

term of years, at least for such time as will cover dates for camp or any service duty that any company or companies may be called upon to perform, as certainly no campaign of active field service could be conducted by hired cooks with that uncertainty existing of their leaving at their own free will on the slightest pretense, caused, no doubt, by a little hard work and doing duty under circumstances they are not accustomed to, and at a time, no doubt, when their services were sorely needed for the welfare of the troops who most depended upon them.

As to the duties of cooks, I quote from the Manual for Army Cooks now in vogue in the United States army:

"There should be required for each organization or company one chief cook, one assistant cook, and one man detailed daily as cook's police. While the chief cook may be confronted by conditions entirely different from those to which he is accustomed, in garrison, he will get willing assistance from other members of the company, and thus have more time for general supervision.

"With the exception of the first sergeant, there is no non-commissioned officer in the company so important to its well-being as a competent, energetic chief cook.

"His particular duties comprise (1) cooking and baking bread, (2) care of rations, and (3) general superintendence of all work in the kitchen, and the responsibility for all rations and kitchen furniture. If there is a good baker in the company, it might sometimes be found well to give him charge (under the chief cook) of all the bread-making.

"The assistant cook assists the chief cook in his various duties, and is held responsible for the cleanliness of the cooking utensils.

"The cook's police assists the cooks as directed, the cutting of wood, the keeping up of fires usually included in his duties.

"When ordered for field service and rations have been drawn, the first care must be to pack everything with the greatest possible care. In packing the wagons the tents, bedding rolls, etc., should be put in first and space left at the tail end of the wagon for the mess box and cooking outfit.

"The chief cook should know where everything is when the wagons are packed, to save time in searching for articles should anything be wanted during a temporary halt. All articles for the first meal should be so placed in the wagons that they can be taken out at once, and no delay occur in the preparation of the meal. Before leaving on the march the chief cook should roast a part of his coffee, so that if unexpectedly called upon to make coffee he will not find himself unprepared; roast coffee should always be kept on hand."

I feel it essential and of great benefit to those listening to me to quote further from the Manual for Army Cooks, under the head of "Camping":

"Upon arrival at the camp, as soon as ranks are broken, the first sergeant commands: 'All hands out for wood and water,' when all available men prepare to gather fuel and water to the spot selected for the kitchen. If the transportation has arrived in camp, the cooks, while awaiting the arrival of fuel and water, proceed to unload the articles ready for the meal. The assistant cook and cook's police dig a shallow trench about 10 feet long, 18 inches deep and 12 inches wide. The kettle rod is placed in position over this trench, the fire lighted and the kettles, with their contents, hung on the hooks as quickly as possible, and the meal prepared while tents are being put up. As a rule, a meal should be served about 30 minutes after the transportation reaches camp. This meal should, therefore, be of a simple character, such as bacon, bread and coffee, the more elaborate meal to follow later in the day or evening. Immediately after the meal has been served, the chief cook proceeds to prepare the articles necessary for the next meal, and the assistant to cleaning and scouring the utensils. While they are thus employed the police should dig another shallow trench at right angles to and connecting with the first trench. In this a small fire should be started to thoroughly dry the ground. The chief cook having previously prepared and made ready for the next meal, may then turn the care of it to the assistant, and proceed with his other duties, such as breadmaking, etc.

"The cook's fire should be replenished during the night by members of the guard, care being taken to use as little fuel as possible."

The cooks are awakened usually about two hours before reveille, so that breakfast may be served immediately after that formation.

I could quote at length some interesting articles contained in the Manual for Cooks, and I would suggest that all company officers familiarize themselves in a general way with the tables of proportions, and rations as contained in the Manual.

Instructions to company cook should come from the company commander, its lieutenants, quartermaster sergeant and first sergeant, and it should behoove every company officer to familiarize himself with a general knowledge of cooking and its essentials. There is no telling what situation might confront a company, or detail, in campaign work, where the knowledge of the plainest sort of cooking might prove a Godsend.

Thanking you, gentlemen, I conclude by again urging some action toward having cooks for the National Guard enlisted, if not for a term of years, for whatever time they are to be depended upon for service.

CAPTAIN W. E. STEELE,  
Commanding First Infantry.

In the absence of Captain Wm. Milligan, Second Infantry, his paper on the same subject was read by Lieutenant Colonel Whitney, as follows:

#### COMPANY COOKS: WHAT ARE THEIR DUTIES AND WHO SHOULD INSTRUCT THEM.

This subject is rather a difficult one to put on paper, but, trusting you will pardon any errors or omissions, I will state my views on the subject, as briefly and to the point as possible.

First. The cook's duties are to take charge of all meals to be served to the men of the particular company in which he is enlisted or by whom he is hired.

He must see that the meats, vegetables and other edibles are properly cooked and seasoned, and ready to serve, punctually at the stated time, and that they are wholesome and nutritious.

The cleanliness and care of the kitchen is also entirely under his charge, and he must take particular pains to see that the kitchen utensils are in perfect condition, or as near perfect as circumstances will permit. He must see that he has plenty of clean wiping towels and dish cloths, so that no uncleanness may creep in by this means.

He also has charge of the "dishing up" of the food and should take care that it is served in a neat and cleanly manner.

It is also a part of his work to ascertain whether the foodstuffs furnished him are of good quality and up to the grade which has been established by the commissary.

The cook is under the orders of the company commissary or quartermaster sergeant, who in turn is under the direct supervision of the captain or of one of the lieutenants detailed by the captain for this particular part of camp duty.

Second. Who should instruct the cook?

It is the captain's duty to enlist, if possible, and it is generally in these times, a man or two who are professional cooks.

This is made possible for the reason that by adding a little extra pay to the regular allowance the captain is enabled to get the services of a professional, and the result is not much trouble in this line; that is, if the cook happens to be good and a reliable one. If he is unable to procure such a man, he should pick out and detail two or more of his men for that duty, for a certain period of time; then, when the time is up, allow one to go and detail another, thus keeping an experienced man in the kitchen all the time. This is only, of course, in case of active duty in the field.

It is my idea that under the new arrangement of having battalion quartermaster and commissary that he would be the proper and the best person to take charge of the matter of instruction for cooks taken from the enlisted men.

He would, with his light duties, have plenty of time to study the army cook books, which are issued to the companies of the regiment, and with an hour or two a day would be able to give instructions to the men of the companies in his battalion detailed for this purpose.

These cook books above referred to give full and detailed instructions regarding all the matters pertaining to cooking, and also the proper care of tinware and

other utensils, and I am sure that with the proper amount of study of this book and following to the letter its instructions, the food would be properly prepared, the utensils well taken care of, and the health of the men not impaired by this particular part of camp life.

WM. MILLIGAN,  
Commissary Second Regiment, M. N. G.

Adjournment was here taken until 10 A. M. the following day.

In the evening a number of the officers attended the Orpheum theater in a body, and afterwards repaired to the Commercial Club, where a Dutch lunch was served. General Bobleter, acting as toastmaster, introduced several officers, who responded fittingly.

### SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention, having reassembled, was called to order by President Lambert at 10:30 A. M.

In the absence of Major E. S. Person, Third infantry, the paper prepared by him was read by the president, as follows:

Zumbrota, Minn., Dec. 11, 1906.

Major Geo. C. Lambert, First Battalion of Artillery, M. N. G., President Minnesota National Guard Association, St. Paul, Minn.

Sir: Finding that my attendance upon the coming meeting of the Minnesota National Guard Association will be out of the question, owing to business matters which I shall be unable to leave, and it being, therefore, impossible for me to participate in the discussion of the subject which was assigned to me, I beg to submit the following thoughts which you may have presented before the convention should you deem it advisable:

"Practice Marches and Field Maneuvers." This subject I attempted to discuss in a small way a year ago, and at that time expressed myself as in favor of practical work along this branch of the instruction and education of the soldier as applied to the national guardsman.

During the past summer I had the honor to command a battalion, consisting of four companies of infantry, in a movement of this character, occupying a space of six days' duration, and covering a distance of about forty miles, and whatever I might be able to add at this time would naturally result from and grow out of the experience gained and the lessons learned in the tour of duty above referred to.

There are several parts into which this topic might be divided, as for instance, What is the object to be attained in such a movement? Is it a school for the officers wherein they may become familiar with the handling of troops under field conditions, where the different staff departments may have an opportunity of demonstrating their ability to work out their various problems upon the march and in the field? If this is the primary object, then the larger bodies which can be brought together successfully in such a movement will result in accomplishing the greatest good. A regiment or a brigade can work out this sort of problems more successfully and with greater benefit to the officers than can smaller bodies.

On the other hand, if the instruction of the men in the various duties of a soldier in the field is the object to be attained, then the smaller the force, within certain limits, the better will be the results obtained. I believe that a company or a battalion can solve these problems better than larger bodies.

The more individual instruction which we are able to give along the lines of health, food preparation, the care of the person and of the piece, and even in the military duties of scouting, map-making, gaining and reporting information, location of camps, selecting battle positions, and numerous other things of this kind, the more valuable it will be to the enlisted men of the guard, and to the officers as well.

