National Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1909. VOL. XXIX—NO. 43—WHOLE NUMBER 1462.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(Copyright, 1909, by John McElroy.)

By JOHN McELROY.

The Waning Campaign.

The grand campaign of 1862, which had opened so gloriously with Mill Springs, Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson, Nashville, Island No. 10, Pea Ridge, Memphis and New Orleans, now began to lose energy remarkably. The blow by which Gen. Curtis's army had wrecked the forces of Van Dorn, McCulloch and Price at Pea Ridge, and finally saved Missouri to the Union, was not followed up as it should have been by a vigorous sweep down thru Arkansas to New Orleans, to clear out everything west of the Mississippi. Instead of reinforcing Curtis's army and sending it on this errand, Gen. Halleck depleted it, and finally seemed to abandon it to its own devices in the remote Boston Mountains.

Gen. Halleck was so stunned by the terrific fighting and slaughter at Shiloh that he lost all the magnificent enterprise which had so far characterized him. With all haste he concentrated an army of 100,000 effectives at Pittsburg Landing to move snail-like upon Corinth, 20 miles away, where Beauregard, with less than 50,000 men, was holding the junction of the Mobile & Ohio and Memphis & Charleston Railroads. Halleck had rushed back to his musty books for advice, and boasted that he had formed an army according to their precepts, with 10,000 men for every mile of his line of battle, which he covered with intrenchments after he had marched a few hundred yards each day. He was in mortal fear of being attacked as Grant had been at Shiloh, whereas he had power enough to march directly upon Beauregard and crush him. It actually took him 30 days to march the 20 miles. His impatient commanders and men were eager to get at the enemy. The commands and commanders which had suffered worst at Shiloh were the most confident and aggressive. They had learned the utmost that the enemy could do, and were quite willing to try conclusions with him again. The thing ended, however, with the army digging up so close to Beauregard that he saw it was not safe to stay any longer, and, like Magruder, at Yorktown, he waved his hand to his enemy and made a leisurely retreat.

In the Valley of Humiliation.

In the Shenandoah Valley had been made the mistake of appointing several Generals who were much more intent upon making advertisement for themselves than for helping each other. Gen. Fremont was for carrying out his particular campaign, and Gen. Banks equally devoted to the operations which would redound to his special credit. Their subordinates were similarly independent and inharmonious. With a couple of divisions Stonewall Jackson rushed into this medley of cross-purposes, struck one isolated brigade here, another there, paralyzed all the higher officers and rushed Banks back to Harper's Ferry, with humiliating losses of wagons, stores and prisoners.

President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton saw an opportunity to capture the venturesome Stonewall, and sent out well-conceived orders, which would have effected that result if properly executed. Fremont, Banks and Shields, however, revealed their absolute incompetence for high command, and allowed Jackson to escape, with all his booty and prestige.

On the Peninsula.

After all, these were minor matters compared with the great Army of the Potomac, the army which McClellan had spent so many months fashioning, the army to which the country had given its sons by the hundred thou-

GEN. HENRY W. HALLECK.

sands, and its money by the tens of millions, the army which was regarded as the main reliance for the country's salvation. The promise of McClellan to deliver a quick, crushing blow with that mighty machine, which would end all, was far from being fulfilled. The month of dawdling before Yorktown was followed by another month of snail-like creeping toward Richmond. Impetuous spirits like Heintzelman, Sumner, Hooker and Kearny, who believed that war meant fighting, were held strongly in leash, and their men worn out by incessant labor upon unnecessary roads and useless works. Many more men were lost by overwork in the malarious swamps of the Chickahominy than would have fallen in terrible battles. At length, having gained two months of precious time to concentrate a great army for the defense of Richmond, the Confederates assumed the aggressive. They began striking at McClellan's flanks with great masses, and in every instance McClellan allowed the assailed part to fight it out without the assistance of the rest of the army. He seemed entirely incapable of using his great army as a whole, just as in his first battle, at Rich Mountain, he had left Rosecrans with a single brigade to fight out the battle and win the victory, while he held the bulk of his army inactive. Tho by desperate fighting the attacked portions generally managed to repulse their assailants, McClellan ordered a retreat after every engagement, and surrendered the well-won field to the enemy, who were therefore enabled to claim a victory, with great captures of prisoners and small-arms.

