

of men almost entirely, except some of the non-coms, so that practically the same advantages may be gained again.

I am in favor of large encampments, when possible, and would like to see brigade and larger camps held, but for a practice march it would seem that a regiment is about the largest body of troops that can be economically handled, in this state at least. A practice march, to be of the most benefit, should be through a wild and unsettled country, so far as possible, where it would be very difficult to secure more than enough transportation for a regiment. In a thickly settled country, where there is a barbed wire fence or a grain field every forty rods, there is but little chance for extended maneuvers in open order, or advance or rear guard, etc., and there is always likely to be a large bill of damages along the road.

Discussion of this subject was participated in by Major Eva, Major Bullard, Major Seebach, Colonel Wright, Captain Matson and Lieutenant Clarke, all favoring a practice march as a means of educating the Guard in caring for themselves in actual service.

General Wood explained the scarcity of blanks, owing to the printers' strike, and stated that no penalty would attach for failure to comply with regulations in the matter of rendering returns. General Wood stated further that new cleaning rods would be issued to the companies, and cautioned the company commanders to be careful in the use of the same not to injure the pieces.

General Wood moved that Colonel Sweet, Major Bullard and Captain Parker be made honorary members of the association. The motion was carried unanimously.

After discussion as to the advisability of changing the time for the annual meeting of the association, Colonel Wright presented the following:

Resolved, That the Minnesota National Guard Association meet annually the latter part of November or the early part of December.

The resolution was adopted.

The secretary presented the following resolution:

Whereas, It is the sense of the Minnesota National Guard Association that a brigade encampment and a practice march, coupled with field maneuvers, would be inducive to increased interest and great efficiency in the service.

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to formulate a plan for such brigade movement and submit the same for the approval of the commander-in-chief.

After considerable discussion pro and con, the question was put, and, the result of the viva voce vote being in doubt, a rising vote was taken, resulting in 20 ayes and 12 nays, whereupon the resolution was declared adopted.

Colonel Wright moved that the roll be called. The motion was lost.

Captain Pratt moved that a vote of thanks of the company commanders be extended to Adjutant General Wood for his assistance to them in the capacity of Adjutant General. The motion was carried.

The following resolutions on the death of General Bend were presented and, on motion, adopted:

Lieutenant Colonel Whitney presented the following resolution:

The secretary presented the following resolution:

St. Paul, Minn., December 30, 1905.

To the President Minnesota National Guard Association.

Sir: Your committee appointed to present resolutions on the death of Brigadier General William B. Bend, beg leave to report the following:

Since the last meeting of this association, our comrade, for many years our commander, one of the founders of our guard as at present organized, and one of the most active promoters of this association, has answered the call for final muster out of the service.

Brigadier General William B. Bend, retired, died in the city of St. Paul, on the 26th day of November, 1905.

General Bend entered the military service of the state of Minnesota April 1, 1880, as a private in one of the oldest companies of its present organization, and rose by merit, through the various grades, to the command of the guard as its brigadier general.

No soldier of Minnesota's national guard ever had a higher standard of duty, a greater interest in its service and welfare, or labored more effectively and unselfishly for its advancement, and to no one man did the guard, in its organization, development and success, owe so much.

As is natural, the true and faithful soldier was the good and public-spirited citizen, the attached and devoted friend and companion, the efficient and active church worker and the active promoter of all that tended to the advancement of the public good.

Resolved, That this association deplores his decease in the full strength and vigor of his mature manhood; and that the National Guard of Minnesota will always honor his memory as one of its best and most devoted soldiers.

Resolved, That this memorial be spread upon our minutes, and that a copy thereof be sent to General Bend's widow and family.

FRANK T. CORRISTON,  
Lieutenant Colonel, First Infantry.

MILTON S. MEAD,  
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, First Brigade.

HARRY L. BULLIS,  
First Lieutenant and Judge Advocate, Second Infantry.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the association that a vote of thanks be extended to the armory board, the officers of the national guard who arranged the entertainment, and the Commercial Club for the use of their rooms for a smoke social.

Whereas, It is the sense of the Minnesota National Guard Association that the office of Adjutant General, and all other military offices, should be absolutely divorced from politics, and filled only by officers competent to discharge the duties thereof;

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to formulate a suitable measure with that end in view and submit the same for the approval of this association at its next annual convention.

The resolution was, on motion, adopted.

The secretary presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The Minnesota National Guard Association, concurring with the Interstate National Guard Association, firmly believe that a small expenditure in the development of the volunteer forces of the United States will ultimately save much blood and treasure;

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Morrell bill, now pending in the congress of the United States, and known as H. R. 7136, "A bill to increase the efficiency of the militia and promote rifle practice;"

Resolved, further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the representatives of this state in congress, and that they be requested to secure the passage of this bill by all honorable means.

The resolution was, on motion, adopted.

The secretary presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The present method of subsisting troops in camp does not afford an opportunity to the officers and men to acquire any knowledge or experience which can be of any service to them in the field, and is not in harmony with the regulations governing the armies of the United States;

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be requested to provide in suitable orders for the subsistence of the National Guard, in camp or in the field, on the army ration, the same to be procured from the subsistence department of the army under existing laws.

The resolution was, on motion, adopted.

Lieutenant Colonel Corriston moved that the executive committee compile the by-laws for the association and present same for action at the next meeting.

No further business appearing, the election of officers was taken up.

Major George A. Lambert was nominated for re-election. On motion, the nominations were closed, and, Colonel Wright submitting the question, Major Lambert was unanimously re-elected president for the ensuing year.

Captain Matson was nominated for vice president. On motion, the nominations were closed, and the president cast the ballot of the association for Captain F. W. Matson for vice president.

Major Seebach, Captain Murphy, Lieutenant Baker and Lieutenant Daly were nominated for secretary. Major Seebach, Captain Murphy and Lieutenant Baker each withdrew, whereupon the nominations were closed, and the secretary cast the ballot of the association for Lieutenant Geo. T. Daly for secretary.

Captain Hart was nominated as treasurer. On motion, the nominations were closed, and the secretary cast the ballot of the association for Captain Hart as treasurer.

Colonel Wright moved that the proceedings of the convention be published. The motion was carried.

The convention adjourned, subject to call of the commander-in-chief

F. W. MATSON,  
Captain and Adjutant, Third Infantry, M. N. G.,  
Secretary.

St. Paul, Feb. 23, 1906.

The Adjutant General of the State of Minnesota, State Capitol, City.

Sir: Pursuant to the resolution of the Minnesota National Guard Association, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for the information of the commander-in-chief, the action of the executive committee thereon expressed in the following resolution, adopted February 17, 1906:

It is the sense of the executive committee that a brigade encampment and practice march, coupled with field maneuvers, at some suitable point, would be conducive to the best interests of the service; provided the funds available will permit the purchase of suitable tentage and the other expense incident thereto.

In order that the sentiment of the individual members of the executive committee on this subject may be fully apparent, a copy of the official proceedings of the committee is herewith transmitted.

Respectfully submitted,

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

## MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

FEBRUARY 17, 1906.

The executive committee met at the Windsor Hotel, February 17, 1906, at 8 o'clock P. M., pursuant to call. Present: General Fred B. Wood, Adjutant General; Brigadier General Joseph Bobleter, brigade commander; Colonel Charles A. Van Duzee, commanding Third infantry; Colonel Arthur W. Wright, commanding Second infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Frank T. Corriston, commanding First infantry (in the absence of Colonel Reeve), and Major George C. Lambert, commanding First artillery, M. N. G., chairman. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

For the information of the executive committee, the chairman reported the result of the Interstate National Guard Association convention, held in Washington, January 22 and 23, 1906; also the status of pending legislation in congress affecting the militia.

On motion, duly seconded, the chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of three, of which he should be a member, to draft a proposed revision of the constitution and by-laws of the Minnesota National Guard Association, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last convention of the association.

The chair appointed on that committee Colonel Wright, Lieutenant Colonel Corriston and the chairman.

The following resolution, adopted by the Minnesota National Guard Association at the St. Paul convention, December 29 and 30, 1905, was reported:

Whereas, It is the sense of the Minnesota National Guard Association that a brigade encampment and a practice march, coupled with field maneuvers, would be conducive to increased interest and greater efficiency in the service;

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to formulate a plan for such brigade encampment and submit the same for the approval of the commander-in-chief.

Lieutenant Colonel Corriston offered the following resolution and moved its adoption, seconded by Colonel Wright:

That it is the sense of the committee that, under the present conditions, a brigade encampment is impracticable this year.

