

## COMPANY G, Station St. Paul.

Chester W. Gaskell.....Capt.  
 Robert F. Miller.....1st Lt.  
 Clarence F. Noyes.....2d Lt.  
 Enlisted strength, 100.

## COMPANY H, Station Faribault.

John S. Brand.....Capt.  
 Gustav Mullenberg.....1st Lt.  
 Clement P. Wall.....2d Lt.  
 Enlisted strength, 123.

## COMPANY I, Station Virginia.

Harvey J. Scharr.....Capt.  
 George V. Trimble.....1st Lt.  
 Ernest F. Murray.....2d Lt.  
 Enlisted strength, 136.

## COMPANY K, Station Eveleth.

Frank R. Campbell.....Capt.  
 Robert G. Murray.....1st Lt.  
 Edward H. Hatch.....2d Lt.  
 Enlisted strength, 117.

## COMPANY L,

Station Grand Rapids.

Hubert D. Powers.....Capt.  
 Carl J. Eiler.....1st Lt.  
 Charles R. King.....2d Lt.  
 Enlisted strength, 136.

## COMPANY M, Station Hibbing.

George T. Healy.....Capt.  
 Carl E. Johnson.....1st Lt.  
 Benjamin J. Frink.....2d Lt.  
 Enlisted strength, 135.

## STRENGTH OF STATE TROOPS BY BRIGADES

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF SECOND BRIGADE. MINN. NATIONAL GUARD

Company	Fourth Infantry Present Strength		Fifth Infantry Present Strength		Sixth Infantry Present Strength		Brigade Present Strength	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
F. and S.....	9		9		8		26	
Medical Dept.....	4	22	4	31	5	21	13	74
Headquarters Co...	1	30	1	60	1	31	3	121
Supply Co.....	2	35	2	36	2	33	6	104
Machine Gun Co...	4	57	4	60	4	0	12	117
A.....	3	117	3	119	3	100	9	336
B.....	3	112	3	137	3	100	9	349
C.....	3	91	3	123	3	97	9	311
D.....	3	96	3	142	3	104	9	342
E.....	3	103	3	144	3	97	9	344
F.....	3	102	3	122	3	100	9	324
G.....	3	106	3	130	3	97	9	333
H.....	3	101	3	123	3	120	9	344
I.....	3	113	3	138	3	133	9	384
J.....	3	103	3	130	3	114	9	347
K.....	3	111	3	114	3	133	9	358
L.....	3	111	3	114	3	132	9	348
M.....	3	98	3	118	3		2	
Brigade Hdq.....								
Total Regiment.	56	1,397	56	1,727	56	1,412	170	4,536

## BRIGADE REPORT OF THE MINNESOTA HOME GUARD

Organization	Officers	Non-Com.	Mechanics and Cooks	Musicians and Trumpeters	Privates	Total Officers and Men
1st Battalion.....	Transferred	to N. G.				
2nd Battalion.....	Transferred	to N. G.				
3rd Battalion.....	21	67	1	1	276	366
4th Battalion.....	17	76	8	9	317	427
5th Battalion.....	24	51	2	3	349	429
6th Battalion.....	24	93	2	5	536	660
7th Battalion.....	15	60	3	5	282	365
8th Battalion.....	15	65	6	6	281	373
9th Battalion.....	12	44	2	4	237	299
10th Battalion.....	18	74	1	19	413	525
11th Battalion.....	24	79	5	6	350	464
12th Battalion.....	23	66	8	10	341	448
13th Battalion.....	12	46	6	4	213	281
14th Battalion.....	12	45	8	2	203	270
15th Battalion.....	3	11			62	76
16th Battalion.....	19	58	1	47	286	411
17th Battalion.....	41	180			470	690
18th Battalion.....	14	24		1	302	341
19th Battalion.....	3	8			18	29
20th Battalion.....	6	24	3	3	111	147
21st Battalion.....	8	35	1		153	197
22nd Battalion.....	17	60			255	332
23rd Battalion.....	6	20		1	115	142
	334	1,186	57	126	5,670	7,373

## BRIGADE REPORT OF THE MOTOR CORPS DIVISION OF THE MINNESOTA HOME GUARD

Organization	Officers	Non-Com.	Mechanics and Cooks	Musicians and Trumpeters	Privates	Total Officers and Men
1st Battalion.....	24				450	474
2nd Battalion.....	16				360	376
3rd Battalion.....	22				459	481
4th Battalion.....	16				178	194
5th Battalion.....	16				186	202
6th Battalion.....	13				150	163
7th Battalion.....	16				365	381
8th Battalion.....	7				90	97
9th Battalion.....	10				148	158
10th Battalion.....	3				54	57
	143				2,440	2,583
Grand Total Officers and Men.....						14,662

## UNUSUAL ACTIVITIES OF STATE MILITARY

BLOOMING PRAIRIE.

After repeated violation of an order of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety regulating the hours of operation of the four saloons in the village of Blooming Prairie, Governor Burnquist ordered General Rhinow, on July 1, 1918, to proceed at once with a detail of state troops and close up the saloons found operating in violation of the closing order. The order was received at 1:00 P. M. At 2:15 P. M. eight motor cars, furnished by the St. Paul Battalion, Motor Corps, Minnesota Home Guard, left the State Capitol loaded with soldiers bound for Blooming Prairie. The run was made at a high rate of speed over good roads via Faribault and Owatonna.

Troops Stay  
Outside.

The troops were ordered to remain outside the village limits until a survey of the situation was made by General Rhinow. On his entry into the village three of the four saloons were found to be operating. They were ordered to close immediately, and all except the saloon owned and operated by John Coggins expressed their willingness to comply. He announced with much vehemence that he would remain open until he was closed. He was closed.

A courier was sent immediately to the troops who were waiting just outside the village limits and upon their arrival the saloons were closed and all patrons ordered to get out.

A guard was maintained at both the front and back doors of the three saloons ordered closed. These men were instructed to permit only the owner of the saloon to enter until further orders. A large number of citizens of Blooming Prairie expressed their deep gratification at the closing order.

Guard Main-  
tained Three  
Weeks.

In the evidence presented to the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, it is understood, excessive drinking was materially hampering cultivation of the crops and intoxicated "joy-riders" made the public highways a menace to other people.

After closing the saloons, placing the guard, arranging for their subsistence and quarters, General Rhinow, followed by the members of the Motor Corps, returned to St. Paul that same evening. The guards were maintained in Blooming Prairie until three weeks later.

### TYLER.

The Tyler disaster, which occurred on the night of August 21, 1918, caused a loss of life of 36 men, women and children. The cyclone struck this village at 9:20 P. M., lasted only about 30 seconds, but in that time did more damage in proportion than was suffered in the Baltimore fire or the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

Thirty-six  
Lives Lost.

