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

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


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

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

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

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

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

Call to general quarters was sounded at 8:56, all divisions reporting by 9:01; very efficiently executed. Every precaution possible was done and the gun crews were very well acquainted with their various duties. Loading drill was gone through with and firing pins shifted, all of which was very creditably performed. After this the gun captains and divisional officers gathered around one of the guns and an attempt was made to give them some ideas of the systems of fire control and spotting in general use.

The fire bell was sounded at 4:24;45; fire forward; all divisions reported by 4:58:36; three streams; very efficiently executed; all hatches and skylights were covered and every man had his station; all ports and other openings covered by men detailed for that duty; smoke was sounded at 4:37; all divisions were reported by 4:57.

Call was sounded to abandon ship at 4:53:49; all boats were clear by 4:33; except three. The engineer's force was generally left on board, also some sick men.

The Gopher's boats are the best kept in the fleet. It was noted that the boat recals were painted on the backboard instead of the body of the boat itself; this is hardly a fault, as the majority of the ships had no recals in their boats whatever.

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

Very respectfully,

H. MORRELLE.  
Commander U. S. Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy.


Sirs: I have the honor to make the following report of the maneuvers recently held with the naval militia on the Great Lakes, in obedience to the department's order, No. 4668-178, of May 24, 1906.

Copies of this order were forwarded to the commanding officers of the naval reserve ships to acquaint them with the intentions of the department.

A series of memoranda, ten in number, were prepared and forwarded to the commanding officers these memoranda, which are appended to this report, covered as fully as possible the work to be gone into.

As none of the reserve officers had tactical signal books, a typewritten copy of the signals it was intended to use was also forwarded (No. 9).

On July 20, 1906, the following officers of the Atlantic fleet reported on board for duty during the maneuvers: Lieutenant Mannix, of the Colorado; Ensign Hilemen, of the Pennsylvania; and Ensign Smith, of the Maryland.

The Wolverine left Mackinac Island at 4:00 P. M. on August 9th, enroute for the rendezvous at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan. After getting outside a boat was lowered and the tactical diameter determined.

The Wolverine arrived at South Manitou Island at 8:00 A. M., on August 4th, Saturday. During the afternoon boats were laid out in accordance with the anchorage system given in memorandum No. 7. While this work was being done the commanding officer and Lieutenants Mannix and Wortman, who were to serve as signal officers, were occupied with the defensive side of the work. For the land operations of the eight, went ashore and made a reconnaissance of the ground.

During the succeeding twelve hours the following reserve officers served as officers on board ship:

- Lieutenant Mannix, of the Ohio.
- Lieutenant Wortman, of the Ohio.
- Lieutenant Smith, of the Ohio.
- Lieutenant Hilemen, of the Ohio.
- Lieutenant Page, of the Illinois.
- Lieutenants Smith and Wallen, of the Illinois.
- Lieutenant Nordstrom, of the Illinois.

The evening was occupied in ship visiting. The Essex did not arrive until after dark, so a whole boat with a lantern was sent to make her buoy and a steam cutter with a regular officer met her at the entrance of the harbor.

At 8:30 A. M. on the 5th the officers left the flagship for the various vessels to which they were assigned viz.: Lieutenant Mannix to the Essex; Lieutenant Wortman to the Michigan; Lieutenant Smith to the Wolverine; Ensign Hilemen to the Yantic; Ensign Smith to the Hawk; there was, unfortunately, no officer available to send to the Dorotha.

The drill for the forenoon was boats under arms, followed by signals. Each ship drilled its own boats by signals holstered on board, the boat being fitted; this method gave the signal force on board exercises as well as the crew.

This was an excellent opportunity to suggest various tricks in signalling; thus, where possible, clip hooks and good toggles were fitted to the flags, and boards were rigged up with rows of hooks, the flag numbers being plainly marked above the hooks. Some of the ships had had leads for their signal halliards; others had but one set; all this was corrected as far as possible.

The boat drill itself was very creditable, the pulling was fair, and the maneuvers showing that the officers had studied the boat book. The worst features were the uniforms of the crews and the evident fact (on at least one of the ships) that the crews were picked up around the decks just before the drill. A number of the boats had no answering pennants and used wig-wag flags instead.

The general recall was holstered at 10:00 A. M., and the signal drill begun. This drill was commanded from the flagship by the executive officer, Lieutenant Overstreet, who acted as flag lieutenant during the maneuvers. The drill included the use of the signal book, boat signals, and international signals. While the signal force of the various ships had practically no training in any but the individual signals, they gave little training in these, they gave much drill and willingness that rapid progress was made. The flagship required all signals to be repeated and at the close of the drill the meaning of the signal sent was wig-wagged back by each ship in succession. The two-arm semaphore was not used as none of the reserve signal men were familiar with it.

At 1:00 P. M. the ships of the squadron got under way independently and stood out of the harbor for maneuvers in the school of the section. The sections were: (1) Wolverine and Dorotha; (2) Gopher and Hawk; (3) Essex and Yantic. The first ship in each section acted as flagship, the regular officer on board acting as flag officer.
The ships drilled from 10:00 until 5:00 P. M., every maneuver in memorandum No. 8 being executed other than those of anchoring and anchoring under way; all tactical signals were repeated; distance, 400 yards; speed, from 7 to 8 knots.

At 3:00 P. M. the order of vessels was changed, the following sections being formed: (1) Wolverine and Hawk; (2) Gopher and Yantic; (3) Essex and Dorothea. An incident in the work of the third section shows the zeal and interest shown by the reserve officers in their work. About 5:00 P. M. the Essex hailed the Dorothea, "well done," in recognition of the excellent work of the Dorothea during the afternoon. This signal was evidently taken by the Dorothea for 188, "man overboard"; the life boat was immediately dropped, the life boat lowered, the buoy picked up, and in a very short time the boat was back to the ship. The time the boat was back to the ship was recorded as 5:00 P. M.

