

A special effort was made to instruct each man in the proper care of the rifle under the conditions existing in camp, and the fact was developed that no suitable cleaning tools and material were available. The present arm is not well adapted to our service, and unless greater care and attention is given it, we shall find ourselves armed with unserviceable rifles.

The camp grounds are poorly adapted for our use if the best results are to be obtained. With some grading on the long range the location might be used to advantage for instruction in rifle practice, and for competitive team shooting. I would recommend that at least one year in two the brigade be assembled at some other point well adapted for instruction in field work, and as remote from settled farming country and towns as possible, and that a system of instruction by lectures, based upon prescribed text-books, precede the actual tour by at least six months.

At the present time the organized militia is suffering seriously on account of a lack of moral support from the business men of the state, and not without some element of justice. We should endeavor to command the respect of our people by more earnest effort along lines that will appeal to our best citizens, and which will justify the state in the expenditure of a larger annual appropriation.

The character of the work being done by the Minnesota National Guard should, in some way, be brought before the citizens of the state, and a strong effort be made to dispel the prevalent idea that our work during the year is a joke and our camps a vacation lark.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. VAN DUZEE,
Colonel Third Infantry, M. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION ARTILLERY, M. N. G.

St. Paul, Minn., August 12, 1905.

The Adjutant General, State of Minnesota.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with General Orders No. 8, as modified by Special Orders No. 35, A. G. O., c. s., the first battalion of artillery, under my command, proceeded to Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minn., for instruction. Battery B, Captain Albert F. Pray, commanding, left its station at Minneapolis July 1, 1905, arriving on the same day. Battery A and field staff, non-commissioned staff and the hospital corps left St. Paul by rail in the morning of July 6th, arriving at camp in the forenoon. The artillery train was unloaded in thirty minutes.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance of my command during the encampment and on the return trip was distributed as follows:

Date.	F. S.		Battery "A."		Battery "B."		Totals.	
	Men.	Horses.	Men.	Horses.	Men.	Horses.	Men.	Horses.
July 6.....	15	16	62	53	29	26	106	95
July 7.....	15	16	62	53	29	26	106	95
July 8.....	15	16	62	54	34	26	111	96
July 9.....	15	16	69	54	39	26	123	96
July 10.....	15	16	69	54	31	26	115	96
July 11.....	15	16	69	54	31	26	115	96
July 12.....	15	16	69	54	31	26	115	96
July 13.....	15	16	69	54	31	26	115	96
July 14.....	13	13	69	54	..	..	69	54
July 15.....	13	13	69	54	..	..	69	54

ROUTINE.

The following routine was observed during the encampment:

Reveille—First call	5:00 A. M.
Reveille	5:15 A. M.
Assembly—Roll call	5:20 A. M.
Sick call	5:30 A. M.
Stable duty—First call	5:40 A. M.
Assembly	5:45 A. M.
Mess call	6:45 A. M.

Fatigue call—Camp police.....	7:10 A. M.
Boots and saddles—First call.....	7:25 A. M.
Assembly	7:30 A. M.
Target practice—Small arms.....	9:00 A. M.
Recall	11:00 A. M.
First sergeants' call.....	11:45 A. M.
Mess call	12:00 M.
Water call—First call.....	12:25 P. M.
Assembly	12:30 P. M.
Officers' call, for instruction.....	12:35 P. M.
Target practice—First call.....	1:20 P. M.
Assembly	1:30 P. M.
Recall	4:45 P. M.
Stable call—First call.....	4:55 P. M.
Assembly	5:00 P. M.
Mess call	5:30 P. M.
Dress parade—First call.....	6:00 P. M.
Assembly	6:15 P. M.
Adjutant's call	6:50 P. M.
Guard mount—First call.....	7:45 P. M.
Assembly	7:55 P. M.
Adjutant's call	8:00 P. M.
To quarters	10:45 P. M.
Taps	11:00 P. M.

HEALTH.

The weather was ideal throughout the encampment, the sanitary condition of the camp was very good, and the food, upon inspection, was found to be wholesome and well cooked. The medical officer strongly recommends, for hygienic reasons, the installation of shower baths on the lake shore. The following articles, named in order of importance, are needed for the hospital corps, as specified in the manual for the medical department, U. S. A., 1902:

- No. 304, (C) U. S. army regimental sterilizer chest.
- No. 294, field desk.
- No. 296, ten unit bedding case.
- No. 323, small mess chest.
- No. 324, Small field range.
- No. 304, (E) Maignen filter.
- No. 322, small acetylene illuminating outfit.
- Two (2) ambulance guidons, 28-16 inches, on lance staff.
- Red Cross flag, 50 feet halyards.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Owing to a delay in the arrival of the ammunition from the arsenal, target practice could not be completed. On the 1,500-yard range 172 shots were fired, of which 17 missed the target and 155 struck as follows: 77 bulls-eyes, 58 fours, 18 threes, 1 two and 1 one.

DETAIL.

Lieutenant Frederic H. Smith, artillery corps U. S. A., was detailed by Special Orders No. 88, c. s., headquarters department of Dakota, to attend the encampment of my command. I am indebted to Lieutenant Smith for valuable suggestions and able assistance in the instruction of my command. Lieutenant Smith also accompanied battery A on the march to home station.

My command was also inspected by Lieutenant Colonel William Gerlach, U. S. army, retired, on duty with the Minnesota National Guard.

CEREMONIES.

The battalion participated in parades and reviews with the second infantry, and was reviewed by the commander-in-chief, the Adjutant general, the brigade commander and Colonel Arthur W. Wright and other officers.

PRACTICE MARCH.

The battalion commander, field staff, non-commissioned staff and hospital corps, and battery A, the latter in command of Captain William Louis Kelly, Jr., broke camp at 9:30 A. M., July 13th, under orders to march overland to home stations. The detachment went into camp that night at 9:00 P. M. in the Cannon River valley, at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the Poor farm, having marched $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This location is not very desirable, but was the best that could be found within miles. On the following day, after a march of $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles by way of Miesville and Hastings, the Wilkinson farm at Langdon was reached at about 11:30 P. M.; this is an excellent camping place. The detour by way of Miesville was made in order to avoid the bad roads by way of Hungry Point.

The detachment broke camp at 9:00 on the morning of July 15th, crossing the Mississippi River over the Rock Island railway toll bridge at Inver Grove, toll charges having been waived by courtesy of the Rock Island railway. The heat was excessive on that day and slow progress was made. After a halt of two hours at South St. Paul, the march was resumed, and the command arrived at the Armory, St. Paul, at 5:40 P. M.

During the halt at South St. Paul Captain William Louis Kelly, Jr., fell backwards while seated on the propped pole of a limber, receiving a slight scalp wound which was immediately dressed by the surgeon. He was placed in the ambulance but resumed command of battery A upon entering St. Paul.

The march was otherwise successfully accomplished without accident or injury.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is again recommended that a roofed shed be built on the lake side of the artillery mess house where the proper shower apparatus can be installed at a nominal expense, and that the articles enumerated above for the use of the hospital corps be supplied.

For future practice marches I would request that shelter tents and suitable ponchos be issued to my command.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Adjutant General for the interest he has taken in the success of this encampment and practice march and for courtesies extended.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. LAMBERT,
Major Commanding First Artillery, M. N. G.

Camp Lakeview, Minn., June 19, 1905.

The Adjutant, First Regiment Infantry, M. N. G.

Sir: I have the honor to report having been on duty with the regiment during the entire period of its encampment at Camp Lakeview, June 12 to 19 inclusive, pursuant to General Orders No. 8. Current series, H. Q., M. N. G.

Both the assistant surgeons of the regiment having been unable to come to camp, Captain Assistant Surgeon J. H. Dorsey, second regiment, M. N. G., reported for duty June 13, 1905, and Lieutenant Assistant Surgeon J. C. Ferguson, third regiment, M. N. G., reported for duty June 12, 1905, and remained on duty until the close of camp.

I find the general sanitary condition of the camp to be good, as well as the general health of the command.

I beg to make the following recommendations:

First—That the water connection at the hospital, which has sprung a leak, be repaired.

Second—That the two apartments of the shower bath be converted into dressing rooms, which are now wanting, with facilities for hanging clothing.

Third—That the wash cock at east mess house be shut off and facilities for washing be installed near the lake shore, to alleviate the unsanitary condition now prevailing at that point.

