

# LITERATURE

## HOLINESS.

One fought to serve his God,  
But lost all gentleness in might;  
One thought to serve his God,  
But walked all lonely on the height;  
One sought to serve his God,  
But missed the spirit in the rite.

A fourth and wiser found scant time to war or dream or pray,  
Because his hours were full of love and kindness, here, today.  
—Warwick James Price.

## THE TWOFOLD CORD.

Singly, we fight against enormous odds—  
Dullness and Cowardness, and Fate and Chance,  
And the wild bowman, purblind Ignorance,  
And heaven with all its lazy brood of gods;  
How, then, above the congested clouds,  
Can one man rise, and out of clay advance,  
Alone, against the sleepless countenance  
Of that huge Argus-host that never adds!  
So must we fall upon the fields of life,  
And bleed, and die? Nay, rather let us twain,  
Marching abreast, against that army move,  
Each harnessing the other for the strife—  
You with my will for helmet, and my brain  
For sword, while I for buckler bear your love.  
—Edmund Gessa.

## NOTES.

Lovers of Austen's works will find much new material in Milton's biography. Miss Austen's strongest characteristic is her thorough English nature. She never went abroad, and she writes wholly of the villages, the provincial towns of her native country, and the people. She was, moreover, a clergyman's daughter, and she was brought up amid the restricted surroundings of a provincial rectory. Mr. Milton calls attention to all these things, he explains the position of the clergy, the visiting and traveling customs of the time, the dress and fashions, and a hundred other phases of eighteenth century English intercourse, and he has made of his work a rambling and descriptive survey of English life and customs. Two chapters are all that is given to "Pride and Prejudice" and the other novels, and to this is added a supplementary account of contemporary writers. This, however, is scarcely more than a mere list of names and titles. Mr. Milton also gives special attention to the home life at Steventon, to Bath, to society and love-making, to Southampton, Chawton and London, his entire work being a mass of material that has been assiduously collected, but in many ways faultily arranged. About 250 illustrations reproduced from contemporary prints are included in its pages, and the statistical matter comprises a tabular statement of the dates of the novels, a record of Jane Austen's residences, a genealogical table and an index. G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers.

Hall Caine, apostle of melodrama in a complete uniform subscription edition of his works. It will be called the Maxx edition and will be made up of volumes containing "The Bordman," "The Maxxman," "The Prodigal Son," "The Eternal City," "The Christian," "The Immortal," "The Scapgoat," "Captain Davy's Homecoming," and "The Little Maxx Nation." D. Appleton & Company will be its publishers in this country.

When an author's pen carries him 150 years beyond the day of writing, and he asks pictures as an aid to the imagination of his readers, the artist chosen might be excused if he failed badly. To illustrate Rodyard Kipling's "With the Night Mail," the publication which in McClure's Magazine has aroused so much discussion, was about as pleasing a task as a man with a taste for the nearly impossible could ask. H. Fredericks, however, has felt the spirit of

of several Dickens collections. The book is not rare or valuable, a search through auction catalogues of the last few years will reveal the presence of a dozen or more copies, which realized very small sums. Properly catalogued, the volume might realize as much as \$10, but would be dear at that figure, we think, as the book was merely one of the many more or less elaborately gotten up "gift books" of its day, with contributions from prominent authors, portraits and a showy binding. Mr. Foley enters it as follows: "The Josephine Gallery. Edited by Alice and Phoebe Cary. Paris, Square Ave., New York, 1838, which would lead one to believe that the book was first published in 1838 and re-bound two years later. The copy in the first issue set, as well as other examples in later auctions, bore the date 1841.

One of the rarest of the later publications of Cotton Mather was offered Monday afternoon, Nov. 11, when the Anderson company sold a miscellaneous collection of books, and was bought by George D. Smith for \$25—the record price. This was the earliest and profitable edition of "The Great Awakening," and improved by the General offer of the Gospel managed with Consideration of the Great Things Done by Jesus Christ, etc. It was first published in 1742, printed in Boston in 1748 by Bartholomew Green and bound in various ways. One of the few other copies seen to have been sold by auction for a long period. Woodward sale, 1859, paper covers, \$12.50; Hensley sale, 1879, brown leather covers, \$10; and Livermore sale, 1884, paper covers, \$5.