Official news of the gravity of the disaster was not communicated to General Rhinow until 8:20 on the morning following the catastrophe. Because of heavy rains it was not thought desirable to attempt to make the trip by motor from St. Paul to Tyler. The first train which would connect at Mankato was scheduled to leave St. Paul at 9:45 A. M. General Rhinow, accompanied by one of his staff, was on that train, after having hurriedly made contingent preparations for shipment of food, tentage, blankets and other necessities if the conditions at Tyler warranted such action.

J. R. Welsh, superintendent of the western division, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, was on board this train and through his efforts a special train to carry the relief party was secured to start from Mankato immediately on arrival in that city.

Welsh  
Arranges  
Special  
Train.

Telegrams were sent to Colonel G. A. Lewis, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, at Mankato, requesting him to supply a sufficient force of nurses, doctors and emergency workers to accompany the special train. Bandages, surgical instruments and other medical necessities were also requested.

The special train, composed of one day coach, one caboose and a passenger engine, pulled out of Mankato with right-of-way over everything, within five minutes after the arrival of the St. Paul train. Both the women and the men of the party occupied the little more than three hours by rolling bandages and in other ways preparing for immediate relief work. Only the most meager information as to the details of the disaster and relief had been given General Rhinow, but preparations and plans, sufficiently elastic, were laid to cope with the situation.

Immediately upon the arrival of the special train the nurses, doctors and emergency workers were transported by automobile to the temporary hospital, located in the newly erected dormitory of the Danish College. Major G. A. Dahl, commanding officer of the Medical Corps, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, was ordered to take active command of the hospital. He organized the nurses and doctors who were already on the scene, together with the nurses and doctors who accompanied the relief train, and within one hour after his arrival had systematized and put on a scientifically accurate basis the operation of the hospital.

Hospital  
Organized by  
Military.

Military  
Passes  
Needed.

In the meantime General Rhinow had made a hasty survey of the situation and begun the work of relief organization. State troops from Pipestone and Worthington who had been ordered to Tyler prior to the departure of General Rhinow established guard lines around the ruined section of the city in order that curiosity seekers and sightseers should not hamper the work of rescue which was then going on. In order to pass through this line of armed guards it was necessary to possess a military pass signed by General Rhinow. These passes were issued to all persons who had resided in the ruined district, doctors, undertakers, village officials, and those people engaged in emergency work.

After conference with the village officials it was decided that, while a declaration of the establishment of military law was not necessary, it was desirable that the policing of the village be done entirely by the state military. By reason of this decision all responsibilities were centralized and a greater degree of safety assured the grief-stricken village.

11:00 P. M.  
Set as  
Bed-time.

The suddenness of the catastrophe and its magnitude had temporarily dazed the residents of Tyler, who, in the majority of cases, wandered aimlessly about the streets, stopping now and then to excitedly discuss the details of the cyclone, and at 10:15 P. M., noticing that the crowds were not thinning out appreciably in the downtown district, General Rhinow ordered that a "crier" be sent out to notify the entire village that all civilians must be off the street at 11:00 P. M.

Patrols were established all through the village that night in order that ample protection from the fire hazard might be had, as well as to prevent looting of the many valuables, salvaged from ruins, which were lying exposed in the front yards and on porches.

Flares Help  
Search.

Under the glare of two large acetylene flares the work of searching the ruins for any possible bodies or victims still alive was continued throughout the night. The flares were furnished by the division superintendent of the Northwestern Railroad, together with two men to operate them.

Desiring to familiarize himself with the ruined districts in order to establish a thoroughly efficient system of reconstruction General Rhinow made a careful inspection throughout the night hours, laid out a comprehensive system of guard mount and indicated the various spots at which reconstruction work was to begin as early as possible on Friday morning.

Draft Men  
Help Search.

When the first glimmer of dawn lit the eastern sky the first squads of "reconstruction details" of state troops began their tasks of clearing the streets, demolishing dangerous walls and carrying on the search for bodies. At noon on Friday a detachment of 100 Selective Service men, under command of Captain R. W. Hotchkiss, commandant of the training detachment at the

University of South Dakota, Brookings, South Dakota, arrived for reconstruction duty. These men remained until Saturday afternoon, when they returned to Brookings.

A "community funeral" of the victims of the cyclone was agreed upon by the remaining relatives, to be held from the Danish Lutheran Church Saturday at 2:00 P. M. A temporary morgue had been established in the opera house, and it was from this place that the funeral cortege started. A military escort, consisting of six privates and one non-commissioned officer, was detailed by General Rhinow to act as pallbearers for each of the 36 Tyler victims.

Military  
Escort for  
Burial.

As the procession of dead wound its way from the morgue to the church all the activities of the stricken village ceased. Marching alongside each casket were the uniformed pallbearers. Every available vehicle was pressed into service to convey the relatives and friends of the dead. The funeral service was held outside of the Danish Lutheran Church, where temporary seating facilities had been arranged. Interment was in the two local cemeteries.

On the Sunday following the disaster at Tyler a continuous procession of automobiles passed through the stricken village. Conservative estimates placed the total number of visitors for that day at more than 70,000. Despite this tremendous number not one accident occurred within the village limits. This was due to the fact that a thoroughly efficient military control was established.

70,000 Pass  
Through  
Town.

Automobiles were permitted to enter and pass through at a rate of speed not less than 12 miles an hour and not more than 20 miles an hour. In the event that an automobile broke down or suffered tire trouble while within the village limits it was immediately pulled to one of the side streets by the soldiers and in this way no congestion permitted to occur.

This abnormal influx of visitors probably established a record for the State of Minnesota, at least, one which will not soon be equaled. It was an enviable record established by the military and one which was duly appreciated by the village officials and citizens.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Tyler was held in the opera house on the evening of August 28th for the purpose of determining what future steps should be taken by the citizens to reconstruct the ruined section of the village. The meeting was presided over by S. N. Hansen, mayor of Tyler, who introduced General Rhinow. In his introduction Mayor Hansen eulogized the efficient manner in which the state troops handled the emergency situation in Tyler.

Mass Meet-  
ing Held.

Letter of  
Appreciation  
to Rhinow.

A document of appreciation signed by the majority of the business men of the town was presented to General Rhinow and read as follows:

"To Brigadier General W. F. Rhinow, Adjutant General of Minnesota:

"Sir: The undersigned citizens of the village of Tyler desire to express to you by this means their hearty appreciation of the efficient manner in which you, through the medium of the state troops, have handled the emergency situation in Tyler.

"Due to the efforts of your officers and men the village has been thoroughly policed and we have been enabled to sleep soundly each night, secure in the knowledge that our homes would not be looted, that our women would not be at the mercy of any unscrupulous men, and that we were protected from the added horrors of fire.

"We, as loyal American citizens, do appreciate the help you have given us, and do now and will in the future seek ways and means of more materially showing our appreciation."

The matter of rebuilding the ruined section of the village was discussed in detail and a general committee on arrangements was nominated.

"Military  
Orders"  
Issued.