Colonel Van Duzee offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption as a substitute for the motion and resolution of Lieutenant Colonel Corriston, being seconded by General Bobleter:

It is the sense of the executive committee that a brigade encampment and practice march, coupled with field maneuvers, at some suitable point other than Lake City, would be conducive to the best interest of the service, provided the funds available will permit the purchase of suitable tentage and the other expense incident thereto.

Col. Wright, seconded by General Bobleter, moved to amend the substitute resolution by striking out the words "other than Lake City."

The amendment was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: General Bobleter, Colonel Wright and Major Lambert. Total, 3.

Nays: Colonel Van Duzee and Lieutenant Colonel Corriston. Total, 2.

General Wood abstained from voting.

The question being upon the substitute resolution, as amended, the same was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: General Bobleter, Colonel Wright and Major Lambert. Total, 3.

Nays: Colonel Van Duzee and Lieutenant Colonel Corriston. Total, 2.  
General Wood abstained from voting.

C. A. VAN DUZEE,  
Colonel Third Infantry, M. N. G.,  
Secretary.

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## APPENDIX 5

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MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF  
THE MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to call of the commander-in-chief, the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Minnesota National Guard Association was held at the Armory, St. Paul, Minn., on December 13 and 14, 1906.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by the president, Major George C. Lambert. On motion, the calling of the roll was deferred until the afternoon session.

The minutes of the twenty-sixth annual convention were read for information and approved.

The treasurer, Captain W. H. Hart, presented the following report:

TREASURER'S REPORT, MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION,  
FOR 1906.

RECEIPTS.

1905.		
Dec. 29.	Balance .....	\$150.98
Mar. 31.	Headquarters, first brigade.....	3.00
April 5.	Headquarters, first infantry.....	3.00
April 2.	Headquarters, second infantry.....	3.00
April 3.	Headquarters, third infantry.....	3.00
Nov. 20.	Headquarters, first artillery .....	3.00
May 12.	Company A, first infantry.....	3.00
Dec. 8.	Company B, first infantry.....	3.00
April 12.	Company C, first infantry.....	3.00
May 8.	Company D, first infantry.....	3.00
April 20.	Company E, first infantry.....	3.00
May 2.	Company F, first infantry.....	3.00
June 4.	Company G, first infantry.....	3.00
Nov. 12.	Company I, first infantry.....	3.00
April 16.	Company K, first infantry.....	3.00
April 28.	Company A, second infantry.....	3.00
Nov. 30.	Company B, second infantry.....	3.00
Dec. 7.	Company C, second infantry.....	3.00
Nov. 26.	Company D, second infantry.....	3.00
Nov. 28.	Company E, second infantry.....	3.00
April 28.	Company F, second infantry.....	3.00
Nov. 7.	Company G, second infantry.....	3.00
April 27.	Company H, second infantry.....	3.00
Nov. 9.	Company I, second infantry.....	3.00
1905.		
Dec. 30.	Company A, third infantry.....	3.00
1906.		
Dec. 3.	Company B, third infantry.....	3.00
Nov. 7.	Company C, third infantry.....	3.00
	Company D, third infantry.....	....
	Company E, third infantry.....	....
April 12.	Company F, third infantry.....	3.00
Nov. 17.	Company G, third infantry.....	3.00
April 6.	Company H, third infantry.....	3.00
Nov. 7.	Company I, third infantry.....	3.00
Dec. 4.	Battery A, first artillery.....	3.00
June 4.	Battery B, first artillery.....	3.00
Nov. 28.	Company engineers, first artillery.....	3.00

\$248.98

## EXPENSES.

1905.			
Dec. 30.	Commercial Club .....	\$61.20	
1906.			
Jan. 3.	W. H. Hart, Metropolitan theater, expense.....	28.00	
Mar. 28.	W. H. Hart, postage.....	2.00	
Mar. 30.	L. F. Dow Co., printing.....	7.50	
April 3.	L. St. Aubin .....	2.50	
April 5.	Captain F. W. Matson.....	10.00	
Nov. 19.	L. St. Aubin .....	1.00	
Nov. 20.	E. H. Season .....	6.00	
Nov. 20.	Major Geo. C. Lambert, postage.....	5.00	
Dec. 6.	L. F. Dow Co., printing.....	4.00	
Dec. 13.	Balance in Second National Bank.....	122.78	
			\$248.98

## DUES NOT PAID FOR 1906.

Company D, third infantry.....	\$3.00	
Company E, third infantry.....	3.00	
		\$6.00

W. H. HART,  
Treasurer.

St. Paul, Minn, December 13, 1906.

The report was, on motion, adopted and placed on file.

Papers and topics for discussion were then taken up.

Major F. E. Resche, Third infantry, presented the following paper:

## CARE OF THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

A large amount of care is required to keep a rifle in perfect condition. More rifles are ruined from not having proper attention than in any other way. To keep the piece in the best possible condition it is absolutely necessary that it always be kept clean and well oiled, and it should never be stored away for any length of time without being frequently inspected. It is especially necessary that it be thoroughly cleaned after it has been used on the range.

In cleaning my rifle I have obtained the best results by first washing the bore with water that contains a small solution of soda. This can best be done by inserting in the chamber a funnel to which a shell has been soldered. By doing so all water will be kept out of the magazine. I then use a Marble cleaner, fastened to a brass wiping rod, preferably one with a swivel, so that the cleaner will follow the rifling. For the information of those not familiar with the Marble cleaner, would say that it is similar to the wire brush, but is made of a series of small discs of soft brass gauze, separated by brass washers, strung on a piece of stiff spring brass wire. The cleaner can be bent to fit any bore, and to equalize the wear. The Marble cleaner is much more serviceable than the wire brush, and does not injure the bore. It can be obtained from nearly every dealer in sporting goods.

Always clean from the breech. Work the cleaner back and forth a few times and then wash out the barrel again. After four or five repetitions the water will come through almost clean. I then use small squares of heavy Canton flannel and a brass wiping stick until no dirt remains in the barrel. Next give it a thorough oiling with a thin lubricant, and then put away to be inspected next day, as it is almost impossible to get the best results with one cleaning. I am never satisfied as long as a spot of dirt remains in the bore.

In cleaning, the muzzle should be held against a board, the wall or floor, so that the cleaning rod cannot protrude and thereby injure the muzzle; or, if cleaning on a table, the muzzle cover furnished with the rifle may be left on and made to answer the same purpose. If, however, the cleaning rod is not long enough to permit cleaning from the breech only, a muzzle protector should be used, which can very easily be made from a piece of hardwood one and one-half inches square, with a hole one-half inch deep on the under side just large enough to fit snugly over the barrel, with a small hole through the center the size of the cleaning rod. This protector is placed over the muzzle and the cleaning rod worked through the opening. The accurate shooting of many a rifle may thus be prolonged.

In place of the water and soda solution I have lately used a liquid termed "Powder Solvent No. 9," prepared by Frank A. Hoppe, of Philadelphia, which I find very satisfactory to remove nitro fouling and as a preventative of rust.

A cork or a rag should never be left in the muzzle, as it will gather moisture and thereby start rust.

If handled frequently, keep all parts well oiled with a thin lubricant, and in good working order. If the piece is to be laid away for any length of time, give it a coating of cosmoline oil. All oil must be removed from the bore before going on the range to obtain even shooting.

The stock should not be neglected, but should be kept thoroughly saturated with raw linseed oil. It will not only help the appearance, but will keep it from warping, should it get wet.

The same care should be given the bayonet. Often it is stuck into the ground, as in marking the alignment in pitching shelter tents, and returned to the scabbard without being cleaned. Rust soon forms and spoils the appearance. The wooden handle is often used in driving shelter tent pins, so that the wood is battered up and becomes an eye-sore. The bayonet should be considered a part sireder a part of the rifle, and should be given the same care by being kept free from rust or otherwise disfigured.

MAJOR F. E. RESCHE,  
Third Infantry.

Lieutenant A. E. Clarke, brigade staff, explained the mechanism of the United States magazine rifle and enlarged on its use and care.

The following letter from Captain Gates A. Johnson, engineer company, was read, explaining the omission of the topic assigned to him:

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12, 1906.

Major Geo. C. Lambert, President Minnesota National Guard Association.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to state that it will be impossible for me to be present at the annual meeting of the association, and to also state that I have not been able to complete my paper on "Hasty Entrenchments," the subject assigned to me to be read at this meeting. I was in hopes that I could complete the paper in time to send to you to be read by the secretary. I regret very much that I could not comply with your request in this matter. I have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours,  
GATES A. JOHNSON, JR.,  
Captain Commanding Company Engineers.