Probably the regiment is the most desirable unit to be used in a work of this kind, as there both sides of this question may be successfully worked out, and I

am convinced that if one of our regiments could be given this kind of work each year, so that every third year all could have the same work, it would result in a large amount of benefit to the service.

I do not advocate long, tiresome marches, which bring nothing but fatigue to the men, but short marches, and giving more time and attention to instruction at different camps where constantly changing conditions are to be met with.

The terrain in which the movement takes place should not be too thickly settled, for if so you are restricted almost entirely to the public highways, but a country which is but sparsely settled, having more natural advantages, and where information, either correct or otherwise, is not so easily obtained, will afford better opportunities for carrying out work of this character.

There is no branch of the military work which the National Guardsman enjoys more than practice marches and field exercises, as far as I have been able to judge, and I believe that they will take more interest in the Guard and make better soldiers by being permitted to participate in this sort of work. I cannot imagine how men could take greater interest in military work in times of peace than I have witnessed in our men at times when problems of this character were being worked out.

The guardsman is desirous always of perfecting himself in those duties to which he may sooner or later be called to perform, and certainly practice marches and field exercises should constitute a valuable part of the instruction.

Lest I take up too much of your valuable time, knowing that there are many interesting speakers to be heard from, I will bring this to a close, wishing you a very interesting and instructive convention.

Very respectfully,

EDW. S. PERSON,

Major Third Infantry, M. N. G.

Major Frank B. Rowley, First infantry, presented the following paper:  
Mr. President, Gentlemen:

I can see but one line of thought to be pursued in a discussion of the subject, "Practice Marches and Field Maneuvers," and that is "Why and why not."

There can be no doubt existing in the minds of any of us that, barring certain conditions peculiar to the National Guard under existing laws, field work of all kinds is not only desirable, but very necessary; but, speaking from the experience of a good many years' service of the National Guard of this state, most of the time identified with the handling of a company and its affairs, I can see and, with your permission, will present, what would appear as valid reasons why, as we are now situated, the devoting of time to field work, to the exclusion of other, is unwise.

In presenting the negative side of the question first, I do so for the reason that it appears the arguments against, overbalance anything that can be said in favor of the subject, and I shall leave unsaid anything relative to the conduct of practice marches and field maneuvers, for the reason that, until the powers that be shall say that it is the intention of the state to prescribe a course of field work, and has funds available for same, we shall gain little by discussing it in these meetings.

Basing my arguments from the standpoint of the company officer, let me mention the principal objections to monopolizing the time of the men during the ten days allotted by the state for instruction, to the working out of problems for the benefit of the officers.

The statement that, of the various organizations which go into camp of instruction at Lake City each year, fully thirty to forty per cent are in their first year of service will be indorsed by each of you, or can be verified by reference to the records. This being the case, it is of absolute importance that we first devote so much time to the enlisted man that he shall be whipped into a semblance of the fighting machine, without which our knowledge of tactics and the art of war will avail little.

What is absolutely essential in the instruction of the enlisted man? First and foremost he must know how to care for his rifle and how to shoot it accurately. It is unnecessary for me to impress this fact upon you, nor to remind you how dire a calamity would befall a body of troops thrown into contact with an enemy

able to shoot and shoot straight, if the troops were themselves as unfamiliar with the use of the rifle as is the case with nine out of ten of our recruits.

It is probably well known to you that I have been for many years an advocate of rifle practice among the companies, but I hope you will not feel that I am overzealous in urging work with the rifle, first, last and all the time, to the exclusion of other lines of military training for the men. We need but the presenting of an emergency which shall require the immediate ordering out of one or more regiments to prove that this contention is correct.

Some few of our organizations are provided with ranges at their home stations, and are thus permitted to pursue a course of instruction during the summer months, but there are a number of others, and these are in the majority, who have no opportunity for range work, except at Lake City.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the time will come when the state can maintain, or help to support, ranges at each station of the National Guard, and insist that each member become proficient in the use of the rifle; but, until that time comes, I question the advisability of doing other with the ten days we have for instruction than in giving this work prominence in the routine.

The next most important thing for the enlisted man to learn, and learn intelligently, is extended order work, and while this can be more readily forced upon his attention and understanding by operating over new ground and under varying conditions, he can acquire a working knowledge of what would be required of him on the state grounds at Lake City.

The work done during the winter months at company stations is of certain value; but, generally speaking, only so far as close order drill is concerned.

Is it not true that the benefits to be gained by field work accrue primarily to the officers? How much of the various movements undertaken, or the disposition of the troops with relation to the supposed or actual enemy, are grasped in the slightest degree by the privates in the ranks? As a matter of fact, what is there of it all that he is supposed to know other than that, in the presence of the enemy, he shall keep himself under cover as much as circumstances will permit, and when ordered to shoot that he shall shoot straight, keeping himself under restraint and subject to the instructions of his corporal or other superior?

Now, in summing up my objections to field maneuvers and practice marches, it all seems to hinge upon the fact that the enlisted man is losing instruction which he does not get at his home station during the winter, and can secure nowhere else at present except at our annual camp of instruction, and which is very necessary.

If my line of argument thus far has demonstrated anything, it had been that the principal benefits of these field maneuvers accrue to the officers.

Is it possible to apply a remedy for this lack of actual field experience for the officers? I think that when the time comes that the state has a little more money available for the support of the Guard, the very best results can be obtained by insisting that the officers devote extra time to observing in person the maneuvers of the regular army, and thus benefit by the knowledge of its officers who make the study of these matters and other military instruction their life work. You will recollect that the various officers who have been in command at the post at Fort Snelling have successively invited this association, both collectively and individually, to accompany them, and have stated that their officers would be only too glad to assist us in so far as possible. By taking advantage of these offers, even though it be necessary to order out all or a portion of us, I assume that relatively the same results could be obtained at much less expense and without detriment to the instruction of our enlisted men.

We need field work, of this there is no doubt. We need to learn how to build roads and bridges, throw up hasty entrenchments, how to preserve the health of troops in the field, how to cook food, and also how to transport and issue it, how to make maps and field sketches, and a hundred and one things else, but cannot this knowledge be gained without sacrificing the interests of the enlisted men? If we must rely on theoretical knowledge of any portion of our military instruction, let it be anything else but the use of the rifle, and until we can be assured of ample opportunity for our men to secure range work at home, let us not curtail their shooting at camp.

In the regular army, where both officers and enlisted men have no other duties or responsibilities, other than perfecting their knowledge of military affairs, and the enlisted man's time can be utilized so far as may be necessary to marches and maneuvers without interfering with his other work, all well and good, but for us, who are differently situated, and have at the most forty or fifty evenings and ten days per annum for drill and rifle practice, can we afford to do likewise?

I am convinced that the man behind the gun must be looked after first. Give him proficiency in the handling of his rifle, the principles of attack and defense, the proper sense of discipline and the ability to perform close and extended order movements properly, and he will render a good account of himself in the field. He may be soft and unused to hardships, but this would not be obviated by ten days' field work per annum, and a week's training, when necessity arises, will harden him and give his sore feet a chance to heal. He will get along far better than if he were hardened and practiced and unable to shoot. It would be far better to have a company of empty stomachs, of sore feet and sore heads than half a company of corpses and the balance on the run.

To my mind, there can be but one solution of this problem, whereby both officers and men could derive the proper benefit from the limited time available for field work, and that would be to abandon the present camp location, secure a large tract of wild land, and prepare a suitable range as the only permanent improvement on same, and devote the entire ten days to rifle practice and field work.

Instead of living for ten days in wall tents, supplied with floors, cots, mattresses and other conveniences, fed regularly by professional cooks, and served by hired waiters, visited, and our time monopolized to a greater or less extent by our mothers, wives or sweethearts, order us to the wilds with our full field equipment. We have been supplied with shelter canvas, camp kitchens, mess outfits, all necessary blankets, ponchos and uniforms, transport wagons, as well as field glasses, and I understand are to be supplied with sketching cases, etc., and should have practical experience in using all.

When the state shall have acquired a permanent reserve, where both range work and extended field maneuvers shall at the same time be possible, or that home ranges shall have been provided for all stations, then, and not until then, should we indorse the plan of doing other than we have for the past few years done.

Captain Anton Schaefer, Third infantry, presented the following paper:

The writer's experiences in practice marches is so limited that his opinion can at best be of but little value. Primarily, before having taken a practice march, I was opposed to the idea, since having participated in one I am inclined to favor them, and would advocate them enthusiastically if some of the objectionable features could be eliminated.

When a practice march becomes a march of endurance, it is unproductive of good, injurious to the troops and detrimental to the success of the National Guard as an institution.

It is not a question as to whether the men can stand a test of given severity under given conditions, such as marching a given number of miles in a given number of hours or of days—they can always be depended upon to do their duty in time of need, but it is no part of a soldier's duty in time of peace to establish endurance tests at the expense of his vitality; as well say—let us main, wound and bruise our men to prove their mental submission and physical endurance. There is justification in driving a horse a phenomenal distance to gain a great point, even though you founder him, but it would be shocking to do it as an idle test. A body of troops is a fighting machine, and as such ought to be guarded and fostered against a time of need.