Desiring to keep the public fully informed of the ever-changing conditions during the emergency, General Rhinow ordered the establishing of "The Military Orders," a daily publication. First publication was made on August 23rd and daily thereafter up to and including August 28th. As far as can be ascertained this is the first time in history that a military organization during a period of emergency published and distributed gratuitously a daily bulletin containing condensed local news of general interest and military orders for the maintenance of law, order and sanitation.

Each issue of "The Military Orders" contained sanitary orders issued by Major Dahl. Due to the efficient work of the Medical Corps in issuing and enforcing sanitary regulations, epidemic diseases were prevented and civic sanitation restored.

Second  
Storm Hits  
Tyler.

A heavy wind storm struck Tyler on the morning of August 28th, uprooting several trees and creating a state of panic among the hospital patients who were recovering from injuries sustained during the cyclone. The guard was doubled and the mere presence of the military quieted the more frightened.

Representatives of the Red Cross reached the scene of the cyclone immediately following the arrival of the military. Miss Louise Pye, of Minneapolis, was assigned to Tyler as the Red Cross representative and took over the mass of detail work necessary to relief.

The following is a list of the names and rank of the members of Military who assisted in the work of rehabilitating Tyler:

Colonel G. A. Lewis, commanding Fifth Infantry, Minnesota National Guard; Captain R. W. Bates, Adjutant; Major G. A. Dahl, commanding Medical Corps; Captain H. L. Jenks.

Fifth Regiment, Minnesota National Guards, Co. F, Captain A. R. Schmid, Lieutenant S. S. Smith, Lieutenant L. O. Patterson and 77 men, arrived noon, Thursday, from Worthington by motor.

Company E, Captain W. E. Wakefield, Lieutenant S. R. Robson and 68 men, arrived 11:30 A. M. from Pipestone by motor.

Company A, Captain Roy H. Allison, Lieutenant W. E. Van Ness, Lieutenant W. M. Taylor, arrived Thursday, 6:00 P. M., from Mankato, with 58 men.

Machine Gun Company, Captain Bud C. Cain, Lieutenant Ed. Nyquist, Lieutenant Ed. Owen, Lieutenant I. N. Thompkins, arrived Friday at 4:58 A. M., with 31 men from Mankato.

Supply Company, Fifth Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, Captain F. M. Otto, Lieutenant P. W. Pitcher, arrived special Red Cross train Thursday, 4:50 A. M., carrying supplies, etc., with men.

Home Guards, Fifth Battalion, Martin County Motor Corps. Headquarters Company from Fairmont, Major W. S. Carver, Captain S. S. Rector, Company C, Lieutenant W. G. Hecht, Company C, Lieutenant John Maxwell, Company C, arrived 7:30 Thursday, with 37 men. Captain C. Eugene, Lieutenant William Doyle, Company A, arrived with 36 men at 7:30 P. M., Thursday.

Company B, Captain Ralph Parker, Lieutenant Orf Poetto, Lieutenant Ad. Harris, arrived at 7:30 P. M. Thursday, with 36 men.

Company D, Captain E. Lunde, Lieutenant C. Johansen, Lieutenant F. H. Meyer, arrived at 7:30 Thursday, with 22 men, by motor car.

Major W. S. Carver, Adjutant R. Stewart, Lieutenant Ordnance and Dr. McFadden arrived Friday with four men.

Major W. R. Stephens, commander Motor Corps, Minnesota Home Guards, led the procession of Minneapolis cars through Le Sueur, New Ulm and Lamberton and direct to Tyler. The officers in the party were: Major W. R. Stephens, Captain W. W. King, Captain B. E. Fawkes, Captain W. H. Kemp, Captain T. T. Warham.

They were accompanied by 2 doctors, 2 nurses, 9 sergeants, 11 corporals, 3 privates. Six cars completed the trip.

## MOTOR CORPS ENCAMPMENT.

First Camp  
Ever Held.

The first encampment of the Motor Corps, Minnesota Home Guard, was held at Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minnesota, September 21 to 23, 1918. It was an unqualified success with almost a thousand men present and more than 600 automobiles.

This organization is absolutely unique in that it is composed of business and professional men, who are owners of automobiles and who have voluntarily donated their services and the use of their cars to the state in any emergency. These men are uniformed and have agreed to be responsible for all expenses incurred by them while on duty.

"K. P." Work  
Hard.

During the encampment the members of the corps cheerfully subjected themselves to the rigorous discipline attendant on military life, performed the arduous duties of "kitchen police" (waiting on table, washing dishes, etc.), took their turn as guards and acted as messengers and all because it was part of the "game." Although the life at the camp was somewhat strenuous for most of the members of the Motor Corps, they grimly ignored aching muscles and smilingly asked for more duties.

The encampment was under direct command of Colonel W. R. Stephens, commander of the Motor Corps. On the second day of the encampment, Sunday, September 22, a formal review and parade of the troops was held. The review officers were General Rhinow, Brigadier General Perry Harrison, Commander of the Second Brigade, Minnesota National Guard, and Colonel Stephens.

Motor Drill  
Causes Praise.

One of the unique features of the encampment was the motor drill held on Sunday. More than 600 cars swiftly formed into columns of two, columns of squads and platoon formation and sped past the reviewing officers. The sight of so many cars performing evolutions in strict military formation brought forth cheer after cheer from the assembled visitors and the townspeople from Lake City.

"This is a sight never to be forgotten," said General Rhinow. "The display of efficiency on the part of the Motor Corps is one which will cause even the most hardened to pause before inciting any riots or unlawful demonstrations. The rapidity of transportation, the efficiency of the organization and the willingness of its members are causes for self congratulation by all patriotic citizens of Minnesota."

Dismounted riot formations were used by the Motor Corps during the exhibition. Brandishing riot sticks and yelling at the top of their voices about 300 members of the motor corps, dismounted, swept down the parade ground. This demonstration was pronounced by visiting officers to be "a wonderfully efficient and bloodless manner of coping with a lawless, unorganized mob."

As with all military organizations, the commissary is a very important item, and judging from the expressions of satisfaction by officers and men at the encampment, too much credit cannot be given Captain W. R. Peters, supply officer, and his organization. At a total expense per meal per man of approximately thirty cents, officers and enlisted men ate the best of food and were given plenty of it.

Thirty-cent  
Meals Fine.

The staff officers, together with an advance guard from each of the Minneapolis companies, left Minneapolis at 7:30 a. m., Friday, September 20, for the camp. On arrival, the entire detail was put to work erecting tents and performing the necessary labors attendant on the opening of such a camp. Detachments of men began arriving in camp late Friday evening and continued until Sunday morning. As rapidly as they arrived the men were allotted sleeping quarters and assigned parking space for their motor cars.

Motion pictures were taken of the encampment and will be used by the Motor Corps for entertainment and instruction purposes. The cost of the motion pictures was guaranteed by a pro-rata assessment for each of the ten battalions. A copy of the pictures is to be sent to Washington and placed in the archives of the Federal Government for historical purposes.

Motion  
Pictures  
Taken of  
Camp.