Mr. Williamson, who furnishes the A. M. in the "My Friend the Chauffeur," is Mr. Williamson, that is responsible for "My Friend the Chauffeur" (McClure-Phillips), and other notable motor novels, has had the honor bestowed upon him by Charles Norris Williamson, her husband, who furnishes the C. N. in "Jesse's" quite as much. He was, with the exception of Harnsworth, certainly the youngest editor that England has ever known. He founded the weekly illustrated magazine, "Black and White," having been previously connected with a similar publication, "The Graphic." He was educated at the University college, London, and then studied science and practical engineering, going later into journalism. Hughenden Mansions, for a long time occupied by Durrell, was originally the property of the Williamson family on the mother's side.

When President Roosevelt visited Atlanta, the home of the great editor of Uncle Remus, Mrs. Roosevelt requested that Mr. Harris should ride to the ceremonies at the state house with her in her private carriage. Mr. Harris could not be persuaded to accept. The fact is, that of all our leading writers today, Mr. Harris is the most retiring and the most modest. There was probably much truth in President Roosevelt's remark about "ungratefully" requiring a kindness, which he has expressed his enthusiastic praise of Georgia's great author. Mr. Harris was probably quite uncomfortable while driving his carriage, but he is a quiet and very simple individual in his little home in the outskirts of Atlanta, and sees very few people. He is more often seen at the office of the Atlanta Constitution than anywhere else. For the editor and the members of the staff of that paper are his closest intimates, while the exception of James Whitcomb Riley, whom Mr. Harris has known for many years. Mr. Riley frequently comes to Atlanta, and Harris declares that the best time of his life have been spent absorbing tales while the Homer poet. Nothing could indicate Mr. Harris' real modesty more than his answer to a question when he asked if he would write more Uncle Remus stories. "Do you really think that people are interested in Uncle Remus any more?" he replied.

## BOOKS.

The Complete Opium Calendar for 1906 contains into one volume all the charts, tables, maps, illustrations and decorations of the two previous years. By the low educated Three Wise Eggs (Edwin Watts Mansfield, Oliver Hovland and William Mansfield). Printed in bright colors, bound in gay gingham, poster label.

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While the Opium Calendar has had a host of imitations, none have equaled it in cleverness or originality nor displaced it in popular favor. The advance issue for 1906 brings its amount to 100,000 copies, with completely no abatement in the active demand. Published by Paul Elder & Co. On sale at Deseret News Book Store.

"Love's Measle Essay" compiled by Paul Elder, issued in an ornate format, the page being set in large

# The Regeneration of the National Guard.

THE National Guard of Utah has not been called upon in the year that is just closing to perform active service in keeping the peace of the state against assaults upon it. Yet for all that its history promises to be the most important during this year of any single year during its existence.

This is because a revolution has occurred within the guard itself during the year. The old organization became too heavy through the accumulation of the enlisted men, and finally tumbled over upon the unarmaged rank of enlisted men, and out of the ruins is growing up a new guard, with new armories, new spirit, new discipline, and a new responsibility of the men within the service to its requirements. It is without a brigade organization, and its highest officer is only a colonel. The tumbled over of the old heavy guard must not be blamed upon events of this year alone. The amassing of weight at the top had been growing slowly through the past two years. As the strength has been removed from the bottom and it was mostly only straws that were added when the public saw the fall of the guard come in the spring of this year.