Fourth—That the hospital building be removed from its present site to the extreme west end of the reservation, near the lake bank, for the reason that at its present site the confusion and disturbance due to the passing of officers, men, would be looked upon with disfavor.

horses and vehicles and the landing of excursions and water craft in its immediate proximity often works injury to convalescing patients. This recommendation is made in view of the recent appropriation for warehouse, which might well occupy the present site of the hospital.

The number of men treated during the encampment is as follows:

In hospital	13
In quarters	38

51

I beg to make further report that on June 14, 1905, at the railway station at Red Wing, Minn., Private Clausen, of Company "G," in endeavoring to alight from a moving train, returning from Flag Day parade, at St. Paul, incurred injuries as follows: A compound comminuted fracture of the first, second and third toes of the left foot and a compound fracture of metatarsals second, third, fourth and fifth toes of the same foot, with severe lacerations of the following parts; also compound fracture, terminal phalanx first toe, right foot, and a lacerated and contused wound in the region of the occipital parietal suture, with slight depression of external table. This patient was taken to the St. John hospital at Red Wing forthwith and with the assistance of Drs. Clayton and Johnson, of Red Wing, the first, second and third toes and portions of first, second and third metatarsals of left foot were amputated, and the terminal phalanx the first toe of the right foot, was amputated, and the wound in the head closed and sutured. The patient withstood the operation well and no complications have thus far developed.

Made and dated at Camp Lakeview, June 19, 1905.

R. J. FITZGERALD,

Major and Surgeon First Infantry, M. N. G.

The Surgeon General, St. Paul, Minn.

Sir: I have the honor to forward herewith report of cases treated in hospital and quarters, during the encampment of the second regiment, M. N. G., July 6 to 14, 1905, inclusive, and to respectfully recommend as follows:

1. That the hospital building be removed to the northwest corner of the grounds, where there will be more quiet and seclusion.

2. That the west fourteen or sixteen feet of the rear porch of the hospital building be inclosed, making a room which can be used as a detention ward. The window in the northeast corner of the building can be placed in the northwest corner, and the aperture boarded up, thus shutting off all communication between the hospital proper and this proposed room, except by the doors of each opening upon the porch. This room can be arranged at very little expense, and is an absolute necessity for the isolation of patients showing signs of contagious or infectious diseases.

3. That an operating table, an irrigator, and a three-bowl stand be supplied for the operating room.

4. That a surgical case be furnished each regiment, and the surgeon of the regiment have control of, and be held responsible for it; and that such cases contain modern instruments, which can easily be rendered sterile and do not have rubber handles.

5. That vines and shrubbery be removed from the lake front, leaving only the larger trees, and that bath houses be erected sufficient for the regiment. That each man be supplied with a bathing suit, and permission given to bathe at any time when off duty. The ability to swim should be one of the accomplishments of every soldier, and every facility should be given the men to bathe regularly, that they may not only become proficient in the art of swimming, but also for its value as an hygienic measure.

6. That two sections be taken out of the shower bath houses and the vacant space made into a dressing room.

7. That the north company mess house and closets be moved to a site just east of the south company mess house, and that sewer connections be made from them to the lake. In selecting sites and laying sewer pipe for these buildings, it should be borne in mind that in the near future it may be advisable to install a septic tank and filter beds for purifying the sewage before it reaches the lake, and the sites selected and pipe laid with this arrangement in view.

Very respectfully yours,

W. H. ROWE,
Major and Surgeon Second Regiment.

DR. ALEXANDER J. STONE,
St. Paul, Minn.

October 12, 1905.

The Adjutant General, State of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Sir: By direction of the assistant secretary of war, I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of the report rendered by Second Lieutenant Frederic H. Smith, artillery corps, of his tour of duty with the first battalion of artillery, organized militia of Minnesota, during the encampment held at Lake City, Minn., from July 6 to 13, 1905.

Very respectfully,

W. P. HALL,
Military Secretary.

Fort Snelling, Minn., August 22, 1905.

The Military Secretary, United States Army (Through Commanding General, Northern Division).

Sir: In compliance with S. O. No. 88, C. S., headquarters department of Dakota, May 23, 1905, I attended the encampment of the first battalion of artillery, Minnesota National Guard, held at Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minn., July 6 to 13, 1905, and the following is my report thereon:

1. The battalion was composed of battery A, of St. Paul, Minn., 4 officers, 69 men, 54 horses, 2 3.2-inch field pieces and caissons and 2 muzzle-loading field pieces and caissons for use in ceremonies; and of battery B, of Minneapolis, 3 officers, 31 men, 29 horses and 2 3.2-inch field pieces and caissons.

Major George C. Lambert commanded the battalion, Captain William Kelly, battery "A," and Captain Albert F. Pray, battery "B."

For administrative purposes the company of engineers, Minnesota National Guard, is attached to the battalion of artillery.

2. Battery "B" was permitted to go into camp six days before the regular encampment, making the journey by rail. Battery "A" left St. Paul by rail at 9:00 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, arriving in camp at Lake City at 11:20 the same morning. Time consumed in loading battery and stores (loaded the afternoon of the 5th by detail from battery), fifty-five minutes. Time of loading horse was somewhat delayed by the fact that a few of the horses were not delivered promptly. All the horses were loaded inside of twenty minutes. The time taken in unloading men, material and horses at Camp Lakeview was thirty minutes.

The movement was under the direction of the battalion commander.

On the return, battery "B" was shipped back by rail, loading after battery "A," which marched back, had left the encampment. The latter battery left the encampment at 8:45 on the morning of the 13th, and arrived in St. Paul at 5:00 on the afternoon of the 16th, having marched a distance of 65 miles.

3. The encampment was by battalion; its duration, seven days; its location, Camp Lakeview, two miles south of Lake City, Minn., on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It has an area of about 400 acres, with permanent mess and guard buildings and rears and stables. The buildings are of frame and are in good repair. The encampment included a main camp for a regiment of infantry and a subcamp for the battalion of artillery. The country surrounding grounds is excellent for maneuver purposes, being varied so as to afford great scope for problems.

The camp was put up before the artillery arrived in camp and on our departure we left the tents standing.

No regular troops participated.

4. The water is piped to camp from the city water works of Lake City and is quite good water.

The garbage was thrown into barrels which was usually emptied twice a day. The rears were dry closets from which the refuse was removed twice daily. These rears were down on the lake level about a twenty-five foot drop below the edge of the bluff upon which the mess buildings were placed.

The drinking water was not boiled.

5. The men took their khaki and dress uniforms, their field equipments, mess kits, blankets, ponchos and flannel shirts. Shelter tents were taken by battery "B."

6. Each battery had a cook and assistants hired by the organization. While in

camp the messes did not use the regular ration but on the march the ration was used with addition to some canned vegetables. The mess arrangements on the march were very poor.

7. Assembly for battery drill was sounded at 7:30. At first battery commanders limited their drills to about one hour and a half actual drill time in order not to put out their horses, but lengthened the time each day until the last drills were about two hours and a half in length. The proficiency in drill was as good as the limited time would permit, the drills being limited to the simplest drill field movements and making no attempt to occupation of position and preparation for action. The work with the horses was very satisfactory. Provided with horses picked up from livery and drayage, new and unaccustomed entirely to battery work, inside of three drills the horses were working quietly and steadily.

The battalion was reviewed with the third regiment of infantry, M. N. G., every evening at 7:00 P. M. This review was followed by a dress parade in which the battalion joined.

Guard mounting was held at 8:00 P. M.

8. Battery "B," of Minneapolis, is a newly recruited organization. The entire battery was mustered out a short time since and an attempt is being made to form a battery composed entirely of young men of education and standing. Albert F. Pray, captain of the organization, is very much in earnest about the matter and is meeting with hearty co-operation from the higher officials in the state guard.

During the entire encampment the members of this organization conducted themselves in a soldierly manner, subjecting themselves to discipline and instruction. Their position, camping alongside of an organization recruited in a very different way and composed consequently of a different class of men, was somewhat difficult, but there was no time when they did not conduct themselves in a military manner.

Battery "A" recruited in the manner usual among these troops, contained good material for the making of soldiers. The members of the organization seemed to be about on a par in mental equipment and physical set-up with the enlisted personnel in the regular forces. Their undisguised jealousy of the other organizations detracted greatly from their soldierly deportment.