Names of the officers present during the encampment were: Colonel W. R. Stephens, Major W. T. Warham, Captain Adjutant M. A. Clarke, Captain B. E. Fawkes, Captain J. E. Kemp, Captain W. R. Peters, Captain J. P. Ernster, Captain L. M. Browne, Lieutenant W. Higgins, Lieutenant C. E. Peavey, Lieutenant Ray Newman, Captain W. C. McWhinney, Lieutenant A. E. Allen, Lieutenant C. A. Erdman, Major J. R. Histed, Lieutenant Adjutant H. E. Sorlien, Lieutenant J. T. Mahoney, Lieutenant S. Bezoier, Lieutenant Sigg, Lieutenant Zuwarsky, Captain W. W. King, Lieutenant I. B. Fischer, Captain J. L. Preisman, Lieutenant E. B. McCartney, Captain J. A. McLaughlen, Captain L. H. Cary, Lieutenant R. D. Hess, Captain L. W. Jordan, Lieutenant Hudepole, Captain E. R. Boutelle, Lieutenant A. Christofferson, Lieutenant E. F. Nolan, Captain W. H. Schmelzel, Lieutenant A. A. Van Dyke, Lieutenant L. C. Roller, Captain J. E. Markle, Lieutenant G. R. Nielson, Captain F. R. Kummer, Lieutenant C. H. Cox, Major A. H. Wurtele, Lieutenant Adjutant Brinn, Lieutenant R. N. Leuthold, Lieutenant Ord. Klock, Captain H. T. Banks, Lieutenant Wilson, Lieutenant H. J. Postier, Captain Geo. Wicker, Lieutenant C. D. Willyard, Lieutenant M. E. Mazingo, Captain T. C. Marvin, Lieutenant A. E. Collings, Lieutenant O. A. Olson, Captain A. Jackson, Lieutenant H. Lillyblad, Lieutenant R. Hoff, Captain H. B. Watson, Lieutenant J. Conners, Lieutenant J. Kjelland, Major W. S. Carver, Lieutenant Adjutant R. W. Stewart, Lieutenant H. B. Molte, Lieutenant A. C. McFadden, Lieutenant C. Landin, Lieutenant H. B. Bailey, Captain E. D. Alton,

Officers  
Present.

Captain R. H. Parker, Captain S. S. Rector, Captain E. Lund, Major R. C. Pickering, Lieutenant Adjutant W. R. J. Archer, Captain J. J. Omerberg, Captain P. R. Cosgrove, Lieutenant C. T. Ekstrand, Lieutenant W. Hogan, Lieutenant W. Guyott, Lieutenant J. Christopherson, Major W. R. Hurd, Lieutenant C. G. Johnson, Lieutenant E. Lende, Captain J. H. Sorlien, Lieutenant C. A. Sherdall, Lieutenant L. H. Baker, Major M. J. Mullin, Captain W. L. Yale, Captain J. F. Adkins, Lieutenant D. E. Seashore, Lieutenant G. Mumford, Lieutenant H. A. MacKenzie, Captain J. A. McLaughlin, Lieutenant J. B. Fisher.

## FOREST FIRES.

Forest fires in St. Louis, Carlton and Aitkin counties snuffed out nearly 500 lives and injured three times that many people on October 12, 1918.

A property loss exceeding \$100,000,000 was also suffered. Homes were destroyed, homes which had been slowly building in frontier fashion for years.

State military forces, acting under the direction of the Adjutant General, were rushed to the scene by special train and motor transportation. Survivors and civilian workers have since declared that "had it not been for these troops the casualty list would have been tripled."

Military Aid  
Saves  
Increased  
Deaths.

Sufficient credit can never be given the efficient work done by the State Military in combating the flames, rescuing and caring for the injured, disposing of the dead, and in other ways coping with a situation which was of a magnitude never before reached in the history of Minnesota.

These men worked for long periods of time without rest or food until the situation had been alleviated. With smoke-grimed faces and soot-blackened hands, with uniforms rumped and shoes crisped by the hot ashes, these men willingly performed gruesome and nerve-racking work without complaint.

Had it not been for the Motor Corps, Minnesota Home Guard, the splendid work done by the other organizations would have been seriously hampered, if not completely nullified. These troops, the majority of whom are highly paid executives, cheerfully gave up direction of their business at the call for help and grimly undertook the muscle-tearing, bone-grinding labors made necessary by the widespread flames.

Motor Corps  
Work Won-  
derful.

Driving their cars over roads that were on fire, fording streams where bridges had been burned out, hurdling the places where culverts had been, these members of the Motor Corps endured hardships that seem on retrospection to have been superhuman.

Stories of survivors who escaped from the horrors of the fire detailed experiences which can only be approached by descriptions of the horrors enumerated in Dante's "Inferno."

Fanned by wind which at times reached a velocity of more than 70 miles an hour, forest fires which had been smoldering for days, and in some cases weeks, swept over and completely incinerated everything in its path in an area approximately 85 miles long and ranging in width from one to 20 miles.

Seventy-  
Mile  
Gale.

These fires were as freakish as tornadoes and cyclones are reputed to be. Farms and farm buildings directly in the path of the fire were in some cases absolutely unscathed. Piles of lum-



ber, acres of shocked corn, school houses and churches which were untouched loomed up like islands in the midst of an ocean of grayish-black ashes.

**Terrible  
Devastation  
Wrought.**

In some places the fire was of such intensity that it consumed the earth to a depth of one or two feet. A soldier returned from the western front, incapacitated for further military service because of wounds, said: "I had thought that the devastation wrought by the retreating Germans was of such calibre that I would never see anything to exceed it. This burnt-over area is so completely extinguished of all semblance of human occupation that the deliberately destroyed territory deserted by the Germans was almost a Paradise in comparison with this."

On the evening of October 12, 1918, a frenzied call for help was sent out from Duluth, Moose Lake and Lawler. Meager press dispatches containing the ominous news that communication had been interrupted with various towns and villages in the threatened section were given to the Adjutant General, and sensing a disaster which might require hundreds of men to cope with, he determined to view the situation himself.

**Rhinow  
Goes to  
Scene.**

Accompanied by his driver and two members of his staff, the Adjutant General proceeded by motor from St. Paul to the burning district. Aitkin was the first town bordering on the fire zone at which a stop was made. Although surrounded by fire, Aitkin was not then in real danger. Arrangements were made here for additional help in case the situation became critical.

Proceeding from Aitkin by way of McGregor, the Adjutant General reached Lawler. With the exception of a hotel, store, schoolhouse and three residences, Lawler was a blackened ruin. Men, women and children, scantily clad, hungry and homeless, sat dazed along what once had been the main business street of the village. A hurried survey of the immediate needs of the people left in Lawler was made, and the Adjutant General proceeded direct to Moose Lake, which he had been informed was the scene of the greatest suffering in the district.

Distorted, fire-charred bodies lying in cramped positions along the road, fire-stripped automobiles cuddling close to the fences which had wrecked them, scorched and singed domestic animals numbed with pain, and party after party of injured and homeless refugees were passed between Lawler and Moose Lake.

