

BIENNIAL  
REPORT

ADJUTANT  
GENERAL,

MINNESOTA  
1905-1906

C.A.  
43  
16A1  
1904-06

NOT to be taken from the BUILDING  
ST. PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY

# Fourteenth Biennial Report

of the

# Adjutant General's office

of the

State of Minnesota

For the Two Fiscal Years Ending  
July 31, 1906, Including the Military  
Operations for that Period  
and up to December 31, 1906

Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood  
The Adjutant General



**DISCARD**

**ST. PAUL  
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

1911

SYNDICATE PRINTING CO.  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Digitized by MSG Daniel Ewer

Minnesota National Guard Command Historian

March 2017

MINN. DOC.  
REFERENCE

UA

43

M6A1

1904/05-1905/06

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
The Organized Militia .....	5
Inspections .....	6
Encampments and Practice Marches.....	7
Target Practice .....	8
Armories .....	9
Armament .....	10
Camp Grounds .....	10
The Naval Militia .....	10
Spanish War History .....	12
Civil War Records .....	12
Indian Pensions .....	12
Federal Pensions .....	14
Minnesota War Claims on Account of the War With Spain.....	15
Appendix 1. Camp Reports .....	21
Appendix 2. Report of Annual Cruise Naval Militia 1905-1906.....	43
Appendix 3. Report of Ship Inspection U. S. S. Gopher.....	46
Appendix 4. Proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention Min- nesota National Guard Association .....	59
Appendix 5. Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention Minnesota National Guard Association.....	109
Appendix 6. General Orders and Circulars, Calendar Years 1905-1906..	144

State of Minnesota.

Adjutant General's Office.

St. Paul, December 31, 1906.

To His Excellency, Governor John A. Johnson, Commander-in-Chief.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith biennial report of the operations of the military department, National Guard and Naval Militia, of the state for the years 1905 and 1906.

FRED B. WOOD,  
The Adjutant General.

## FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

STATE OF MINNESOTA

## THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

On January 28, 1905, his term having expired, I relieved Brigadier General E. D. Libbey, as adjutant general of Minnesota.

Since then it has been my constant endeavor to continue the policy inaugurated by my predecessor, to comply loyally with the provisions of the law, act of congress January 21, 1903, which makes the National Guard of the state an important part of the national military establishment, and to increase by every means possible the general efficiency of the troops.

In this work I have had the hearty support of commanding officers of the infantry regiments and the artillery battalion.

Material amendments to the military code of the state were made by the legislature (chapter 225, Laws 1905).

The most important of changes made are the creation of a hospital corps, regimental in infantry, battalion in artillery; provision for participation of state forces in encampments and maneuvers ordered by the war department. Also, appointing a commission consisting of commander-in-chief, adjutant general and brigade commander, to take charge of the purchase of clothing. By this last enactment the limitation heretofore imposed on military department as to amount to be expended annually for clothing, is removed, a decided advantage, as this insures better administration and consequent economy. A roll of retired officers (nonsalaried), was also authorized. By the operation of this law meritorious officers, who have served in the guard, are kept in touch with it, and the concern they continue to take in its welfare, is a valuable aid in arousing and keeping alive public interest in the military establishment of the state.

The following changes in organizations occurred since date of the last report of my predecessor, January, 1905:



## 1905.

Mustered out: Battery B, First Artillery, Minneapolis, April 15, 1905. Company F, Third Infantry, Brainerd, April 24, 1905.

Mustered in: Battery B, First Artillery, Minneapolis, April 15, 1905. Company F, Third Infantry, Worthington, November 25, 1905.

It also becomes my sad duty to note here the death of Colonel F. W. Bergmeier, aid-de-camp on staff of the governor, at St. Paul, Minn., September 18, 1905, and of Brigadier General William B. Bend, retired, formerly commanding First Brigade, M. N. G., at St. Paul, Minn., November 26, 1905.

## 1906.

General Order No. 1, S, 1906, from the Twin City headquarters (executive) (see appendix), changes organization of Minnesota National Guard in order to conform to regular army organization, by adding one surgeon (major) to brigade staff, and to each battalion of infantry one battalion quartermaster and commissary (second lieutenant).

Important regulations regarding conduct of target practice were promulgated in General Order No. 9, S, 1906, headquarters M. N. G. (see appendix).

The National Guard of the state suffered a severe loss by the death at Minneapolis, August 18, 1906, of Major Reynaldo Fitzgerald, surgeon first infantry, an exceedingly able officer, of high professional attainments, who, during long service in the guard and with Minnesota troops in the Philippine Islands in 1898 and 1899, had endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact.

By the act of congress of June 22, 1906, the aid previously given the state for support of organized militia, was doubled. The honorable secretary of war, however, under authority given in the act, has directed that one-fourth of the entire allotment of the state must be applied to the promotion of rifle practice. Nevertheless, with the additional help now received from the federal government, it will be practicable to compete the field equipment of the guard at an early day so far as to enable it to take the field, in case of sudden mobilization, without immediate aid, from the war department.