Several times McClellan had Richmond and victory within his grasp, by simply moving forward the unengaged portion of his army, but he could think of nothing but retreat. He did this even after Lee's monumental blunder at Malvern Hill, which nearly ruined the Confederate army. Leaving the field covered with Confederate dead and wounded, McClellan rushed his scarcely hurt army back to the protection of the gunboats at Harrison's Landing, and the surprised Confederates, recovering from their stunning blow, breathed a deep breath of relief at the escape of Richmond from imminent peril, and proclaimed another victory. Jefferson Davis ordered a public thanksgiving. Tho at no time had McClellan been able to handle more than a fraction of his troops, he began a wordy quarrel with the Administration for not sending him more men. He found time to write

"THE PRESIDENT SUBJECTED McCLELLAN TO A CROSS-EXAMINATION."

President Lincoln a long letter discussing the politics of the war, and outlining a policy which he thought the Administration should follow.

The President's Sore Perplexity.

President Lincoln was more grievously perplexed than he had been at any time since the actual beginning of the war. He was too good a judge of human nature not to fully realize how hopeless it was to expect such aggressive action by McClellan as was necessary to suppress the rebellion. It was absolutely impossible to give McClellan the number of men he asked for, and if it had been possible to give them what assurance was there that he would use them with any more energy than he had the great host he had transported to the Peninsula? The Army of the Potomac had proven to be entirely too heavy a sword for McClellan to wield. What hope if it were made still heavier?

July 1 McClellan telegraphed Lincoln from Haxall's Landing:

"My men are completely exhausted, and I dread the result if we are attacked to-day by fresh troops."

July 3 McClellan telegraphed the Secretary of War that he presumed he "had not over 50,000 men left with the colors."

The sorely-disturbed President went at once to Harrison's Landing to see the situation for himself. He subjected McClellan to a cross-examination as to what had become of the 160,000 men furnished him for the advance on the Peninsula. McClellan had to produce his morning reports, by which it appears there were:

Present for duty	88,665
Absent by authority	34,472
Absent without authority	3,778
Sick	16,619
Total	144,467

Of those absent by authority McClellan said that probably one-half were fit for duty, but having gotten away on sick leave had failed to return.

McClellan demanded an immediate reinforcement of "over rather than under 100,000 men," which the President said was simply impossible, as, outside of the Army of the Potomac, there were only 75,000 men east of the Alleghanies. There was some suggestion of arresting Buell's advance on Chattanooga and bringing his army east, but this was abandoned.

The best that could be done was to stop Burnside in North Carolina and bring him up with 10,000 men, and get 10,000 more from Hunter in South Carolina.

There were dark rumors of McClellan preparing to surrender his army, but it is best for us to treat these as slanders.

The deeply-saddened President returned to Washington, whither he had already summoned Halleck from the West. The McClellan clique were filling the papers with contemptuous criticisms of the President and Secretary of War and the Committee on the Conduct of the War as "mere civilians, who knew nothing of the great science of war," interfering and bungling up the campaigns. Even such volunteer Generals as Fremont, Banks and Shields caught this infection, and raved about "civilian intermeddling" to explain their arrant failures. Unsatisfactory as Halleck's Corinth campaign had been, he had a series of decided successes to his credit, and, next to McClellan, he had the highest reputation as a theoretic soldier. To make him Commander-in-Chief would silence the chatter about "civilian bungling."

Gen. John Pope Brought East.

Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck visited McClellan in his camp, and came away as depressed as the President. Upon Halleck's advice Gen. John Pope, who had shown brilliant ability on the Mississippi, was ordered East to take command of the forces which had been moving discordantly under Banks, Fremont and McDowell. Pope was quite reluctant to come, and only did so in obedience to express orders. This at once produced a heated turmoil. Added to the strong jealousy by the Eastern officers of those of the West were the facts that Pope was the junior of several officers he was assigned to command, that he was a very indiscreet talker, and had made himself bitter enemies in the old army, and that he had been a sharp critic of McClellan and his methods. There was immediate trouble from the Shenandoah to Fortress Monroe.

Pope was ordered to gather up the disjointed commands and present a strong front on the Rapidan, which, while protecting Washington, would make such a threat against Richmond as would facilitate McClellan's advance upon and capture of the city from his side. This was sound strategy, in spite of all that has been said against it.

Pope proceeded energetically and ably to perform this duty. He found 38,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry scattered over a wide stretch of country, extending from Fredericksburg to the western side of the Shenandoah Valley, with the different units out of supporting distance. The different commands were:

Fremont's Corps	11,500
Banks's Corps	8,000
McDowell's Corps	18,500

Pope gathered these forces in the neighborhood of Waterloo Bridge, whence a good road leads directly to Richmond, and from which he could also cover the Shenandoah Valley. This was admirable strategy, and did not fail to attract the attention of Jeff Davis and Lee. It meant more mischief than was to be apprehended from McClellan in their immediate front.

McClellan continued to lie idly at Harrison's Landing, call for impossible reinforcements and write political letters to the President. July 30 Hooker, with his division and Pleasonton's Cavalry, had pushed forward to Malvern Hill, which he recaptured with little trouble, and found the door open to Richmond, but he was recalled.

The Army of the Potomac Recalled.

Against McClellan's strong protest it was decided to withdraw the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, where it was hopeless to expect that it would

GEN. JOHN POPE.

do anything and the men were perishing from disease. Aug. 4 McClellan received an order to come back to Aquia Creek. Weeks before the Confederates were convinced that they had nothing more to fear from McClellan, and began moving their forces back to crush Pope's little army. Early in July, immediately after the retreat to Harrison's Landing, Stonewall Jackson left McClellan's front for the Rapidan. Stewart's Cavalry went to Fredericksburg. Longstreet's Corps marched to Gordonsville early in August, leaving only D. H. Hill's Corps behind to watch McClellan.

Enough of this was known in Wash-

(Continued on page three.)

THE LAND OF FULFILLED PROMISE.

RELIGIOUS FAITH MADE THE DESERT BLOSSOM

The Wonder Trek of the Mormons Across the Desert to Salt Lake City—They Lift Themselves Up While Transforming the Wilderness of Desolation—Origin of the "Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ"—Brigham Young a Religious Despot Who Achieved Wonderful Results.

The Might of Religion.

Only fools underestimate the force of religion as a motive power of humanity. Every thinking man understands that religion is one of the most powerful of human forces, and under its influence men can be gotten to do wonders.

Salt Lake City is an astonishing illustration of this. As one speeds in a comfortable Pullman car, with dining car attached, over the thousand of miles of arid, burning plains, thru precipitous gorges, by high mountains that scintillate under the blazing, pitiless sunlight, seeing nothing as far as the eye can reach but the desolation of thirst, the forbidding sagebrush and the sky-pressing hight of many-hued, barren, lifeless, staring rocks, one is amazed at the might of that spiritual force which led the Mormons to turn their backs upon the fertile green fields of the Platte and Missouri Valleys to fare painfully over the thousand of miles of parching waste to their promised land by the Great Salt Lake. Think what we may of the Mormon religion, scoff as we may at the rank imposture of Joseph Smith, with his Urim and Thummim spectacles, with which he read the golden plates, that no one but himself saw, yet there can be no scoffers and sneerers at the wonderful results. Everywhere about Salt Lake City there is substantial evidence of that faith which almost literally moved mountains.