**Headquarters  
Established at  
Moose Lake.**

Temporary headquarters for the Adjutant General were established at Moose Lake, from which point he issued orders calling out Minneapolis and St. Paul battalions of the Motor Corps and Home Guard and National Guard for duty in this district.

The Motor Corps traveled all night Sunday, arriving at Moose Lake early Monday morning. The immediate task con-

fronting these troops was the rescue of the injured from the surrounding territory in order that they might be adequately cared for at the emergency hospital located in the high school building at Moose Lake.

Location and transportation of the dead and injured was left to the Motor Corps and members of the Home Guard. Cellars and root-cellars, wells and ditches as well as streams were searched, and all brought forth their quota of the dead. Tiny infants as well as the aged were tenderly carried to luxurious touring cars for transportation to the nearest military headquarters, where identification, if possible, and burial was made.

**Motor  
Cars as  
Hearses.**

The entire burned district was placed under martial law and armed sentries were located at strategical points with instructions to refuse passage to sightseers and those with no legitimate business in that territory.

**Martial Law  
Established.**

Printed posters containing detailed military, sanitary and medical orders were displayed at all crossroads and prominent locations throughout the district. This work was accomplished by Monday afternoon.

Searching parties ordered to recover the dead brought motor after motor loaded with the gruesome, fire-charred bodies of what were once ambitious, hard-working settlers, into the temporary morgues at Moose Lake and Duluth.

In many cases where one or more of a family had been saved the bodies of the rest of the family were tenderly cared for at nearby farmhouses which had escaped the fire. Rude pine coffins were clumsily fashioned by these neighbors and the bodies so recovered were buried near the scene of their death.

It is not known how many bodies were thus disposed of, but it is estimated that the total is more than 300.

In a fire-blackened clearing about two miles off the road a relief party bearing provisions and medical supplies discovered a father digging a grave, while his wife, with bowed back and bent head, cuddled to her breast the blanket-wrapped body of their 5-year-old daughter. Mute with grief and stunned by the enormity of their loss, these hardy pioneers were bravely preparing to bury the body of their only daughter.

**Father  
Buries  
Daughter.**

When the grave had reached a depth of about four feet the stiffened form of the little girl was tenderly lowered and the father began the heart-wrenching task of filling in the grave. Clod by clod, handful by handful, the little body was covered. With dry-eyed intensity the mother watched this process until with a shuddering moan she mercifully collapsed in a dead faint. When the grave had been half filled the father also collapsed, leaving the rest of the work to the relief party.



Community  
Funerals  
Held.

Community funerals were held in Moose Lake and Duluth of the victims whose bodies had been recovered by the military. These interments were made as soon as possible owing to the conditions of the bodies. It was not practicable to defer burial. The larger number were buried on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15 and 16, 1918.

General Rhinow, because of the central location of Moose Lake, ordered that village made relief and medical headquarters for the entire district. The schoolhouse was made into an emergency hospital and clothing distribution base. As rapidly as possible the people whose condition necessitated surgical attention or hospital treatment were evacuated to hospitals in Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul. By this means the facilities of the schoolhouse were not severely taxed at any one time.

It must be understood that there were absolutely no facilities with which to work left in Moose Lake. Medical supplies, surgical equipment, tools, clothing, bedding, machinery, and anything and everything that was necessary to properly cope with the situation was shipped from Duluth, Minneapolis or St. Paul.

Supply  
Organization  
Established.

It was here that the remarkable elasticity of the state military resources was demonstrated. A 24-hour supply organization was maintained in the Adjutant General's office, State Capitol, St. Paul.

This organization provided everything needed as rapidly as ordered, from pins to tractors, socks to tents, and all the food necessary to feed both the refugees and the relief workers. Had it not been for the uniform efficiency displayed by this emergency supply organization the work of relief could not have proceeded.

Under direction of Major William C. Garis, Chief of Staff, employes in the Adjutant General's office, together with line officers from Home Guard and National Guard units, maintained this 24-hour purchasing and supply service which promptly filled every request for material and supplies telephoned it from the ruined district.

Minneapolis  
Fire Equip-  
ment Sent.

As Aitkin had not been destroyed nor even touched by the fire, but was still surrounded by fire which would only take a high wind to make exceedingly dangerous, fire-fighting equipment was requested from Minneapolis. A horse-drawn steamer, a motor-driven chemical outfit and a hose cart with 1,200 feet of hose, together with a box car loaded with buckets and barrels, were brought to Aitkin by C. W. Ringer, chief of the Minneapolis Fire Department. This equipment loaded on a special train was held in reserve at Aitkin for five days until the danger had passed.

Light rain began falling in the fire district October 19, 1918,

and assisted materially in the work of fire-fighting. While the rains of themselves were not of sufficient volume to extinguish the fires, they dampened the untouched portions to such an extent that the spread of the fires was made difficult.

A hasty but thorough canvass of the entire district had been made by this time and all refugees who had suffered injury had been cared for by the doctors and nurses. While some attention had been paid to the precarious situation of the livestock of the district, it had been impossible to adequately care for this situation up to this time.

Parties of expert livestock men, all volunteers, were then sent throughout the district to care for the remaining livestock. A census was made of the livestock population and an estimate furnished of the amount of food necessary to carry them through the coming winter. All stock in need of veterinary services were listed and the veterinarians were furnished.

Rehabilitation was now the order of the day. Plans for the erection of frame buildings of sufficient permanency to insure warmth for the coming winter were made. Material and workmen were provided, and in the course of a few days a large number of these structures had been erected. The necessity for such work can readily be seen when it is known that it was not uncommon for a four-room house to provide shelter for 30 to 40 people and larger houses in proportion.

Where possible these buildings were erected on the property owned by the settler, if he intended to rebuild. In other cases they were erected in Moose Lake and Cloquet to care for the survivors in a "community fashion."

Carpenters and other members of the building trades from Duluth and Superior volunteered their services on several succeeding Sundays and in this manner erected the buildings with a minimum of expense and a maximum of efficiency. Much credit is due these workmen for this donation of labor.

"Knocked-down" houses were also built in Duluth and sent to the burnt-out settlers for erection on their lands. These houses could be erected without any other skill than that necessitated by the use of a wrench and screw-driver. Use of these houses was also a great factor in the speed with which shelter was provided the refugees.

An unusually large percentage of those who were killed or suffered mortal injuries in the fire were women and children. Without adequate explanation, this peculiarity might seem to be an indictment on the manhood of that territory. The facts in the case are these: These forest fires had been burning for days, and in some cases weeks, prior to the coming of the gale of wind on October 12, 1918. The men of this community,

Canvass  
Made of  
District.

Houses  
Built for  
Refugees.

Dead Largely  
Women and  
Children.

alarmed by the prevalence of the fires, were fighting them in an endeavor to control and in this manner save their homes from destruction. When the heavy wind came on Saturday, October 12th, all the able-bodied men of that territory were out on the line of fire fighting it.