At 5:00 P. M. the ships which had not previously ascended their tactical diameter proceeded to do so by the method given in memorandum No. 4.

The tactical diameters thus found are given in memorandum No. 6. The Essex was found to have the largest turning circle and 400 yards was adopted as the turning circle of the fleet, the smaller vessels using about half helm.

The last vessel of the squadron to enter the harbor anchored at 7:00 P. M.

The evening was occupied with signal drill, the Very and torch signals being used. This drill was conducted by Lieutenant Overtree from the flagship, a message being sent by the Very system and the meaning sent back by the ships in succession to the flagship by means of torch signals. When this drill was completed, the regular officers, who had gone on board the ships to which they were assigned, gave a talk on signals and the signal book.

On Tuesday, the 7th, the forenoon was occupied by boat boat drills under sails and oars; the boats of each ship formed on the starboard beam and then proceeded to the ship where they formed in line of battle and to the port beam. All the boats of the squadron participated in the drill under sail; in the drill under sail the boats of the Essex did not take part, their sails not having been bent.

It was noted that all boats had their numbers in the bow whereas the day before several had not; the drill was conducted from the flag ship and hailed the entire forenoon.

The afternoon was occupied in maneuvering in the school of the division, the first division comprising the Wolverine, the Hawk and the Yantic, and the second division the Essex, the Gopher and the Dorothea. The divisions got under way independently and when clear of the harbor proceeded to maneuver, the commanding officer of the Wolverine directing the operations of the first division and the regular officer assigned to duty on board the Essex directing those of the second.

The maneuvers executed were the same as those of the first day, three ships participating instead of two; there being only two mastmasts in the squadron, position was kept by means of sextant angles. Some of the commanding officers did not know how to keep on the proper line of bearing when changes of front were made, but signals from the flags were made whenever they did not have the proper bearing, so that as the drill progressed they became more and more expert, until "ships right half turn from line" presented as creditable an alignment as "line" itself.

At 3:00 P. M. the second division joined the first, having previously requested permission to do so by signal, and the entire force of six vessels maneuvered for the remainder of the afternoon in a single squadron under the commanding officer of the Wolverine.

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

The Time was

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boat in Water</th>
<th>up Buoy</th>
<th>Holsted Boats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawk</td>
<td>20 s</td>
<td>1 m. 50 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gopher</td>
<td>27 s</td>
<td>1 m. 47 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothea</td>
<td>1 m. 30 s.</td>
<td>5 m. 95 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yantic</td>
<td>47 s</td>
<td>2 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>2 m. 50 s.</td>
<td>8 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>30 s.</td>
<td>1 m. 35 s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The evening was occupied with a signal drill, conducted from the Yantic, which vessel has both search light and arbois; this was conducted in the same manner as that of the previous night, the vessel of the squadron sending back the signal by torch in succession to the flagship.

It had been intended to give a talk on target practice and gunnery instruction that night, but as plans for the shore operations of the next day had not been completed, the regular officers assigned to duty with the landing forces consulted with the officers that were to command them.

At 6:30 A. M. on the 8th, the "defense" landed; it consisted of men from the Yantic and the Gopher, commanded by Commander Standish of the Yantic; Lieutenant Wortman, of the navy, accompanied the defense in an advisory capacity.

The orders of the defense were to construct basty intrenchments and expect to be attacked about 9:00 A. M.

The attacking party included men from the Wolverine, Dorothea, Essex and Hawk, commanded by Captain Purdy; Lieutenant Mannix, of the navy, went with the attack in an advisory capacity.

The men from the Hawk were to encircle the enemy's left flank. Ensign Smith of the navy, went with them.

Two thousand rounds of blank ammunition were distributed equally between attack and defense.

At 9:00 A. M. the boats of the attack formed in two parallel columns, towed by the steamers of the Wolverine. All that could be seen of the enemy were signal men and a line of skirmishers about one hundred yards inland. The beach was lined to the left by a heavy cross fire from three one-pounders, which was replied to by rifle fire from the enemy. At a whistle signal from the launch the boats of the left column executed right front into line and pulled at full speed for the beach; the boats of the right column then executed left front into line, thus forming a line of battle. The boats were then formed on the left line and the "Hawk" men took up their march around the left flank of the enemy, their movements being concealed by the woods.

The frontal attack gave the flanksmen fifteen minutes' start and then advanced in echelon, the "Essex" men on the extreme left being gradually pushed to the front under cover of houses, barns, etc., to outflank the enemy on his right.

In advancing the skirmishers had to pass over barbed wire fences, logs and rough ground, and around houses, barns, etc.

The defense, seeing their flanking party on their left, made a counter-attack in that direction, but the appearance of men of the opposing force around their right flank, necessitated the calling back of this force from the woods.

By this time the attack had closed in to within 500 yards of the enemy's intrenchments, when, for the first time, the defense opened fire with a grating; this gun had been so cleverly concealed that the sound of its firing was the first intimation that the enemy was provided with field artillery. The left flankers were in a position to direct a heavy fire on the rear of this gun and after both flanks and the frontal attack had delivered rapid fire for several minutes, bayonets were fixed and the position rushed from three directions simultaneously.

The intrenchments were found to have been cleverly constructed and a field hospital had been established in a hollow in the rear; the only thing showing
being a red cross flag flying over the tent. Various dressing stations were also to be seen. Casualties had been designated by Lieutenant Commander Duffield of the defense, and the hospital corps had applied dressing and bandages to wounds of the head, arms and legs; in a number of cases men were carried to the tent on stretchers.

The brigade was then formed into line; it consisted of two battalions. The first, the attack, being commanded by Captain Purdy, and the second, the defense, being commanded by Commander Standish.