9. The guard duty in the camp was not well performed. The function of the sentinels did not seem to be properly grasped. The officers of the day and the non-commissioned officers of the guard were zealous in the maintenance of order in camp, they being as it were, a patrol for this purpose.

If had some of this duty been given to organization commanders, to be by them performed or delegated, the time of the officers of the day and of the non-commissioned officers of the guard would have been left more free for the thorough instruction of the privates of the guard and for more frequent and thorough inspections.

10. The target practice held in camp was confined to firing at a rectangular target, the exact range to which had been measured by a civil engineer with a transit. Firing of this nature has been done on this range for several years, so that the elevation and draft deflection are well known to the battery commanders and by them transmitted to the men shooting.

All therefore that remains to be done is the determination of the deflection for windage. The problem, from this can be seen to be a very simple one and the target practice to be really nothing but a sighting and aiming drill.

Fire discipline, ranging and fire distribution are thus seen to be negative items and the making of a good score by clever setting and laying to be the end aimed at in this target practice.

This, I must say, is not the fault of the officers of the battalion. Scrapnel fire is prohibited on the Camp Lakeview range by the farmers on the adjacent land, and as yet the state has not approved of the plan of the artillery to go to some place better adapted to artillery fire.

The range is across an inlet from Lake Pepin against a bluff on the edge of the lake.

This report has been held back pending the receipt of the detailed report of the target practice from the ordnance officer of the battalion.

It appears from a personal communication from him that it will be several weeks before this will be completed by him, so that this report is forwarded without this report in order to avoid further delay.

11. Each organization kept its morning report book and the guard its guard report book. The officers and sergeants seemed to have no difficulty with these simple records.

12. From 12:35 to 1:30 during four afternoons of the encampment the officers met for discussion of the following subjects: Administration, drill regulations, hygiene and sanitation, and topography and sketching. This discussion, led by some officer each day, was participated in freely by all present, including the instructor. The discussion on drill regulations was led by the instructor. The practical instruction of the letter was limited to suggestions as to drill movements which were being erroneously performed and as to some little aids in drill which had been learned by experience with a battery. Also, whenever questioned advice was given as to certain changes which advice was always very well taken.

13. It is not possible for a militia organization in a week of camp to attempt more than was attempted by these organizations. A more practical form of target practice taking no more time would add to the advantage and information gained by the work of the encampment; but at best the subject of fire control and fire direction could be but touched upon.

Could the states be made to realize this and could they be induced to provide for the detailing of their artillery captains and majors to attend for several days each year the target practice of such regular organizations as are most convenient or suitable, it is thought that the true breadth and scope of field artillery would be more keenly impressed upon the minds of these officers and would conduce to an increased efficiency.

With the present material this would be a gain; with the new material some such plan will become almost a necessity.

Maneuvers accomplish the end indicated above better than any other plan can do, but maneuvers are so expensive that it is only very occasionally that each organization can have the benefit of them.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERIC H. SMITH,

Second Lieutenant Artillery Corps, Instructor.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 31, 1906.

Adjutant General, State of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

Sir: In compliance with general orders from your department I proceeded on the 16th inst. to Camp Lakeview with my regiment and remained in camp until the afternoon of the 25th inst. The attendance of the different companies was large (see consolidated morning reports), the health of the regiment excellent (see surgeon's report) and the interest of both officers and men in, and attention to, their various duties from beginning to end, constant and unflagging.

As usual, the rifle practice consumed far more time than should be devoted to it during the short period of the encampment. All the available time was given to the instruction of the men in picket and outpost duty, as well as the formation of advance and rear guards. The guard details received special and thorough instruction each day not only from the officers of the guard but from an officer detailed especially for that duty.

Instruction was also given the details for two hours each day by the inspecting officer of the regular army, Colonel Gerlach. These latter lectures, covering in a general way all the duties of the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men were of the greatest value and were listened to throughout with the closest attention.

The regiment had practice in pitching and striking shelter tents on several occasions and became sufficiently skilful so that the entire regiment could deploy from line and pitch tents in seven minutes from the time of receiving the order; striking them and packing them as prescribed in the tactics in about as short a time.

The different battalions having been thoroughly instructed in extended order at their home stations, but little time was devoted to this, but on two occasions the regiment had some work in minor tactical problems which proved of great

interest to both officers and men. If it were possible, without violation of law, to take the regiment for an encampment either alone, or preferably, in conjunction with other state troops to some section of the state where its movements in the field would not be circumscribed by wire fences and cultivated farms, I am firmly of the opinion that the men, taking care of themselves as if on a march through an enemy's country, would learn more from one such tour of duty as to the actual duties of the soldier, than they can learn in ten years from the enforced encampment on a parcel of land no larger than the present state camp grounds.

Reviews were held for his excellency the commander-in-chief, the Adjutant General and the brigade commander. The presence of these officials in camp did much to increase the interest of the men in the performance of their duties, and it was a source of regret to all that these officials could not remain with the regiment during the entire encampment. It was especially gratifying that the brigade commander, during the three days he remained in camp, gave practically his entire time to the closest observation of the various duties in which the men were engaged.

Very respectfully,

C. McREEVE,

Colonel First Infantry.

Austin, Minn., July 11, 1906.

The Adjutant General, St. Paul, Minn.

Sir: I have the honor to report that in compliance with general orders, this command went into camp at the state camp grounds near Lake City, June 15th to 24th inclusive.

The camp routine as per General Orders No. 6, a copy of which is enclosed, was taken up at once. The attendance of the regiment was as follows, viz.: Total strength, 659; average present, 499.1; average per cent present, .757; by organization as follows:

Organization.	En- rollment.	Average At- tendance.	Per- centage.
Field staff, non-commissioned staff, band and hospital corps	74	67	90½
Company "A"	70	69	94
Company "B"	66	48	73
Company "C"	59	35	60
Company "D"	57	38	66½
Company "E"	63	45	71½
Company "F"	58	39	67
Company "G"	68	61	90
Company "H"	71	63	88½
Company "I"	69	46	66½

The work in camp was badly interrupted by rainy weather which took out more than two days of our time and made it impossible to complete the work which had been laid out to be done. There was practically no sickness, and such as there was was contracted before camp.

The regiment improved rapidly during its tour of duty and the men received valuable military instruction. Officers and men were prompt and obedient in the performance of their duties and there was exhibited an effort on their part to master their work in its details.

The guard duty was not well performed owing largely to the great number of new men in several companies and the lack of proper instruction at the home stations.

It becomes more and more manifest each year that even a ten days' encampment is too short for the work that should be done after the completion of the work which is mandatory, such as the small arms practice.

The range work moved very smoothly this year and was done as rapidly I believe as was possible to do it unless more work can be done on the home ranges. The work resulted in the qualification of 3 experts, 10 sharpshooters and 134 marksmen. The result of the team shoot was that Company "B" carried off the colonel's prize with a score of 775 points, the field and staff team being next with 751 points.

The camp was kept clean and in very perfect condition. Company "A" had the best quarters, with a marking of 98. Four other companies had a marking

of 96 and four others a marking of 94; the band was the lowest, with a marking of 90.

The hospital corps was well organized and efficiently instructed. The absence of some of the non-commissioned officers of the corps interfered with the work to some extent. Only one casualty occurred and that was occasioned by a friendly scuffle among the band boys, as a result of which one of the band had his leg broken, a compound fracture; the leg was promptly and thoroughly dressed and cared for and the man was sent home under the care of a non-commissioned officer of the hospital corps. No fault was to be found with any one for this accident and the injured man spoke and wrote very kindly of his treatment and care.

The regiment was reviewed by the commander-in-chief, Governor Johnson, on Wednesday, June 19th, and by the brigade commander, General Bobleter, on Friday morning, June 21st; the date set was for the evening previous, but owing to the heavy rains it was necessary to have the review on the morning of the 21st.

I desire to call attention to the recommendations made last year by Dr. Rowe with reference to the improvement of the lake front for the purposes of bathing and swimming, and of the bath house so as to contain dressing rooms.

The discipline and behavior of the men in camp was excellent and caused less trouble than at any previous encampment which I can recollect; I received no criticism of the men up town, on the contrary I was repeatedly informed that their behavior was good. With only one or two exceptions was there anything done on the part of officers or men to interfere with perfect order and discipline.