## INSPECTIONS.

In addition to regular quarterly inspections, made by field officers, in compliance with National Guard rules, under the immediate supervision of regimental commanders, the National Guard was inspected at home stations, pursuant to General Order No. 1, S, 1905, and No. 4, S, 1906, headquarters Minnesota National Guard, by Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Gerlach, U. S. A., retired, on duty with organized militia of Minnesota, and inspecting officer Minnesota National Guard (S. 12 M. C. M.), simultaneously with inspection made by him under war department orders (S. 14, act January 21, 1903).

These inspections showed troops to be fairly well equipped, arms and clothing in good order, and well cared for. Financial affairs were found in excellent condition, with a single exception. In this case, Company I,

Third Infantry, prompt action followed the report of the inspector on part of the regimental commander, and resulted in the dishonorable discharge of the offending officer. (Appendix 6-S. O. No. 18.5, 1905.)

A strong esprit de corps was found to exist in the organizations inspected, with but on exception, Company F, Third Infantry, Brainerd. In the latter command, in spite of faithful effort on the part of the efficient captain, recruiting was difficult and attendance at drills very irregular. The population of the town is largely composed of railroad men. The only possible remedy was applied, the command mustered out, April 25, 1905, and the vacancy in regiment filled November 25, 1905, by the muster in of a new company, "F," at Worthington. This command, enjoying the hearty support of the people of their city, was shown, by the inspection of 1906, to be in excellent condition, bidding fair to become one of the best companies in the state.

The inspection showed gradual improvement in armory conditions, throughout the guard. Local authorities, prompted by public sentiment, which is decidedly favorable to the National Guard, have shown more liberality in providing drill room and assisting companies in the procurement of light and fuel.

While the attendance at inspections was, on the whole, satisfactory, some organizations were found carrying on their rolls a considerable number of chronic absentees. This condition, however, is almost unavoidable and due largely to economic conditions, and therefore reflects no discredit upon commanding officers. All are displaying zeal in trying to remedy this evil, and every inspection shows improvement. Company commanders are unfortunately handicapped in their efforts by the disinclination of some employers to suffer the least inconvenience, so their men might better perform the patriotic duty they have assumed voluntarily by joining the guard.

## ENCAMPMENTS AND PRACTICE MARCHES.

Pursuant to General Order No. 8, S, 1905, headquarters M. N. G., the entire guard, by regiment in infantry, by battalion in artillery, engaged in camp service at Camp Lakeview, for a period of eight days each, between June 12 and July 25, 1905. Commanding officers' reports, filed herewith (Appendix 1).

In 1906 the first and second regiments of infantry, in obedience to General Order No. 10, S, 1906, headquarters M. N. G., engaged in field service at Camp Lakeview for periods of ten days each, between June 15 and July 25. The third regiment of infantry and the battalion of artillery were directed in same order to make a practice march of six days, arriving at its conclusion at Camp Lakeview, where four days were spent in camp work, especially on target range. This duty occupied the time between July 23 and August 1, 1906. Commanding officers' reports filed with this. (Appendix 1.)

State headquarters, as ordered by the commander-in-chief, proceeded to Camp Lakeview, remaining during entire camping period. Everything practicable was done to assure the comfort of troops in camp, and going there and returning to home stations.

All organizations in both years were inspected and reviewed by the commander-in-chief and the brigade commander. Their bearing and general performance on these occasions was very creditable.

During camp and on practice march of 1906, the troops derived much benefit through instruction given by First Lieutenant C. A. Youngberg, E. C., U. S. A., who had been ordered to report to the governor for this work by the war department. Lieutenant Youngberg's report to the war department, as shown in copy furnished the governor, was very complimentary to the troops.

Time in camp is necessarily divided between instruction in drill regulations, guard duty, field exercises and a large portion is assigned to target practice.

There is, and naturally always will be, differences of opinion as to the best course to be pursued in camp, in order to derive the most benefit from this expenditure of time and means. While these differences are honest, and the utmost latitude has been given to commanding officers in the instruction of their troops, there can be no possible question, as to the value of proper preliminary work at home stations. The more judiciously this is conducted, the more time there will be available for advanced work, during the necessarily limited camping period. This applies particularly to rifle practice, and company commanders cannot be admonished too strongly, to make the most of their opportunities, both before going to camp, and for the remainder of the outdoor season, after camping time. They should make every effort to make good use of gallery material and ammunition furnished them for this purpose.

In continuance of regular camp work detachments were kept in camp for rifle practice, after troops had returned to their stations. The work of these parties is treated in detail under target practice.

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

Recognizing fully the great importance of thorough training of troops in use of their firearms, every possible effort has been made to increase the efficiency of the guard in this direction. To make as many men as possible average shots, has been the first aim. By selecting then the most promising individuals, to take part in the various competitive contests in the guard at home, and to form a state team to attend the national contests at Sea Girth, N. J., much enthusiasm has been aroused, and interest in rifle practice is steadily increasing in the guard, and bids fair to become general among the people of Minnesota.

The recent increase in the aid received from the federal government has enabled this department to carry out a wish long cherished, to make more liberal issues of ammunition and range equipment to troops at home stations. This course will be followed in the future, and as means become available special guns and cartridges for gallery work, will be obtained and issued to troops.