The brigade was then formed into line and after being inspected by the board of inspection, it passed in review before the commanding officer of the Wolverine and the Adjutant General of the state of Michigan. The companies were then marched down to the landing and re-embarked.

At 1:00 P. M. the squadron got under way and went out of the harbor for maneuvers, these lasting until 3:00; all operations on this day were in the school of the line, and as such were given under the direction of the commanding officer and the Adjutant General of the state of Michigan.

In the evening a biographic exhibition was given on board the Yantic and was proceeded by an illustrated lecture of the battle of Manila, given by Mr. Stickney.

A torpedo boat attack was also attempted, the general scheme of which is shown in the sketch. There were three attacking boats; two of these had been disguised as much as possible by covering the canopies and sides with dark cloth, and the third in normal condition and was intended to be used as a decoy. The two attacking boats, a and b, entered the harbor from the N.Y. and headed for the Yantic, which vessel had her truck light burning and a second light 80 feet below it so distance could be taken by the attacking boats with a stadimeter. The first boat got within 50 yards, the second within 600 yards before being picked up. The Yantic was launched in order to the guns; the attack was then discontinued and the hospital corps, the general headquarters and the exhibition were given.

As soon as the boats were picked up a heavy fire was opened on them with the ships' guns, after which, by previous agreement, the search lights were switched off.

The Hawk was the next vessel attacked. The decoy boat steamed in from position c and was promptly picked up and held by the search light; thereafter the two attacking boats got within 60 yards of the Hawk without being discovered.

The next ship was the Dorotha, the boats got within hailing distance of her and stopped the star when the search light was turned on, the search light was turned on, and the search light was turned on.

The officers of the Dorotha claimed that they saw the boats but supposed they were returning to the Wolverine after having torpedoed the Hawk. Ensign Smith, U. S. N., was with the attacking boats. The rifle and pistol matches were abandoned owing to lack of time and want of a suitable place to hold them. The search light was turned on, the search light was turned on, and the search light was turned on.

The squadron got under way at 7:00 A. M. the following morning enroute for Harbor Springs. The weather was bad, there being a continuous rain until 6:00 P. M.

During the afternoon the Yantic and Essex fell behind but were always in signal distance. At 6:30 P. M. the head of the column rounded Harbor Point and slowed sufficiently to allow the rear to close up. In obedience to signal from the flagship distance was closed to 500 yards and at 6:45 P. M. the squadron entered in succession on line of bearing NW by SW. Signal was made to the Essex and the Yantic to anchor at discretion as the presence of a yacht at anchor, in the harbor necessitated the line of anchors being shifted and would have compelled these vessels to anchor to the eastward instead of the westward and would have placed them too near shore. To avoid this they formed indented column.

In the evening search light and signal drills were held from the Yantic, which vessel has a most efficient signal officer in Lieutenant E. J. Shippman. The following day was occupied with boat races and ship inspection. The results of the boat races were as follows:

Cutter Race.
Hawk, first; beat Wolverine two and a half lengths.
Wolverine, second; beat Yantic two lengths.
Yantic, third; beat Dorotha one and a half lengths.
Dorotha, fourth.

Gig Race.
Wolverine, first; beat Dorotha five lengths.
Dorotha, second; beat Yantic four lengths.
Yantic, third.

Whale Boat Race.
Yantic, first; beat Wolverine five feet.
Wolverine, second.

Dinghy Race.
Dorotha, first; beat Wolverine seven boat lengths.
Wolverine, second.

The Gopher had no boats of regulation pattern. Owing to the absence of a number of men from the Essex' racing crew that vessel did not participate. The squadron began to disperse immediately after the inspection was completed, the last vessel to leave being the Yantic, which left the harbor at noon on the 12th.

In addition to the reports on ship inspection there is appended hereto:
1. A copy of the blanks sent to the commanding officers before the inspection.
2. Lists of officers and men on board each of the reserve ships.
3. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dorotha.
4. A transcript of the executive officer of the Yantic.
5. A transcript of the executive officer of the Essex.
6. A transcript of the executive officer of the Eagle.
7. A transcript of the executive officer of the Yantic.
8. A transcript of the executive officer of the Essex.
10. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
11. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
15. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
17. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
18. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
19. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
22. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
23. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
27. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
30. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
32. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
33. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
34. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
35. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
36. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
37. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
38. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
40. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
41. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
42. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
43. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
44. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
45. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
46. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
47. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
48. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
49. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
50. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
51. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
52. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
53. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
54. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
55. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
56. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
57. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
58. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
59. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
60. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
61. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
62. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
63. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
64. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
65. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
66. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
67. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
68. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
69. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
70. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
71. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
72. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
73. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
74. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
75. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
76. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
77. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
78. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
79. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
80. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
81. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
82. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
83. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
84. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
85. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
86. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
87. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
88. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
89. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
90. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
91. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
92. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
93. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
94. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
95. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
96. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
97. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
98. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.
100. A transcript of the executive officer of the Dakota.

Particularly is this so in ordnance. As an example: The Yantic had mounted on board two 3-inch field pieces on improvised ship masts. It is impossible to operate the elevating gear and keep the eye on the sight; after firing one shot it was impossible to elevate them at all.

Morris Thomas could be rigged up on all these ships and the fighting efficiency of these crews thereby vastly increased. They should also be supplied with dummy ammunition for loading drills and with modern gunnery literature of which they have practically no knowledge.

Of the vessels composing the squadron the Wolverine and the Essex were the only ones not fitted with electric lights; those two vessels had to use oil lamps and candles. The Yantic, Hawk and Dorotha were fitted with search lights; the only vessels fitted with Ardeos were the Yantic and Dorotha.