Finally, I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the many courtesies extended to me by the Adjutant General, the various staff officers and assistants and by General Bobleter and his staff, and to commend the interest shown by Dr. Bayley, who was detailed with the regiment.

Respectfully submitted,

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

St. Paul, Minn., August 25, 1906.

The Adjutant General, State of Minnesota.

Sir: In accordance with paragraph 16, General Orders No. 10, c. s., I have the honor to report as follows:

The regiment mobilized at two points during Saturday and Sunday, July 21st and 22d, companies B, D, F and H reporting to Major Edwin S. Person at Zumbrota, and the balance of the command to me at a point two miles southwest of the High bridge in St. Paul. First Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg, U. S. A., detailed as inspecting officer and instructor, joined at the Armory in St. Paul and accompanied us throughout the march and remained with us at Camp Lakeview. His presence and ready counsel and advice were of inestimable value to both officers and men and we parted with him at the end of the tour with sincere regret. If a course of lectures upon the subject of map-making could be given at home stations by this officer, and on equally valuable subjects by him, or others, the result would, in my judgment, far outweigh the expense.

From St. Paul that portion of the regiment under my personal command proceeded in a southerly and then easterly direction approximately 86 miles to Camp Lakeview, covering the distance in about five and one-half days. The balance of the regiment proceeded northerly and easterly from Zumbrota and joined with us near Frontenac on Friday, July 27th.

The entire regiment was housed in shelter tents with one wall tent to each company and enough others to accommodate the field and staff and hospital. Heavy marching order was the rule, with surplus baggage, rations and forage carried in wagons drawn by two horses each. (Four horses are required and should be used.)

The experience gained by all was valuable and such tours of duty should form a constant portion of the instruction given the national guard.

In closing, I desire to make the following recommendations:

That marching shoes of uniform pattern be made a part of the equipment.

That a field hospital equipment be issued to and be retained by each regiment, ready at all times for use. The present system of supply is unsatisfactory.

That no enlisted man be permitted to go to camp, or on such annual tour

of duty as may be prescribed, unless he shall have served at least three months with his company at the home station, or shall have had an equal amount of instruction elsewhere.

That home ranges be required, and that all rifle practice be omitted from the camp routine.

That the fall camp for rifle practice be enlarged to take care of all advanced work in this branch, and that the work on home ranges be prescribed to cover the above, and be required before any allowance for inspection or expense money shall be paid to any company.

The control of the liquor supply in camp is a question of grave importance, and I would renew my recommendation of previous years that a club room in connection with the sutler's store be provided for the enlisted men, in which beer may be served during such hours and in such manner as the commanding officer may direct, thus making it possible to prohibit, without hardship, the presence of liquor in company streets and providing for the men who desire to drink a proper place and for those who do not security and quiet in that part of the camp which should be theirs for rest and sleep. The profits from the sutler's store and club room should be available for the company and regimental funds.

One of the most important parts of the instruction which must be given the members of the national guard is that of camp cooking. Civilian cooks should be prohibited. Suitable regulations covering the matter fully might well be promulgated.

I believe these matters are of sufficient importance to make it advisable to convene a board of officers for the purpose of considering them and making recommendations which may lead to results. Many officers in our service realize the faults and misfortunes of our system and could contribute valuable suggestions for the betterment of the service.

If the present mess houses at Camp Lakeview are to be used in the future the condition of the ground beneath them, and of the sewers, will require careful attention. The sewer under the south mess house is especially bad.

Suitable places in rear of each mess house for the men to wash their hands and faces should be provided; concrete floors with proper drainage for waste water would do away with the unsanitary condition of the ground at these points under the present system.

The roadway between the camp and the right-of-way of the railroad should be closed as the dust is very objectionable and is detrimental to the health of the men.

A new flag staff is necessary; preferable of steel and with a device for removing the halliards from the reach of meddlesome hands.

The bank in rear of headquarters street should be cleared, terraced and sodded or seeded in grass.

A certain amount of tent furniture should be purchased by the state for the officers' quarters, as the rentals now paid amount to the value of this equipment annually and is a serious draft upon the officer's pay.

Uniform bed sacks should be provided for all the men, to be kept at stations for use at all times when required.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. VAN DUZEE,
Colonel Third Infantry, M. N. G., Commanding.

St. Paul, Minn., September 1, 1906.

The Adjutant General, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with General Orders No. 10, A. G. O., c. s., the first battalion of artillery, under my command, proceeded overland to Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minn., for field duty and instruction. The battalion consisted of 14 officers and 185 enlisted men, equipped with six 3.2-inch B. J. guns and two 3-inch M. L. guns, eight caissons, 8 supply wagons, one automobile, one ambulance and other necessary accoutrements; 121 horses were used on the march.

The command assembled in front of the Armory, St. Paul, July 22, 1906, and started at 2:00. Progress was made as follows:

July 22.	3.7 miles to camp Rogers.
July 23.	12.7 miles to camp Drake.
July 24.	12.7 miles to camp Hampton.
July 25.	17.2 miles to camp Welch.
July 26.	15.3 miles to camp Herman.
July 27.	14. miles to camp Roberts.
July 28.	13.5 miles to camp Lakeview.

Total, 89.1 miles.

The entire distance was covered without serious mishap or distress of any kind. Practically no cases of intestinal trouble, heat or exhaustion were reported, and the command reached Lake City in excellent physical condition and in good spirits.

In conjunction with the third infantry, under command of Colonel Charles A. Van Duzee, some field maneuvers were executed on the march resulting in much practical benefit to both commands. The experimental use of the automobile demonstrated its value for the purpose of locating camp grounds, securing forage, water and provisions and obtaining information. I am convinced that the application of motor power to supply wagons and ambulances is desirable from an economical as well as from a strategical point of view. It would increase the range of travel and facilitate the movements of the wagon train, and to that extent increase the field of operation and the freedom of action of the fighting body. When in no danger of attack, the wagon train and cooks could precede the troops on the march and have the camp practically ready upon their arrival.

Camp Lakeview was reached at 11:45 in the morning of July 28th. Owing to the expropriation of a portion of the artillery camp grounds for the use of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, I was compelled to encamp with my command on the west side of the tracks, while the barns were located on the old grounds. This was a source of great inconvenience.

Artillery target practice could not be held without danger to working parties engaged in building a track directly under our target. It was therefore abandoned, and revolver practice was substituted.

The health of my command, throughout the march and in camp, was excellent. This condition was undoubtedly due to the intelligent observance by officers and men of the sanitary and hygienic rules prescribed for them. Discipline was equally good.

Practice marches of this character coupled with field maneuvers where two arms of the service are engaged are, in my judgment, of great practical value to officers and men, and seem to be necessary to a proper understanding of their relative functions. No amount of theoretical instruction on the care of troops in the field is complete unless supplemented by a practical demonstration. It is most unfortunate that the small limits of the Lake City military reservation almost preclude any work beyond drills and parades.

Now, that the war department has decided to equip the batteries with modern armament and place them on the footing of the field batteries of the regular army, it is imperative that ranges and other facilities be provided to develop their efficiency. These are not to be found at present on the Lake City reservation, unless materially enlarged.

I would recommend that the entire plateau west of the old artillery grounds be acquired to accommodate my command and that such additional barns be erected as may be necessary, also that the buildings be moved to the new location and that provision be made for an adequate water supply and drainage.

I desire to acknowledge the many courtesies extended to us by Colonel Van Duzee and the officers of his command during this tour of duty, as well as the efforts of the Adjutant General in providing for everything which could contribute to the success of the march.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. LAMBERT,

Major Commanding First Artillery, M. N. G.

Honorable John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Sir: By direction of the acting secretary of war, I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of the report rendered by First Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg, corps of engineers, U. S. A., of his tour of duty with the organized militia of Minnesota, during the annual encampment held at Camp Lakeview, Minn., from July 5 to August 1, 1906.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
The Military Secretary.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., September 22, 1906.

The Military Secretary, United States Army (Through the Military Secretary, Northern Division, St. Louis, Mo.)

Sir: Pursuant to the provisions of section 19, act of January 21, 1903, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the encampment of the organized militia of Minnesota, for the year 1906, which I attended in compliance with the requirements of paragraph 17, Special Orders No. 138, war department, June 11, 1906.