In this connection it must be considered that the time available at camp for range work, even if it is found possible to keep organizations there ten days each year, is not sufficient to assure thorough training. Consequently success in rifle practice is only possible if every opportunity

for practice, both gallery and outdoor, is utilized at home, before and after camping time. If company commanders will realize how much depends upon them, and co-operate loyally with state headquarters, good results are bound to follow.

Details of work on Camp Lakeview range, both regular and competitive, will be found in General Orders No. 26, S. 1905, and No. 22, S. 1906, appended to this report.

It gives me pleasure to state here that it was found practicable to organize and take to Sea Girth, N. J., a Minnesota state team, to participate in the competition for the national trophy, both in 1905 and 1906.

The team of 1905 occupied thirteenth place in a total of 37 competing teams. The team of 1906 took tenth place among 41 competing teams. Both records are above general average, and reflect credit upon the National Guard of Minnesota.

Decided praise is due to the members of both teams, for the cheerful manner in which they subjected themselves to the severe hardships incident to preparatory practice on state range in the hottest season of the year, and the inconvenience caused to them by prolonged absence from their business. Their example can hardly fail to have a most beneficial influence on the guard at large, and will promote a healthy esprit de corps among our citizen-soldiers.

The supervision of all target practice on the Camp Lakeview range in 1905 and 1906 by Captain Orris E. Lee, brigade inspector of small arms practice was thorough and contributed largely to the excellent results attained. The duties of the inspector of small arm practice during the entire camping period are hard and require his undivided attention during the greater part of each working day.

#### ARMORIES.

The armory at St. Paul, in course of construction at the time when last biennial report of this department was submitted by my predecessor, has been completed and affords ample and convenient drill hall, and space for other exercises, also good storage and company rooms. The latter have been very neatly furnished by the various organizations, providing attractive places wherein the members of the companies can assemble when off duty.

Difficulties with contractors have caused delay in work on new armory at Minneapolis. There is now a fair prospect, however, that the drill hall at least will be so far completed in the near future that it can be used by troops.

Improvements have been recently made in Duluth armory by the city, and it affords good drill space, store and company rooms.

The trouble experienced in the past at many of the one-company stations in securing drill and storage rooms still exists, and the troops are handicapped seriously in their work. The situation as found during the last inspection has improved somewhat, due largely to increase in interest taken by the people of the state in National Guard affairs.

In view of the contemplated increase of infantry regiments to twelve companies each, I cannot too strongly urge that no authority to raise new companies be given at new stations, unless the local authorities pledge themselves to provide suitable accommodations for the troops.

## ARMAMENT.

The infantry regiments and engineer company are now fully armed with United States magazine rifle, caliber .30, of various models, and provided with corresponding accoutrements. A reserve stock of 1,200 of these arms is in stock at St. Paul depot.

The issue of a complete battery of 3-inch field guns to Battery B, First Artillery, Minneapolis, has been ordered recently by the war department, and is now in progress.

Battery A, First Artillery, St. Paul, has still the 3.2-inch field guns, two originally issued to it and two transferred from Battery B when it received the new pieces.

## CAMP GROUNDS.

The property is in good condition but it will be necessary to make minor repairs on many of the buildings. During the last year the water pipes were extended to the range and rifle pit; the officers' mess was repainted and the mess houses thoroughly whitewashed, which improved their sanitary condition. The mess halls will have to be enlarged during the next year in order to accommodate the extra companies.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in running their right-of-way for new track through the camp grounds, ruined the artillery camp for camping purposes. They have agreed to provide the necessary land on the other side of the track adjoining the camp grounds and to move or re-establish all the buildings on the new site, the change to be completed during the early spring so they will be ready to occupy during the coming camping period.

They also intend to construct a 12-foot viaduct under the tracks so as to avoid crossing same with troops while going to and from the parade grounds.

Chapter 337, Laws of 1905, appropriated "For fireproof storehouse for National Guard at Camp Lakeview, \$5,000." This building could not be constructed until 1906 on account of change in elevation of the C., M. & St. P. tracks, as it was considered desirable to have the building on adjoining property for convenience in shipping should occasion require it.

In 1906 contract was let for the construction of the same to L. S. Lutz, of Lake City, Minn., according to certain plans and specifications on file in this office, and it has been completed with the exception of the cement floor which cannot be placed before spring. The building is 32x120 and built entirely of brick, iron and cement, and it is as near fireproof as a building could be built.

The destruction of the flag staff by lightning renders necessary the erection of a new one. I would recommend a 100-foot steel staff.

## THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The naval militia originally mustered into the state's service at Duluth, December 15, 1903, at date of last report, December 31, 1906, consists of 13 officers and crew of 107 petty officers and enlisted men, under Commander Guy A. Eaton, commanding U. S. S. Gopher, assigned to the Minnesota naval militia by the navy department.

Pursuant to General Orders No. 28, S. 1905, from these headquarters, Commander Eaton left Duluth June 17, 1905, and proceeded first to Washington, D. C., and after consultation there with the assistant secretary of the navy, to the United States navy yard at Norfolk, Va., where he supervised the repair and outfitting of the Gopher. On the completion of this work he duly received the ship on the part of the state. Having engaged the services of a competent sailing master, he ordered the Gopher to proceed to Ogdensburg, N. Y., returning personally direct to Duluth. (July 23, 1905.) Detailed report in appendix.