Captain W. H. Hatcher, military storekeeper, presented the following paper:

## PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I have been asked to present a paper on the subject of "Property Accountability," but I think there are other members of this organization who could have handled this subject much more intelligently than I can.

Caring and accounting for public property issued for use in service is one of the important administrative duties which fall to the lot of National Guard officers in command of companies, batteries and other organizations. The proper performance of this task is not only a matter of duty in itself under ordinary regulations, but involves financial responsibility under the provisions of the military code of the state, as officers to whom property is issued are required to give bond, assuring their proper accounting for it.

The regulations of the Minnesota National Guard, Article XX, "Public Property," paragraphs 1158 to 1186, prescribe the rules for handling and disposing of all property.

In addition to this, officers should note that property now in their keeping is divided into two distinct classes: quartermaster's supplies and ordnance, and that separate returns are required for each. This is made necessary by the fact that, although National Guard officers make returns only to state headquarters,



all United States property issued or furnished the state and charged against the annual militia allotment must be accounted for by the governor to the various departments of the war office in Washington on separate returns, and the making out of like accounts by the state officers facilitates the preparation of the governor's papers.

This classification is easily understood. All arms, accoutrements, ammunition, target materials, cavalry and artillery equipments and materials to keep these in order and repair are "ordnance;" clothing, tents, army wagons, tools and cooking utensils, wagon harness and camp equipage are "quartermaster's supplies."

In handling property and preparing returns it will be best to follow these general rules: When you receive property, check with the invoice furnished you. If there is a discrepancy, take up the matter at once with the issuing officer—in most cases the military storekeeper. If correct, or when errors discovered have been adjusted, return receipts promptly.

Mark the invoices as issues are made in consecutive numbers as soon as you file them away. This will prevent your overlooking an issue when you prepare your returns.

Now, as to getting credit for property disposed of. First, if you make any issue, except to a successor, when he receipts on last page for what he has received on your final return, be sure to send invoices to consignee. When he returns receipts, mark them with serial numbers same as in case of invoices, and enter each separate on lines 12, 13 and 14 of return blanks.

Some articles of property are expendable; these comprise ammunition, cleaning and repair materials, paper targets, etc. All are marked by a star on the return blanks, or, in case of artillery, are designated in property regulations issued by the ordnance department. You should, however, file a voucher specifying each article and quantity in detail, stating briefly how expended, such as in target practice, cleaning arms, etc., sign this statement and send it in with return, properly numbered, Voucher No. —, and enter articles on line 15 of the return blank, thereby crediting yourself with the expenditure. If property which cannot be so dropped becomes unserviceable, it will require the action of an inspector, duly approved by the Adjutant General. Report of such action will be your authority for taking credit on line 16 for anything the inspector has destroyed or recommended to be dropped. If any articles unserviceable are ordered turned in to the military storekeeper, you simply invoice them, and treat the transfer as an issue. If any article is lost or destroyed (see Article 1176, State Regulations), they must be duly accounted for, and if the report is approved by the Adjutant General it will be your authority for dropping the articles on line 17. Articles which you require men to pay for should be listed, money remitted to the Adjutant General for deposit to the credit of the state, and articles can then be dropped on line 18. When lines 12 to 18 have been filled in as far as needed, add them and you have: Total accounted for (line 19). Now, this total (line 19) deducted from total (line 11) gives you the amount "Remaining on hand to be accounted for (line 20)." In lower lines fill in condition in accordance with printed directions on lines 21 to 23, return of quartermaster's supplies only. So far regarding your responsibility to the state.

You cannot be too careful, however, in protecting yourself in case of issues to your subordinates of articles to be used in service. Hold them to strict accountability, and keep closely to the provisions of paragraph 1072 of the new code. If you do so, it will save you worry later on, besides its enforcement in one or two cases will make your men more careful in the future.

Another point where you must, of course, be careful is the selection of your quartermaster sergeant. He should be a man of fair business ability, honest and faithful. Necessarily you have to depend more or less on your quartermaster sergeant. His work assisting you in caring for public property demands much of his time outside of drill hours. To encourage good men to seek the position, they should receive some fixed compensation the year round. This association should urge the legislature to make a sufficient appropriation to pay company, battery and band quartermaster sergeants at least \$5 a month.

CAPTAIN WM. H. HATCHER,  
Military Storekeeper, M. N. G.

The president called the attention of the members to the drill in the manual of rifle exercise, under direction of Lieutenant E. K. Masee, U. S. A., to take place in the main hall at 2 o'clock P. M.

Adjournment was then taken to that hour.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

After witnessing the excellent rifle drill of the St. Thomas Cadets, the convention, having reassembled, was called to order at 2:30 P. M.

The commander-in-chief, Governor Johnson, being introduced, addressed the convention briefly, expressing his interest in the National Guard and his desire to promote its welfare. The governor's remarks were received with applause.

General John W. Bubb, U. S. A., commanding Department of Dakotas, was introduced, and spoke briefly.

The roll was then called, and the following officers found to be present:

#### ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD.

##### Commander-in-Chief:

John A. Johnson, Governor, State Capitol, St. Paul.

##### Chief of Staff:

Brigadier General Fred B. Wood, Adjutant General, State Capitol, St. Paul.

##### Staff of Commander-in-Chief:

Military storekeeper, Captain William H. Hatcher, State Capitol, St. Paul.

##### Brigade Commander and Staff:

Brigadier general, Joseph Bobleter, New Ulm.

Brigade quartermaster, Captain William H. Hart, 316 Globe building, St. Paul.

Inspector small arms practice, Captain Orris E. Lee, Stillwater.

Assistant inspector small arms practice, First Lieutenant Arthur E. Clark, Jr., 8156 Germania Life building, St. Paul.

#### FIRST ARTILLERY:

##### Field and Staff:

Major, George C. Lambert, 502 National German-American Bank building, St. Paul.

Adjutant, Captain William J. Murphy, 122 W. 6th st., St. Paul.

Ordnance officer, First Lieutenant Frederick L. Baker, 20 S. 2d st., Minneapolis.

Assistant surgeon, First Lieutenant Edward A. Meyerding, 405 Ernst building, St. Paul.

##### Company of Engineers, St. Paul:

First lieutenant, Emil C. Schroeder, 14 E. 6th st.

Second lieutenant, Thomas J. O'Leary, Seven Corners.

##### Battery "A," St. Paul:

Second lieutenant, Edward H. Slater, 713 Conway st.

##### Battery "B," Minneapolis:

Second lieutenant, George W. Dulany, Jr., 104 Lumber Exchange.

#### FIRST INFANTRY:

##### Field and Staff:

Major, Charles T. Spear, Prince and Pine sts., St. Paul.

Major, Frank B. Rowley, 416 Guaranty building, Minneapolis.

Commissary of subsistence, Captain William E. Steele, 1002 Guaranty Loan building, Minneapolis.

Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Harry D. Lackore, 15 S. 5th st., Minneapolis.

Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant George T. Daly, 618 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul.

## Company "A," Minneapolis:

Captain, Matt L. Higbee, Minneapolis Journal.  
 First lieutenant, Roy E. Lawrence, 17 S. 7th st.  
 Second lieutenant, Daniel Pettigrew, care Wm. Donaldson & Co.

## Company "C," St. Paul:

First lieutenant, George K. Sheppard, 300 Globe building.

## Company "D," St. Paul:

Captain, Harry V. Knocke, St. Paul Armory.  
 Second lieutenant, James E. Thiebaud, 337 Wabasha st.

## Company "E," St. Paul:

Captain, William C. Montgomery, 688 Ashland ave.

## Company "F," Minneapolis:

Second lieutenant, Mathias Baldwin, 455 Temple Court.

## SECOND INFANTRY:

## Field and Staff:

Colonel, Arthur W. Wright, Austin.  
 Lieutenant colonel, George S. Whitney, State Capitol, St. Paul.  
 Major, Nicholas Nicholas, Austin.  
 Major, John Buschers, New Ulm.  
 Regimental adjutant, Captain Alfred C. Page, Austin.  
 Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Edward J. Bobleter, New Ulm.  
 Battalion quartermaster and commissary, Herman A. Panzram, Waseca.  
 Surgeon, Major William H. Rowe, St. James.

## Company "A," New Ulm:

First lieutenant, Frank J. Hubbard.  
 Second lieutenant, Baptiste Groebner.

## Company "B," Faribault:

Captain, William T. Mollison.  
 First lieutenant, Donald F. McKenzie, elect.  
 Second lieutenant, Clarence D. Lang, elect.

## Company "C," Winona:

First lieutenant, Frank Wunderlich.

## Company "D," Northfield:

Second lieutenant, Temple A. Child.