As the fire gained headway these unsung heroes were, in many cases, cut off from their homes by flames. The toll of the dead was increased materially by the efforts made by these men to reach their homes in order to protect their families. This was the reason so many women and children lost their lives.

Thanks Given  
State by  
Refugees.

Wherever groups of citizens of the burned district would congregate there would be expressions of thankfulness for the rapid and efficient manner in which relief of a material nature was given them by the state. Residents of Cloquet held a mass meeting at Carlton; residents of Lawler held a mass meeting at Aitkin; residents of Autumba and Kettle River held a mass meeting at Moose Lake; and at all these mass meetings thanks were expressed to the Governor, the Adjutant General and the military and civil organizations who participated in the work of relief.

"Flu" Strikes  
Sufferers.

The military had at this time been maintained in the burned district for more than two weeks and the work of rescue and rehabilitation as far as they were concerned was practically completed. Just as orders were in preparation to withdraw the military an epidemic of "Spanish" influenza assailed the survivors of the fire horrors, and the relief work of the military began anew.

Their physical condition weakened by exposure and excitement, these survivors of the fire horrors were ready victims for the influenza germ. Frantic calls for help were again sent out from this district. This time calls were for help to battle disease instead of fire. Those men, women and children who had so bravely faced death by flame were this time in danger of disease.

Base  
Hospitals  
Established.

The overworked doctors, nurses and nurse's aides who had been combating influenza in the southern part of the state were appealed to to come to the north and care for the new epidemic. The need for these workers was great, but the supply was small. However, after much difficulty, the Adjutant General secured enough doctors and nurses to establish base hospitals at Cloquet and Aitkin, to supplement the work being done at the base hospital at Moose Lake. On the night of October 29, 1918, the Great Northern passenger train scheduled to leave St. Paul at 11:10 P. M. was held two hours while the medical relief party could be gathered together. The private car owned by Louis W. Hill was attached to the train and a seven-passenger state automobile used by General Rhinow was also sent to be used temporarily as an ambulance.

On the day following, October 30, 1918, a motor ambulance was secured in St. Paul and sent to Cloquet to be used to transport from the country districts to the hospital such cases as were in need of medical attention. Accompanying the Adjutant General that night were Major E. A. Paulson and Lieutenant Martin Aune, of Minneapolis, Captain E. V. Goltz and Dr. Eya Conheim, of St. Paul, and Lieutenant G. C. Ernest, of South St. Paul, all physicians.

Ambulance  
Sent to  
Cloquet.

It is an impossibility to name the heroes and heroines developed by the fire and the work of rescue. It is also an impossibility to tell in detail the experiences endured by these same people. In order to properly arrive at some conception of the magnitude of the disaster a few instances typical of the life-or-death adventures will be related, minus the names of the people involved. The names will not be used for the reason that to specify a few and ignore the majority would be unfair.

\* \* \*

In each natural disaster there is developed at least one individual who with uncanny foresight is enabled to perceive at least a portion of the disaster. These individuals invariably convey a warning to the threatened people and almost as invariably their warning is ignored.

"Revere" of  
Moose Lake.

A timber "cruiser" whose knowledge of the three counties, Aitkin, Carlton and St. Louis, was of an extremely intimate nature rode through the town of Moose Lake in his automobile and shouted warnings to the inhabitants of the approaching fire. This man resided in Aitkin. As a direct result of his intimate knowledge of the country he was enabled to save many families by taking little known trails and roads which led away from the path of the flames.

\* \* \*

A mother carrying in her arms a 4-months-old infant and striving to carry her 5-year-old daughter was hailed by an almost exhausted man on the road leading into Moose Lake. This man had evidently been running for a long distance, as he was gasping for breath and utterly weary by his exertions. The flames, roaring and whistling, were approaching with great rapidity. Doffing his coat and wrapping the 5-year-old girl in it, this man gasped to the mother: "Go on. Save yourself and the baby. I will care for this little girl."

Man Saves  
Child.

A short time later this man staggered into the Soo depot at Moose Lake. Wearing by his struggle, the man had not possessed the requisite speed to escape the racing flames. His clothes charred and tattered, his back one raw burn, he proudly but wearily set the 5-year-old girl on her feet, removed his smoking coat from around her body, gasped "God, it's hot!" and mercifully fainted.

Section Hand  
Saves Bridge.

A section hand employed by the Soo railroad at Lawler died fighting the flames from a wooden bridge, which as the result of his exertions was comparatively uninjured. He had not been in the employ of the railroad a month, yet was very proud of his job. When other people of the town were preparing to depart in an endeavor to save themselves, he was warned to go. But he said then: "No, I'll stick. I may be able to do some good." He did, but he lost his life by so doing.

\* \* \*

A woman whose husband was fighting fire, noticing the rapid approach of the flames, took her four children and the wife and three children of a neighbor into her root cellar. She also took a barrel of water with her and a number of blankets. Hastily stretching one of the blankets on the inside of the door, she saturated it with water. The flames reached the root cellar and passed it. Noticing that the air was rapidly becoming almost unbreathable, this woman saturated another blanket with water and taking hold of one end while the other mother took hold of the other end they violently shook the blanket back and forth and by this means made the air breathable. It was necessary to keep the blanket at the door as well as the blanket being used for aeration completely saturated with water. The refugees stayed in the root cellar about five hours and none of them was any the worse for their experience.

\* \* \*

Private George Vader of the Eighteenth Battalion, M. H. G., was the first casualty suffered by the state troops. He was a member of Company C located at Moose Lake, and when the fire swept over the town he took a desperate chance in an endeavor to save the life of a woman. He failed in the endeavor and his fire-contorted body was discovered when searching parties started out.

It is with deep regret that the Adjutant General records the death of Private Guy A. Riddle, Company A, Seventh Battalion, Motor Corps, Minnesota Home Guard. Private Riddle was killed October 16, 1918, while on duty conveying supplies to refugees near Duluth. A tree, weakened by the fire, fell across the road just as Private Riddle was driving past. It is thought death was instantaneous. He is survived by a wife and one child.

A social survey by the Red Cross under the direction of E. G. Steger, of Duluth, of the conditions surrounding the settlers in the burned districts was started on November 1, 1918. Concise data regarding every family and person who lived in the district devastated by the fires was to be secured by visiting nurses, who will work under the direction of Mr. Steger. Reuniting of scattered families, care and advice will be given by this survey committee.

The following organizations deserve perpetuation of name for the work done by them or their representatives in the fire district: The Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army and commercial clubs of various cities of the state.

Civilian doctors and nurses who valiantly risked their lives in serving sufferers of this fire are deserving of special commendation for their labor.

A total relief fund of more than \$500,000.00 was donated by Minnesota people and a few residents of other states.

Military  
Organizations  
There.