The ship having reached Ogdensburg without accident August 5, Commander Eaton met it there, with a crew from the naval militia, and brought it safely into Duluth harbor.

Encouraged by the transfer to it of this vessel, the naval militia has worked strenuously during the winter, 1905-06, and in the following spring to become familiar with its now increased duties. How well it has succeeded is best shown by reference to the official report to the navy department of Commander H. Morrell, U. S. N., who, in command of U. S. S. Wolverine, was charged with the conduct of the naval maneuvers of the Great Lakes in summer of 1906. Report will be found in appendix.

These maneuvers ordered by navy department orders 3468-179, May 24, 1906, took place between August 4 and 12, 1906, and report of Commander Eaton, also appended, describes in detail the part taken therein by the Minnesota naval contingent and vessels manned by naval militia of other states.

I beg leave to invite the attention of the commander-in-chief to the flattering remarks of Commander Morrell and regular officers, who assisted him during the maneuvers, relative to the condition of their ship, and the quality of their work, of the naval militia of Minnesota.

Commander Eaton, his officers and men have certainly shown a most commendable spirit, and I am confident that should any emergency demand their services, they will be found ready to render willing and efficient service.

The naval militia has been well cared for in armory at Duluth, which it occupies jointly with the National Guard.

The naval militia by its conduct has brought honor upon itself and the state of Minnesota, and is therefore well worthy of all the fostering care and assistance the legislature can give it.

## MINNESOTA NAVAL MILITIA.

1905.			
Aug. 1.	By appropriation .....		\$8,500.00
	Expenditures, August 1, 1905, to July 31, 1906:		
	Annual cruise .....	\$2,236.55	
	Clothing and equipment .....	1,166.08	
	Convention naval militia .....	250.00	
	Outfitting and transferring U. S. S. Fern from Portsmouth, Va., to Duluth, Minn. ....	2,611.63	
	Printing and stationery .....	83.30	
	Supplies, including fuel .....	1,522.45	
	Transportation .....	570.12	
	Total August 1, 1905, to July 31, 1906.....		8,440.13
1906.			
Aug. 1.	By balance .....		\$59.87
	By appropriation .....		8,500.00
	Expenditures August 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906:		
	Annual cruise .....	\$2,886.45	
	Clothing and equipment .....	1,108.45	
	Supplies, including fuel and repairs.....	3,903.32	
	Total August 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906.....		7,898.22
	Balance due December 31, 1906.....		\$661.65

## SPANISH WAR HISTORY.

The records of this office are complete and ready for publication, and now await the history of same to be furnished by the commanding officers of Minnesota regiments of 1898. A sufficient appropriation should be made to cover cost of compiling and printing 7,500 volumes of the same.

## CIVIL WAR RECORDS.

The Civil War records have been revised so far as can be done with material on hand, but there are yet 1,838 individual records to be completed. The Civil War record clerk was sent to Washington but the department absolutely refused to allow him access to the records and we cannot complete them until we can obtain their published list. An appropriation sufficient to print at least 5,000 revised copies should be made in order that the rosters of the Minnesota regiments might be placed in the schools and other libraries. From 15 to 20 per cent of errors have been found in compiling the revision.

## INDIAN PENSIONS.

The legislature of 1905 passed the following act, known as chapter 315, General Laws, 1905:

## CHAPTER 315, GENERAL LAWS OF MINNESOTA, 1905.

AN ACT to pension citizen-soldiers of Minnesota, who participated in the Indian massacre of 1862.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any and all persons, citizens and residents of the state of Minnesota, who rendered active service, bore arms, or otherwise rendered efficient aid and suffered any disabilities in the Indian massacre of 1862, from August 15th to September 15th, in the year 1862, according to the reports and files of the adjutant general's office in this state, or upon due proof of service as aforesaid, shall be and is hereby declared to be entitled to a pension of not to exceed twelve dollars (\$12) per month from the first day of January, 1905, during their natural lives, and upon their decease the said pension shall descend and be payable to the widow of such decedent whose marital relation has existed since the year 1885.

Section 2. Such proof thereof as may be required by the adjutant general of the state of Minnesota shall be presented to him, and upon his approval and certificate declaring such person to be entitled to a pension under this act, the state auditor shall draw orders for the payment of such pension, which orders shall be paid by the state treasurer of this state, from and out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

Section 3. This act shall not apply to or affect persons drawing relief by pension or otherwise from the United States or the state of Minnesota.

Section 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1905.

Frequent controversies arising over the construction of said act, on June 30, 1905, I obtained the following opinion from the attorney general:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
June 30, 1905.

Hon. Fred B. Wood, Adjutant General, Capitol.

My Dear Sir: In your communication of June 29, 1905, you ask the opinion of this office as to what persons are eligible to pension under the terms of chapter 315, Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905.