## Company "F," Rochester:

First lieutenant, Albert Mohn.

## Company "H," Mankato:

Captain, Harrison W. Maltby.  
 First lieutenant, George P. Rodman.  
 Second lieutenant, Morgan E. Bowen.

## Company "I," Owatonna:

Captain, Herbert F. Luers.  
 Second lieutenant, Minot J. Brown.

## THIRD INFANTRY:

## Field and Staff:

Colonel, Charles A. Van Duzee, 853 Osceola ave., St. Paul.  
 Lieutenant colonel, Charles E. Johnson, care Public Examiner's Office, State Capitol, St. Paul.  
 Major, Frederick E. Resche, Police Headquarters, Duluth.  
 Major, Hubert V. Eva, Commercial Club, Duluth.  
 Regimental adjutant, Captain Frank W. Matson, care West Publishing Co., St. Paul.  
 Quartermaster, Captain Winfield S. Brisbin, care C., B. & Q. Ry., St. Paul.  
 Judge advocate, First Lieutenant Richard D. O'Brien, 214 Globe building, St. Paul.  
 Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Carl C. Weaver, 1200 2d ave. S., Minneapolis.

Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Roy G. Staples, Stillwater.

Battalion quartermaster and commissary, Second Lieutenant Roger M. Weaver, 239 Lake ave. S., Duluth.

Battalion quartermaster and commissary, Second Lieutenant Edward M. Van Duzee, Jr., 5th and Jackson sts., St. Paul.

Surgeon, Major William D. Kelly, 135 Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

Assistant Surgeon, First Lieutenant James C. Ferguson, 178 Conrad st., St. Paul.

Assistant surgeon, First Lieutenant Harold L. Lamb, Sauk Center.

## Company "A," Duluth:

Captain, Karl A. Franklin.  
 First lieutenant, Henry B. Whitaker.  
 Second lieutenant, Emil Kjall.

## Company "B," Anoka:

Captain, Albert F. Pratt.  
 First lieutenant, Arthur A. Caswell.

## Company "C," Duluth:

Captain, Frank D. Knowlton.  
 First lieutenant, Walter O. Flodin.

## Company "D," Zumbrota:

First lieutenant, John R. Johnson.

## Company "E," St. Paul:

Captain, Henry L. Tourtelotte, 424 Nicollet ave., Minneapolis.

## Company "F," Worthington:

Captain, Anton Schaefer, Rushmore.  
 First lieutenant, Stelle S. Smith.  
 Second lieutenant, Charles B. Ward.

## Company "G," Princeton:

Second lieutenant, Ernest H. Sellhorn.

## Company "H," Olivia:

Second lieutenant, Alexander R. McCorquodale.

## Company "I," Crookston:

Captain, Fridolph E. Westerberg.  
 Second lieutenant, Richard E. Strassburger, elect.

## NAVAL MILITIA:

## Staff:

Commander, Guy A. Eaton, 413 Providence building, Duluth.

## Second Division, Duluth:

Ensign, Oscar A. Anderson, 326 West 3d st.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS:

Colonel Christian Brandt, care of Nordveston Publishing House, St. Paul.

Captain Charles H. Plummer, Lake City.

Major Geo. C. Lambert presented the report of the executive committee, as follows:

The Minnesota National Guard Association.

Gentlemen: The executive committee of the Minnesota National Guard Association herewith submits its sixth annual report, covering the year 1906:

## A. FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

As outlined in the last report of this committee, the Interstate National Guard Association, acting in harmony with the National Guard of all the states, centered its efforts on one measure pending in congress, the bill for the increase of the federal appropriations for the support of the militia from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Your committee is pleased to report that these efforts were successful, and that the bill passed congress, at its last session, substantially in the form agreed upon at the St. Paul convention.

This important measure having been disposed of, it is probable other measures for the better efficiency of the organized militia will now be considered by congress. Among the subjects which, in the opinion of your committee, should receive the attention of the National Guard Association may be mentioned the advisability of a small representation of the National Guard on the general staff, the issue by the federal government of forage rations to mounted organizations, who own their own horses, and the franking privilege for official correspondence relating to the military service.

It cannot reasonably be disputed that the addition of one or two experienced officers of the National Guard to the general staff of the army will enable the regular army officers who are advising the war department in National Guard matters to have a better and more practical understanding of the necessities of our service.

Since the regular army lacks a due proportion of artillery, the war department is now arming the batteries of the National Guard with the latest ordnance, and in a measure rely upon them to make up the numerical deficiency of the regular army in this branch of the service. It would, therefore, seem proper that forage rations should also be furnished to these organizations without charge or expense to the state. In this manner the government would provide a reserve of trained horses, complying in every respect with government specifications, available for service in time of war, and yet not invest a dollar in their purchase or renewal.

That official mail of the officers of the National Guard should not be taxed any more than the official mail of the regular army officers seems hardly to admit of any discussion, and this association, as well as the Interstate National Guard Association, has repeatedly gone on record on the subject.

#### B. STATE LEGISLATION.

This committee, in its last report, reserved recommendations involving legislative action until this meeting of the association, having already carried out its former instructions.

Among the subjects which are pressing for immediate action may be first mentioned the necessity of complying with the provisions of the Dick bill. The militia act which was passed by congress and approved Jan. 21, 1903, provides that "the organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia in the several states and territories and in the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the regular and volunteer armies of the United States, within five years from the date of the approval of this act." The legislature of this state will be in session for the last time before the provision above quoted will become operative. The three regiments of infantry of the Minnesota National Guard are composed of nine companies each, and if the act of congress is to be construed as requiring that the organizations of these regiments shall be the same as that of the regular army they must be raised to twelve companies before Jan. 21, 1908, or else the war department may deprive the State of Minnesota of its share of the federal appropriation for the support of the militia. The legislative authority to raise the regiments to twelve companies each already exists in the military code, but the means to establish and maintain these additional companies must be provided in the shape of an appropriation by the legislature.

After the passage of Chapter 225, Session Laws of Minnesota, 1905, which embodied the recommendations of this association, it was discovered that some of its beneficial provisions were practically rendered nugatory by clauses of the new revised code of Minnesota subsequently passed at the same session of the legislature. This should be remedied, and the provisions of the new code inconsistent with this chapter should be repealed.

This association at its last meeting recommended that the office of Adjutant General and all military officers should be absolutely divorced from politics, and instructed the executive committee to report a measure with that end in view. Your committee proposes and recommends that the Adjutant General be elected in the same manner and for the same term as the brigade commander, and that the person so elected shall be an officer of the National Guard for at least the

term of three years immediately preceding his election; and your committee further recommends that the salary of the Adjutant General be fixed at the same amount paid other departmental heads.

It is further recommended that regimental adjutants and assistant adjutant general of the brigade also receive the small annual allowance made to company commanders.

In conclusion, your committee suggests that action be taken by this association on the recommendations above made, and be presented to the legislature for its consideration.

Respectfully submitted,  
GEO. C. LAMBERT,  
Major First Artillery, M. N. G., Chairman.

The following communications were read:

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 8, 1906.

My Dear Major: I received, on the road, a notice of the National Guard Association meeting, and note that I have been assigned a topic.

It will simply be impossible for me to take part, either as a speaker or a listener. I have been from home so much this year that I do not feel as though I can spare the time even to attend.

Yours very truly,  
AL F. PRAY.

Anoka, Minn., Dec. 12, 1906.

Secretary Minnesota National Guard Meeting, St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir: I regret to state that I will be tied up here in an important criminal case all day Thursday, in all probability, and so will be unable to appear or take part in the program. Please cut me off the program, as the others to whom the subject is assigned will without doubt cover it fully and thoroughly.

I hope to be able to be there Friday and meet all the boys.

Sincerely yours,  
ALBERT F. PRATT.

Commander Guy A. Eaton, Naval Militia, presented the following paper:  
Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The subject that has been assigned to me is rather a broad one and about which a great deal might be said, and is much the same as assigning to an infantryman or artilleryman the subject of the National Guard, but I take it that you wish me to tell you something of the organization as a whole, rather than giving you any ideas of my own on any particular branch of the service.

The naval militia bears about the same relation to the navy as the infantry or artillery of the National Guard do to the regular army, although by the Dick bill your relations are much closer, or rather are legally much closer to the regular establishment than ours, as congress has as yet passed no law, other than mentioning us in a small way in the naval appropriation bill, which gives us a standing with the federal government. A bill is, however, now before congress which gives us the same standing, making the duties that fall upon the secretary of war, in your case, devolve on the secretary of the navy for our branch of the service. The provisions of this bill make all sections, with one exception, apply to the naval militia. The one exception is that we do not participate in any part of your appropriation. It has already passed the house and is now in the hands of the senate committee on naval affairs, with an excellent prospect for its passage this session of congress.