The following State Military organizations, together with their commanding officers, are those that saw service during this catastrophe:

## NATIONAL GUARD

Fourth Infantry, M. N. G.  
Col. Le Roy Godfrey

Company	Station	Date Called	Location of Work	Strength	Commanding Officer
H. Q. Co....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 13	Moose Lake .....	6 men...	Capt. L. K. Eaton
San. Corps...	Minneapolis...	Oct. 13	Moose Lake, Lawler and Aitkin .....	25 men...	Capt. A. E. Allen
Mach. Gun..	Minneapolis...	Oct. 13	Moose Lake .....	7 men...	2nd Lieut. Abe Goldman
Supply Co...	Minneapolis...	Oct. 13	Minneapolis.....	30 men...	Capt. W. M. Ringer
Co. E.....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 28	Lawler .....	68 men...	Capt. C. A. Rehnke
Co. F.....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 15	Moose Lake .....	90 men...	Capt. O. C. Bauer
Co. G.....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 15	Moose Lake .....	76 men... 3 officers..	Capt. C. W. Crawshaw
Co. H.....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 14	Moose Lake .....	72 men...	Capt. S. G. Collins
		Oct. 28	Lawler .....	7 men...	Capt. C. A. Rehnke
Co. I.....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 14	Moose Lake.....	85 men...	Capt. W. F. Fisk
Co. K.....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 15	Lawler .....	101 men...	Capt. F. W. Beecher
Co. L.....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 16	Moose Lake .....	92 men...	Capt. J. A. Carson
Co. M.....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 17	Lawler and Cloquet	72 men...	Capt. H. C. Mackall

## Fifth Infantry M. N. G.

## Col. G. A. Lewis

H. Q. ....	Mankato .....	Oct. 17	Adj. Genl. office... St. Paul .....	5 officers... 1 man...	Col. G. A. Lewis
Co. M.....	St. Cloud.....	Oct. 13	Kimberly.....	92 men...	Capt. John W. Carter

## Sixth Infantry, M. N. G.

## Col. Geo. C. Bookstaver

Detachments from Co's A, D and E.....	St. Paul.....	Oct. 23	Moose Lake .....	150 men...	Capt. F. C. Bancroft
Co. B.....	.....	Oct. 29	Moose Lake .....	36 men...	2nd Lieut. S. F. Holmes
Co. I.....	Grand Rapids.	Oct. 14	Brookston.....	13 men...	Sergt. Elmer Madsen
Co. M.....	Hibbing.....	Oct. 12	Hibbing, Wilpin and Kitzville....	123 men...	Capt. Geo. D. Healy

## Motor Corps, M. H. G.

Col. W. R. Stephens  
Brigade Staff

Capt. M. A. Clarke.....	Oct. 13	Moose Lake and Adj. General Office
Capt. E. J. Kemp.....	Oct. 14	Moose Lake and Adj. Genl. Office
Capt. B. E. Fawkes.....	Oct. 13	Moose Lake
Capt. W. R. Peters.....	Oct. 13	Moose Lake and Adj. Genl. Office
Capt. L. M. Browne.....	Oct. 13	Moose Lake and Adj. Genl. Office
Capt. J. P. Ernster.....	Oct. 13	Moose Lake
Maj. T. T. Warham.....	Oct. 13	Moose Lake
Lieut. W. D. Higgins.....	Oct. 13	Moose Lake
Lieut. J. H. Morse.....	Oct. 13	Moose Lake and Adj. Genl. Office

## First Battalion

## Maj. J. R. Histed

Co. A.....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 13	Moose Lake .....	30 men...	Capt. W. W. King
Co. B.....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 13	Moose Lake .....	23 men...	Capt. J. B. Priesman
Co. C.....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 13	Moose Lake .....	36 men...	Lieut. Willoughby
Co. D.....	Minneapolis...	Oct. 13	Moose Lake .....	25 men...	Capt. L. H. Cary

Lieut. J. T. Mahoney, Staff officer, Oct. 13, Moose Lake, detached service with Q. M.

**Second Battalion**  
Maj. Le Roy Eschner

Company	Station	Date Called	Location of Work	Strength	Commanding Officer
Co. A.....	St. Paul.....	Oct. 13	Moose Lake.....	18 men...	Capt. L. W. Jordan
Co. B.....	St. Paul.....	Oct. 14	St. Paul and Moose Lake		
Co. C.....	St. Paul.....	Oct. 14	St. Paul and Moose Lake	18 men...	Capt. L. W. Jordan
Co. D.....	St. Paul.....	Oct. 14	St. Paul and Moose Lake		

**Third Battalion**  
Maj. Arthur H. Wurtele

Co. B.....	Kasson.....	Oct. 15	Moose Lake.....	25 men... 3 officers.	Capt. Geo. Wicker
Co. C.....	Zumbrota.....	Oct. 15	Moose Lake.....		

**Fifth Battalion**  
Maj. Ralph C. Pickering

Co. A.....	Virginia.....	Oct. 24	Moose Lake.....	22 men...	Capt. J. J. Omerberg
		Nov. 5	Moose Lake and Cloquet.....	3 men...	
Co. B.....	Hibbing.....	Oct. 26	Moose Lake and Cloquet.....	24 men...	Lieut. E. S. Booth
		Nov. 1	Moose Lake and Cloquet.....	17 men...	
Co. C.....	Eveleth.....	Oct. 24	Lawler.....	21 men...	Capt. Chas. Dorway
Co. D.....	Gilbert.....	Nov. 6	Moose Lake.....	15 men...	Lieut. R. J. Rich
		Oct. 24	Moose Lake and Cloquet.....	13 men...	

**Seventh Battalion**  
Maj. Henry J. Mullin

H. Q.....	Duluth.....	Oct. 12	Duluth.....	5 officers.	Maj. H. J. Mullin
				3 men...	
Co. A.....	Duluth.....	Oct. 12	Duluth.....	44 men...	Capt. W. M. Bergin
				3 officers.	
Co. B.....	Duluth.....	Oct. 12	Duluth.....	38 men...	Capt. W. L. Yale
				3 officers.	
Co. C.....	Two Harbors..	Oct. 12	Two Harbors..	22 men...	Lieut. G. W. Munford

**MINNESOTA HOME GUARD**

**Third Battalion**  
Maj. R. M. Weaver

Company	Station	Date Called	Location of Work	Strength	Commanding Officer
H. Q.....	Duluth.....	Oct. 12	Duluth.....	31 men...	Maj. R. M. Weaver
Co. A.....	Duluth.....	Oct. 12	Duluth.....	74 men... 3 officers.	
Co. B.....	Duluth.....	Oct. 12	Duluth.....	71 men... 3 officers.	Capt. W. S. Covey
Co. C.....	Duluth.....	Oct. 12	Duluth.....	74 men... 3 officers.	
Co. D.....	Duluth.....	Oct. 12	Duluth.....	68 men... 3 officers.	Capt. R. M. Funck

**Fourth Battalion**  
Maj. James H. McNiven

Co. A.....	Virginia.....	Oct. 18	Zim.....	13 men...	Capt. H. J. Scharr
Co. B.....	Hibbing.....	Oct. 12	Hibbing.....		Capt. Geo. D. Healy