The Fourth of July being a national holiday and the executive office closed, I reported on July 5th and the following order was issued accordingly:

State of Minnesota,
Adjutant General's Office,
St. Paul, Minn., July 5, 1906.

Special Orders,
No. 30.

First Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg, corps of engineers, U. S. A., having reported to the governor of Minnesota, in compliance with paragraph 17, S. O. No. 138, c. s., war department, will be present with the first and third regiments of infantry, and battalion of artillery, M. N. G., while in camp under the operation of General Orders No. 10, c. s., from these headquarters.

Lieutenant Youngberg will give such instructions to these troops as may be indicated by the Adjutant General of the state.

Commanding officers will give Lieutenant Youngberg every assistance practicable in carrying out his work.

By command of the governor,
(Signed) FRED B. WOOD,
Adjutant General.

The foregoing letter was supplemented by verbal instruction of which the essential points were subsequently embodied in the form of a letter of instructions as follows:

State of Minnesota,
Adjutant General's Office,
St. Paul, July 10, 1906.

First Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Sir: The governor directs me to advise you that he desires you to give instruction to the officers and such specially qualified enlisted men as may be selected by commanding officers of the first and third regiments of infantry, and the battalion of artillery, of the Minnesota National Guard, ordered into the field service between the 16th and 31st inst., to the fullest extent practicable in map reading, field sketching, field fortifications, etc. If you can find time and opportunity, he would also be glad to have you give assistance to the two batteries of artillery, in their tactical work, and advise and direct the commanding officer of the engineer company in laying out and following a systematic course of instruction for his company.

The governor desires that the troops shall derive the utmost practicable benefit from your practice with them and leaves the arrangement of details to your professional judgment. The commanding officers have been directed to render you every assistance practicable in the performance of your duty.

As the first infantry goes to camp direct from the Twin Cities by rail on July 16th, and the other troops precede their service there by a practice march, I will advise with you personally later in regard to your movements.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRED B. WOOD,
Adjutant General.

Organization.

The Minnesota National Guard as organized by statute consists of one brigade composed of three regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and one company of engineers. The two batteries and the company of engineers are consolidated for administrative purposes into one organization, styled a battalion, or corps of artillery.

The brigade commander has the rank of brigadier general, and has the customary brigade staff, in addition to which the guard as whole has a general staff consisting of the Adjutant General as chief of staff, with the usual chiefs of bureaus or departmental heads.

The Encampment.

The encampment of the guard was "by regiment," ten days being the prescribed tour of field service for all organizations. The second infantry was in camp from June 15th to 24th, both dates inclusive, and hence I missed the camp of this organization. The tour of duty of the first infantry covered the period July 16 to 25, and that of the third infantry, and the battalion of artillery, the period July 23 to August 1.

Camp Site and Camp.

The camp site and target range, comprising about 145 acres, is the property of the state, having been donated in 1891 by the municipality of Lake City, upon condition that the same be used for the purpose of an encampment for thirty years. It lies on a bench, some 25 or 30 feet above mean stage of Lake Pepin, located about three miles below Lake City, and is crossed by the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (River Division), which is now double tracked for a considerable distance above and below the camp. Excellent facilities are afforded for both rail and water transport. Although no docks or wharves exist nearer than Lake City, these could be readily constructed if desired. Three regiments can be encamped on the tract if the range is included. The land in the vicinity is highly diversified in character and is suited to maneuvers. It is under cultivation, however, and the expense involved in leasing and adjusting damage claims arising from maneuvers would undoubtedly be so great as to preclude the use of the territory for such purpose.

The camp is permanent or semi-permanent in character. Frame buildings have been erected for use as follows: General headquarters, hospital, store house, field officers' mess, guard house, exchange, bath house, latrines and two mess halls with kitchens for the companies of infantry, and a guard house, officers' mess, enlisted men's mess and two stables for the artillery organizations, as well as a magazine and range house for the target range. The buildings are suitable, commodious, and, generally speaking, in good condition. The personnel is sheltered, under canvas, which was erected prior to the arrival of the first infantry.

Water Supply.

Water in abundance, and of excellent quality is supplied and distributed through the camp by means of pipes connected with the water supply of Lake City. The lake affords excellent bathing and is utilized in preference to the bath house, which, however, is ample for the needs of the troops.

Sewage.

The soil upon which the camp is located consists of a mixture of gravel and river sand, with an overlay of rich black loam and affords excellent natural drainage up to a certain point. Liquid wastes from the kitchens are led by vitrified pipe to cess pools which are efficient while new. After a time, however, these fail due, probably, in part to the grease forming an impervious coating on the walls

and bottom of the pool and in part to the back "pressure" of the water in the lake as the cess pools are sunk to water level. New cess pools must be frequently constructed.

The solid kitchen wastes are placed in barrels which are emptied twice daily by wagon. The latrines are permanent frame buildings in which galvanized iron tubs are used as receptacles for wastes. Although lime is freely used as a disinfectant it is thought that these latrines are rather too close to the kitchens, especially in view of the fact that the tubs are emptied by hand into wagons. No matter with what degree of care these latrines are served, a small amount of objectionable matter is certain to be spilled in handling the tubs. Fortunately the immediate vicinity of the camp is very free from flies and the defects in the service of the latrines are more annoying than serious in consequence.

Clothing and Equipment.

All organizations are equipped in accordance with the regulations applying to their several branches of the service, except that some of the artillery material is obsolete and about to be replaced by equipments of the latest type. The engineer company was equipped as infantry and had no appliances for engineering duties except a small number of shovels and axes. This organization has not been long organized and is used as an infantry support for the artillery to which it is attached. All equipment was well cared for and in serviceable condition.

The guard is provided with blue and khaki uniforms. The first infantry had both uniforms in camp, while the third infantry, and the battalion of artillery had a limited amount of khaki only. All organizations had enough overcoats to supply the guard.

Subsistence.

Field and staff officers were subsisted at their own expense at a general mess conducted by the regimental commissary. The company officers subsisted with their companies at company messes. In the first infantry and the artillery battalion company messes were all independent, each supplying its own needs from the market, or by arrangements of its own. So far as known, no special attention was paid to the question of subsisting on the service ration. The first infantry was served by cooks hired for the purpose and not necessarily enlisted in the organizations which they served. In the third infantry, and in the artillery battalion, the cooks were enlisted members of their organizations. In the third infantry, a "subsistence department" or regimental commissary was maintained, issues being made daily in accordance with the ration table. The system conformed in all respects to that in the regular service, except that issues were made daily, and ration returns were not used, the necessary data being obtained directly from the morning report.

Drills and Ceremonies.

First Infantry—Target practice was given first place, but was conducted by battalion. The two battalions not at target practice had battalion drills daily, in close and extended order, and company drills in extended order, at the discretion of the company commanders. Regimental drill was had also, and regimental reviews and parades were held daily. The regiment was inspected and reviewed by the governor and the brigade commander, as well as the Adjutant General. One field exercise was had, but this occurred after my departure to join the third infantry.

The regiment is justly proud of the character of its work in close order drills and ceremonies, in which it has attained a high degree of proficiency. In view of the short duration of the encampment, however, it is thought that greater benefit would accrue if the available time were used in field exercises, rather than in formal ceremonial duties.

Third Infantry—In this regiment, after its arrival in camp, target practice was necessarily of first importance. Company drills were had to a limited extent, and regimental parades and reviews were given in honor of the governor and the brigade commander, in which the regiment acquitted itself with credit.

The Battalion of Artillery—The artillery battalion, after its arrival in camp, devoted its time to pistol practice, and battery drills. Artillery practice was not

possible, owing to the presence of a railroad construction gang in the vicinity of the artillery range. The artillery was paraded and reviewed with the third infantry, the two organizations being united as a provisional brigade. On both occasions it made a very effective showing.