Thomas Jefferson, I am informed, was the first advocate of a naval militia, or naval reserve, as it is sometimes called, and since his time attempts were often made to form an organization of seafaring men who were at least partially familiar with the duties of a man-of-warsman, who would be held in reserve to be called upon when necessary; but it was not until 1890, when the legislature of the State of Massachusetts passed the necessary laws allowing a part of the National Guard of that state to be termed a naval militia, that such an organization was formed, and ever since that time Massachusetts has had a naval militia, that has been a credit to the service. There are now eighteen states having



organizations of this kind, with about 6,000 officers and enlisted men; they are, of course, all state organizations, deriving all their financial support from the state in which they are organized; the only support received from the federal government is a pro rata share of \$60,000, which is annually appropriated by congress for equipment; the government does, however, loan such vessels as the department sees fit to the different states for training purposes. There are now twenty-three ships in the naval militia service, ranging in rate from the powerful double-turreted monitor Puritan of 6,000 tons displacement, which is assigned to the District of Columbia, to small gunboats and converted yachts. These ships are all officered and manned by naval militiamen. That they have been properly cared for and skillfully handled is evidenced by the fact that the department is loaning the different militias a much better class of ships now than heretofore, as in the case of the assigning of the "Newark" to New York. This vessel has thirty-two modern guns in her battery, and cost the government nearly \$2,000,000. Illinois has asked for the "Montgomery," and will undoubtedly get her, and it is rumored that the "Detroit" has been assigned to Michigan. Minnesota will undoubtedly ask for either the "Isla de Cuba" or "Isla de Luzon," and we hope to be able to get one of them.

The main object of the naval militia is, of course, to create an auxiliary force of trained men, standing between the people and the navy, for use in time of war; but it has gone farther than this, and endeavors to create and mold sentiment in favor of the navy, and is of great assistance in recruiting the regular establishment. Outside of any especial fitness which the naval militia may have to man and fight ships it has done good work in bringing the people and the navy closer together. As to what they have done or did in the Spanish-American war, I wish to read from the report of the house committee on naval affairs. This was a part of the report made on the bill just spoken of, when it was favorably reported back to the house. This report goes on to show the class of ships now assigned to the different naval militias, also how the federal appropriation was spent, but it would not be of interest at this time.

The training of a naval militiaman is as near as possible identical with that of a man-of-warman. First of all, he is taught the rudiments of seamanship, trained in infantry work, so as to be able to participate in landing parties; gunnery, ashore and afloat; small boat work, which includes both sailing and handling the boat under oars, and signal work; and all officers must have some knowledge of steam engineering. Besides, there are many artisan branches, which I will not enumerate, but it is needless to say that the training of a recruit is a slow but very interesting proposition.

The principal event of the year is the annual tour of duty or cruise, which corresponds to going to camp, and is eagerly looked forward to by officers and men. Many short cruises are taken, the men receiving no pay. Our regular tour of duty or cruise this year was a little out of the ordinary, and I think has set a precedent that will be followed hereafter by the Great Lakes militias, if not by most of those on the seaboard. We on the Gopher sailed nearly 1,500 miles, and were thirteen days out of Duluth. By previous arrangement with the navy department and the other militias bordering on the lakes, we met for squadron maneuvers at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, Commander Henry Morrell, U. S. N., commanding. The ships of the squadron were: U. S. S. Wolverine, flagship; U. S. S. Doreatha, Illinois; U. S. S. Yantic, Michigan; U. S. S. Gopher, Minnesota; U. S. S. Essex, Ohio; U. S. S. Hawk, Ohio.

The maneuvers lasted six days, and were of the greatest benefit to all. The ships were drilled in the school of section, division and squadron; small boat work, with the boats of each ship acting independently, and flotilla drill, with the boats of the entire fleet taking signals from the flagship; landing drill, where Minnesota and Michigan defended the landing, Illinois, Ohio and the men from the Wolverine attacking it. Artillery was landed and a very instructive program was carried out. A great deal of attention was paid to signal work, and the greatest rivalry existed between the different ships to be first to properly read and answer the signals from the flagship. Arrangements for a similar meeting are now under way for the coming season.

The Minnesota naval militia is just completing its third year. We were mustered into the service Dec. 15, 1903, with eighty-six officers and men, nothing

in the way of equipment, and no appropriation to draw from. We uniformed ourselves at our own expense, and our other needs were gradually taken care of, until now we are fairly well equipped. In the spring of 1905 the U. S. S. Fern, a steam vessel of 840 tons displacement, was assigned to the state for a training ship. Two officers were at once dispatched to the Norfolk navy yard, who superintended the making of many repairs and the placing of proper equipment aboard the ship, and brought her to the Great Lakes. We were met at the Soo by about 100 of the crew, who worked the ship to the port of Duluth, where she arrived after a trip of about 3,000 miles without accident. The ship would now hardly be recognized as the same craft, as many repairs have been made and many improvements added. We now have a prosperous and growing organization of about 125 officers and men, whose zeal and devotion to duty cannot be questioned.

The name of the ship, the Fern, was changed by presidential order to the Gopher. While we regretted to see the name of the Fern stricken from the navy register, as the ship is a very historic craft, having participated in many noted events and was handled under that name by men who have made history, Admiral Evans for one, but we consider it a compliment to our state to have a battleship Minnesota and a gunboat Gopher.

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

General Bobleter, brigade commander, presented the following paper:

#### INFANTRY OUTPOSTS.

A great captain has left us a precept to the effect that it is pardonable to be defeated, but never to be surprised. On the march an army is preceded by an advance guard to prevent a surprise. When an army halts, this duty is performed by forces detached to the front and flanks. These forces are called outposts. The object of outposts is protection. In case of an attack, it gives the main body time to take its position. It secures repose for the main body, by rendering it unnecessary to call it to arms to resist a petty attack. It prevents the enemy's reconnoitering parties approaching near enough to obtain information. It obtains information as to the movements of the enemy. The outpost sphere of infantry is defensive. To accomplish its purpose, it is seldom necessary, in civilized warfare, for an outpost to surround the main body. The direction from which the enemy must approach is generally known.

Infantry outposts are usually divided into (1) sentinels and patrols. These divisions watch for the enemy. (2) Pickets and detached posts. They relieve and support the watchers. (3) Supports. (4) Reserves. The sentinels are furnished from the pickets. About one-third of the outpost is allotted to each of the last three divisions. Sentinels are from 100 to 400 yards in advance of the pickets. Pickets are from 400 to 800 yards in advance of the supports. Supports are from 400 to 800 yards in advance of the reserve. The reserve is from one to two miles in advance of the main body, the exact distance depending largely on the nature of the country and the position of the enemy.

The proportion of the main body detailed for outpost duty varies from one-fifth to one-seventh of the whole force. It may be less. Forces from various organizations should not be mixed, as in details for camp guard, but separate units detailed, viz: A company, battalion, regiment or brigade. As far as possible, organizations should be kept intact. The outpost is divided into three lines—pickets (formed of picket posts and sentinels), supports and reserve. There are two systems of posting sentinels. (1) The cordon system, in which sentinels are posted sufficiently near to watch all the intervening spaces between sentinel posts. (2) The patrol system, in which the principal roads approaching the outpost are occupied by detachments, and the spaces between are frequently covered by patrols. Sentinels may be posted as single, double, triple or in groups. Unless sentinels are posted very near each other, the single system should not be used. A sentinel is not supposed to fire except in self-defense, or if satisfied that the enemy is advancing to attack. A picket acts as support to sentinels. Its size depends upon the number of sentinels. There should be a support to every two or three pickets. In size it should equal the aggregate strength of the

pickets supported. The reserve usually consists of the three arms. No compliments are rendered on outpost, except pickets, supports and reserve usually fall in behind arms on approach of the commander of the outpost, or a general officer. This very brief outline of infantry outposts is given as a prelude to