**Tenth Battalion**  
Maj. John B. Pattison

Co. B.....	Sauk Center..	Oct. 14	Kimberly.....	52 men...	Capt. W. M. Parker
		Oct. 14	Aitkin and Palisade	32 men... 3 officers.	
Co. E.....	Long Prairie..	Oct. 14	Aitkin.....	65 men... 3 officers.	Capt. M. S. Hillman
Co. G.....	Grey Eagle...	Oct. 17	Kimberly and Aitkin	42 men...	Capt. F. B. Thompson

**Twelfth Battalion**  
Maj. Roe Chase

Co. A.....	Anoka.....	Oct. 13	Moose Lake.....		Capt. A. L. Reed
Co. B.....	Columbia Heights.....	Oct. 13	Aitkin.....		Capt. M. E. Bean
		Oct. 13	Aitkin.....		
Co. C.....	Elk River.....	Oct. 13	Cloverton and Bruno		Capt. Geo. H. Tyler
Co. D.....	Cambridge.....	Oct. 13	Aitkin.....		Capt. C. E. Morell
Co. E.....	Osseo.....	Oct. 13	Moose Lake, Clover- ton and Sandstone		Capt. Jesse Hammer
Co. F.....	Rock Creek...	Oct. 13	Denham, Moose Lake and Kettle River.....		
Co. G.....	North Branch..	Oct. 13	Hinckley, Willow River, Moose Lake and Kettle River	70 men... 3 officers.	Capt. C. E. Dahlman
Co. H.....	Hinckley.....	Oct. 12	Hinckley, Willow River, Moose Lake and Kettle River		Capt. C. F. Krueger

Battalion Col. Sergt. W. H. Rand and Private C. D. Kaliher died on return to home station at Elk River.

**Thirteenth Battalion**

Detachment of Co's A and C of Minne- apolis and F of Shakopee.....			Cloquet.....	62 men...	Capt. C. W. Crowl
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**Fourteenth Battalion**  
Maj. David B. Lynch

Co. B.....	Wadena.....	Oct. 12	Blowers Twp., Otter Tail Co...	32 men...	Capt. Geo. M. Stowe
Co. D.....	Browerville..	Oct. 12	Ward Twp., Otter Tail Co., Eagle Bend and Staples	25 men...	

## Sixteenth Battalion

Capt. C. S. Smith, Minneapolis, Oct. 16, Adj. Genl. office  
 Capt. Gale P. Hilyer, Minneapolis, Oct. 18, Adj. Genl. office

## Eighteenth Battalion

Maj. Edw. M. Prindle

Company	Station	Date Called	Location of Work	Strength	Commanding Officer
Co. A.....	Crosby.....	Oct. 17	Aitkin.....	46 men... 3 officers.	Capt. M. G. Randolph
Co. B.....	Wahkon.....	Oct. 15	Solana and McGrath	40 men...	Lieut. R. B. Addington
Co. C.....	Moose Lake...	Oct. 12	Moose Lake.....	.....	Capt. Perry W. Swedberg
Private Geo. Vader killed trying to save woman.					
Co. D.....	Aitkin.....	Oct. 12	Aitkin, Automba and Tamarac....	156 men... 3 officers.	Capt. Frank Erickson
Co. E.....	Hill City.....	Oct. 12	Hill City.....	65 men...	Capt. H. L. Boleman
Co. F.....	Ironton.....	Oct. 17	Aitkin.....	38 men...	Capt. D. R. Sandstrom
Co. G.....	Barnum.....	Oct. 12	Barnum and Moose Lake.....	30 men... 3 officers	Capt. R. W. Stafford

Lieut. J. H. Evans, Wahkon, on detached duty

## Twenty-first Battalion

Maj. Henry Z. Mitchell

San. Corps...	Bemidji.....	Oct. 29	Cloquet.....	39 men...	Sergt. E. N. French
Co. A.....	Bemidji.....	Oct. 12	Bemidji.....	54 men...	Capt. Scott Stewart
Co. B.....	Bagley.....	Oct. 12	Clearwater Co....	48 men...	Capt. E. L. Opheim
Co. C.....	McIntosh.....	Oct. 12	McIntosh.....	34 men...	Capt. Berg

## Twenty-second Battalion

Maj. Geo. E. Marshall

Co. A.....	Cass Lake.....	Oct. 12	Cass Lake.....	55 men...	Capt. I. C. Curtis
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## GENERAL ORDERS

Headquarters Minnesota National Guard, }  
 Adjutant General's Office, }  
 St. Paul, Minn., May 4, 1917. }

## General Orders

No. 6.

The following changes have taken place in the military forces of the state since the publication of General Orders No. 16, A. G. O., dated December 31, 1916:

## RESIGNED

## Quartermaster Corps—

Harry L. Brady, Captain, promoted to Major, April 9, 1917.

## First Infantry—

Hugh H. McGee, Lieutenant-Colonel, honorably discharged March 13, 1917, S. O. No. 27, A. G. O., c. s.  
 James E. Slack, Second Lieutenant, honorably discharged November 7, 1916, S. O. No. 12, A. G. O., c. s.

## Second Infantry—

Charles H. Danforth, Lieutenant-Colonel, honorably discharged January 10, 1917, S. O. No. 15, A. G. O., c. s.  
 Minot J. Brown, Captain, promoted to Major, April 24, 1917.  
 M. Alfred Larson, Captain, honorably discharged April 27, 1917, S. O. No. 58, A. G. O., c. s.  
 John P. Markoe, Captain, honorably discharged February 9, 1917, S. O. No. 8 A. G. O., c. s.  
 Donald F. MacKenzie, Captain, honorably discharged November 7, 1916, S. O. No. 12, A. G. O., c. s.  
 Herbert F. Luers, First Lieutenant, promoted to Captain, April 16, 1917.  
 Otto I. Ronnigen, First Lieutenant, promoted to Captain, April 28, 1917.  
 Frederick E. Draeger, First Lieutenant, honorably discharged, April 19, 1917, S. O. No. 50, A. G. O., c. s.  
 John H. Gammell, First Lieutenant, honorably discharged, April 27, 1917, S. O. No. 55, A. G. O., c. s.  
 Cyrus F. Jennings, Second Lieutenant, honorably discharged, February 20, 1917, S. O. No. 16, A. G. O., c. s.

## Third Infantry—

Anton N. Nelson, Captain, honorably discharged, April 24, 1917, S. O. No. 53, A. G. O., c. s.  
 Roy K. Carpenter, First Lieutenant, honorably discharged, April 4, 1917, S. O. No. 38, A. G. O., c. s.  
 Milo C. Cooper, First Lieutenant, honorably discharged, February 20, 1917, S. O. No. 16, A. G. O., c. s.  
 Louis Larson, Second Lieutenant, honorably discharged, February 24, 1917, S. O., A. G. O., c. s.