The principal item in the instruction of the third infantry and the battalion of artillery, was in the form of a combined practice march and maneuver covering seven days. The command, with the exception of one infantry company located at Zumbrota (Goodhue County), was mobilized in St. Paul, on Sunday, July 22. The infantry arrived by rail, and Battery "B," from Minneapolis, marched overland. Three companies of infantry were despatched by rail to join the company at Zumbrota with instructions to intercept the remainder of the command en route from St. Paul to Lake City. The remaining five companies of infantry and the artillery battalion assembled at the Armory in St. Paul, and marched to Smith's farm, in West St. Paul, about 4½ miles, where the camp was established. The next morning the command resumed the march, the following table being a complete exhibit of distances and camps:

July 22.	Armory to Smith's farm.....	4.5 miles
July 23.	To Drake's farm, near Rich Valley.....	12.4 miles
July 24.	To Hampton	11.7 miles
July 25.	To Welch Station, via New Trier and Miesville.....	17.4 miles
July 26.	To Featherstone town hall.....	15. miles
July 27.	To school near Frontenac, via Red Wing.....	14.6 miles
July 28.	To Camp Lakeview.....	12.4 miles

Total distance 88.0 miles

On the 25th a severe hail and rain storm was encountered, when about three miles from camp. The rain ceased in a short time, but recommenced after camp was pitched and continued intermittently during the night. Heavy rain fell again during the night of the 27th-28th, and while the men were sheltered in shelter tents only, no ill effects followed at either time.

When camp was established late in the afternoon of the 27th, it was ascertained that the four companies from Zumbrota were in position about two miles distant covering the only line of advance. Only one more day being available in which to reach Camp Lakeview, it was decided not to attempt to dislodge this force and the maneuver, which was a signal success up to this point, was declared terminated. The march of both parties had been deducted at all times with a view to security and information, and the work of the advance guard was skilfully performed. The scouting of the intercepting force seems to have been remarkably well performed. Numerous scouts were sent out, some of whom wore civilian clothing. It is suggested that this practice should not be allowed in another problem of the kind, for the obvious reason, that the movements of the civilians in time of peace may not be interfered with, as in time of war, and, accordingly, a scout or spy in civilian attire can perform his duty without the slightest danger of detection.

A few cases of sore feet were developed during the march, due to improper foot gear. Special attention seems to have been given to this matter by all officers prior to the beginning of the march and the few cases reported appeared to be due to the patient's own indifference or carelessness in complying with instructions. At the conclusion of each day's march, the majority of the men, if not all, bathed their feet and used powder or other agents to prevent chafing. Several times the feet and shoes were inspected by battalion commanders under instructions from the colonel commanding.

The men were at all times in the best of spirits, though many were drawn from stores, offices and similar occupations, and utterly unaccustomed to marching, except as such knowledge had been gained on previous tours of duty. There was practically no straggling, and no trespassing in gardens or orchards. The health of the entire command was remarkably good, although every variety of road was encountered, and all conditions of weather. In view of all the circumstances, the command can be said to be in excellent training for the service.

One criticism in connection with this march suggests itself, applying more particularly to the infantry than to the artillery. The questions of digging latrines at each camp, and of covering up kitchen garbage and policing the camp site before leaving each morning, are deserving of more consideration than was manifest on this march.

Guard Duty.

Guard was mounted twice daily, and instruction in guard duty received the personal attention of Lieutenant Colonel Gerlach, U. C. A., retired, now on duty with the guard. He devoted several hours daily to each guard with flattering results. A marked improvement was manifest in the manner in which the duty of the sentinels was performed, as well as in the details of management by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard.

Guard mounting was conducted in a very efficient and pleasing manner, battalion staff officers taking turns as adjutant.

Target Practice.

An excellent range, mounting twenty targets, adjoins the camp. It is fully equipped with all needful appliances, and it is said to be one of the best ranges in the Northwest. Special course C, as defined in the small arms firing regulations, is followed throughout, including classification. The guard contains a number of excellent rifle shots, and the entire guard is deeply interested in target practice. The companies are instructed in positions and aiming drills and gallery practice is had whenever practicable at the home station of each company.

Record Keeping.

The customary records pertaining to a military organization are kept by the various companies, regiments and at general headquarters, on specially prescribed forms which are admirably suited to the purpose. The morning report and sick report are the same as those used in the regular service, and the other forms are the same in their essential features. Officers and men taken as an aggregate are familiar with correct methods of keeping records and conducting military correspondence, but it was observed that more or less difficulty was encountered in the preparation of pay rolls. Company commanders fail to appreciate that in this matter all regulations must be strictly complied with in order to make the disbursement of funds on such rolls comply with the law.

Personnel and Discipline.

The commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers were generally well instructed in their duties and efficient in their performance. Many of the officers were members of the four regiments of state troops in the Spanish-American war, and the guard has profited by their experience. The conduct of the enlisted men was generally excellent, no cases requiring special disciplinary action having come to my knowledge. Military courtesy was observed and manifested in the usual forms between officers and enlisted men. An occasional lapse was observed, due in no case to lack of respect, or to disregard of conventions, but arising from a momentary forgetfulness of the time and occasion.

The entire personnel seemed to be in fine physical condition and no unduly youthful or aged members were observed. The health of the brigade was excellent and the percentage of sick was remarkably low. One case of typhoid fever developed, but this could, by no means, have been contracted in camp. The patient was at once removed from camp, and every precaution taken to disinfect and prevent the spread of the disease.

Transportation.

Eight companies of the first regiment are stationed in the adjacent cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Stillwater. These were assembled at St. Paul, on the morning of July 16th, and proceeded by rail in a special train to Red Wing, where the ninth company entrained and the regiment proceeded to the camp. The train was stopped at 11:06 A. M., and the regiment at once detrained quietly and quickly. In ten minutes it had formed, and was on the march to camp. In another ten minutes the baggage was unloaded, and the train withdrawn from the siding. The regiment returned by rail to its station, through I did not witness the movement.

In case of the third regiment and the artillery battalion, with the exception of the Zumbrota company, all organizations were assembled at St. Paul, by rail. Battery "B," from Minneapolis, however, marched overland. Three companies of infantry, as already noted, proceeded by rail to Zumbrota. On the practice march,

which then ensued, each organization was provided with one escort wagon. Horses at the rate of two per wagon were hired, as also were the draught animals for the artillery and a number of saddle horses for the mounted officers and men. Inasmuch as the horses used by the artillery were unaccustomed to artillery harness and unaccustomed to being driven in teams, as thus required, special credit is due the personnel of the artillery battalion for the manner in which the horses were handled and the excellent condition in which the termination of the march found them. One or two cases of sore shoulders were reported, but none of a serious nature, or not easily healed.

Instruction given during the encampment—Services rendered—Acting under instructions from the Adjutant General, I joined the first infantry at Red Wing on the 16th of July, and accompanied it to camp. Two afternoons, all the time available for the purpose, were devoted to informal talks on map reading and sketching, illustrated by means of maps and instruments which I brought with me from the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, with the consent of the commandant. On the 21st I proceeded to St. Paul, and reported at the Armory, to the commanding officer of the third infantry, and accompanied his command on the practice march to Lake City. At the request of the Adjutant General, I made a route sketch covering the entire distance. This was forwarded to the Adjutant General upon the completion of the march for use during the coming winter in instruction in road sketching. I was accompanied on the march by a varying number of selected men to whom I supplied such instruments as I did not require in my own work and to whom I gave instruction as we proceeded. None of these men had any previous experience but quickly grasped the essential points and were able to produce sketches of a high degree of excellence, though lacking in artistic finish, as was to be expected.

Great interest in the use and manufacture of military maps was manifested by all with whom I came in contact and it is the intention to prosecute the study during the coming indoor season. Requisition has been made for the necessary implements. The guard contains a large number of men, capable of quickly learning the art of sketching, who will in a short time be able to produce valuable sketches.

The captain of the engineer company did not attend the encampment, owing to the pressure of private interests, and the time of the remaining officers was too fully occupied with target practice and the preparation of rolls and returns to permit of any work looking toward a systematic course of instruction for this command, whose proper development is greatly hampered by lack of materials and the time for instruction, except as infantry, in the duties of which it is fairly well instructed. The men are possessed of an excellent esprit-de-corps, and deeply interested in all that pertains to the role of pioneers and engineers.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the hospitality and courtesy everywhere extended to me and the interest displayed in my work as well as the assistance rendered me in the prosecution of my duties during the tour of field service of the guard.

Very respectfully,
G. A. YOUNGBERG,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.

APPENDIX 2

REPORT OF
ANNUAL CRUISE
NAVAL MILITIA 1905-1906

Headquarters Minnesota Naval Militia,
Duluth, Minn., November 10, 1905.