The exigencies of war call for forced marches and feats of extraordinary endurance, and the men have ever been ready for the test, but what would be that of a commander who would compel his men to such hardships without cause, or with the view of hardening them for such exhibitions in a problematical future? He would be condemned by every thinking man in his command, and his usefulness as a commander would be impaired. But a practice march for the purposes of instruction in the care of the person and in the art of war cannot be too highly commended.

Men are not all constituted a like! Nature has endowed us with different attributes, as varied, perhaps, as our faces, and all in a military sense essential to a perfect and harmonious whole. A modern-day American war machine.

It will not do to use the National Guardsman like a mere machine; he desires and expects a share in the work equal to his intelligence and capability. He thus becomes interested and naturally a more and more valuable factor in the war problem.

The wise commander will ever be alive to the possibilities of all the individual atoms of his command. Perhaps there is not a company in the Guard that does not contain in its enlisted strength intelligences equal to and in some line or lines superior to that of their commanding officers. These will develop in practice marches to the extent that they perfect every detail of the fighting machine to its greatest efficiency.

Patriotism in time of peace is a little consideration and a less practiced virtue; hence it fails to hold the interest of the guardsman to his duty.

The National Guard has failed of its object if it has not aroused and maintained the interest and loyalty of the men. A properly conceived and properly conducted practice march or field maneuver that challenges each man's special qualifications, caters to them, fosters them and fits them into the groove allotted to them in the machine, will do much to rouse their interest, ambition and loyal allegiance to duty. This enlightened intelligence, once thoroughly aroused, will inevitably perfect the best fighting machines known to human development; hence a method that appeals to the especial virtue that each individual atom of the whole possesses in the largest, most marked and fullest measure, much in the very nature of things conduce, if properly controlled, to the general advancement and the general perfection of the system for which they were invoked.

As industrial life receives contributions from every conceivable walk of life; as social life is perfected by the offerings of a thousand and one caterers to render it round and full and complete; as the study period of our young manhood is fostered in its interests by athletic sports, so the National Guardsman must have food for his cravings.

One will develop pleasure and proficiency from the dry monotony of drill or in the exhilaration of competitive drills; another in the mystic music of the bugle; another in the fascinations of his uniforms; another in the charms of leadership; another in engineering and bridge-building; another in map-drawing and sketching; another in developing the instincts of a scout and spy; another may be strong in the cold calm powers of organization; another in soldierly instinct for locating strong defensive positions or detecting the weaknesses of others, especially the enemy's; another will hold bottled up, all unsuspected, the red-hot magnetism that invades the cannon's mouth and makes the forlorn hopes of history the eternal admiration of the human race. All these virtues, so essential to a perfect war machine, lie dormant in the National Guard, and can be developed in practice marches and field maneuvers.

Who is prepared to say that all these possibilities do not contain the essentials for the awakening of the sleeping soul of the National Guardsman? It will arouse him to permanent action and permanent endeavor toward that perfection the intelligence and strength, the brain and brawn and genius of great America, his native land, entitles him to.

A practice march and field maneuver should mean all these things to officers and men; above all, they should never degenerate into mere tests of endurance. The best, most instructive tour of duty would be one containing the greatest variety of movements, a march of six or eight miles a day in advance and retreat under constant action, necessitating advance and rearguard formations, patrol and outpost duty, studies in map-drawing and sketching, in engineering and bridge-building, in scouting and reconnaissance, in entrenching and fortifying, in subsistence and foraging, and in care of a command as a whole and as individual atoms. To bring it home to our own needs, it should be a brigade movement, each regiment retaining its separate identity—though that would be immaterial—one in retreat and others in pursuit, with a final action as a climax.

The brigade should entrain for some large tract of land, uncultivated, of varied terrain, susceptible of concealment, containing strong natural points of defense, where the drama of mimic war could be enacted in all of its varied forms.

If such a field of operations is unobtainable, then a battalion march would be most desirable, such a march as the First battalion of the Third infantry, M. N. G., under command of Major Person, indulged in last July. That tour of duty needed only a climax to have made it memorable. Such a climax was in view, when, on the last day of the march, Person's battalion, after a forced march, reached Frontenac ahead of the enemy. The latter was cut in two with the infantry a mile and a half ahead of the artillery; a cross-road and a silent night march would have placed the artillery in our hands, and we could then have turned them on the infantry and routed or captured them. Whether such a movement would have been successful or not is immaterial; it would have been action, and would have meant success for our friends the enemy, if not for us, and defeat has its lessons as well as victory. Even without the stimulus of the climax, the tour of duty under Major Person was of vast importance to the members of his command; it gave all some little idea of the immense and varied possibilities of real war. The interest of the men was aroused, the attributes of each were appealed to, and all were eager and clamoring for opportunity to distinguish themselves. Major Person has the happy faculty of getting the best out of his men, and volunteers for any difficult task were always in waiting. He developed the minds of officers as well as men.

The whole tour of duty was eminently successful, with possibly one drawback, lack of climax. The men wanted to shoot, and no opportunity was given them.

My conclusion is that practice march and field maneuver perfects the Guard in lines that are as essential in time of need as good shooting.

I would respectfully suggest that a compromise be reached, that the mere endurance march be eliminated or moderated to the actual needs of well conducted field maneuver. That all the essentials hereinbefore enumerated be made of prime importance and thoroughly studied by officers and men to the effect that the Minnesota National Guard may rank in the forefront of all the fighting troops of the country, that they may give to the future what the immortal First Minnesota gave to the past at Gettysburg.

Very respectfully,

A. SCHAEFER,

Company F, Third Infantry, M. N. G.

In discussing this topic, Colonel A. W. Wright, Second infantry, advocated instruction camps with short marches. Captain Luers, Second infantry, argued against practice marches as demoralizing. Colonel C. A. Van Duzee and Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Johnson, both of Third infantry, spoke strongly in favor of practice marches as affording the most practical instruction.

Major Wm. H. Rowe, surgeon, Second infantry, presented the following paper:

#### FIELD AND LINE OFFICERS AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF SANITARY RULES.

I am one of those who believe that as long as humanity exists there will be need of power for defense and attack, and that war seems to be the fatal law of humanity and its homicidal results the conservative means of the human species for preventing its degradation and for elevating its moral and physical powers. The law of the survival of the fittest applies to nations as well as individuals, and it will be that people who are best fitted morally, physically and intellectually, and which have solved the problem of keeping its power for defense and attack unbroken, until it reaches the firing line, which will ultimately rule the world. The enforcement of sanitary rules among the military forces of a country is one of the greatest factors in bringing about this desirable result. The report of the commission appointed by the president to inquire into the origin and spread of typhoid in the military camps during the summer of 1898 shows conclusively that typhoid fever is so prevalent that it is practically impossible to assemble a regiment of

men from the walks of civil life without having some members of that regiment carrying the germs of typhoid in their bodies. Typhoid, as you know, is one of the greatest enemies of recruits, and since we cannot hope to escape its invasion, and as every sick soldier weakens the total strength as much as two men killed on account of the care he must receive, how important are those matters which have to do with controlling disease and preserving the health of the soldier in field and camp.

Japan has demonstrated that it is not necessary that four-fifths of the fatalities in a campaign shall be the result of disease, and America will do well to profit by her example.

In our Civil war there were about 90,000 who were killed and died of wounds, while there were 340,000 who died from disease. The record for our recent war with Spain gives us little comfort. For a short campaign, the death rate from disease was appalling; and, when we realize that these fatalities were largely due to preventable causes, it is also humiliating. The question naturally arises, if these deaths are due to preventable diseases, why do they occur? I answer, because of inefficiency, lack of energy and want of authority on the part of the medical department and lack of knowledge of the importance of the employment of the rules of sanitation on the part of the officers of the field and line. Medical officers are awakening to a knowledge of the fact that there is as much or more for them to do in the way of preventive medicine in military life as in civil life. The diseases which devastate the ranks of raw soldiers are indigestion, diarrhoea, venereal disorders and infectious fevers. The beginning and spread of these ailments are faulty food, drink habits, hygiene and sanitation, and it is akin to "locking the barn after the horse is stolen" to keep an army of medical men to care for those sick with these disorders and not give them the power to prevent the troops being subjected to conditions so disastrous in results. To effect this, the chief medical officer of every command must be an expert sanitarian. He must be given supreme authority in all matters which have to do with sanitation. He must be in advance of the troops. He must be given authority to issue orders and enforce compliance therewith, and, above all else, he must have the intelligent co-operation and support of the officers of the field and line. It is gratifying to note that a beginning has been made to have all commissioned officers instructed in dietetics. They should be required to also acquire a practical knowledge of hygiene and sanitation. Having this knowledge, they will realize the importance of enforcing sanitary rules, and instead of attributing the orders of the medical officers to a desire to intrude and as an interference with the province of the commanding officer, they will gladly receive them and take pains to see that they are fully carried out. There will then be no more occurrences such as are related of the English army, where the medical officer suggested to the colonel that he institute a plan of drainage for his camp, with a view of preventing an outbreak of sickness, and received the reply, "I'll be d—d if I do." "Medical opinions are very good when called for," was said to the senior medical officer in the Russian war, and in the Crimean war Inspector General Alexander was informed by a general of division that he "had better keep his suggestions and strictures until asked for."