In reply thereto I have the honor to advise you that, in my opinion, the act should be construed as follows:

First—A citizen, male or female, not drawing relief by pension or otherwise from the United States or state of Minnesota, who was also a resident of the state of Minnesota on April 19, 1905, or, who has become and is at the time of the application for pension such citizen and resident, and who rendered efficient aid and suffered disability between August 15 and September 15, 1862, inclusive, in the Indian massacre of that year; and

Second—A widow who became the legal wife of any such person at any time during, or prior to, the year 1885, who has not since then been divorced, nor legally separated, from her husband, and whose husband, receiving a pension under this act, dies subsequent to April 19, 1905.

The conditions precedent to the right to a pension under this act, in my opinion, are citizenship of, and residence in, the state of Minnesota at the time of the application; efficient aid, and, above all, disability in 1862, the evidence of which now exists and is shown to your satisfaction; or widowhood within the terms of the act.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) GEORGE T. SIMPSON,  
Assistant Attorney General.

The proof requested for the allowance of these claims was such as would enable the office to comply with the law, but much fault was found and I fully appreciate that it is a hard request to make applicants go back 44 years and prove a disability when they are subject to the ills and ailments which necessarily accompany old age.

The appropriation provided under chapter 337, G. L. 1905 (\$10,000), was exhausted by the allowance of 34 claims. On October 3d I received a reply to my letter of October 2d as follows:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
October 3, 1906.

Hon. Fred B. Wood, Adjutant General, Capitol.

Sir: This office is in receipt of your favor of October 2, 1906. The same has been referred to me for reply.

You call attention therein to the provisions of chapter 315, Laws 1905, to the effect that a pension payable thereunder shall not exceed \$12.00 per month; that the same shall be paid by the treasurer of the state of Minnesota from and out of moneys not otherwise appropriated. You also call attention to the provision of section 32½ of chapter 337 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, to the effect that there is appropriated for the pensions provided for under said chapter 315, the sum of \$10,000.00. You further state that one hundred and fifty applicants have applied to you for pension thereunder; that if the appropriation be limited to \$10,000.00, on a pension of \$12.00 per month each, thirty-four persons will exhaust the appropriation, and you inquire whether you have the authority to issue certificates in excess of thirty-four, mentioned by you.

In reply thereto I have the honor to say that, in my opinion, your inquiry is to be answered in the affirmative. While it is true that said section 32½, chapter 337, Laws 1905, does provide an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for pensions "under the direction of the Adjutant General," yet chapter 315 provides that such payment shall be made by the state treasurer upon the order of the state auditor, and further provides that the auditor shall issue his warrant or order upon the presentation to him of a certificate signed by the Adjutant General. It is therefore clear, to my mind, that the words "under the direction of the Adjutant General," in chapter 337, does not refer to the payment of the money but does refer to the delivery by the Adjutant General to the auditor of the certificate mentioned in chapter 315. It therefore follows, in my opinion, that it is the duty of the Adjutant General simply to hear and pass upon the evidence presented to him in the question of the application for a pension and, if in his judgment such evidence authorizes the issuance of the certificate of the Adjutant General provided for in chapter 315, Laws 1905, to issue the same to the auditor in accordance therewith. Otherwise it is his duty to decline so to do. It thereupon becomes the duty of the auditor and the treasurer to determine whether such pension shall be paid from the appropriation of \$10,000.00 or, in case that be exhausted, from the treasury at large. In this view of the matter the number of certificates to be issued by you is not a material matter for you to consider.

Yours truly,  
GEORGE SIMPSON,  
Assistant Attorney General.



The question then arose as to how the certificates would be paid if issued, and the opinion of the attorney general in answer to my letter of October 11th, was as follows:

## ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

October 19, 1906.

Hon. S. G. Iverson, State Auditor, St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir: Your favor of October 11th, addressed to the attorney general, has been handed me for reply. Therein you call attention to the provisions of chapter 315, General Laws 1905, to the effect that pensions under said act shall be paid by orders drawn by the state auditor "which orders shall be paid by the treasurer of this state from and out of any money not otherwise appropriated," and also to the provisions of section 31½ of chapter 337 to the effect that there is appropriated "for pensions of citizen-soldiers of Minnesota who participated in the Indian massacre of 1862 \* \* \* the sum of \$10,000," and you ask whether, in the opinion of this office, the appropriation of \$10,000 is a limitation upon the amount that can be paid out of the state treasury for the two fiscal years ending July 1, 1906.

In reply thereto I have the honor to say that upon consultation with the attorney general we have come to the conclusion, but with some hesitation, that the provisions of section 31½ of chapter 337 of the Laws of 1905 are not a limitation upon the provisions of section 315, Laws 1905, and that any money in the treasury of the state not otherwise appropriated is available for pensions duly allowed under the provisions of the last named act. It has thus been determined to place a liberal construction upon the provisions of these two acts, which became law on the same day for the reason, among others, that a pension under the provisions of chapter 315, once duly allowed, becomes and is an obligation which the state in honor bound must ultimately pay. Further than this, a number of such pensions have been allowed and paid heretofore. To now enforce a strict construction and hold that the provisions of chapter 337 are a limitation upon the provisions of chapter 315 would be manifestly unjust toward those who, deserving of a pension have not been able as yet to have the same allowed. It follows that, in my opinion, any moneys in the state treasury, nor otherwise appropriated, are available for the payment of auditor's warrants issued under the provisions of chapter 315, Laws 1905.