It needs little imagination to see the long trains of wagons, drawn by patient oxen, plodding slowly under the burning sun, over hundreds of miles of that waterless, grassless waste. The men who drove the oxen were from all parts of northeastern United States, from England, Ireland, Scotland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Germany, and belonged to the lower stratum of society. They were peasants in Europe, day laborers in New York, Ohio, New England, Kentucky and Tennessee. They were men of the slenderest education, and only a small proportion of them had risen so far in the struggle of life as to be skilled mechanics, yet in obedience to the teachings of the men who set themselves up as the prophets of a new religion they made every sacrifice to get means to travel to the promised land. They gathered together their women and children, loaded up their ox wagons with what scanty means they could procure, and, turning their backs upon the fertile, inviting lands of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, struck boldly out in the Indian-haunted desert, daring not only all of its terrors, but massacre by the wandering tribes of Indians, who swarmed about them like wolves about a buffalo herd.

Traveling about 15 miles a day, it took them three months of hardship and privation to reach the Land of Deseret, which the Apostles of the Latter Day Saints had pictured to them as a reproduction of the Promised Land which God had set apart for the wandering Children of Israel. What they must have endured in that long journey, and, still more, what their wives and children must have suffered is beyond description. They had no food for man or beast except what they carried along and could find water only after the longest stretches. Frequently this was so brackish as to be almost non-potable. They were sustained, however, by religious faith, and this was elaborately built up by all which could be drawn from the Bible as to the wanderings of the Children of Israel for 40 years in the desert and the reward which finally came to them.

When they at last reached the Great Salt Lake it must have been far from presenting to their eyes the blissful land which had been represented. There were the same deep gorges; the same, high, barren, inhospitable mountains; the same thirsty, waterless waste of barren plains. Great Salt Lake was as bitter as the "waters of Mara," with its dense brine, but down from the mountains came streams of water from the melting snows, and all the plains needed to make them fertile was to have these turned upon them. There was even no timber with which to build, but they were quickly taught to make adobes.

One does not know which to admire most in the character of Brigham Young and his associate Apostles—the exalted courage which would lead its people across the plains, the shrewd wisdom that selected out of the wilderness that spot for their settlement, or the superb wisdom by which was directed these people to making the most of their slender resources. From the first Salt Lake City was planned on as magnificent proportions as Washington, the Capital of the Nation. Then everything around was turned to the utmost account, and the people set to work and kept at work by the most admirable management, the results of which are everywhere strikingly manifest. Brigham Young certainly is deserving of high rank as a leader of the people and an empire builder.

A Brief History of Mormonism.

Mormonism had its origin in the great religious unrest which marked the first half of the 19th century. It was the time when people everywhere were thinking strongly and talking interminably of religion, and the ministers of the Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist and Baptist Churches were everywhere fervidly eloquent in the work of saving souls and gathering men and women into the church. Religion was as much a matter of thought and discussion as politics is to-day.

A man named Solomon Spalding, born in Connecticut in 1761, had graduated from Dartmouth to become a preacher, but not successful in this vocation had turned his attention to merchandising, in which he was even less successful, and failed in succession at Cherry Mill, N. Y.; Conneaut, O.; Pittsburg, Park and Amity, Pa., where he died. He had a passion for writing religious novels, but could find no publisher for them, and in default read them to such of his friends as he could get to listen to them. His most ambitious work was an effort to take advantage of a theory then being exploited that the Indians were the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel. He wrote his "Book of Mormon" in accordance with this theory, at first calling it a "Manuscript Found," pretending that it was discovered in a cave in Ohio, where it had been deposited by the Mound Builders. He started to print this book, but his money gave out, and it fell into the possession of the printers, among whom was one Sidney Rigdon. Added to the mythical story of the arrival of the tribes in America and their various heroes and wars were chapters describing Calvinism, Universalism, Methodism, Millenarianism, Roman Catholicism and other forms of belief which were then very much to the front.