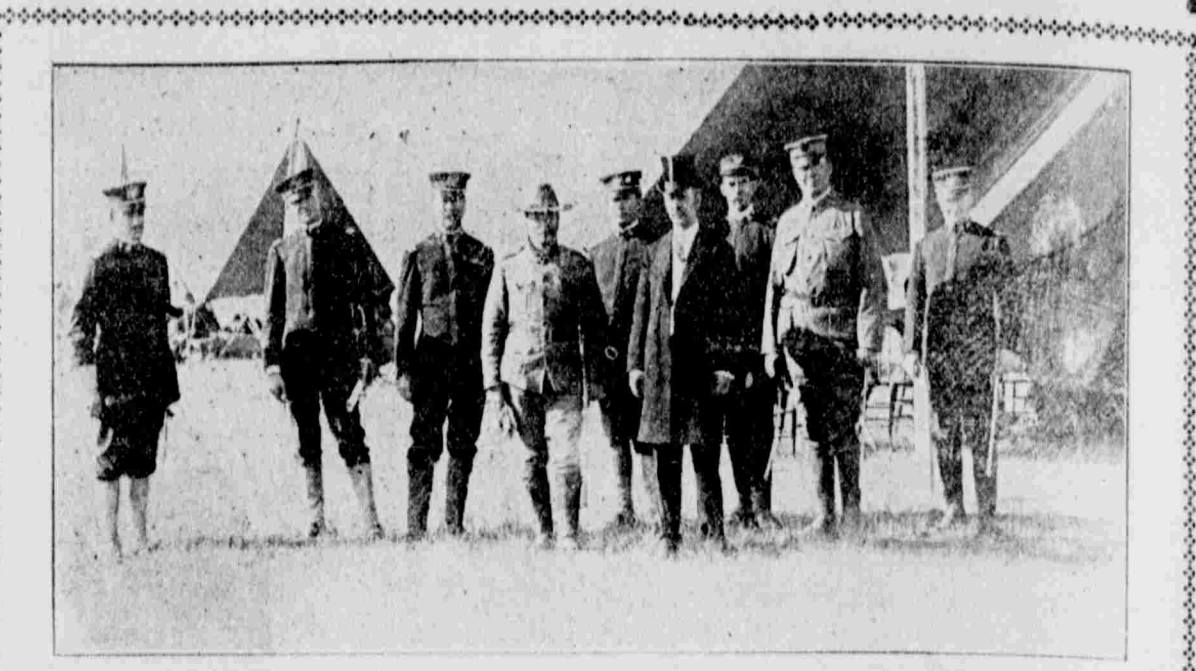
CAPTAIN W. B. KNEASS, Company B, 1st Infantry, N. G. U., Whose Company Holds the Governor's Medal for Best Showing in Camp Taft.

The guard then numbered about 400 men and at the close of the year following the active service, it numbered only 300 with organization at the head of 100 men. That some of the old had to be done was apparent, but how was another story, and that was the discovery made in the last of April of this year and when the organization made its condition conspicuous by failure to turn out more than the "military" company of guard at the Deseret day parade.

Facing a Crisis. The well remembered failure of the guard to obey orders, found Lieut. Gen. Sam C. Park absent in Denver and a guard in progress through his chief of staff, J. C. Spelman, and Brig. M. Johnson, adjutant general, to who was in command in the absence of Gen. Park. Both officers assumed control, and then Gen. Johnson ordered disorganization of the guard. It was commander of the guard, but he was not to turn out for December 1st. A general failure of the guard occurred, which was the result of the inability of officers to get clothing regulations attended to, and the result of inactivity of the guard. A number of protesters, including Leamington, Eugene Field, "The Apple Woman"—to select at random—were taken to indicate merely that the governor realized that the guard was entirely too small to support a brigade organization, and did not intend to pick a successor.

Work of Revolving. Senator Park was appointed by Gov. Cutler to be brigadier general, in command of the brigade of troops then consisting of only about 200 soldiers. He set out at once to recruit, and went mostly to the regular army posts in the hope of mastering in companies at those places. No response was received, however, and then the camp orders were brought matters in a "show down."

Something of a sensation was created



GOVERNOR CUTLER AND STAFF, AND COLONEL GEOGHEGAN AT CAMP TAFT.

by the manner in which Gov. Cutler handled the situation. While the adjutant general was announcing that he had heard nothing of his removal, or intended removal, and was refusing to answer a general demand, by reason of the fact that he was not in the city, he was still unconvinced that Col. Geoghegan was doing the right thing. He was serving under a captain he believed to be an excellent soldier, and he was serving under a captain he believed to be an excellent soldier, and he was serving under a captain he believed to be an excellent soldier.

Since then he has been the central figure of the guard, and is at the head of a movement, with every officer behind him, to bring the guard up to a standard contemplated by the federal government. One of its purposes is to have the guard serve no political end, and to have no nomination of officers come, even on the staff positions, except as a reward for military, and not political service. A clause in the federal law provides for this, but that clause is not yet adopted in the Utah law.