I earnestly recommend that all the vessels taking part in fleet maneuvers be fitted with electric lights and Ardeos to permit of signaling in the event of the necessity of night maneuvers, in respect to which signals the squadron was dangerously deficient.
The difficulties encountered in steering the Essex have been noted in the special report on that vessel; she should be provided with steam steering gear or at least with a wheel on the bridge.

I acknowledge with pleasure the earnest and efficient cooperation of Lieutenant Overstreet in the preparation of memoranda of instruction to the vessels of the squadron, issued previous to the meeting at South Manou, and for his active cooperation in making the drills a success.

My thanks are also due to Lieutenant Mannix, Surgeon Grunwell, Lieutenant Worthing, Ensign Hillman and Ensign Smith for their efficient and zealous assistance on board the vessel of the squadron to which they were detailed in carrying out the minor and signal drills of the ship, section, division and squadron.

I am further indebted to Lieutenant Overstreet and Lieutenant Mannix for the skilled manner in which the report is drawn up and illustrated.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) H. MORRELL,
Commander U. S. Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy.

APPENDIX 4
Minutes of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the Minnesota National Guard Association

Pursuant to call of the commander in chief, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Minnesota National Guard Association was held at the Armory, St. Paul, Minn., on December 29 and 30, 1906.

The convention was called to order at 10:50 A.M. by President Lambert. On calling the roll the following officers were found to be present:

Commander-in-Chief:
John A. Johnson, governor, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Chief of Staff:

Staff of Commander-in-Chief:
Aid-de-camp, Colonel Charles L. West, Austin.
Aid-de-camp, Colonel Alexander Stewart, 314 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis.
Aid-de-camp, Colonel Carl C. Bemst, 622 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.
Aid-de-camp, Colonel Thomas F. McGlory, Duluth.
Military storekeeper, Captain William H. Hatcher, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Brigade Commander and Staff:
Brigade quartermaster, Captain William H. Hart, 316 Globe Building, St. Paul.
Commissary of subsistence, Captain Edmund W. Bayley, Sleepy Eye.
Ordnance officer, Captain Melvin J. Wiley.
Inspector small arms practice, Captain Orris E. Lee, Stillwater.
Assistant inspector small arms practice, First Lieutenant Arthur E. Clark, Jr., 315 Germania Life Building, St. Paul.
Aid-de-camp, Captain Milton S. Mead, 129 W. Fourth St., St. Paul.
Chaplain, Captain蚯蚯. C. Clemens, 4001 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.
Ordnance officer, First Lieutenant Frederick L. Baker, 26 N. Second St., Minneapolis.
Assistant surgeon, First Lieutenant Edward A. Meyerding, 406 Ernst Building, St. Paul.

Company of Engineers, St. Paul—
Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. O’Leary, Seven Corners.
Battery "A," St. Paul—
Captain, William L. Kelly, Jr., 402 Globe Building.
Second Lieutenant, Edward H. Slater, 713 Conway St.
Battery "B," Minneapolis—
First Lieutenant, George E. Leach, New York Life Building.
Second Lieutenant, George W. Dulany, Jr., 104 Lumber Exchange.
FIRST INFANTRY:
Field and Staff—
Lieutenant-colonel, Frank T. Corrison, Court House, Minneapolis.
Major, Oscar Seebach, Red Wing.
Major, William H. Newby, 140 Guarnsey Building, Minneapolis.
Regimental adjutant, Captain Edward C. Falk, 8 E. Lake St., Minneapolis.
Commission of subsistence, Captain William E. Steele, 1605 Guaranty Loan
Building, Minneapolis.
Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Harry D. Lackore, 15 S. Fifth St., Minne-
apolis.
Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant George T. Daly, 618 Pioneer Press Build-
ing, St. Paul.
Company “A,” Minneapolis—
Company “B,” Minneapolis—
Company “C,” St. Paul—
Company “D,” St. Paul—
Company “E,” St. Paul—
Captain William C. Montgomery, 688 Ashland Ave.
SECOND INFANTRY:
Field and Staff—
Colonel, Arthur W. Wright, Austin.
Major, Nicholas Nicholson, Austin.
Regimental adjutant, Captain Alfred C. Page, Austin.
Quartermaster, Captain Robert J. Tweedy, Albert Lea.
Commission of subsistence, Captain William Milligan, Faribault.
Judge advocate, First Lieutenant Harry L. Dallio, Blue Earth.
Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Albert F. Koch, Echo.
Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Ira D. Parker, Revere.
Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Edward J. Boleiter, New Ulm.
Surgeon, Major William H. Rowe, St. James.
Assistant surgeon, Lieutenant George R. Curtan, Mankato.
Company “E,” Faribault—
Company “C,” Winona—
Company “D,” Northfield—
Company “E,” Fairmont—
Company “F,” Rochester—
Company “H,” Mankato—
Company “I,” Owatonna—
Company, Herbert F. Lucas.
THIRD INFANTRY:
Field and Staff—
Colonel, Charles A. Van Dusen, 109 East Building, St. Paul.
Lieutenant-colonel, Charles E. Johnson, c-o-o, Public Examiner’s office, New
State Capitol, St. Paul.
Major, Edward S. Person, Zumbrota.
Major, Frederick R. Resche, police headquarters, Duluth.
Major, Hubert V. Eva, Commercial Club, Duluth.
Regimental adjutant, Captain Frank W. Mateen, 110 East Building, St. Paul.
Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Carl C. Weaver, 1305 Second Ave. S.,
Minneapolis.
Battalion adjutant, First Lieutenant Thomas L. Chisholm, 132 W. Michigan,
Duluth.
Assistant surgeon, Captain Asa F. Goodrich, 594 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.
Assistant surgeon, First Lieutenant James C. Ferguson, 178 Conrad St., St. Paul.
Company “A,” Duluth—
Company “B,” Anoka—
Company “C,” Duluth—
Company “D,” Zumbrota—
Company “E,” St. Paul—
Company “F,” Worthington—
Company “H,” Olivia—
Company “I,” Crookston—
NAVAL MILITIA:
Staff—
ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS:
General Elias D. Libbey, 685 Igdabert St., St. Paul.
Colonel Christian Brandt, 363 Court Block, St. Paul.
The minutes of the twenty-fifth annual convention were read for infor-
mation and approved.
The treasurer, Capt. Hart, presented the following report:

RECEIPTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 28</td>
<td>Balance in Second National Bank</td>
<td>$40.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 29</td>
<td>Brigade headquarters, dues for 1904 and 1905</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>Battery E</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>Headquarters, 2</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>Company I</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>Company H</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>Battery C</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>Company C</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>Company K</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>Company F</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>Company G</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>Company H</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1</td>
<td>Company O</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>Battery B</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>Company G</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>Battery C</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>Headquarters, first artillery</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>Company A</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>Company H</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>Company E</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>Company B</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>Company D</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>Company F</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPENSES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>M. F. Brennan</td>
<td>$15.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>Brown, Treacy &amp; Co.</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 25</td>
<td>M. G. Thompson</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>Geo. C. Lambert, chairman executive committee</td>
<td>15.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>Harmon, Dow Co.</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 29</td>
<td>Harmon, Dow Co.</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>Harmon, Dow Co.</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 21</td>
<td>Harmon, Dow Co.</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 4</td>
<td>Entertainment to delegates at inter-tribal convention</td>
<td>34.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 24</td>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 20</td>
<td>E. H. Seaman</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 21</td>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 27</td>
<td>L. P. Dow Co.</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 28</td>
<td>Balance in Second National Bank</td>
<td>155.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$250.15

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

Colonel Wright presented the report of the executive committee as follows:

December 29, 1905.

The Minnesota National Guard Association.

Gentlemen: The executive committee of the Minnesota National Guard Association herewith submits its fifth annual report, covering the year 1905.

A—FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

Among the several measures recommended to congress by the Interstate National Guard Association at every convention since the act of June 6, 1880, none, perhaps, equal in importance the proposed increase of the federal appropriation for the support of the militia from one million to two million dollars. The action of this association, at its last meeting held in St. Paul during the month of June, 1905, was therefore centered exclusively upon this measure.

With the co-operation of General Oliver, assistant secretary of war, the text of a bill providing for such increase and enlarging the scope of the appropriation, was adopted. This bill has been introduced in the senate of the United States by Senator Dick, and in the house of representatives by Mr. Storrow, chairman of the committee on militia. It is known in the house as H. R. 7126, "A bill to increase the efficiency of the militia and promote rifle practice." Since the temper of the present congress is opposed to any increase in the appropriations, strong and united action on the part of the national guard organizations of the several states will be required to secure the passage of the bill.

B—STATE LEGISLATION.

In its last report to the association, this committee recommended that state legislation be secured: 1. "Permitting the national guard to join maneuvers and allowing the use of its funds to supply the difference between federal and state pay." 2. "Removing the limit established by law in the purchase of quartermaster's and ordnance stores." 3. "Providing for a hospital corps." 4. "Providing for the discretionary detail of a summary court officer in field officers' courts."

These recommendations were approved by the Minnesota National Guard Association, and the executive committee was instructed to take all proper means to carry the same into effect. The executive committee presented these suggestions to the legislature in the form of a bill which was enacted into law and is now known as chapter 325, General Laws of 1905.

Your committee was also successful in causing to be restored some important provisions which had been dropped from the military code by the statute commission in charge of the revision of the Minnesota laws.

Since this association will meet again before the next session of the legislature, the executive committee will reserve further recommendations involving legislative action until its next report.

C—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Interstate National Guard Association met in St. Paul, June 19-20, 1905. With the assistance of the local officers, and an appropriation of $500 by the common council of the city, the executive committee was able to provide for the entertainment of the delegates of the several states and territories, the assistant secretary of war and his party, and other distinguished guests, at a cost of only $46.77 from the funds of the association. The efforts of the committee were well appreciated as shown by the following letter received by your president from the chairman of the executive committee of the Interstate National Guard Association:

"I want to take this occasion to thank you and, through you, the other officers I met in St. Paul, for their kindness and hospitality. I assure you it was thoroughly appreciated. We have never had a convention where so many of the delegates went away singing the praises of their entertainers. At the close of the convention, and for thirty years afterward, the people's interest in military matters gradually declined. A similar condition prevailed after the Spanish war. Whatever may be the cause of this tendency, the fact remains today that the attendance at drills, recruiting and the performance of military duty in the national guard are not altogether satisfactory. The underlying causes of this condition, and the proper remedy which may be proposed to stimulate interest, are subjects which could be profitably discussed by the members of the association at their convention."
five days in the national guard of this state. In view of the valuable services rendered by General Bell to the national guard, it seemed proper that filling the position adopted by the association and transmitted to the family of our deceased comrades.

Respectfully submitted,
Geo. C. Lamberti,
Major First Artillery M. N. C.
Chairman.

The report was, on motion, adopted and placed on file:
The following communications were read:

Carver, December 23, 1905.

Major Geo. C. Lamberti, St. Paul, Minn.

Sir: Your invitation card and program to the annual meeting of the Minnesota National Guard Association received. I extend to you my sincere thanks for the compliment. You are aware that I have taken great interest in the national guard and do so yet. Would like to meet the courageous officers and pleasant gentlemen once more; and with them over passed reminiscences. But also; it cannot be. The fracture of my leg is not sufficiently healed to allow a journey, especially if the walks are icy and slippery. I am able to walk about the house on crutches, but would not venture outdoors.