Rigdon went into the preaching business himself with a religion based largely upon this novel, and finally became associated with one Joseph Smith, a son of a farmer in western New York. Smith claimed to have had visions, and publicly announced that the angel Moroni had appeared to him three times, directing him to go to a certain place, where he would find a book written upon gold plates and a pair of spectacles with a silver frame. The spectacles were of precious stones, one called Urim and the other Thummim. The next step was to secure Oliver Cowdrey, as an amanuensis, and, sitting behind a blanket, which would screen the book and spectacles from all but his eyes,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Smith read the novel to Cowdrey, who transcribed it. Smith at once began to preach his new religion, based upon his "Book of Mormon," and presently he and Rigdon had a regularly established Church, which they called that of "The Latter Day Saints." The Church grew among the poorer people in the neighborhood of Manchester, N. Y., and finally was led to Kirtland, O., which was to be the site of the New Jerusalem. It grew still more rapidly there, and was removed to Independence, Mo., where the erection of a temple was begun. It was the time when the wildcat banks in the West were flourishing, and Smith and Rigdon returned to Kirtland and started a bank, which filled the country with worthless notes and aroused so much indignation among the people that Smith and Rigdon were dragged from their beds and tarred and feathered. This made Kirtland an unpleasant place of residence, but it did not diminish the ardor of the two Apostles. Smith had a revelation from the Lord that the sins of himself and two associates had been fully forgiven, and he started the First Presidency of the Church, with himself, Rigdon and Williamson as the Presidents.

After Signing the Tariff Bill.

Church by his revelation as to spiritual wives. The Church got into the same trouble with its neighbors as in Ohio and Missouri, and the quarrel got so fierce that the militia was called out. The Governor of Illinois persuaded Joseph and Hyrum Smith to surrender and take their trial, and they were committed to jail at Carthage with a guard to protect them. A mob attacked the jail, overpowered the guard and shot the two Smiths. Sidney Rigdon aspired to succeed Smith as the head of the Church, but was outmanuvered by Brigham Young, who succeeded in having him cut off from communion and thrown over to the devil to be "buffeted in the flesh by the devil for a thousand years."

The charter of Nauvoo was repealed by the Legislature, and in 1845 Brigham Young began the movement to Salt Lake City, where a thousand miles of desert would separate his people from all intercourse with the rest of the world. The main body of the first movement reached Great Salt Lake in the Autumn of 1848, and founded Salt Lake City. Young laid out the city on a most magnificent scale. The streets were made 128 feet wide, and crossed each other at right angles. They inclosed 260 blocks, each one-eighth of a mile square, containing 10 acres. Each block was divided into eight lots of one and a quarter acres each. The houses were built of adobe, one story high, and where a man had more than one wife he had to build an additional house with a separate entrance. The mountain streams were brought into the city and made to flow along the sides of the streets, furnishing abundant water for irrigation. Every man was compelled to regular industry, and to account for the proceeds of his labor. One-tenth had to be given to the Church, and the rest properly apportioned among his wives if he had more than one. A regular immigration fund was established from the tithes of the Church and Apostles sent abroad to bring in recruits. They were singularly successful, and brought over many converts from Great Britain and especially from Wales. Large numbers also came from Sweden, Denmark and Norway, with fewer from Germany and Switzerland and France.

It is not often in the history of the

SALTAIR BEACH RESORT.