Such a situation, showing a condition of hostility and intolerance between the medical and field and line officers, are responsible for the regrettable conditions which have prevailed in military forces because of lack of enforcement of the rules of sanitation.

But as ignorance breeds jealousy and intolerance, so does intelligence and knowledge bring tolerance and respect. When the officers of the army, field, line and medical, are possessed of a thorough knowledge of dietetics, hygiene and sanitation, there will then be intelligent and honest co-operation and the question of their enforcement properly solved. Then will the army be protected from these scourges due to preventable diseases and the man who carries the gun be permitted to die, if die he must, on the field of battle.

W. H. ROWE,

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

The president announced that but one question had been received for the question box, as follows: "Should not expert riflemen, sharpshooters,

etc., receive increased pay?" having been submitted by Captain F. D. Knowlton, Third infantry. The question was assigned to Lieutenant Colonel F. T. Corrison, First infantry, who was unavoidably absent. Major F. B. Rowley, First infantry, spoke briefly on the subject, advocating increased pay for those who are proficient in rifle practice, urging that this course was adopted in the regular service.

In discussing this topic, Captain Luers, Second infantry, opposed the project, arguing that the small increase would be no consideration to men who were interested in the work.

Lieutenant S. S. Smith, Third infantry, thought it was not advisable to go to the legislature for an increased appropriation on this account, but, instead, advocated payment of a nominal sum for attendance at drill.

Owing to the absence of Captain Hoidale and Lieutenants Bullis and O'Brien, the subject of "Courts Martial" was not taken up.

Colonel J. N. Allison, U. S. A., was introduced, and gave an entertaining talk on field service, company cooks, etc.

Major Allen, U. S. A., was introduced, and spoke on the relations of the various branches of the regular establishment, the effectiveness of the new artillery equipment, etc., and other matters of interest.

Captain Butts, U. S. A., was introduced, and spoke of his experiences with volunteer troops during the Spanish-American war.

Lieutenant E. K. Masee, U. S. A., presented the following paper:

#### HOW TO TEACH SECURITY AND INFORMATION.

Gentlemen: By a great many, the idea of a well drilled company is one that is well able to execute all the movements in close order, to go through a good guard mounting and give a good dress parade. Possibly I may be considered a radical if I say that, in my opinion, when a company has learned all this it has just begun, that the real thing that a company is organized for is for war and that all of the close order that a company may execute, merely gives it a little better discipline, whereby it may the better fulfill the part it is to take in the real work, for which it is organized.

I have listened attentively and with the greatest interest to the discussion on the subject of summer camps and maneuvers, especially to the gentleman who preceded me and made the statement that in his opinion the officers of the company were the only ones that derived any benefit from the maneuvers. I have heard even a broader statement made by officers who have attended the maneuvers, viz., that the only ones of a regiment that derived any appreciable amount of benefit were the ones at regimental headquarters, and even that the only ones of a brigade to get benefit, were the ones at brigade headquarters. Without in any manner attempting to criticize these statements, it appears to me that benefit is derived in proportion to the amount of previous knowledge that one has before attending the maneuver. If the officers at brigade headquarters, regimental headquarters or the company officers are the only ones instructed and informed on the subject, prior to the maneuver, the chances are that they will be the ones to be most benefited by the experience.

Those of you, who were in the Philippines, will doubtless remember, that in the state camps, in '98, the average man of the company, knew practically nothing of Security and Information, but, after a few weeks of solid instruction on board the transport going over, he arrived there with a fair working knowledge of the subject, so that, after a few days of actual practice in the work, he knew what he was sent out for and what he was expected to do, with a good idea of how to do it.

This same can be obtained in your home towns, with the result that when your men come back from a maneuver, they will not grumble about the hardships of

the camp life, but rather will argue among themselves relative to the possible results of the problem, had they done differently, and this same argument will lead them to be better prepared for the next year.

As soon as you can cover the walls of your recitation room with diagrams, showing the normal formations of a company and a battalion in the advance guard, rear guard, outpost, formations as well as various formations of patrols of varying sizes. Have the normal distances, plainly marked and get every member of your company to remember the formations.

Have a map, 3 inches to the mile, drawn of the country surrounding your home town. If you have a member of your company who can fill in a county map with the military features, well and good, if not it may be that the member of some other organization may be induced to do so, in case this is absolutely impossible, then spend some money to have a topographical surveyor make a sketch. Immediately have a plate made and turn it in to your town printer to supply you with printed maps, by the hundred as they may be necessary. Next have any one enlarge two maps to one inch to one hundred yards and have tables built to have these tacked on. Either get pieces of wood, lead, or send and get the outfit of Major Swifts' war game, so that you will have troops represented by blocks of the size to make the proportion the same.

Then the principle becomes this: firstly a lecture on the subject, say orientation, explaining carefully the lines and points on the map, then go out with your men, with maps, and explain to them how the different symbols on the map represent different features on the ground before them; then go back to the large map and have the men describe the features of the ground represented.

Give a lecture upon the subject of patrolling, make the men commit to memory such things as: the size of patrol necessary for different movements, how to inspect the patrol, what information the patrol commander should receive, the signals, what questions to ask various parties how to judge numbers of the enemy from various signs, etc.; take them a few at a time, out over the ground and actually show them the formation to take under the different circumstances, and then have the different members of your party go through the same movements, changing commands; go back to the large map and have the same members take the blocks and represent on the large map the identical route they followed in the field. Continue this until your men are not only able to read the large and small map fairly accurately but are able to handle a patrol on the terrain, but also represent the same on the map. Next begin your staff walks, which are nothing more nor less than giving the member a simple problem, and a map, taking him to the spot where the work is to be done and have him either verbally or in writing, indicate what he would do under the conditions laid down in the problem. Lastly give two patrols simple problems and have them pitted against each other, each patrol commander to be accompanied by a person who, upon return criticises the movements of the patrol.

Go through the same performance in the instruction in advance and rear guard and outposts, and have the members commit to memory the general orders of a sentinel on outpost as well as the proper position of a sentinel, and the position of a picket.

When in camp, or at the maneuver, have a map of the territory to be worked over, placed on a holder in a conspicuous place in the company street and have a daily recitation on the map. Urge your men, even if each cannot be supplied with a map, to study the map and remember the signs as if he had actually gone over the road.

Time has permitted but a brief outline of the manner of instruction of your men, but I am firmly convinced that if each company commander will conscientiously follow what has been given, he will find that at the next maneuver, when the first outpost line is established, his men will realize why they are placed on the line and what they are expected to do; that when the first advance guard is formed they will know what is expected of them and that when they are given a map and told to take up a certain position, the will of the commander, running down the line to the non-commissioned officer, will be obeyed in every particular.

Very respectfully,

E. K. MASSEE.

First Lieut., 7th U. S. Infantry.

On motion of Captain W. H. Murphy, First artillery, the thanks of the association were extended to the officers of the United States Army who had favored us with their presence and advice.

On motion, the reading of papers and topics for discussion was here suspended, and the business of the convention taken up.

Colonel Johnson, Third infantry, inquired for information as to the publication of the proceedings of the association meetings. General Wood, Adjutant General, stated that the proceedings of the twenty-sixth annual convention would be included in his biennial report, then in the hands of the printer.

On motion of Colonel A. W. Wright, Second infantry, the secretary was authorized to employ an assistant to prepare the minutes of the present convention for publication.

Colonel A. W. Wright, Second infantry, presented the following resolution:

"The Minnesota National Guard Association, in convention assembled, and having under consideration the means of promoting the efficiency of the National Guard, deem it necessary that legislation be secured to accomplish the following objects:

1. To complete the organization of the National Guard so as to comply with the provisions of the federal law, and make sufficient appropriation to raise the National Guard organizations to the required strength.
2. To repeal such laws as may be in conflict with Chapter 225, Session Laws of Minnesota, 1905.
3. To give regimental adjutants and the assistant adjutant general of the brigade the annual allowance now provided by law for company commanders.
4. To further divorce National Guard officers from politics, and to that end, provide for the election of the Adjutant General by the elective officers of the National Guard, and that the person so selected shall be an officer of the National Guard who has served as such for a term of at least three years immediately preceding his election.
5. To allow the Adjutant General a salary reasonably proportionate to the responsibilities of the office, and equal to the salary of other department heads of the state.

Be it therefore, resolved, That the executive committee be and is hereby instructed to draft and present to the legislature a suitable bill embodying the objects above outlined.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to our senators and representatives in the legislature, and that they be earnestly requested to support such measures and secure its passage by all honorable means.

After discussion, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, Third infantry, offered an amendment to provide for the election of the Adjutant General by all commissioned officers of the brigade.

Lieutenant Slater, First artillery, offered a substitute amendment to provide for the election of the Adjutant General by all commissioned officers of the brigade and naval militia.

On vote the substitute was lost, the amendment carried, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, Third infantry, asked for information as to changes in the paragraph numbers of the military code as included in the Revised Code of Minnesota. General Wood stated that the matter would be taken care of.

A motion of General Bobleter that a committee be appointed to call on the governor and ascertain his views relative to the proposed legislation

was adopted, and the chair appointed Colonel Van Duzee, Lieutenant Colonel Corrison, Captain Falk, Captain Pray and Major Lambert as such committee.