Will you kindly extend my greetings to the officers? Tell them that I hope that they will continue to entertain me feeling friendly.

I beg leave to assure you of my everlasting gratitude and remain,
Most respectfully,

HERMANN MUEHLBER.

New Ulm, Minn., December 28, 1905.

To the Minnesota National Guard Association, St. Paul, Minn.

My business is such that I cannot absent myself from it on the last two working days of the year. However, I will do the next best thing and be with you in spirit. It is my firm conviction that my good would result if the brigade was assembled for a few days' tour of duty at some convenient point, where as near as possible all the conditions would attain that exist in actual warfare. Practice marches and field exercises could then be attempted on a much larger scale than could possibly be attempted at a remissional encampment. Officers and men would also acquire better knowledge of how to care for themselves in the field. As near as possible the subsistence of the troops should consist of the government rations and the preparation of the same should be by enlisted men under the supervision of competent officers. Orders have recently been issued in this regard; and the department requiring all officers of the subsistence department to take lessons in baking and cooking, in order to be prepared to give valuable information to company officers. At least one officer in each company and battery of the national guard should be competent to instruct his men how to prepare food in the field. This information the officer can easily obtain at his home station. My observation has been that a great deal of the sickness among the men in campaign is caused by the improper preparation of the food. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War, in the 18th Minnesota volunteers at least, several officers did not know one pullet that possessed a fair knowledge of cooking. This deficiency soon made itself manifest by the large number of sick. We should always strive to profit by previous experience and this lesson cannot be too well learned. The practice of hiring civilian cooks at the annual encampment should be discontinued. Civilian cooks have no place in the army and a company or battery of the national guard that must depend on civilian cooks is indeed in a sorry plight.

A general complaint has been made by regimental commanders that too much time is devoted to rifle practice at our annual encampments. My observation has been that a great deal of the work on the range is primary and the instruction should have been imparted to the soldier at his home station. In this connection it should be noted that several companies possess many excellent shots, while others are woefully deficient in this respect. The success of the one and the deficiency of the other has but one explanation. The one is fortunate in the possession of a competent instructor while the other goes about the work in a haphazard manner. We are well proud of the showing of our rifle team made at Sea Girt being their first entry with large company, and we should all strive to accomplish still better results. I would most earnestly recommend that as soon as weather conditions are favorable next spring a school of rifle training be established at St. Paul, where at least one officer and one enlisted man from each company, who have the faculty of imparting information to others, be compelled to attend such school. The school should be under the direction of the Adjutant General, and the most competent officers he can select. If such a plan is adopted every man will have at least two able instructors and a great deal of the work which is not now attempted at the annual encampments can be efficiently performed at the home stations, and in this way more time can be devoted to such instruction at camp as can not be imparted to troops at the home stations. The fact that many companies practice on their home ranges previous to the annual encampment, but owing to the absence of a competent instructor the soldier derives but little knowledge of how to use his rifle effectively.

Trusting that I have not burdened you with these few suggestions, and wishing you one and all a "Happy New Year," I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,

JOSEPH BOHLETTER,
Brigadier General.

Zumbrota, Minn., December 27, 1906.

Friend Matson, St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir: I received your letter a short time ago asking me to be present at and take part in the program arranged for the meeting of the national guard to be held at St. Paul, the 21st and 22d of this month. I cannot say that I will be out of the question for me to be there on account of business appointments with my eastern agents, which I cannot postpone. I had planned to meet you this year without fail, but it seems that I cannot. Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,
Yours truly,
R. R. SIGMOND.

Major Hubert V. Eva, Third infantry, presented the following paper:

Should the troops in camp and in the field be subsisted on the army ration, and by whom should the ration be issued, a far-reaching and often underestimated topic to satisfactorily answer in an exhausted way, and I shall not endeavor to try your patience. On the other hand, it would not do to dismiss it, with a simple "yes" or "no," for its importance to the welfare of the soldier cannot be overrated, for truly an army marches on its belly. The world has had but lately witnessed a wonderful example of the superiority of the well fed and cleanly Japanese, as compared with the filthy and improperly provisioned Russian. From observation and experience it is my firm belief, that our troops should subsist strictly on the army ration (with perhaps a slightly greater allowance of sugar, the quantity at present furnished I consider insufficient for volunteer troops accustomed to a high percentage of sweetened foods), of almost equal importance with the ration itself is the preparation of the raw material into wholesome and saleable food. To the interested and observer during our encampment of retention in Chautauqua Park it was obvious that many companies were poorly fed, and that, not only were the soldiers ill fed, but the officers too. The cause of this was lack of knowledge by uninstructed men as cooks, in the art of cooking. And here is to my mind the most important point for the national guard to consider (the instruction by competent teachers, of experience in the regular army with the regulation rations to those men who enlist as company cooks). We detail men to the hospital service, baggage corps, etc., but we utterly neglect men for the all important function of supplying the troops with the highest obtainable results from good cooking, possible by the exclusive use of the army ration, a condition that deserves to do with keeping healthy men well than any other agency known to physical man. I believe here is a point that should be taken up by the proper
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT

authorities. Our state could here set an example which would, I feel confident, prove of inestimable value, and would. I doubt not be followed by all the states in the Union, and the result would be an army of trained cooks capable of properly perform their duties which would eliminate to the public the tremendous burden of feeding in by many during the Spanish-American war (that in the midst of plenty our men were badly fed) a cry, to be absolutely just, not always without a reason, and that reason due almost wholly to incompetent men preying over army kitchens.