#### A NIGHT ON PICKET DUTY.

To the veteran soldier, guard duty of whatever description becomes irksome; but when, after a hard day's march through the enemy's country, he is detailed for outpost duty, he concludes that while the congress of these United States is legislating for an eight-hour day for civilian employes of the government, it would not be amiss for the lawmakers to give some thought to the poorly paid soldier, who is at times required to perform duty twenty-four hours a day, under any and all conditions. It is an acknowledged fact that the government ration is ample, but in times of war it is not always possible to make ration issues as provided for in the army regulations. Hence, when the detail for outpost duty comes, the soldier is not only worn out with fatigue, but hungry as well. However, he recognizes the importance of the duty to which he has been assigned, and, after hastily drawing his ration of coffee, hard bread and bacon, or whatever may be available, which he will later prepare if opportunity offers, he, with others, marches off to take up the weary vigil. He knows that there will be but little sleep in store for him that night, as upon the alertness of the outpost depends the safety of his comrades in camp. In this particular instance the troops are encamped in a valley, skirted by a wide river on one side and a thickly wooded ridge on the other. The enemy is known to be encamped on the other side of the ridge, distant about three miles. The sentinels are posted single, along a bridle path on top of the ridge, the pickets being a short distance down the hill towards camp. Our soldier is posted but a short distance from the picket, yet far enough away to make him feel awfully lonesome. While it is yet light, he makes a careful survey of his immediate surroundings. He familiarizes himself as best he may with the nature of the country towards the enemy, and then he turns his gaze in the direction of his own camp, and mentally figures out how much time he will consume in getting there, in the event of a surprise by the enemy. Darkness now creeps over the earth, and with it a cold, drizzling rain sets in. In camp, tattoo and, shortly after, taps is sounded, and he envies his comrades the sleep that he craves. By this time the darkness has become so intense that he cannot see anything but spooks and goblins, and these in imagination only. To keep his blood in circulation and drive away drowsiness, he moves around cautiously. Occasionally he steps on a twig, which snaps under his feet and brings him to a momentary realization that he is still on earth. Although ever on the alert for the slightest sign of danger, he allows his mind to wander, and he thinks of the dear ones at home. And if perchance he may have come from the farm, he wonders which stay-at-home has been lucky enough to earn a kiss from a sweet lass by finding a red ear of corn at the husking bee that he knows is coming off at his dad's farm that night. His reverie is suddenly ruthlessly broken by a noise overhead. Great Scott! What can it mean? He knows that the enemy cannot fly, and war balloons have not come into general use. He is about to move on and forget it, when "Hoot! Hoot! Hoot!" comes to his ears from the tree-top overhead. Instinctively the butt of his rifle leaps to his shoulder, but before he can pull the trigger he recognizes his aerial visitor, and the rifle slips to the ground beside his limp form, while the blankety-blank bird of the night flutters away to get in his work on some other tired sentinel. A half hour passes without further incident, when all of a sudden he becomes aware that there is a live object in his immediate vicinity, and on the ground, too. He must rely on his sense of hearing to locate the direction from which the sounds come, as his eyes cannot aid him in such inky darkness. Presently he becomes convinced that the object, whatever it may be, is moving towards him, and from the direction of the enemy's camp. He throws himself on the ground in a prone position and makes ready for serious business. Although intensely interested in the moving object before him, he becomes aware that his cap, heretofore a snug fit, is being impelled upward by some mysterious influence. At last the tension becomes too great and he calls

out: "Halt! Who goes there?" No response. He repeats the call. Then follows a sheet of flame; a loud report echoes through the woods, and the porker is making fast tracks in the direction from whence he came. What he failed to do with his rifle he now tries to accomplish by word of mouth, using all the choice words of two languages, but without effect. When a detachment from the picket rushes up and ascertains the cause of the alarm he is roundly derided for his poor marksmanship, the command not having tasted fresh meat for over a month. Outpost sentinels are supposed to be relieved every two hours during the night, yet it seems an age since he has gone on post. However, he is relieved in due time and ordered to return to the post of the picket. Although the excitement during his tour has banished sleep, he is gratified at the prospect of meeting comrades with whom he may hold converse. He takes, what he supposes, a short cut to the post of the picket. He stumbles over windfalls and into ruts, realizing in a short time that he has lost his way. Horror! This is worse than sentinel duty. He now moves along very cautiously, fearing both friend and foe alike. After a time he sees a faint light ahead, and he breathes more freely. At last! But, hold! Can it be possible that his comrades have disobeyed orders and erected a log cabin since he has gone on post? Well, hardly. Realizing that he is up against it, he now hugs the ground closely until he reaches the side of the cabin. He peers into the small window and beholds a quartet of the enemy very earnestly engaged in the American game of draw. Instinctively he moves towards the door with the intention of entering and taking a hand in the game, but before he takes the fatal step it dawns on him that he hasn't seen one of Uncle Sam's paymasters for several months, and he discreetly retires. He moves back into the woods a safe distance, and then sits down to rest and think it over. Drowsiness now overtakes him and when he awakes it is getting day, and he bestirs himself to get out of the enemy's country. When he reaches his cordon of sentinels he ascertains that his company has already been relieved. The men on post fail to recognize him and take no stock in his story, and he is sent to the rear a prisoner of war. When he establishes his identity he is released from arrest, and when he rejoins his company the entry opposite his name, "Lost or stolen," is erased.

You must admit that our soldier has had a strenuous night of it, hence we will leave him to recuperate as best he may.

As the foregoing sketch is drawn from the experience of a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, it may here be stated that in the early stages of the war every soldier on outpost duty of both armies was impressed with the idea that he must take a shot at his opponent at every opportunity, and in this way premature actions frequently resulted. In later years of the war it was of frequent occurrence that outpost sentinels, leaving their weapons behind, met on neutral ground and swapped lies and tobacco, and neither army was the worse off for it.

General Fred B. Wood, Adjutant General, presented the following paper: Mr. President and Officers of the Minnesota National Guard:

The subject, "Efficiency of the Militia," has been assigned to me. I have taken the liberty of changing that to "What Is Essential to Bring the Minnesota National Guard to the Highest State of Efficiency?"

Our enlisted men are strong, intelligent young men, who are benefited by discipline, instruction and the good order that they find in their different organizations, and at the same time they constitute a most valuable and important support to the civil government, while we try to make them efficient soldiers as well as patriotic citizens.

Our officers realize their responsibilities; know they are numerous, and they need inspiration from many sources. Love of country and of flag pride in the Minnesota National Guard and in that particular organization to which he belongs are incentives for honorable ambition and personal pride are strong springs of action. An officer should feel the weight of the duties that he owes to his country, his superior officers and to his subordinates, and the latter is by no means of the least importance. His position is that of a leader, and he must be a type and model for his men. "In time of peace, prepare for war." This is the soldier's trade, and the possibility of a call to actual service on short notice, with the consequent responsibility for the lives and welfare of others, always

confronts him. Once on the firing line, ignorance means disgrace, and a mistake is a crime. As a leader he has more responsibility, and to be temperate in all things has great influence with the men. Discipline in the National Guard, more than in the regular army, is based upon the respect of the men for the officer, and with this respect discipline comes easy.

In all walks of life honor comes to him only who assumes large responsibilities, and then by personal effort. The motto, "Ever forward achieves success," holds good.

The officer assumes a great deal of labor with his shoulder straps. An honorable career is open to him. Truth is the real foundation of merit. The officer who is true to his flag, true to his superiors, true to his subordinates and true to himself exemplifies what, in my judgment, constitutes an efficient officer.

The above qualities are essential in that we must be able to demonstrate to the parents of prospective recruits that if they will give us their sons to train in a military way we will not ruin them morally or physically, but rather that we will teach them obedience, self-respect, self-reliance and resourcefulness, and such qualities as make up a young man's individuality, and which ought to be inherent in our citizen soldiery, and which should be distinguishing marks of his character and efficiency and be cultivated to the fullest extent.

The efficiency of an organization such as we have is dependent upon many things. To render us more efficient in time of peace, as well as in time of war, modern military training must be uniform throughout and must conform to certain principles possessing various degrees of importance, a due sense of the proportion of these principles and a full appreciation of the relative merits of those qualities constituting the standard to which the National Guard must attain, is to be expected of all commanding officers.

The National Guard of any state is a powerful physical force, by which the civil government is enabled to execute the will of the people, as well as being the first line of defense of the military power of the United States. It is therefore essential, and very much so, that they should fully realize their responsibility, both as citizens and soldiers, and it is of the highest importance that the soldier should be a patriotic citizen. I do not believe enough attention is paid to this principle, and it occurs to me that we should have connected with our educational system a patriotic instructor, so that while the minds of the young are being moulded the great foundation stone of patriotism would be put in place.

An absolute and unqualified devotion to the welfare of our state and nation of all in the military service is an indispensable requisite that constitutes the soul of an efficient militia. It is essential that the state troops should fully understand the character of our system of government, the principles of our institutions, should realize the benefits and prerogatives granted by our constitution, both state and national, and should be familiar with the achievements of our citizen soldiers as recorded in our state military history.