Major Lambert presented the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Minnesota National Guard Association, that we favor congressional legislation providing for a small representation of National Guard officers on the general staff, the issue by the federal government of forage rations to artillery organizations and the use of penalty envelopes by officers of the National Guard in the transaction of official business.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Interstate National Guard Association for consideration at their next convention.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the election of officers for the ensuing year was then taken up, and the following were unanimously elected: Captain F. W. Matson, Third infantry, president; Major Nicholas Nicholson, Second infantry, vice president; Lieutenant George T. Daly, First infantry, secretary, and Captain Wm. H. Hart, First brigade staff, treasurer.

The program of papers was then resumed, and the topic, "Why don't we have a better attendance at drill?" was discussed at length by Major Seebach, First infantry; Captain Montgomery, First infantry; Captain Langdon, First infantry; Captain Mollison, Second infantry, and Capt. Knowlton, Third infantry.

#### EXTRACTS FROM REMARKS.

##### "WHY DON'T WE HAVE A BETTER ATTENDANCE AT DRILLS?"

This question has been "cussed" and discussed without doubt, many times by every company commander in the National Guard, and still remains without an entirely satisfactory answer.

Conditions differ in different localities, and all the reasons that prevent a satisfactory attendance at drills in the "high grass" towns will not apply to the different city companies, but from information at hand it seems even the city companies have more or less trouble in getting out the satisfactory number, regularly.

Perhaps the following three reasons may partly cover the ground and help to solve the vexing question:

First, lack of interest of members, and the citizens of the various towns and cities.

Second, lack of cultivation of the patriotic spirit.

Third, lack of proper understanding of the benefits derived from membership in the National Guard.

First, "Lack of interest."

Under this heading two suggestions may prove sufficient, namely, no inducements offered the men for regular attendance, and poorly equipped armories. Various reasons cause young men to enlist in the National Guard. The new recruit is the member to be most depended upon for regular attendance at drills. The reason for this is, that he is constantly learning something new, there is a certain novelty about the drill and instruction that attracts, and his desire to be equally capable with the older members. After he has had a certain amount of the manual, the foot movements and the other instructions given in the drill, and becomes fairly proficient in the work, he loses more or less interest, and unless some extra inducement is offered, he is apt to neglect the regular drill upon slight pretexts. At our country stations we usually have very little to offer the men outside of the regular routine drill. In most cases the armory used is some room that we do not have the use and control of more than one night a week. Beside the drill hall we have perhaps a small crowded room for gun racks, lockers, and the surplus clothing. As soon as the men are equipped, drill begins, and as soon as the drill is over there is a "mad dash" to put away the guns and get out. It happens in the case of my own company that our armory is used for a roller skating rink. I have made arrangements with the manager to use the skates and music on drill

nights, after the regular drill, with no expense to the company members. Making this provision, that only those members who have answered to roll call, and appear in full uniform, may have the privilege. By this means I have been able to keep up a very satisfactory attendance, providing, that the extra attraction has caused the increase.

There is always a certain limited number of members who can be depended upon at all times to attend drill, some of these because they really enjoy the work, and others through a keen sense of duty. Some, in discussing this question, may say, that the law is such that the members can be compelled to attend drills. This is true, but I am afraid that a strict enforcement of the law on this point would in a short time decimate the strength of the guard to a great extent.

When that long hoped for time comes, if it ever does, when the state owns the armories, and they are provided with reading rooms, gymnasiums, and baths, and when each company can have the use of such an armory seven days and nights in every week, a great part of this first reason will have been disposed of.

Second, "Lack of the cultivation of the patriotic spirit amongst the younger generation."

There is no lack of real patriotism amongst the American people. Should the country demand men to rally to the old flag, there is no doubt that the required number would immediately respond, that fact was proven at the time of the "Spanish-American" war. The G. A. R. is full of it, even after these many years. The Women's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans, the D. A. R.'s, and the Sons of the American Revolution, and others, all bear witness to the patriotism of the people.

But the younger element from which the National Guard is supplied, is too far this side of our great national struggles to find the necessity in times of peace to be prepared for war.

Patriotism should be taught by example and precept in our public schools. At least ten minutes each week should be given, entirely to the teaching of patriotism, and it should be a state law that it be done. A U. S. flag should be floated over every public school house both in city and country, every school day in the year, and the children should be taught what that flag means, and what it cost this nation to maintain it. This would inspire in every child a feeling of love of country, and when such boys came to enlist in the Militia, after such teaching, they would be better soldiers, with a deeper realization of the obligations and duties required of them.

In the state of Iowa such a law, or at least general custom, prevails, and you will find "Old Glory" floating from every school house, either city, hamlet or district school, in the state. Why should not Minnesota in memory of her faithful sons of war, require this same custom?

Parents neglect to teach their children the fundamental principles of patriotism, they neglect to teach them that the least act of disobedience to any proper higher authority, weakens these principles. They forget in the stress of the present day life to instill into their minds the true meaning of the phrase. "For God and Country."

Third, "Lack of proper understanding of benefits derived from membership in the National Guard."

This reason in my opinion is one of the most important. A great many men join the Militia from a purely selfish standpoint, and if this selfishness is followed out to the end of getting all there is in it for the member, this reason is not an unworthy one, but in many cases the man, after getting the uniform and equipment furnished, a trip to camp, the little advantage of relief from poll and personal tax, loses the greatest personal advantage to be gained, namely, the military education, which would in case of a general call to actual service, give him a great advantage over the raw recruit. This, if he were possessed of the other necessary qualifications, would procure for him a commission, or at least a "non-com." warrant. There are other advantages also, that of the physical training, and the training which every man needs and should have, that of learning to respect the authority of those placed over him. This training alone makes the vast difference between the good citizen and the anarchist.

When all has been said regarding the matter of non-attendance at drills, I still feel that the conditions are not so bad as would at first thought appear. We are gaining ground slowly but surely, the seed is being sown that will in time bring forth fruit in the way of citizen soldiery, ready to respond to duties' call, and at a moments notice step into the ranks, ready to defend and protect the honor of the best country on God's footstool.

There is no need of an apology being made for the "Volunteer Soldier." He can stand on his merits.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the topic, "Company reserve or veteran corps as a means of providing a ready war strength and keeping in touch with desirable ex-members," was postponed.

Lieutenant Slater announced that the St. Paul Dispatch would begin the publication of a military department in its paper and invited communications on that subject.

No further business appearing, the convention adjourned subject to call.  
Secretary.

GEORGE T. DALY,

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## *APPENDIX 6*

### GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS

1905-1906

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## GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

January 25, 1905.

1. Under the provisions of Par. 2, S. O. No. 13, c. s., Headquarters Northern Division, the annual inspection of the Minnesota National Guard, provided for in Sec. 13, act of congress, approved January 31, 1903, will be made by Lieutenant Colonel William Gerlach, U. S. A., retired, on duty at these headquarters, at the armories of the various organizations, upon the following dates:

Company A, First Infantry, Minneapolis, Monday, March 13.  
 Company B, First Infantry, Minneapolis, Tuesday, March 14.  
 Company I, First Infantry, Minneapolis, Wednesday, March 15.  
 Battery B, First Artillery, Minneapolis, Wednesday, March 15.  
 Company F, First Infantry, Minneapolis, Thursday, March 16.  
 Headquarters First Brigade, New Ulm, Saturday, March 18.  
 Company A, Second Infantry, New Ulm, Saturday, March 18.  
 Band, Second Infantry, New Ulm, Saturday, March 18.  
 Company H, Second Infantry, Mankato, Monday, March 20.  
 Company E, Second Infantry, Fairmont, Tuesday, March 21.  
 Company G, Second Infantry, Austin, Wednesday, March 22.  
 Headquarters, Second Infantry, Austin, Wednesday, March 22.  
 Company I, Second Infantry, Owatonna, Thursday, March 23.  
 Company F, Second Infantry, Rochester, Friday, March 24.  
 Company D, Third Infantry, Zumbrota, Saturday, March 25.  
 Company C, Second Infantry, Winona, Monday, March 27.  
 Company G, First Infantry, Red Wing, Tuesday, March 28.  
 Company B, Second Infantry, Faribault, Wednesday, March 29.  
 Company D, Second Infantry, Northfield, Thursday, March 30.  
 Company A, Third Infantry, Duluth, Monday, April 3.  
 Company C, Third Infantry, Duluth, Monday, April 3.  
 Band, Third Infantry, Duluth, Monday, April 3.  
 Company F, Third Infantry, Brainerd, Tuesday, April 4.  
 Company I, Third Infantry, Crookston, Wednesday, April 5.  
 Company B, Third Infantry, Anoka, Thursday, April 6.  
 Company G, Third Infantry, Princeton, Friday, April 7.  
 Company H, Third Infantry, Olivia, Monday, April 10.  
 Company K, First Infantry, Stillwater, Wednesday, April 12.  
 Company Engineers, First Artillery, St. Paul, Thursday, April 13.  
 Company C, First Infantry, St. Paul, Monday, April 17.  
 Company E, First Infantry, St. Paul, Tuesday, April 18.  
 Company E, Third Infantry, St. Paul, Wednesday, April 19.  
 Company D, First Infantry, St. Paul, Thursday, April 20.  
 Battery A, First Artillery, St. Paul, Friday, April 21.  
 Field Staff and N. C. S., First Artillery, St. Paul, Friday, April 21.