In 1832 came the most important event in the history of the Church. Brigham Young, 30 years old, a native of Vermont and a painter and glazier by trade, joined the Church, and speedily became a leading figure. He was very successful in making converts. The Church grew rapidly every year, but the Mormons seemed to be uncongenial neighbors, and were involved in bitter fueds with the non-Mormons, who accused them of plundering, robbery, arson and midnight murders. The Ohio Mormons nearly all took refuge in Missouri, but they had even worse luck with the Missourians, and after years of feuds, which reached the proportion of civil war, they agreed to quit Missouri and settle at Nauvoo, Ill. The Illinoisans at first received them kindly as people who were being persecuted for religion's sake. Nauvoo grew to be a city of several thousand people, and the Legislature of Illinois granted a charter which virtually abdicated the authority of the State over it.

While at Nauvoo Joseph Smith brought about a serious schism in the world that one comes across a character more strikingly autocratic than that of Brigham Young. From the very first he made his supremacy felt with an iron hand both for good and for bad.

The first crops planted were failures, but Young's will held the people firmly, and he sent out glowing reports of their success, which brought an additional flood of immigrants. It being impossible to transport goods for long distances, Young at once projected cotton, woolen and glass factories to make the state entirely self-supporting. The emigrant trains passing to the California gold mines brought in much money and some goods which helped the young colony to live.

The Mormon Hierarchy.

The organization of the Mormon Church is one of the most complete hierarchies ever devised by man. It consists of two priesthoods—the Melchizedek, or High Priesthood, and the Aaronic, or Levitical, which is the lesser priesthood. The latter ministers in temporal things, the former in spiritual things, tho having general authority and supervision over the whole. Apostles, Seventies, High Priests, Patriarchs and Elders belong to the Melchizedek; Priesthood; Bishops, Priests, Teachers and Deacons to the Aaronic. The highest authority in the Church is the First Presidency, consisting of the President of the whole Church and two Counselors. There have been four of these Presidents, viz: Joseph Smith (martyred June 27, 1844), Brigham Young (born June 1, 1801; died Aug. 29, 1877); John Taylor (born Nov. 1, 1808; died in exile July 23, 1887), and Wilford Woodruff (born Mar. 1, 1807). The death of the President dissolves the First Presidency, the authority of which then devolves upon the next highest council, the Twelve Apostles, who nominate his successor. Since the death of Joseph Smith selection has invariably been made of the President of the Twelve Apostles to preside over the Church. The third body is the Seventies, of whom there are 100 Councils (commonly termed Quorums), each of 70 members, each Council having seven Presidents, included in the Seventy. The seven Presidents of the First Council of Seventies presides over all the Councils of Seventies. The duties of the above three bodies are general rather than local. The cities and settlements of the Saints are organized into Stakes, each usually covering one County. Each Stake has a President, assisted by two Counselors, also a High Council of 12 members (who are High Priests), presided over by the President of the Stake, and his two Counselors. Each Stake is divided into several Wards, presided over by a Bishop and his two Counselors. The High Priests of any Stake form a Council indefinite in number. A Council of Elders consists of 96 members; of Priests, 48; of Teachers, 24; of Deacons, 12. An Apostle is a special witness to all the world. The Twelve Apostles are a traveling Presiding High Council, to build up the Church and regulate the affairs of the same in all Nations as well as at home, under the direction of the First Presidency when there is a First Presidency. A Seventy's duty is to travel and minister under the direction of the Apostles. The special office of a Patriarch is to administer patriarchal blessings. Apostles, Patriarchs, High Priests, Seventies, Bishops (if High Priests) and Elders can preach, baptize (invariably by immersion), lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost and minister in various other ordinances of the Church. Neither Priests, Teachers nor Deacons can lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, but a Priest may preach and baptize. Neither a Teacher nor a Deacon can baptize or administer the sacrament, which all the other officers named may do. The special duty of a Teacher is to visit and teach the members in order to promote morality and faithfulness. The special duty of a Deacon is to attend to minor temporalities and to assist the Teacher in his duties.

At the time that the first settlement was made the country belonged to Mexico, but Young soon found himself back in the United States as a result of the Mexican War. He at once organized the City of Deseret, and sent a delegate to Washington, but this scheme was re-

(Continued on page three.)