Yours truly,

(Signed) GEO. T. SIMPSON,

Assistant Attorney General.

Acting under said decision I have allowed 74 pensions out of 200 applications. The following list gives certificate number, name, address and disability—the rate as per law \$12 per month.

List total—

Total amount paid—amount so far allowed per month.

It seems to me that a great injustice had been done the widows of those who were killed in the line of duty during the outbreak, and of those who died shortly after of disabilities received, and I would recommend that the law be amended so as to cover such cases.

## FEDERAL PENSIONS.

The following report shows the work done in this department for the biennial period. Everything possible has been done for the beneficiaries in this branch.

January 12, 1907.

Fred B. Wood, Adjutant General of the State of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.  
Sir: I have the honor to report the following, as the result of the work of the pension division of your department for the two years beginning January 1, 1905, and ending December 31, 1906, to-wit:

There were 980 new claims filed and 771 claims allowed during the period of time above stated.

The per centum of the claims allowed to the claims filed is 78 23-49.

The claims allowed are divided into the following classes, and the number of claims allowed, in each class is shown by the folio below.

These allowances increase the amount of pension paid, in the state, each month by \$3,384.75.

The amount of accrued pension, i. e., the amount paid each allowance from date commencement of allowance to date of first payment was \$34,730.37.

Original invalid, act of June 27, 1890.....	134
Original invalid, general law.....	25
Widow's original, act of June 27, 1890.....	100
Widow's original, general law.....	24
Widow's accrued.....	94
Increase of pension, act of June 27, 1890.....	326
Increase of pension, general law.....	56
Pensions for minor children.....	6
Restoration of pension.....	3
Wife's, one-half pension.....	2
Arrears of pay.....	1
Total.....	771

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. WHITNEY,

Assistant Adjutant General.

## MINNESOTA WAR CLAIMS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

STATUS DECEMBER 31, 1906.

The state made disbursements and furnished equipment amounting in the aggregate to \$184,133.58.

Under the acts of congress, approved July 8, 1898, March 3, 1899 and April 27, 1904, provision was made to reimburse the states and territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the volunteer army of the United States for the war with Spain. Under these acts there has been filed with the auditor for the war department at Washington, D. C., seven separate installments of claims covering the above amount, as follows:

First installment—Transportation, pay rolls, subsistence, equipment and general expense:		
Amount of installment as corrected.....		\$137,631.20
Amounts audited and payments received by the state:		
On account of transportation.....	\$5,467.15	
On account of pay rolls.....	18,933.30	
On account of subsistence, equipment and miscellaneous expenses.....	47,584.59	
Total payments.....		\$71,985.04
Balance on account of pay rolls suspended by the auditor for the war department, transferred to the third, fourth and fifth installments.....		2,939.94
Value of ordnance and ordnance stores and quartermaster supplies received in kind.....		59,653.80
Amount disallowed by the auditor for the war department.....		3,052.42
	\$137,631.20	\$137,631.20

Second Installment—Expenses incurred in providing for the return to the state of Minnesota of invalids of the 12th, 13th and 14th Minnesota volunteers, and for the payment of expenses incurred for their care and treatment (including medical attendance, nurses and board) and for transportation furnished the enlisted men of the 12th and 14th Minnesota volunteers during the furlough period of said regiment:

Expenses attending the transportation of invalids of the 12th and 14th Minnesota volunteers by hospital train from hospitals in Kentucky and Tennessee to St. Paul, Minn. ....	\$1,763.50
Hospital treatment at hospitals in St. Paul and Minneapolis and medical treatment, board, nursing and medical supplies furnished outside of said hospitals to invalids from said hospital train.....	3,002.74
Transportation furnished said invalids from St. Paul to place of residence and from thence to Camp Mueller, New Ulm, and Camp Van Duzee, St. Paul, stations designated for muster out of the said regiments.....	442.08
Medical and hospital treatment, board, nursing, medical supplies and transportation furnished to invalids of	

the 12th and 14th Minnesota volunteers after the return of said regiments to the state of Minnesota, awaiting muster out:

12th Minnesota volunteers.....	\$1,659.89	
14th Minnesota volunteers.....	1,733.18	
		3,393.07
Expenses attending the transportation from San Francisco, Cal., to St. Paul, Minn., of invalids of the 13th Minnesota volunteers on their arrival at San Francisco from Manila, P. I., and medical attendance in St. Paul.....		1,534.70
Telegraphic service on account of the Minnesota volunteers while in the service of the United States.....		374.61
Expenses on account of water supply at Camp Van Duzee, Minn.....		177.50
Amount disallowed by the auditor for the war department.....		6,320.21
		<hr/>
	\$17,008.41	\$17,008.41

Third, fourth and fifth installments—Balance of pay due the enlisted men of the 1st, 2d and 3d regiments infantry, National Guard, who reported at Camp Ramsey, St. Paul, Minn., for muster into the 12th, 13th and 14th regiments Minnesota volunteers, who were accepted and mustered into the United States service, and for pay due the officers and enlisted men who so reported and were rejected by the medical examiner or mustering officer:

Amount of installments (including \$2,939.94 transferred from first installment).....		\$31,494.48
Payment has been received by the state for the amounts charged in the third, fourth and fifth installments.		
\$8,233.50 of the amount for pay of officers and enlisted men rejected by the medical examiner or mustering officer.		