2. To avoid the inconvenience and expense incident to the assembling of the brigade and regimental field, staff and N. C. staff officers, at their respective headquarters, they are authorized to report to the inspecting officer at the company station nearest to their home, when he makes inspection there. Transportation for travel necessary in this connection, will be furnished them on application by letter to the brigade quartermaster, St. Paul.

3. The annual inspection of the National Guard, prescribed by Sec. 103, M. C., and of all public property and funds in hands of troops, will also be made at the time and place specified above for the war department inspection, by Lieutenant Colonel Gerlach, inspector (Sec. 12, M. C.)

4. The provisions of Sec. 103, M. C. (page 201, L. and R., M. N. G., 1904), and of Par. 1319-1321 to 1327, Par. 284-85, N. G. R., will be strictly complied with.

5. One copy of the last annual property return with notes showing all changes since it was rendered, will be handed to the inspector before the inspection, and all property conveniently arranged for examination by him.

6. All articles which, in the opinion of the officer accountable therefor, are no longer fit for service, will be separated from serviceable property and a list of them handed to the inspector, who will carefully examine them, and if he deems it advisable, order them shipped to the military storekeeper, St. Paul. The receipt of the military storekeeper for articles so shipped, will be authority for the officer accountable for them to drop them from his return.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

E. D. LIBBEY,

Adjutant General.

(Note: General Orders No. 25 is the last of the series of 1904.)

## GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

January 31, 1905.

The following changes have taken place in the military forces of the state since the publication of General Orders No. 25, A. G. O., series of 1904, dated December 31, 1904.

## TERM EXPIRED.

## Commander-in-Chief:

Samuel R. Van Sant, governor, January 4, 1905.

## Chief of Staff:

Elias D. Libbey, Brigadier and Adjutant General, January 28, 1905.

## General Staff:

Gustaf Widell, brigadier general and inspector general, January 4, 1905.  
 Henry J. Gjertsen, brigadier general and judge advocate general, January 4, 1905.  
 Sherman S. Smith, brigadier general and quartermaster general, January 4, 1905.  
 Matthew M. Gasser, brigadier general and commissary general, January 4, 1905.  
 Alexander J. Stone, brigadier general and surgeon general, January 4, 1905.  
 James S. Montgomery, colonel and chaplain, January 4, 1905.  
 Roland H. Hartley, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Charles L. West, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Robert H. Seng, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Francis J. Carmody, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Alexander Stewart, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Albert D. Reade, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 John T. Conley, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 John Pengilly, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 F. William Bergmeier, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Joseph G. Miller, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Eli K. Tarbell, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Engebret H. Hobe, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Frederick W. Betz, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Oscar Hallam, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 James T. Morris, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Paul D. Boutell, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 William R. Estes, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Edgar M. Hoover, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Samuel A. Nelson, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Paul H. Gotzian, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Edward H. Ozmun, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 John S. Spargo, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Michael J. Donnelly, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Thomas H. Girling, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 George C. Knocke, colonel and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Charles W. Fisher, major and assistant inspector general, January 4, 1905.  
 Cornelius B. Shove, major and assistant judge advocate general, January 4, 1905.  
 Ira W. Bouck, major and assistant quartermaster general, January 4, 1905.  
 Walter T. Lemon, major and assistant commissary general, January 4, 1905.  
 Edward H. Whitcomb, major and assistant surgeon general, January 4, 1905.  
 Squire S. McKinley, major and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Hugh Longstaff, major and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 John C. Jensen, major and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Theodore G. Walther, major and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Bernhard Hage, major and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Michael P. Kain, major and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 David E. Jones, major and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 F. William Pederson, major and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 David Wallblom, major and aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905.  
 Olaf M. Nordly, Jr., captain and military storekeeper, January 14, 1905.

## RESIGNED.

## First Infantry:

Edward S. Mellinger, first lieutenant and judge advocate, honorably discharged January 27, 1905, S. O. No. 5, A. G. O., c. s.  
 George R. Egbert, first lieutenant Company "F," honorably discharged January 23, 1905, S. O. No. 4, A. G. O., c. s.  
 Edward Skoglund, first lieutenant Company "G," honorably discharged January 12, 1905, S. O. No. 3, A. G. O., c. s.

## Second Infantry:

Fred B. Wood, major, promoted January 28, 1905, to Adjutant General.

## RETIRED.

## General Staff:

Colonel Christian Brandt, aid-de-camp, January 4, 1905, S. O. No. 1, A. G. O., c. s.

## COMMISSIONED.

## Commander-in-Chief:

John A. Johnson, of St. Peter, governor of Minnesota, January 4, 1905, vice Samuel R. Van Sant, term expired.

## Chief of Staff:

Fred B. Wood, of Austin, Adjutant General, with rank of brigadier general, January 28, 1905, vice Elias D. Libbey, term expired.

## General Staff:

Gustaf Widell, of Mankato, inspector general, with rank of brigadier general, January 4, 1905, reappointed.  
 Alexander J. Stone, of St. Paul, surgeon general, with rank of brigadier general, January 4, 1905, reappointed.  
 John C. Eardy, of St. Paul, aid-de-camp, with rank of colonel, January 4, 1905, reappointed.  
 Engebret H. Hobe, of St. Paul, aid-de-camp, with rank of colonel, January 4, 1905, reappointed.  
 Charles L. West, of Austin, aid-de-camp, with rank of colonel, January 4, 1905, reappointed.  
 John R. Conway, of Marshall, aid-de-camp, with rank of colonel, January 4, 1905.  
 Alexander Stewart, of Minneapolis, aid-de-camp, with rank of colonel, January 4, 1905, reappointed.  
 Charles W. Fisher, of St. Paul, assistant inspector general, with rank of major, January 4, 1905, reappointed.  
 David Wallblom, of St. Paul, aid-de-camp, with rank of major, January 4, 1905, reappointed.  
 David E. Jones, of Minneapolis, aid-de-camp, with rank of major, January 4, 1905, reappointed.  
 George S. Kofend, of Minneapolis, aid-de-camp, with rank of major, January 31, 1905.  
 William H. Hatcher, of Minneapolis, military storekeeper, with rank of captain, January 14, 1905, vice Olaf M. Nordly, Jr., term expired.

## DECORATIONS.

## Faithful Service Medal (Ten Years):

Robert J. Tweedy, of Albert Lea, captain and quartermaster, Second Infantry, January 30, 1905.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
 FRED B. WOOD,  
 Adjutant General.

## GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

February 28, 1905.

The following changes have taken place in the military forces of the state since the publication of General Orders No. 2, A. G. O., c. s., dated January 31, 1905.

## RESIGNED.

## First Infantry:

Henry W. Tenvorde, captain Company "D," honorably discharged February 28, 1905, S. O. No. 13, A. G. O., c. s.

## Second Infantry:

George P. Rodman, first lieutenant Company "H," honorably discharged February 13, 1905, S. O. No. 9, A. G. O., c. s.

## Third Infantry:

Arthur C. Howard, first lieutenant Company "G," honorably discharged February 15, 1905, S. O. No. 10, A. G. O., c. s.

## Naval Reserve:

Axel H. Knutson, lieutenant second division, honorably discharged February 14, 1905, S. O. No. 1, A. G. O., c. s.

## RETIRED.

## General Staff:

Brigadier General Elias D. Libbey, Adjutant General, January 28, 1905, S. O. No. 12, A. G. O., c. s.

## COMMISSIONED.

## General Staff:

Ernest L. Welch, of Minneapolis, aid-de-camp, with rank of colonel, February 3, 1905.  
 Joseph M. Hawthorne, of St. Paul, aid-de-camp, with rank of colonel, February 3, 1905.  
 Alvin H. Foehler, of Minneapolis, aid-de-camp, with rank of colonel, February 3, 1905.  
 Swan J. Turnblad, of Minneapolis, aid-de-camp, with rank of colonel, February 6, 1905.  
 Edward W. Murphy, of Minneapolis, aid-de-camp, with rank of colonel, February 6, 1905.  
 F. William Bergmeier, of St. Paul, aid-de-camp, with rank of colonel, February 6, 1905, reappointed.  
 Rudolph J. Schiffman, of St. Paul, assistant commissary general, with rank of major, February 17, 1905.

## DECORATIONS.

## Faithful Service Medals (Fifteen Years):

Frank H. Peters, of St. Paul, artificer Company "D," First Infantry, May 15, 1902.

## Faithful Service Medal (Ten Years):

Harry B. Whitaker, of Duluth, first lieutenant Company "A," Third Infantry, September 9, 1904.  
 The appointment of Dr. Soren P. Rees as examining surgeon, is hereby revoked.  
 By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
 FRED B. WOOD,  
 Adjutant General.

## GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.

March 10, 1905.

1. The following rules, adopted by the examining board, are approved and published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

## RULES OF THE EXAMINING BOARD.

I. The examining board will meet on the second Monday in February, May, August and November in each year at the State Capitol, St. Paul. The sessions of the board will be open from ten to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. Adjournments will be taken from day to day until the examinations are completed.