There is a class of men in the service that treat the annual encampment more in the nature of a vacation holiday than a soldier's rendezvous, but they are not in the majority. The average man prefers to live as a soldier and go to the little privations he endures. However, so as to make the transition from city living to barrack cooking not too strong, it would be advisable to allow the companies to purchase, whenever possible, milk and butter as well as fresh vegetables in addition to the army ration. To the query, "By whom should the rations be issued," it seems to me that only one answer is possible, and that is, by the company commissary to the soldiers. He knows his trade and can perform the duties of the company cooks, if they were all compelled to draw their rations from their store; in fact, how can a commissary learn his duty and achieve the best results unless all companies draw their supplies from him and the companies in turn will benefit by his experience and fewer pests possible by the purchase of provisions in large quantities.

The recruits in the national guard properly impressed with the customs and regulations of the army in all its details will make invariably the best soldier, remain in the company longer, and just because military life is different from his civil environments, feeling proud in his military obligations and the sternness of his calling.

HUBERT V. EVA.
Major Third Infantry, M. N. C.

Capt. W. E. Steele, commissary, First infantry, spoke briefly on the same subject, favoring the use of the army ration under proper conditions, and introduced Captain J. H. Parker, commissary, Twenty-eighth United States infantry, who gave a very interesting and instructive talk on commissary methods of the regular army, relating some of his experiences as depot commissary. Captain Parker thought the National Guard should, by all means, become familiar with the ration they would have to use if called into service with regular troops. He suggested that the components of the ration could be secured by the Adjutant General from the United States depot commissary at St. Paul, or, if this could not be done, they could be purchased in the open market.

This subject brought forth considerable discussion, participated in by Colonel Van Duzee, Colonel Wright, Lieutenant Colonel Corrissom and Captain Murphy. The speakers all favored the use of the army ration. Captain Murphy moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Captain Parker. The motion was unanimously carried.

The death of Brigadier General Wm. R. Rand having been announced to the convention, the president appointed Lieutenant Colonel Frank T. Corrissom, Captain Milton S. Mead and Lieutenant Harry L. Bullis as a committee to draft suitable resolutions to be presented later.

The president appointed General Fred B. Wood, Colonel Chas. A. Van Duzee and Colonel A. W. Wright as a committee to wait upon the commander-in-chief and ascertain his pleasure. Adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock P. M.

APPENDIX 4

AFTEERNOON SESSION.

The convention, having reassembled, was called to order at 2:30 P. M. The commander-in-chief, Governor Johnson, being introduced, addressed the convention, expressing his interest in the National Guard owing to his previous service therein. The governor thought that, if the Guard was organized as a brigade, it should assemble as such occasionally, and suggested that the Adjutant General, the brigade commander, and the commanding officers of the regiments should get together and express to him their opinion on that subject, he agreeing to do what was possible to carry out their ideas if possible. The governor's remarks were received with applause.

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

THE CARE OF THE MEN.

When we remember that, on the average, four out of five men, enlisted during the war, failed to reach the firing line, an account of previous diseases and disease, and that during the Spanish war only 494 died from wounds, while 5,377 died from ailments contracted in camp or field, we realize how important is the subject, The Care of the Men. I would have much preferred that someone more capable than myself had been selected to write upon this, in my opinion, most important question connected with military affairs.

However, since the task has been assigned me it will be my endeavor, not so much to tell you anything new, as to call your attention to matters which are of so much importance, that you will bear in mind, I am doing it, I shall not only be guided by my own somewhat limited experience, but also quote freely from other writers upon this subject.

In considering 'the care of the men' the matters which present themselves are: food, drink, footgear, cleanliness, etc.

Food.

The function of food has been likened to the fuel which supplies the engine, but aside from supplying that which keeps the different functions of the body in activity, it furnishes material for new tissue to supply the waste which is constantly going on. No class of men should be taught to 'eat to live rather than live to eat,' more than the soldier. He is often far distant from large markets and therefore must carry with him food for days or weeks at a time. He should know not only what foods are necessary to sustain life, but which of those necessary can be the most easily transported and kept fit for use.

A man in good health, taking active exercise in the open air, and restricted to a diet of bread, butter and fresh meat, with water for drink, consumes in one day about one pound of meat, one and one-fourth pounds of bread, one-fourth pound of butter or fat, and three and one-half pints of water.

These articles contain sufficient carbon and nitrogen for the nourishment of the body, and if supplemented occasionally with fresh vegetables or fruits will keep the man in perfect health indefinitely.

They may be taken as types of the food necessary for bodily sustenance, but others may be substituted. Bacon may be used in place of the fresh meat, and when used, butter may be omitted.

Milk contains the essential elements necessary to a varied diet and is alone capable of sustaining life and health indefinitely. It is, however, highly absorbent and rapidly becomes tainted in an impure atmosphere. If there is a suspicion of its being contaminated, it should be boiled before using. This will destroy all germs and render them harmless. Hard crackers, rice, beans, peas and potatoes may be used in place of the bread, or substituted partially.

Bour bread may be utilized for food by toasting, as the heat volatilizes the acid. Of the concentrated foods, the one of most value is the extract of beef,
Originally devised by Liebig, and now made on a large scale in many places, it is probably not a true food, but rather a nitrogenous stimulant, which stimulates the heart and removes the sense of fatigue. It would be an important special issue to soldiers, and at all troops after prolonged exposure. If it could be brought to the extreme attention, here the extra amount may be furnished to an army, or placed where it is needed for drinking water, previously boiled. Boiling is simple and easily performed and should be done whenever there is a reason to believe that the water may be polluted, or during the prevalence of cholera or typhoid fever. Military officers should always endeavor to procure their supplies at the opportunity for their men, and it is almost impossible to fish the man into an order obeyed which requires enlisted men to abstain from unboiled water. Boiled water is flat and unpalatable, owing to the heat removing the gas or air which it contains, and the average enlisted man, when ordered to drink nothing else will drink it, but his spirits are more likely to be impaired from the effects of it on his health, filled up on unboiled water. Those of you who have experience in Chillicothe Park will corroborate this statement.