Sixth installment—Balance of pay (service for longevity) due to officers of the 1st, 2d and 3d regiments National Guard, who reported at Camp Ramsey for muster in the 12th, 13th and 14th regiments Minnesota volunteers:

Amount of installment.....		\$642.60
The amount charged in this installment disallowed by the auditor for the war department.		

Seventh installment—Miscellaneous expenses:

Amount of installment.....		\$296.83
Payment has been received by the state for the amount charged in this installment.		

#### RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of claims.....		\$184,133.58
Amounts allowed and payment made to the state.....	\$114,464.55	
Value of ordnance and ordnance stores and quartermaster supplies received in kind.....	59,653.80	
Amount disallowed.....	10,015.23	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$184,133.58	\$184,133.58

The items making up the sum \$10,015.23 disallowed as follows:

Hire of civilian bands pending the organization of regimental bands....	\$2,807.96
Transportation furnished the 12th and 14th Minnesota volunteers while the said regiments were at Camp Mueller, New Ulm, Minn., and at Camp Van Duzee, St. Paul, Minn., awaiting muster out the United States service.....	6,281.19
Telegraphic service included in bill of the Western Union Telegraph Co., chargeable to the Leech Lake Indian outbreak.....	89.02
Longevity pay due officers of the 1st, 2d and 3d infantry, National Guard, for service at Camp Ramsey prior to muster in the United States service.....	642.60
Items in bills for transportation service and supplies furnished state prior to call for troops.....	244.46
	<hr/>
	\$10,015.23

I feel that I should not close this report without acknowledging the obligation I am under to all members of the guard, both officers and men, for the loyal manner in which they performed their duties. This has made my work more of a pleasure than a task.

To your excellency I can only express a profound feeling of gratitude for kind and considerate treatment at your hands, and the strong support, which has always encouraged me in the performance of my duties.

Very respectfully,

FRED B. WOOD,  
Adjutant General.

---

---

APPENDIX I

---

---

# CAMP REPORTS

## HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY M. N. G.

Lake City, Minn., June 19, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to report that in conformity with General Order No. 3, C. S. A. G. O., this regiment went into camp at Camp Lakeview on Monday, June 12th and remained until Monday, June 19th. In addition to the usual round of camp duties, special attention was paid to forming advance and rear guard and extended order.

Rife practice was constant and most satisfactory. The range work was entirely under direction of Lieutenant Colonel Corrison, and to the efficiency of his management is due the fact that more was accomplished in far less time than at any previous encampment of this regiment.

The report of Captain Lee, brigade inspector S. A. P., shows the following result:

Expert riflemen .....	8
Sharpshooters .....	38
Marksmen .....	94
The attendance was the largest yet recorded for the first infantry.	
Largest attendance for one day.....	547
Smallest attendance for one day.....	506
Average attendance for eight days.....	531

On Wednesday, the 14th, in response to an urgent invitation from the committee in charge, and with authority communicated by the Adjutant General in person, the regiment went by special train to St. Paul and participated in the Flag Day ceremonies.

I cannot too highly compliment the officers and men for their soldierly conduct in going to and from St. Paul and for their excellent appearance and military bearing during the ceremonies. The evident efficiency of the command must have been a source of gratification to the many thousand citizens of the state who witnessed the parade.

The camp was visited by his excellency, the commander-in-chief, the brigade commander and the Adjutant General, to each of whom the customary review was tendered.

The health of the camp was excellent. Officers and men seemed actuated by a desire to accomplish all that was possible in the short time allotted to them, and there was a notable earnestness in the manner in which the various duties were performed.

If a suggestion at this time is not improper, it seems to me that a great deal of good would result to the guard from a brigade encampment on suitable grounds. Such an encampment would not only arouse the enthusiasm of the men by the generous rivalry which would necessarily result from the presence of the three regiments, but opportunity would be afforded for maneuvers not possible on the state grounds when confined to a single regiment.

Respectfully,

C. McREEVE,

Colonel First Infantry.

Adjutant General, St. Paul, Minn.



## HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, M. N. G.

Austin, Minn., August 3, 1905.

The Adjutant General, St. Paul, Minn.

Sir: I have the honor to report that in compliance with General Orders No. 8, A. G. O, c. s., this command went into camp at the state camp grounds near Lake City, July 6th to 13th inclusive.