Refused High Rank. Col. Geoghegan refused to accept the rank of brigadier-general, which should accompany his office, and announced that he would take the position temporarily. However, Col. Geoghegan was a soldier, with a reverence for military discipline born in his bones, and trained into them through years of service in an English regiment. A long business career had made the facts of military discipline vague in his mind, but not his spirit. There were some things he felt that no soldier would do, and when he found a man wearing the uniform of an officer, he ordered the uniform off with a quickness that surprised the community, including every newspaper in the city, except the "News."

Time developed the fact that Col. Geoghegan was on the right road. Men who were doing their duty found that they were rated higher than men who were continually neglected. Papers went through headquarters in rapid fire order, a new army was ready to move into Salt Lake in a very quick time, the first battery, which had sunk to almost nothing in numbers, was rebuilt into a strong organization, and the guard finally was able to report at Camp Taft, more advantageously situated than any previous site, with a strength larger than at last year's encampment, and a spirit of unity unprecedented in its history. It has been made efficient by the loss of its inefficient portion.

Following the encampment the problem of making the growth permanent presents itself. Col. Geoghegan demanded respect to the guard as a qualification for membership, and the disapproval of some of its members ceased, while others left the service.

Must Obey Orders. There came a day when a certain

This idea was further carried out in a request made to Col. Gen. Geoghegan, then chief of the governor's staff, to assume temporarily the office of adjutant general. What he would do became a subject of general speculation, and all eyes had been turned toward the guard and the belief was general that it was disrupted beyond recall. He was watched at first with interest, and then a fight was made upon him, as it was realized how sweeping was his program, and how radical were his moves.

One company then tried to commit suicide, and sank pretty low. The game was called, however, and the state at an impassable point, and the principal result was the loss of equipment delivered to them. At Ogden B. company is commanded by Capt. W. E. Kneass, formerly a sergeant in the Utah batteries. He made a record as a soldier and was marked for rapid advancement because of his fortitude and courage under fire. In the Utah batteries. These qualities have marked his career in the guard. It company easily took first prize in Camp Taft, but being the best drilled company in the guard, and he now holds a medal for it.

In Good Armory. Of the commands other than infantry, there are not located outside of Salt Lake. In this city are the first battery, troop A, the Hospital corps, and the Signal corps, all of them progressing rapidly, and well housed in the Pierpont building. The failure to revive the cavalry organization, left these commands to be somewhat neglected. The Signal corps, on the other hand, is the best equipped of any. There are several companies in the Signal corps, and they are well equipped with the latest appliances, and are in the line of the police in getting the pointer only to experienced military men.

What of Next Year? What will next year do for the guard? It is doubtful if it will do much except to increase its efficiency, and to see the reduction of present plans to getting it on a strictly military basis from top to bottom. New companies are not to be desired, except perhaps an additional infantry company at Ogden, and a company at Provo. The present organizations need a strength of 600 men to make them really live companies, and the next aim of the guard will be to bring its contingents to this point. This will probably consume the most of next year, and after that there will be time to organize the guard more thoroughly, and to look for the recreation of a force of generals at the top.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, SALT LAKE CITY.



Scene of the Dedication of the Free Public Library Fountain.

followed by love supreme, divine, human, maternal constancy and reward. It quotes from Baehner, A. Kempis, the Bible, Emerson, Carlyle, Lew Wallace, Amiel, Leconte de Lisle, Eugene Field, "The Apple Woman"—to select at random—and the cover and supplementary pages display poetical selections from Byron, Scott, Tennyson and Leigh Hunt's "Abou-ben-Adhem."

The first of these little booklets issued was "Friendship," followed by "Happiness," "Nature," "Success," and now by "Love," the sale of the series approximating 100,000 copies. On sale at Deseret News Book Store.

"Radiant Motherhood," by Margaret E. Sangster, is a book for the American mother of today by one who has given her whole life to being service. It contains the best and fullest expression

rill Company, Indianapolis. "The Best Policy" is the title of a volume of short stories written by Ebbot Flower and published by the Merrill company of Indianapolis. The series consist of the series of clever sketches of life insurance episodes—those of which the public is being regaled with which through the national investigating committee, but factious, grotesque, pathetic and tragic which the insurance man meets in his experience with humanity in relation to the life insurance policy. The stories are full of interest of an absorbing kind and their success in the leading magazines where they originally appeared, is other illustration of the fact that it is general events which appeal to the general reader.—Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.