochs thereof, such as that when the Baron wrested or secured from King John on the field of Runnymede, that "great charter of freedom" which still remains, we are forever confronted with the fact that evolution is man's order, begotten or developed by the processes of experience, and determined in part by necessity as it presented itself from time to time.

The brightest scholar that ever trod the earth entered the portals of progress through the first elements of his mother tongue, the masters of musical conception had to utilize in their most sublime efforts the initiatory qualities, powers and value of primary notes and tones, all the scientific achievements of today—their potency and promise—sprang from meagre observation and small beginnings in the not far distant past.

Just as the child grows imperceptibly to manhood or womanhood, as from the tiny seed grows the mighty oak, as from the egg the condor or the ostrich, from the embryo the elephant and the whale as from almost invisible germs of life, flowers and grasses glorify the earth, so all things in the order of God shadow forth in part ceaseless yet perennial labor of his children struggling upward now from past or present conditions, to