Another principle to be observed in the start is to secure the highest possible physical development of the soldier. It matters not how intelligent, courageous, skilled or otherwise efficient troops may be, if a part break down physically they are no longer useful in the military service, but become a serious incumbrance. It is not necessarily the man who has the highest muscular development who will have the most endurance in the field, but the one starting with a sound physique passes through certain stages of development towards all-around physical perfection.

The different organizations have used the various "set-up" drills, and the men show improvement in their military bearing, evidencing more careful work with the individual soldier.

This one thing is especially gratifying, in view of the great importance of physical development. The exacting character of military service calls for a superior grade of physical manhood in order to obtain the best results, and the gymnastic exercises, practice marches and camp work, as near as possible on an actual service basis, are excellent means to train soldiers for work in war, and this should be our aim. We should teach or practice nothing at home or in camp which we would have to forget if we went into actual service.

We have in the Guard hardly the time for exercise sufficiently long continued at any one time to habituate the soldier to hardships, so this work must be

taken up at the gymnasium in the armory. If a man has once marched twenty miles on a hot summer day, and done it well, he feels he can do it again, and under the spur of the excitement of war will do it again without breaking down, provided he has not deteriorated physically.

The athletic features recently taken up by nearly all companies are splendidly adapted to promote that bodily culture that makes for good citizenship as well as for fitness for military duty. So I say to you again, use all honorable means to promote athletics in the Minnesota National Guard.

Then we have another step, broader, more important than the average soldier realizes—it is discipline.

Discipline is that principle which distinguishes rightly inspired, instructed and trained troops from an irresponsible, unwieldy and disorderly aggregation of men.

A man may easily learn to march, the manual of arms, etc., but he is not yet a soldier. To become such he must learn to forget self, to become devoted to duty because he sees the necessity for respect and implicit obedience to superior authority. Its vital importance must be thoroughly and most thoroughly impressed on all in the military service, in order that their energy may in common with that of every other member be directed successfully to a common purpose. When this spirit is rampant, as it were, and every man from the commanding general down to the last private feels that he must play well his part, humble as it may be, then we have discipline.

The creation of good discipline in a military body is pre-eminently the duty of the officers. They should always be, as I stated at the start, exemplary in deportment, exercise justice and impartiality, and be considerate in their conduct towards subordinates, and see that cheerful, earnest and loyal obedience is promptly paid by all subordinates to lawful orders of superiors. Great care and discretion should ever be exercised in the use of military forces. No order should ever be issued without the provision for or power of its execution and enforcement. Any unsoldierly deportment on the part of troops, under the mistaken idea that a certain uncouthness of exterior and laxity of manners are the essential characteristics of a soldier, should not be encouraged, but prohibited, as it is not subservient of discipline and efficiency. Offenses of this nature must neither be ignored nor condoned.

Commanding officers are strictly accountable for the appearance of their troops whenever they are on duty in camp, in armories, under arms, or wherever the uniform is worn.

The care of troops in camp or on the march is a subject that must be given the closest attention, and, to attain the best results possible, text-books on sanitary, hygiene, care of troops on the march, have been purchased, and will be placed in the possession of all field officers and company commanders, so that they may thoroughly instruct themselves.

It is also highly important to the soldier, as well as conducive to his health and comfort, that his clothing should be in the best possible condition at all times, and I feel that he is certainly entitled to a military garb that would be as becoming as the civilian dress which he is accustomed to wear in the daily walks of life.

"It's the man behind the gun who does the work," and to that end small arms practice must be given a great deal of hard work. Start your men right and keep them at it. We have improved wonderfully in this branch, and more improvement must be made. Your rifles for indoor practice are now being put together, and, with the necessary supplies, will be in your hands within a few days. The order governing the indoor practice will, if followed, be conducive to good results.

Too much time is now taken up in camp for rifle practice. To cut the amount of time for small arms practice to the minimum, and increase the time for drill, etc., to the maximum, I have instructed company commanders to find suitable places for ranges up to and including 600 yards, and I would see that the equipment is provided for the same.

I would like to dwell on this subject for some time, but feel that you fully realize its value and will increase your work in that direction.



Quartermaster and commissaries will be given their share of labor to come, and cannot be too efficient.

The complete equipment for field service is a matter of first importance, and can be easily provided, with careful business management and liberality on the part of the legislature. We should be so completely equipped that, if the Minnesota National Guard be called upon in an emergency, it will be ready for field service at home or abroad in winter or summer.

The art of war should be studied and its principles put into actual practice as far as possible.

While duty in armories is important for the purpose of instruction and discipline, ample time should be devoted to field exercises, for it should be remembered that efficient service in the field is our first object.

Military problems should be carefully and timely prepared for solution during military drills and maneuvers, and troops should be occupied whenever practicable in extended field exercises—small bodies of troops simulating larger bodies, but all under a well defined system. To assist you along this line of work, cavalry sketching cases have been ordered and text-books for the same.

The camping period forms but a small portion of the life of a militia soldier, whereas the constant duty and availability as a support of the civil government, a strong police force to civil law and authority, and a grand reserve for the nation require that they should be constantly available.

For this reason, you who devote your time to the service of the state are entitled to the gratitude and appreciation of the people of the state.

The well established reputation of the Minnesota National Guard demands that nothing short of perfect proficiency should be accepted; therefore, every influence, inspiration and means that will promote the highest character, honor and efficiency of the troops should be exerted.

That efficiency depends upon the earnestness and application of every officer and enlisted man, and while it may at times seem exacting and burdensome, yet recompense will be found in a higher degree of efficiency obtained and the honor that attaches to membership in the Minnesota National Guard.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRED B. WOOD,  
Adjutant General M. N. G.

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Gerlach, U. S. A., retired, on duty with Minnesota National Guard, presented the following paper:

#### MEDITATIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILITARY POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wisdom derived from experience is without question a reliable guide to lead us to correct conclusions in a discussion of the military policy of a state. Therefore, if we contemplate the development of the fighting power of our country on land and sea, we should view our subject both in a practical and philosophical manner.

Pursuing this course, the first question to present itself will naturally be: "What need is there for the organization and maintenance of armed forces, either by the individual states composing the Union, or the central government?" The answer is comparatively easy. Any intelligent business man who has in the performance of his duty as a sovereign citizen devoted a reasonable portion of his spare time to the study of public affairs will understand and acknowledge that in any well constituted system of government provision should be made for an armed force imbued with respect for authority and devotion to duty, the essential elements of true discipline, upon which the executive branch could always rely to support the civil machinery when ordinary means prove inadequate, or even to take its place temporarily in great emergencies. Furthermore, it is a fair assumption that the knowledge of the existence of such a force alone will act as a restraint upon the always present restless elements in a community, inclined to lawlessness, riot or insurrection.

The next point to consider is the necessity to make timely and effective provision for national defense. In order that we may proceed here on correct lines, we should construct for ourselves a simple image of the true nature and probability of war.

War in its absolute grim reality may be likened to a duel on an enlarged scale. Each opponent employs violence to the utmost possible extent, striving to force the other to submit to his will. The employment of this force, however, is directed by the intelligence of the combatants. They calculate their chances of success before they enter voluntarily into the strife. A would-be aggressor will hardly strike if he does not see his way reasonably clear to overcome his prospective enemy; on the other hand, the weakness of the opponent, his neglect to provide for the contingency of war, will tempt him to assault in order to gain a certain political or commercial advantage, or to enforce other arrogant demands. A state may consistently pursue a perfectly pacific policy, avoid, as we have certainly done so far to advantage, all entangling alliances, and yet it will never be secure against the possibility of war. Neither can it go into absolute seclusion, for this is contrary to the law of evolution, and consequently a bar to progress. But the moment a state takes its place in the procession of nations it becomes subject to reciprocal action, and its freedom of movement is limited to some extent. International intercourse brings commerce; commerce is accompanied by competition, and competition causes friction. Now it is a stubborn fact which we cannot safely ignore that self-interest dictates the policy of states, and if annoying friction cannot be overcome by ordinary diplomatic procedure an explosion follows; next comes a resort to the sword to restore the disturbed equilibrium. From this we may perceive that war is not an abnormal condition, as many erroneously suppose, or an isolated act which we can avoid at our pleasure, but in reality a phase, serious indeed, of international politics, which the statesman must ever reckon with. It will be unavoidable as long as there are human passions, unless one state should arise powerful enough within itself to control all the rest, and to compel them to submit mutual differences to a common tribunal for equitable adjustment. Even, then, however, the state which dictated peace would have to rely upon its manifest ability to assure obedience to its judgment by the use of physical power. We cannot conceive the presence of pure moral force without the law or state, and in them it varies in strength corresponding with their ability to compel respect by physical means. So it will ever be the duty of the active statesman, guiding the helm of the government, to keep in view the possibility of war, and to make timely preparations for it. From this necessity government derives the authority to demand military service from every subject. The obligation of the subject to render this service increases with the measure of his participation in public affairs, and so every able-bodied sovereign citizen of the United States is a member of the national militia. He can truly say, "I am the state," for, although he delegates to agents of his choice the duty to administer the government, he retains, and should exercise the right of supervision. All responsibility rests on him, and the maintenance of our country's honor and integrity are in his keeping. So far our discussion has proceeded on essentially practical lines, but we could hardly grasp our subject fully if we failed to consider it from a higher and ethical standpoint.