Sir: In accordance with Special Orders No. 28, A. G. O., I have the honor to report as follows:

1. On June 17, 1905, I left Duluth, Minn., for Washington, D. C., arriving there June 19th, and immediately called on the assistant secretary of the navy and found that the requisition of the governor of the state of Minnesota for repairs to be made on the U. S. S. Fern had been honored only to the extent of \$2,120.00, in the following departments: Department of steam engineering, \$2,000.00, and the department of construction and repair, \$120.00, deeming the estimate allowed the department of construction and repair entirely inadequate, and finding there had been nothing allowed for equipment, I immediately proceeded to the Norfolk navy yard and after a thorough examination of the ship and making estimates of what repairs were absolutely necessary, more than what were already under way, I wired for authority to spend an additional \$2,100.00 in the following departments: Construction and repair, \$1,000.00; equipment, \$300.00, and further equipment such as navigating instruments, signal flags, ship's bunting, etc., \$800.00, and an additional \$240.00 for 100 hammocks, all of the above figures are estimates made by the officers of the Norfolk navy yard and the cost will not overrun them, but may come under the amounts given; it was impossible for me to learn the exact amount before leaving; authority was received and the repairs were at once undertaken and completed July 22, 1905.

2. July 6, 1905, I let the contract to transfer the U. S. S. Fern from Norfolk, Va., to Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Captain E. G. Riley, a master of steam and sailing vessels, with a government license to navigate vessels of any class in any ocean, for \$900.00.

3. I turned over the receipt signed by the governor of the state of Minnesota for the ship and also receipted for her as the commanding officer of the Minnesota Naval Militia to Rear Admiral Harrington, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, also receipting for all equipment brought aboard, and the ship was formally turned over to the state of Minnesota July 22d, and I assumed command and hoisted my pennant at the main truck.

4. Everything being in readiness, I gave orders to Captain Riley to sail Sunday, July 23d, instructing him to make Quebec, Canada, his first port, if possible, without taking any hazardous chances; after leaving the Virginia capes he ran into a strong easterly wind which tore several strips of copper from the ship's starboard bow and caused her to make considerable water and as his compasses were not working satisfactorily he ran into New York harbor and had them adjusted, and repaired the damage done to the starboard bow July 24, 1905, and sailed for Quebec July 25th, arriving off Father Point August 2d, where he took on a licensed pilot for the St. Lawrence River, arrived at Quebec August 3d and proceeded up the river to Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he arrived without accident Saturday, August 5, 1905.

5. I returned to Duluth, Minn., where I arrived Wednesday, July 26, 1905.
Respectfully submitted,

GUY A. EATON,

Commander Commanding, M. N. M.

The Adjutant General, State of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

APPENDIX 3

Report of Ship Inspection

U. S. S. Gopher

Report of Ship Inspection, U. S. S. Copher

South Manitou Island, August 5 to 10, 1906.

Officers on Board.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Commission.	Duty.
Guy A. Eaton.....	Commander	Mar. 10, 1905	Commanding.
S. S. Williamson.....	Lieutenant	Dec. 15, 1903	Executive officer.
B. F. Howard.....	Lieutenant	Dec. 15, 1903	Navigator.
N. F. Hugo.....	Lieutenant	Mar. 10, 1905	Engineer.
G. H. Scully.....	Lieutenant (G. G.)	Dec. 15, 1903	Watch officer.
J. A. Wharton.....	Lieutenant (G. G.)	Mar. 10, 1905	Signal officer.
C. E. Melby.....	Lieutenant (G. G.)	May 5, 1905	Watch officer.
O. A. Anderson.....	Ensign	Nov. 18, 1905	Watch officer.
E. G. Smith.....	Ensign	May 5, 1905	Watch officer.
C. W. Kelly.....	Ensign	June 15, 1906	Watch officer.
F. J. Patton.....	Assistant surgeon	Dec. 15, 1903	Surgeon.
Alfred Angels.....	Assistant paymaster	Dec. 15, 1903	Paymaster.

Rate.	Crew Complement.	(Seaman Branch) On Board.
Chief master at arms.....	1	1
Boatswain's mate, first class.....	2	2
Boatswain's mate, second class.....	2	..
Coxswains.....	4	..
Gunnery's mate, first class.....	2	..
Gunner's mate, second class.....	2	1
Quartermaster, first class.....	2	2
Quartermaster, second class.....	2	2
Seamen.....	76	29
Apprentice seamen.....	10	10
Total.....	103	47
Chief machinist mates.....	3	(Engineers' Force) 1
Machinist mate, first class.....	1	1
Machinist mate, second class.....	2	2
Total.....	6	4
Yeomen, first class.....	3	(Special Branch) 3
Hospital stewards.....	1	1
Hospital apprentices, first class.....	1	1
Buglers.....	1	1
First musician.....	1	..
Musician, first class.....	3	..
Total.....	15	6
Commissary steward.....	1	(Commissary Branch) 1
Total.....	1	1
Complement,	125	On board, 58

U. S. S. Wolverine, South Manitou Island, August 11, 1906.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report on the inspection of the U. S. S. Gopher, which took place on August 11, 1906.

The board of inspection consisted of: Commander Henry Morrell, U. S. Navy; Surgeon Alfred G. Grunwell, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant D. P. Mannix, U. S. Navy; Ensign Joseph L. Hileman, U. S. Navy; Ensign Charles E. Smith, U. S. Navy.

The inspection included a general inspection of the ship with crew at quarters, general quarters, fire drill, collision drill and abandon ship.

The condition of the ship was excellent in all departments, showing a careful attention to details on the part of the commanding officer, Commander Eaton, and the executive officer, Lieutenant Williamson.

There is no anchor engine; some boards were stowed in the fire room bilges.

The inspection of the crew showed a number of men without tape on their

cuffs, and without watchmarks; in the naval reserve it is a difficult matter to have proper watchmarks as men are frequently shifted from one watch to another. A number of the uniforms were of very inferior material; the majority of the crew had only one white hat. Generally, the appearance of the crew was very good, indeed.

In reporting their divisions the officers marched aft at the sounding of officers' call and reported simultaneously to the executive officer as company petty officers do on dress parade, a much smarter method than that usually used on board ship.

Call to general quarters was sounded at 3:58, all divisions reporting by 4:01; very efficiently executed. Every preparation possible was done and the gun crews were very well acquainted with their various duties. Loading drill was gone through with and firing pins shifted, all of which was very creditably performed. After this the gun captains and divisional officers were gathered around one of the guns and an attempt was made to give them some idea of the systems of fire control and spotting now in general use.

The fire bell was sounded at 4:24:45; fire forward; all divisions reported by 4:25:30; three streams; very efficiently executed; all hatches and skylights were covered and every man had his station; all ports and other openings below were covered by men detailed for that duty; secure was sounded at 4:27; all divisions were reported by 4:35.

Call was sounded to abandon ship at 4:36:40; all boats were clear by 4:38; excellent; the engineers' force was generally left on board, also some sick bay men. The Gopher's boats are the best kept in the fleet; it was noted that the boat recalls were painted on the backboard instead of on the body of the boat itself; this is hardly a fault, as the majority of the ships had no recalls in their boats whatever.

The board was impressed by the spirit shown by Commander Eaton, who stated that any errors or omissions were due to ignorance and not to design; it is the opinion of the board that omissions were not due so much to ignorance as to a meager equipment. It is a great pleasure to see any military organization give such an exhibition of discipline, rapidity, zeal and desire to learn as did the commanding officer, the officers and the crew of the Gopher.

Very respectfully,

H. MORRELL,

Commander U. S. Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. Gopher, Duluth, Minn., December 1, 1906.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the maneuvers in which the Minnesota Naval Militia participated, in obedience to Special Orders No. 35, A. G. O.

The battalion assembled aboard this ship August 2d, the following officers and 57 men reported for duty:

Guy A. Eaton, commander, commanding; S. S. Williamson, lieutenant, executive officer; B. F. Howard, lieutenant, navigating officer; N. F. Hugo, lieutenant, chief engineer; Geo. H. Sculley, lieutenant (J. G.), senior watch officer; C. E. Melby, lieutenant (J. G.), watch officer; J. A. Wharton, lieutenant (J. G.), signal officer; F. J. Patton, lieutenant (J. G.), assistant surgeon; Alfred Engles, lieutenant (J. G.), assistant paymaster; O. A. Anderson, ensign, watch officer; E. G. Smith, ensign, watch officer; Clyde W. Kelly, ensign, watch officer.