II. Upon receipt of advice from the Adjutant General, candidates will appear before the examining board at its next session, without further notice. If elected within thirty days of any session they may appear at the succeeding session of the board. Seasonable application should be made to the Adjutant General for transportation.

III. Candidates will appear in uniform, without arms, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the opening day. They will forward statements of qualifications, duly executed, to the president of the board at least three days before the examination.

IV. At the opening of each session the scope of the examination will be defined and a list of questions will be assigned to each candidate, as provided in paragraphs 1382 to 1406 of the laws and regulations of the Minnesota National Guard.

2. Officers elected to fill a vacancy shall assume the duties of their office and so act until they can appear before the examining board at its next regular session, when if found qualified they will be duly commissioned.

3. The members of the examining board will be held to be on duty during the sessions of the board, the travel enjoined being necessary for the public service.

4. A special meeting of the examining board will be held at the old Capitol building, St. Paul, commencing Friday, March 17, 1905, where all candidates awaiting examination will appear.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
 FRED B. WOOD,  
 Adjutant General.

## GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5.

March 31, 1905.

The following changes have taken place in the military forces of the state since the publication of General Orders No. 3, A. G. O., c. s., dated February 28, 1905.

## RESIGNED.

## First Infantry:

Frank A. Jones, second lieutenant Company "F," promoted January 27, 1905, to first lieutenant.

## Second Infantry:

Fred E. Day, captain Company "H," honorably discharged March 6, 1905, S. O. No. 14, A. G. O., c. s.

## Naval Militia:

Guy A. Eaton, lieutenant commander, promoted March 10, 1905, to commander.  
Charles W. Tuttle, lieutenant and executive officer, promoted March 10, 1905, to lieutenant commander.

## COMMISSIONED.

## General Staff:

Fernando W. Root, of Minneapolis, judge advocate general, with rank of brigadier general, March 10, 1905, vice Henry J. Gjertsen, term expired.  
Matthew M. Gasser, of Duluth, commissary general, with rank of brigadier general, January 4, 1905, reappointed.  
Robert H. McClelland, of Glencoe, assistant quartermaster general, with rank of major, March 4, 1905, vice Ira W. Bouck, term expired.  
Aid Collins, of Minneapolis, aid-de-camp, with rank of major, February 28, 1905.

## First Brigade:

Charles H. Wiley, of St. Paul, assistant quartermaster, with rank of first lieutenant, March 4, 1905, S. O. No. 16, A. G. O., c. s.

## First Infantry:

William S. McWade, of Hopkins, judge advocate, with rank of first lieutenant, February 1, 1905, vice Edward S. Mellinger, resigned.  
Frank A. Jones, of Minneapolis, first lieutenant Company "F," January 27, 1905, vice George R. Egbert, resigned.  
Ole F. Olson, of Minneapolis, second lieutenant Company "F," January 27, 1905, vice Frank A. Jones, promoted.

## Second Infantry:

Arthur B. Cooling, of Faribault, first lieutenant Company "B," January 23, 1905, vice Walter G. Braden, resigned.  
Marshall N. Pratt, of Fairmont, second lieutenant Company "E," January 9, 1905, vice Alexander W. Bird, resigned.  
Harrison W. Maltby, of Mankato, captain Company "H," March 21, 1905, vice Fred N. Day, resigned.

## First Artillery:

Edward H. Slater, of St. Paul, second lieutenant Battery "A," October 28, 1904, vice Frank J. Obst, promoted.

## Naval Militia:

Guy A. Eaton, of Duluth, commander, March 10, 1905, chapter 34, General Laws 1905.  
Charles W. Tuttle, of Duluth, lieutenant-commander, vice Guy A. Eaton, promoted.

## APPOINTED.

## Examining Board:

Major Frank B. Rowley, First Infantry, March 16, 1905, S. O. No. 15, A. G. O., c. s., vice Oscar Seebach, relieved.

## DECORATIONS.

## Faithful Service Medals (Twenty Years):

Nicholas Nichol森, of Austin, major Second Infantry, February 20, 1905.

## Faithful Service Medals (Ten Years):

Bazel Hunter, of Anoka, quartermaster sergeant Company "B," Third Infantry, March 5, 1905.  
Forest H. Hunter, of Anoka, sergeant Company "B," Third Infantry, March 5, 1905.  
Harvey M. Lang, of Anoka, sergeant Company "B," Third Infantry, March 5, 1905.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
FRED B. WOOD,  
Adjutant General.

## GENERAL ORDERS NO. 6.

April 10, 1905.

The accompanying roster of commissioned officers of the National Guard, Naval Militia, roll of retired officers, detail for examining board and list of examining surgeons, is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

FRED B. WOOD,  
Adjutant General.

## 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:**

Inspector general, Brigadier General Gustaf Widell, Mankato.  
 Assistant inspector general, Major Charles W. Fisher, State Capitol, St. Paul.  
 Judge advocate general, Brigadier General Fernando W. Root, 25 Milwaukee Station, Minneapolis.  
 Assistant judge advocate general, Major Quartermaster general, Brigadier General  
 Assistant quartermaster general, Major Robert H. McClelland, Glencoe.  
 Commissary general, Brigadier General Matthew M. Gasser, 209 Superior St. W., Duluth.  
 Assistant commissary general, Major Rudolph J. Schiffmann, 369 Jackson St., St. Paul.  
 Surgeon general, Brigadier General Alexander J. Stone, Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.  
 Assistant surgeon general, Major Chaplain, Colonel  
 Aid-de-camp, Colonel John C. Hardy, Globe Building, St. Paul.  
 Aid-de-camp, Colonel Engebret H. Hobe, New York Life Building, St. Paul.  
 Aid-de-camp, Colonel Charles L. West, Austin.  
 Aid-de-camp, Colonel John E. Conway, Marshall.  
 Aid-de-camp, Colonel Alexander Stewart, 314 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis.  
 Aid-de-camp, Colonel Ernest L. Welch, Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis.  
 Aid-de-camp, Colonel Joseph M. Hawthorne, 409 Court Block, St. Paul.  
 Aid-de-camp, Colonel Alvin H. Poehler, Chamber of Commerce Building, Minneapolis.  
 Aid-de-camp, Colonel Swan J. Turnblad, 114 S. Fourth St., Minneapolis.  
 Aid-de-camp, Colonel Edward W. Murphy, 210 S. Third St., Minneapolis.  
 Aid-de-camp, Colonel F. William Bergemeier, 78 E. Fifth St., St. Paul.  
 Aid-de-camp, Colonel Carl C. Bennet, 620 Nicolet Ave., Minneapolis.  
 Aid-de-camp, Major David Wallblom, 403 Jackson St., St. Paul.  
 Aid-de-camp, Major David E. Jones, 518 New York Life Building, Minneapolis.  
 Aid-de-camp, Major George S. Koffend, care Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul.  
 Aid-de-camp, Major Aid Collins, 405 Globe Building, Minneapolis.  
 Military storekeeper, Captain William H. Hatcher, State Capitol, St. Paul.

**BRIGADE COMMANDER AND STAFF:**

Brigadier general, Joseph Bobleter, New Ulm.  
 Assistant adjutant general, Major Louis G. Vogel, New Ulm.  
 Assistant inspector general, Captain Andrew J. Eckstein, New Ulm.  
 Brigade judge advocate, Captain Elmer Hoidale, New Ulm.  
 Brigade quartermaster, Captain William H. Hart, 316 Globe Building, St. Paul.  
 Assistant quartermaster, First Lieutenant Charles H. Wiley, St. Paul Armory, St. Paul.  
 Commissary of subsistence, Captain Edmund W. Bayley, Sleepy Eye.  
 Ordnance officer, Captain Melvin J. Wiley, St. Paul.  
 Inspector small arms practice, Captain Orris E. Lee, Stillwater.  
 Aid-de-camp, Captain Milton S. Mead, 129 E. Fourth St., St. Paul.  
 Chaplain, Captain Ezra C. Clemans, 4801 Grand Ave., Duluth.

**FIRST ARTILLERY:****Field and Staff:**

Major, George C. Lambert, 502 National German American Bank Building, St. Paul.  
 Adjutant, Captain William J. Murphy, 122 W. Sixth St., St. Paul.  
 Quartermaster, First Lieutenant Nels P. Nelson, Odin Club, Minneapolis.

Ordnance officer, First Lieutenant Albert F. Pray, 410 First Ave. S., Minneapolis.  
 Assistant surgeon, First Lieutenant Edward A. Meyerding, 405 Ernst Building, St. Paul.

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

Captain, Gates A. Johnson, Jr., City Engineering Department.  
 First lieutenant, Emil C. Schroeder, 14 E. Sixth St.  
 Second lieutenant, Thomas J. O'Leary, Seven Corners.

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

Captain, William I. Kelly, Jr., 402 Globe Building.  
 First lieutenant, William Keller, 66 E. Third St.  
 First lieutenant, Frank J. Obst, Court House.  
 Second lieutenant, Edward H. Slater, 713 Conway St.

**Battery "B," Minneapolis:**

Captain,  
 First lieutenant,  
 First lieutenant,  
 Second lieutenant,  
 Second lieutenant.