The life of man would be hardly worth living if he did strive for material advantage alone, without ambition and endeavor to realize some high ideal. Now, what is true of individual man applies with equal force to the aggregation of men, "The Nation." If we seek wisdom in universal history, and observe attentively the continuous performance of the great drama the evolution of mankind, ever moving on the world's great stage, it will soon become evident to us that the part a nation plays is not simply a matter of choice or accident, but is assigned to it by an all-wise Providence. Endowed by his Creator with freedom of will, man is responsible for his actions, and his rewards in happiness and prosperity are proportionate to his success in comprehending the Divine intention, his manifest destiny, and shaping his actions accordingly. If mindful of this truth, we examine our national annals in a philosophical spirit, we may, without incurring the charge of self-laudation, reach the conclusion that the noble men who framed our Declaration of Independence in 1776 thereby launched a new civilization on the Western hemisphere; that they planted the tree of national political freedom in a fruitful soil. We should feel that it is the mission of our nation to nurse this tree, to propagate it until mankind the world over may find rest in its shade. To accomplish this mission, we must be morally strong, and, if our previous reasoning has been correct, we can only hope to be

so if we are possessed of the physical power necessary to maintain our ground, if met by serious resistance.

Assuming, after mature deliberation, that an efficiently disciplined armed force, ready for action if needed, is indeed an important element in a properly constituted system of government, we may with profit discuss how such a force should be organized and managed.

Before we start to build, let us take stock of our available material.

By the fundamental law of the land, every able-bodied citizen is a member of the national militia, that is, amenable to military service whether he is drilled or not. We have ample resources to provide ships for our navy, arms, equipment and ammunition for our fighting men; inventive native talent and mechanical skill of the highest order keeps us always abreast, often in the lead, with other nations in making improvements in the implements of war. What is still better, the task of reclaiming a wilderness, developing a vast continent in which our young nation has been engaged for over a century, has developed in our people those qualities—resourceful, adaptability and spirit of enterprise—which make the good soldier. Of this our history furnishes ample proof. The soldier of the War of the Revolution was a revelation to the professional men of Europe. In this war the expert use of terrain, the full utilization of his firearm by the individual soldier, were first given their right value. An accomplished German soldier tells us this: "The campaigns of the American Revolution were the school of minor war, of outpost and advance guard duty, the theater of bold enterprises, where the troops were dependent on the ingenuity, presence of mind and energy of the commander, and where the sharp eye, bold heart, and the sure aim of the individual soldier are of decisive moment." The great master in war—Napoleon I—was in no small measure indebted for his success in smashing the superannuated, rusty military machines of the monarchies of the European continent to the lessons taught in our struggle for independence. Later on—1866, 1870-71—we see the great organizer of victory, Von Moltke, profit by the experience of our armies during the War of the Rebellion, where railways and electricity were first fully utilized by both sides. We need an organization which will assure rapid mobilization, a reasonable reserve supply of war material, and good discipline, to provide for any possible emergency. Our danger is that the knowledge of the possession of ample war power may put us to sleep, and lead us to neglect making timely preparation for war. This applies especially to our land forces. Our navy, always the favored child of the nation, suffers less because the necessity for preparation is more evident in its case—the people know that ships cannot be built in a day, but there are plenty of men who believe that to raise an effective army requires only a call by the president and the employment of recruiting and mustering officers.

Within the past year able contributors to our service journals and the North American Review have displayed marked moral courage by calling the nation's attention to its habitual disregard of the wise rule, "In time of peace prepare for war." They supported their charge by carefully compiled and reliable statistics; moreover, they demonstrated that sending raw levies, even of resourceful Americans, into the field to learn the first lessons in war is little short of murder. Fortunately, the experiences of our recent war with a second-rate power—Spain—are yet fresh in the people's mind, and have brought a reorganization of our regular army, the creation of a general staff, and what, in our present situation, is of still greater import, a revision of our ancient militia laws, by the acts of January 21, 1903, and June 22, 1906. A loyal application of these laws will make it possible for our organized militia to become in fact, as it is already in name, the "guard of the nation." Side by side with our regular army, it will form our first line of defense, and will be able to furnish, jointly with the former, the leaven for our national reserve, "the volunteers." This will give us an organization in accord with our national traditions and institutions. To reach this goal should be the constant care of our department of war, congress and state authorities, but, above all, of the corps of officers of both services. True comradeship, founded on mutual respect, is the first requisite. The regular army has certainly the advantage of continuous professional training—many officers who have been educated at our military academy from boyhood up—but the patriotic motives which send the national guard officer to the colors are the best possible foundation for an esprit de corps second

to none found in permanent armies, and this, more than all else, assures thorough efficiency in real war.

In promoting this close fellowship, our authorities might well consider the advisability of localizing our regular army regiments. A First New York artillery, a Tenth Minnesota infantry, or a Second Texas cavalry, principally recruited in these localities, would bring our standing force in closer touch with the national heart, and such a move would go far towards an effective cure of the horrible cancer of the regular service, "desertion." Furthermore, it might furnish a solid basis for the establishment of a regular army reserve, and so make possible its rapid mobilization. We have now before us many schemes looking in this direction, but let us be absolutely frank and make an honest analysis of the principal proposition, "the establishment of this regular army reserve."

It certainly looks well on paper and is correct in principle, but let us not overlook the actual situation. Today we find it almost impossible to secure enough good men to fill the ranks of our little army; a large percentage of those enlisted desert annually. So far, in spite of honest, persistent effort, we have only succeeded in filling our guardhouses with deserters, who, by their presence in garrison, contaminate the young recruits, necessarily coming in contact with them, but we have not succeeded in lessening the evil. Would a reserve drawn from a body of men so infected be reliable? Fifty years of service experience in the barrack-room and in command of men leads me to doubt seriously that a majority would answer a call to the colors, although few would forget to draw the annual allowance. Economical conditions in our country, the otherwise so commendable strenuousness in our national character, may be in part responsible for this state of affairs, but we must take them into serious account nevertheless. We are not a warlike nation; our conquests in far Asia were not premeditated; if we ever go to war it will be for a just cause, with the full approval of our people, and their patriotism will assure the filling of the ranks of any sized army we may need. But it would be a poor reward of patriotism to muster untrained, poorly commanded men for the field. To prevent this, to avoid that the nation will go to sleep, to be awakened some day and brought to its senses by a catastrophe, should we suddenly be assailed by a first-class power, demands timely preparation by the development of our military power. To impress this upon our sovereign citizens, who, busy in their daily pursuits, fail to give to this matter sufficient attention, is especially the soldier's duty. With a regular army brought to the highest possible state of efficiency—the men in its ranks a thoroughly national body, with home and state pride aiding them—and a strong organized militia—schooled to do duty for duty's sake—we are secure.

Let us work with a will, with all our strength, in and out of harness, to bring about such a state of affairs. WM. GERLACH.

Captain W. E. Steele, First infantry, presented the following paper:

The subject assigned to me of "Company Cooks; What Are Their Duties, and Who Should Instruct Them," is one, no doubt, that should receive more marked attention in the National Guard than it has heretofore. It is needless to say that this subject refers more directly to the regular service, and not as practiced today by the National Guard.

We are, unfortunately, deficient, and the fact remains that to have effective service as to cooks it is quite essential to have all cooks and their assistants enlisted into the service, if for no other reason than to have them subservient to regular military discipline.

Much could be said on the subject of the duties of company cooks, both in the regular service and in the National Guard. In the regular service, cooks and their assistants are, of course, enlisted men, while in the National Guard they are hired at so much per day, and generally each individual company has a kitchen crew that is known only to the company commander or the company's quartermaster sergeant, and, unfortunately, the makeup of these crews is anything but a credit to the company employing them, some being white, some black, and some anything you choose to call them, and in no case can they be depended upon when emergency arises, the same as if they were regularly enlisted, so as to be under military rule. In this connection I would recommend that as soon as it is practical that all company cooks and assistants be enlisted into the regular guard service, if not for a