Anchor was weighed at 1:20 P. M. and we passed the Duluth ship canal at 1:27 P. M.; after being out about three hours we ran into a heavy fog, which continued all the way on Lake Superior; we arrived at Sault Ste. Marie and locked through the American locks at 9:20 A. M., August 4th, and tied up at the government dock in order to give an opportunity to blow the flues on the main boilers; at 12:30 we proceeded down the St. Marys River, through the Straits of Mackinac and laid a course for South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan. Sunday morning, August 5th, we sighted the U. S. Wolverine, the flagship of the squadron, laying at anchor in the harbor at South Manitou; we at once broke out our designating pennant and requested permission to come to an anchor—signals by international code—which permission was at once granted; 7:18 dropped anchor in the berth previously assigned to us; at 9:15 I visited the flagship and presented my orders.

We were the first naval militia ship to arrive. During the succeeding twelve hours the following naval militia ships entered the harbor and came to an anchor: The U. S. S. Dorothea, Chicago, Captain Purdy; the U. S. S. Yantic, Commander F. D. Standish, Detroit; the U. S. S. Essex, Lieutenant Commander A. F. Nicklett, Toledo; the U. S. S. Hawk, Lieutenant Commander F. R. Semen, Cleveland.

Lieutenant Mark Wortman, U. S. N., was assigned to duty aboard the Gopher for the maneuvers, and we were particularly fortunate in having assigned to us so efficient and courteous an officer, tireless in giving information and correcting errors in a manner that encouraged rather than discouraged. The organization was greatly benefited by his careful and skilful work aboard.

Nine A. M., August 6th, in obedience to a signal from the flagship, our small boats assembled on the starboard beam for boat drill, signals for the drill being hoisted from this ship. General recall was sounded from the flagship at 10:00 A. M., and signal drill begun, signals coming from the flagship. The drill included the use of the Tactical signal book, boat signals, and the use of the international code; the meaning of the signals was sent back to the flagship by wig-wag. At 1:00 P. M. the squadron got under way and stood out of the harbor for maneuvers in the school of the section, the Gopher and the Hawk comprising the second section, until 3:00 P. M., when the Yantic was sent to our section and the Hawk joined the first section; the time used for the making of this change was used by us to determine our tactical diameter; at 6:00 P. M. we anchored in our berth.

Tuesday, August 7th, forenoon, was occupied by fleet boat drills, 28 boats taking part, under oars and later under sail; on account of meager equipment we were able to send but two whale boats. The afternoon was spent by ships maneuvering in the school of the division, we taking part in the second division in company with the Essex and Hawk. At 3:00 P. M. the second division joined the first, having previously requested permission to do so by signal. Signal for man overboard was hoisted from the flagship, and I beg leave to quote from the report of Commander Henry Morrell, commanding the squadron, in regard to this:

"Signal for man overboard was hoisted at 3:04, the squadron being in line; the signal for execution was to be the starting of the flags from the peak; all of the ships dropped their life buoys, stopped, backed and lowered life boats. The Gopher executed this in a particularly creditable manner, receiving a signal of well done from the flagship. On several of the ships the life boat crews were standing by the entire afternoon waiting for the signal."

	The Time was		
	Boats in the Water.	Picked up Buoy.	Hoisted Boat.
Gopher	37 s.	1 m. 47 s.	3 m. 40 s.
Hawk	26 s.	1 m. 50 s.	4 m.
Wolverine	20 s.	1 m. 35 s.	5 m. 13 s.
Essex	2 m. 30 s.	3 m.	6 m.
Yantic	47 s.	2 m.	6 m. 20 s.
Dorothea	1 m. 30 s.	5 m. 05 s.	11 m.

Lieutenant (J. G.) George H. Sculley, who was boat officer, and the crew deserve special mention for this excellent performance.

At 6:00 P. M. the squadron steamed into the harbor and anchored independently.

Wednesday an attack was made on the landing by the men from the Wolverine, Hawk and Dorothea, the men from the Yantic and the Gopher defending it; Captain Purdy in command of the attacking party and Commander Standish in command of the defense; the work was very instructive and successfully performed. Lieutenant (J. G.) Melby was in command of the Gopher party, which consisted of one company of 55 men. The hospital corps from the Gopher, under Dr. Patton, established a field hospital and received creditable mention from Commander Morrell in his report to the department. At 1:00 P. M. the squadron got under way and went out of the harbor for maneuvers, these lasting until 5:00 P. M.; all operations were in the school of the squadron, all six vessels taking part; distance, 400 yards; speed, 8 knots. In the evening a biograph exhibition was given on the Yantic and also an illustrated lecture on the battle of Manila Bay by Mr. Stickney, who was on the Olympia at the time of the battle. A torpedo boat attack was also tried, the same night, on the ships having search lights; we having none, could not participate.

The squadron got under way at 7:00 A. M. the following morning, enroute for Harbor Springs, Mich. The weather was bad and no squadron maneuvers were attempted. We arrived at Harbor Springs and anchored in indented column at 5:00 P. M. The evening was spent in signal work, using the search light and ardois outfit on the Dorothea and Yantic.

The following day was spent in ship inspection of the different ships by the board of naval officers, their report of the condition of the Gopher I will include with this report.

At 1:00 P. M. I signalled the flag ship and asked permission to leave the squadron and proceed to Duluth, which was at once granted. We immediately weighed anchor and stood out of the harbor for Duluth; arrived at Sault Ste. Marie August 11, 5:00 P. M., and tied up at the government dock for the night, taking on supplies; August 12, 6:00 A. M., locked through the American lock and arrived at Houghton, Mich., August 13th, leaving there 6:00 P. M. the same day and arrived Duluth ship canal 1:30 P. M.; anchored in our berth, Superior Bay. 1:35 P. M., August 14th.

In concluding, I wish to call attention to the very efficient work performed by both officers and men on this, their first cruise in company with other ships. But two public compliments were given by the flagship for maneuvers and drill, and the Gopher received both of these.

Lieutenant Williamson, executive officer, deserves mention for the careful and diligent manner in which all drills were carried out.

Lieutenant B. F. Howard, navigating officer, deserves special credit for the skilful manner in which the ship was handled.

Lieutenant (J. G.) James A. Wharton, signal officer, with the quartermasters and signal boys, did excellent work and should be commended.

I cannot too strongly recommend that in the future the annual tour of duty or cruise be taken in this manner; in my opinion there is nothing that can improve the efficiency of the naval militia as will these squadron maneuvers.

I have the honor to attach hereto as a part of this report, the report of the inspection board of the inspection made at Harbor Springs, Mich.

Very respectfully submitted,

GUY A. EATON,
Commander M. N. M., Commanding.

The Adjutant General, State of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

U. S. S. Wolverine, Detroit, Mich., September 7, 1906.

Copy of general report on naval militia maneuvers off South Manitou Island, August 5 to 10, 1906.

COPY OF GOPHER SHIP INSPECTION REPORT.

The following time was taken from the inspection report:

	General Quarters.	First Stream.	All Streams.	No. Streams.
Hawk	5 m.	45 s.	1 m.	3
Dorothea	2 m.	45 s.	2 m. 50 s.	8
Gopher	3 m.	.....	45 s.	3
Yantic	2 m. 30 s.	1 m.	.....	6
Essex .....	.....	2 m. 30 s.	5 m.	3

	Abandon Ship.	First Boat.	All Boats.
Hawk	30 s.	2 m. 30 s.
Dorothea	1 m. 15 s.	5 m. 10 s.
Gopher	*	2 m. 20 s.
Yantic	2 m. 45 s.	5 m. 50 s.
Essex	1 m. 30 s.	11 m. 40 s.

*All at same time.

	Man Overboard. Boats in Water.	Picked up Buoy.	Hoisted Boat.
Hawk .....	.....	1 m. 50 s.	4 m.
Gopher .....	.....	1 m. 47 s.	3 m. 40 s.
Dorothea	1 m. 30 s.	5 m. 50 s.	11 m.
Yantic .....	.....	2 m.	6 m. 20 s.
Essex	2 m. 30 s.	3 m.	6 m.
Wolverine	20 s.	1 m. 35 s.	5 m. 13 s.