**FIRST INFANTRY:****Field and Staff:**

Colonel, Charles McC. Reeve, 4800 Lake Harriet Blvd., Minneapolis.  
 Lieutenant colonel, Frank T. Corrison, Court House, Minneapolis.  
 Major, Oscar Seebach, Red Wing.  
 Major, Charles T. Spear, Prince and Pine Sts., St. Paul.  
 Major, Frank B. Rowley, 120 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.  
 Regimental adjutant, Captain Edward G. Falk, 8 E. Lake St., Minneapolis.  
 Quartermaster, Captain Chester R. Smith, 48 E. Fourth St., St. Paul.  
 Commissary of subsistence, Captain William E. Steele, 1002 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis.  
 Judge advocate, First Lieutenant William S. McWade, Hopkins P. O.  
 Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Harry D. Lackore, 15 S. Fifth St., Minneapolis.  
 Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant George T. Daly, 618 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.  
 Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Roy Pearce, 613 S. Ninth St., Minneapolis.  
 Surgeon, Major Reynaldo J. FitzGerald, 128 S. Fifth St., Minneapolis.  
 Assistant surgeon, Captain Harry P. Ritchie, 105 Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.  
 Assistant surgeon, Captain Judd U. Goodrich, Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

**Company "A," Minneapolis:**

Captain, Monroe D. Garcelon, Court House.  
 First Lieutenant, Richard M. Cole, 2430 Oakland Ave.  
 Second Lieutenant, Matt L. Higbee, Minneapolis Journal.

**Company "B," Minneapolis:**

Captain, Erle D. Luce, Hampshire Arms.  
 First lieutenant, R. Irving Pratt, 311 Nicolet Ave.  
 Second lieutenant, Percy L. McClay, Northern Linseed Oil, St. Anthony Park.

**Company "C," St. Paul:**

Captain, John F. Snow, 275 W. Seventh St.  
 First Lieutenant, George K. Sheppard, 320 Pioneer Press Building.  
 Second lieutenant, Arthur E. Clark, Jr., 8156 Germania Life Building.

**Company "D," St. Paul:**

Captain,  
 First lieutenant, Harry V. Knocke, 520 Cedar St.  
 Second lieutenant, Charles E. French, Boston Clothing Co.

**Company "E," St. Paul:**

Captain, William C. Montgomery, 688 Ashland Ave.  
 First lieutenant, William F. Grossman, General Office C. G. W. Ry.  
 Second lieutenant, George I. Ashton, Como Ave. and Mackubin St.

**Company "F," Minneapolis:**

Captain, Percy A. Walton, 125 Temple Court, Hennepin Ave.  
 First lieutenant, Frank A. Jones, corner First Ave. and Third St.  
 Second lieutenant, Ole F. Olson, 66 Chamber of Commerce.

**Company "G," Red Wing:**

Captain, Arthur P. Pierce.  
 First lieutenant,  
 Second lieutenant, Edward E. Olson.

## Company "I," Minneapolis:

Captain, Ernest W. Langdon, 312 Tenth Ave. S.  
 First Lieutenant, Harry S. Taylor, 419 S. Sixth St.  
 Second lieutenant, Edson J. Andrews, 612 Chamber of Commerce Building.

## Company "K," Stillwater:

Captain, Matthew C. McMillan.  
 First lieutenant, John M. Nolan.  
 Second lieutenant, Nelson O. Marsh.

## SECOND INFANTRY:

## Field and Staff:

Colonel, Arthur W. Wright, Austin.  
 Lieutenant colonel, George S. Whitney, State Capitol, St. Paul.  
 Major,  
 Major, Nicholas Nichol森, Austin.  
 Major, Albert G. Chase, Faribault.  
 Regimental adjutant, Captain Alfred C. Page, Austin.  
 Quartermaster, Captain Robert J. Tweedy, Albert Lea.  
 Commissary of subsistence, Captain William Milligan, Faribault.  
 Judge advocate, First Lieutenant Harry L. Bullis, Blue Earth.  
 Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Albert F. Koch, Echo.  
 Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Ira D. Parker, Revere.  
 Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Edward J. Bobleter, New Ulm.  
 Surgeon, Major William Jacoby, Vernon Center.  
 Assistant surgeon, Captain H. Rowe, St. James.  
 Assistant surgeon, Captain John H. Dorsey, Glencoe.

## Company "A," New Ulm:

Captain, John Buschers.  
 First Lieutenant, Albert Pfaender.  
 Second lieutenant, Fred Stolz.

## Company "B," Faribault:

Captain, William T. Mollison.  
 First lieutenant, Arthur B. Cooling.  
 Second lieutenant, Donald F. McKenzie.

## Company "C," Winona:

Captain, Clarence W. Freeze.  
 First lieutenant, Frank Wunderlich.  
 Second lieutenant, William F. Brandt.

## Company "D," Northfield:

Captain, William W. Kinne.  
 First lieutenant, Edwin H. Vollmer.  
 Second lieutenant, Irvin G. Fremouw.

## Company "E," Fairmont:

Captain, Roy A. Everett.  
 First lieutenant, Frank V. Burdick.  
 Second lieutenant, Marshall N. Pratt.

## Company "F," Rochester:

Captain, Fred C. Ormond.  
 First lieutenant, Albert Mohn, Kenyon.  
 Second lieutenant, Fred A. Root.

## Company "G," Austin:

Captain, Lee M. Sargent.  
 First lieutenant, Frank B. Teeter.  
 Second lieutenant, Peter Johnson, Jr.

## Company "H," Mankato:

Captain, Harrison W. Maltby.  
 First lieutenant,  
 Second lieutenant, Henry Madson.

## Company "I," Owatonna:

Captain, Herbert F. Luers.  
 First lieutenant, Herbert W. Vinton.  
 Second lieutenant, Minot J. Brown.

## THIRD INFANTRY:

## Field and Staff:

Colonel, Charles A. Van Duzee, 709 Ernst Building, St. Paul.  
 Lieutenant colonel, Charles E. Johnson, care public examiner's office, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Major, Edward S. Person, Zumbrota.

Major, Frederick E. Resche, police headquarters, Duluth.

Major, Hubert V. Eva, Commercial Club, Duluth.

Regimental adjutant, Captain Frank W. Matson, 710 Ernst Building, St. Paul.

Quartermaster, Captain Winfield S. Brisbin, care C., B. & Q. Ry., St. Paul.

Commissary of subsistence, Captain Rasmus R. Sigmond, Zumbrota.

Judge advocate, First Lieutenant Richard D. O'Brien, 214 Globe Building, St.

Paul.  
 Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Charles C. Salter, West Duluth.

Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Carl C. Weaver, St. Paul.

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

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

Assistant surgeon, Captain Asa F. Goodrich, 594 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.

Assistant surgeon, First Lieutenant James C. Ferguson, 178 Conrad St., St.

## Company "A," Duluth:

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

## Company "B," Anoka:

Captain, Albert F. Pratt.  
 First lieutenant, Arthur A. Caswell.  
 Second lieutenant, William M. Tuthill.

## Company "C," Duluth:

Captain, Richard Little.  
 First lieutenant,  
 Second lieutenant, Frank D. Knowlton.

## Company "D," Zumbrota:

Captain, Henry W. Yochem.  
 First lieutenant, Clifton O. Bonham, Pine Island.  
 Second lieutenant, John R. Johnson.

## Company "E," St. Paul:

Captain, Henry L. Tourtelotte, 424 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.  
 First lieutenant, Elmer B. Maxwell, care Minnesota Transfer Ry. Co.  
 Second lieutenant, Henry A. Andres, 1512 Fourth St. SE., Minneapolis.

## Company "F," Brainerd:

Captain, John McKee Heffner.  
 First lieutenant, Clifton A. Albright.  
 Second lieutenant, Ole A. Peterson.

## Company "G," Princeton:

Captain, Claire A. Caley.  
 First lieutenant,  
 Second lieutenant, Guy R. Caley.

## Company "H," Olivia:

Captain, Henry H. Neuenburg.  
 First lieutenant, Charles A. Heins.  
 Second lieutenant, Alexander R. McCourquodale.

## Company "I," Crookston:

Captain, Harry L. Keller.  
 First lieutenant, Charles A. Hitchcock.  
 Second lieutenant, Fridolph E. Westerberg.

## NAVAL MILITIA:

## Staff:

Commander, Guy A. Eaton, 413 Providence Building, Duluth.  
 Lieutenant-commander, Charles W. Tuttle, 102 E. Michigan St., Duluth.  
 Navigant and ordnance officer, Lieutenant Benjamin F. Howard, Duluth.  
 Assistant surgeon, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frederick J. Patton, Duluth.  
 Assistant paymaster, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Alfred Engles, Duluth.  
 Assistant engineer, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Nicholas F. Hugo, Manhattan Building, Duluth.  
 Ensign, James A. Wharton, 2 Exchange Building, Duluth.

## First Division, Duluth:

Lieutenant, Samuel S. Williams, Torrey Building.  
 Lieutenant (Junior Grade), George H. Scully, county auditor's office.  
 Ensign, Paul G. Clarkson, care of W. C. M. Co.