The camp routine as per General Orders No. 6, a copy of which is attached, was taken up at once. The attendance of the regiment was as follows, viz.: Total strength, 600; average present, 459; average per cent present, 76; by organization as follows:

Organization.	En- rollment.	Average At- tendance.	Per- centage.
Field staff, non-commissioned staff, band and hos- pital corps	71	69	97
Company "A".....	66	62	94
Company "B".....	54	33	61
Company "C".....	49	32	65
Company "D".....	52	34	65
Company "E".....	66	51	77
Company "F".....	58	46	80
Company "G".....	52	38	73
Company "H".....	66	54	82
Company "I".....	67	40	60

The weather during the encampment was cool and everything that could be desired for work, and the work progressed with pleasing results. There was very little sickness, and such as there was was contracted before going to camp. The regiment seemed to improve rapidly during the tour of duty, and I believe the men received valuable and lasting instructions. All officers and men were exceedingly prompt and obedient in the performance of duties and there was a marked desire on their part to do their part and master the details of the work, but as in all other years we were obliged to break camp with a feeling of work uncompleted, and eight days' camp is much too short to accomplish what we aim to do. I wish that the time might come when our appropriation would warrant a two weeks' encampment, and I believe that such an encampment under present conditions would be more beneficial and the work more thoroughly done than it could or would be done in a brigade camp.

The work on the range was more easily completed this year owing to a better arrangement and the cutting out of trial shots. As fast as possible I think more should be required on the home ranges and the work shortened at camp; too much time is still spent, perhaps necessarily, in range work.

The organization of a hospital corps has proved beneficial to the regiment and has, considering the time in which it was done, been well organized. Daily inspections were made by the medical department accompanied by the officer of the day as a result of which the band was found to have the best quarters, Company "G" second, and Company "D" third best.

The regiment was reviewed by the commander-in-chief, Governor John A. Johnson, on Tuesday, July 11th, and by the brigade commander, General Joseph Bobleter, on Saturday, July 8th.

The range work resulted in the qualification of 20 sharpshooters and 110 marksmen, and as a result of the team shoot Company "C" stood the highest, with the field staff and non-commissioned staff only one point behind.

I enclose herewith a report made by Dr. Rowe, representing the medical corps of the regiment, in which he makes certain recommendations: first, with reference to the removal of the hospital and the addition of a sick ward, and the addition of necessary articles and instruments; and second, the improvement of the lake front for the purposes of bathing and swimming, and the improvement of the shower bath house so as to contain dressing rooms; and finally, the removal of the north mess house and closets. In all of these recommendations I heartily concur. I think that Dr. Rowe's suggestions are both practical and practicable and should be given serious consideration.

I recommend that before another encampment a new post flag staff be obtained, and that barrels or other receptacles be provided in a sufficient number for the purpose of depositing all paper and other refuse matter not deposited in the

slop houses, and that such receptacles be emptied daily. It will be impossible to prevent the annoyance of having these things thrown on the railroad right-of-way unless such receptacles are furnished.

I also recommend that if it should be determined to have a brigade encampment in 1906, as has been freely talked, that an opportunity be given to the people of Lake City to obtain additional ground, and that such encampment be held at Lake City. I believe that in a large part the present discipline and good behavior of the men has been secured by the location of the camp, and that men go there for the purpose for which they are sent and not for the purpose of a good time simply. Except for the limited grounds I believe there is no spot in Minnesota any better fitted for an encampment, and I am satisfied that so far as this regiment is concerned it is approved of and pleasing to all, and that any change would be looked upon with disfavor.

Finally, I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the many courtesies and kindness extended to me by the Adjutant General, his staff and his assistants, and by General Bobleter and his staff.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR W. WRIGHT,  
Colonel Second Infantry, M. N. G.

## HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY M. N. G.

St. Paul, Minn., July 20, 1905.

The Adjutant General, State of Minnesota.

Sir: In accordance with the requirement of paragraph 17, General Orders No. 8, c. s., from your office, I have the honor to submit the following:

The condition of the grounds turned over to me was not as satisfactory as in previous years, and some considerable repairs will be required to make the buildings safe for another encampment. A large number of new tent floors are needed. The sewer under the south mess hall is in very bad shape and the reason furnished me, viz.: that the high water was the cause, indicates fault in the system. There have been, at times, a number of holes cut in the kitchen floors, and all kinds of refuse has been deposited through them under the buildings, and this, together with the overflow of the contents of the sewer above mentioned, should be carefully removed and the surface of the ground rendered sterile.

If the grounds occupied by the camp proper could be vacated for one year, plowed and seeded, the new turf carefully rolled, and the bank along the lake front terraced and seeded, it would result in a great improvement and would give some additional space which is sadly needed. Suitable receptacles for waste paper and other debris should be provided at various points.

During the encampment of my command the regiment was divided into two battalions, and a number of practical field maneuvers were attempted with more or less success, and in this the following points were clearly brought out:

First—The absolute necessity of a service shoe, and

Second—A systematic course of instruction, not optional but required, available for the officers and men at their home stations, and made a part of the year's work. This should cover the entire field service regulations with special reference to the limitations of our service. We attempt too much and fail not because of weakness but that we waste time at camp and at stations in matters of questionable value, which might be made better use of if our limitations could be realized and our efforts more closely directed along the pathway of utility.

The present system of requisitions and supply is about as bad as it could very well be, and it requires the regimental commander to get his command together at camp and waste valuable time completing his equipment or devising ways to work without.

I would strongly recommend that the amounts available for uniforms and equipment for each regiment be credited to them and their distribution left with the commanding officer, that a regular time for making requisitions be established, and that the material to fill these requisitions be obtained in advance of the moment when they are to be used.