Cooking. Articles of diet may be of the best quality and sufficient in quantity and yet fail in being nourishing and satisfying on account of the cooking. This fact was brought forcibly to the minds of all those who had supervision of the men's diet during the Spanish war and the campaigns made in Europe. It has reached in our national guard forces. For years previous to that time guard troops were furnished with a first-class caterer while in camp and the men themselves were taught absolutely nothing about preparing raw foodstuffs for the stomach. When mustered into the United States service and provided with the army rations, they could not use it, and in their attempts to do so either wasted or prepared it so badly that it was not only worthless as nutrition but also repellent to the eye and disgusting to the palate. I remember an instance, when a whole company marched down officer rows with their evening meal (which consisted of a bit of bacon, only fit for soap grease, a small burned potato, a biscuit which would outweigh its own bulk of lead, and half a cup of muddy coffee), on their plates. Who was at fault? Was it the government? No. The government returned, when of good quality, prepared properly, is nourishing and satisfying. Was it the men themselves? No. They had learned their lessons about warfare in the summer camps at home, and if they were not taught to cook it was not their fault. The fault lay with the officers of the national guard, who made no effort to make enlistment in the guard attractive, a custom to prevail in the summer camps which fell short in teaching the men the duties of the soldier.

It is gratifying to learn that a recent order of the War Department requires all commissioned officers of the regular army to receive practical instruction in the art of cooking. This is a step in the right direction, but the order should not be restricted to the regulars. The officers of the national guard, which must comprise the principal part of the fighting force in this country, in time of war should be required not only to become acquainted with the composition and preparation of the raw army ration but also to thoroughly ground in sanitary science—with the full complement of officers as instructors in sanitation and dietetics and cooperate with the medical department, the care of the men would be much simplified.

It is an old saying that "an army moves upon its belly," and to cook every soldier the practical use and preparation of the army ration will make him more valuable as a fighting man than will any amount of training in the manual of arms or perfection in establishing an alignment. Qualifications for promotion from the ranks should include practical knowledge of the government ration and its preparation.

The diet during the summer encampments should be as near as practicable the same as the government food supply. It will be economy for each company to employ a competent cook, as instructor, but details of men should be required to do the work and they should be made to understand that duty in the cook house, however distasteful, is quite as important as any amount of training in the manual of arms or perfection in establishing an alignment. Qualifications for promotion from the ranks should include practical knowledge of the government ration and its preparation.

The water supply is derived from springs, rivers, lakes, wells, etc. Springs are the outlets of underground water, and as a rule give a pure and sparkling stream. However, the surroundings must be carefully inspected to see that there be no chance for contamination by nearby sewage or other means of pollution. Therefore, the water must be boiled, and unless this precaution be taken, the water must be boiled, the extra amount may be furnished to an army, or placed where it is needed for drinking water, previously boiled. Boiling is simple and easily performed and should be done whenever there is a reason to believe that the water may be polluted, or during the prevalence of cholera or typhoid fever. Military officers should always endeavor to procure their supplies at the opportunity for their men, and it is almost impossible to fish the man into an order obeyed which requires enlisted men to abstain from unboiled water. Boiled water is flat and unpalatable, owing to the heat removing the gas or air which it contains, and the average enlisted man, when ordered to drink nothing else will drink it, but his spirits are more likely to be impaired from the effects of it on his health, filled up on unboiled water. Those of you who have experience in Chillicothe Park will corroborate this statement.

Coffee, tea, or chocolate may take the place of plain water. Coffee seems to be acceptable to the greatest number. Its physiological effect is that of a mild nervous stimulant, with probably a tendency to moderately delay tissue change. Its use as a hot drink, when not too strong, should be encouraged, as it ensures the boiling of the water and in cold weather the heat is a stimulant which does not react, and in summer it supplies without risk, fluid lost by perspiration.

Tea has practically the same physiological effect as coffee. It is less bulky, and a supply can be more easily carried, yet it is not as acceptable to most men. Chocolate is nutritious and palatable to many, but it is expensive and can rarely be obtained. It is a good cooking ingredient, either in flour or chocolate bars.

The use of alcoholic drinks by the soldier being yet "sub judice," I shall simply quote from one of the best military writers. "Malt liquors are frequently recommended, not directly as a sanative, but as a stimulant, which is one of the most necessary articles of nourishment. They are a great source of nourishment material for certain invalids, but not for persons in such health as soldiers are supposed to possess. They produce pithlessness, and habitual excess of this overtaxes the organic and weakens the conservative powers, so that the fluid communing and purity of persons addicted to these stimulants is impaired, and there is no apparent evidence of a constitution taxed to the highest, and constitutional predispositions that might not have been aroused are frequently excited into activity."

The habitual use of alcohol is no more necessary for the ordinary man of twenty-five years than it is for the lad of fifteen, for whom one would shrink from advising it. Like any other medicine, its employment in health only results in the disturbance of health. It is not necessary to insist, from theoretical or medical grounds alone, upon the absolute necessity (indirect) use of alcohol causes sickness. The observation of any officer of experience is enough. Liquor, to excess, besides weakening men physically, tampers with their will power, disturbs their temper, makes them less trustworthy when sober, is at the bottom of almost every violation of discipline, and is the one agent that can convert a regular force into a mob. (The absence of liquor usually means a clear guard house.) Abundant liquor means a heavy sick list, a large guard report, and a general feeling of doubt as to the command.

As the popular prejudice that a soldier is of necessity a drinking man, if not a drunkard. Among the direct inheritances of English vice is the proper to lay emphasis upon these convictions of Parians, the great military sanitarian, who reached them after long years of observation of the most drunken army of the world and a careful review of the whole subject. There is a curious and honorable side. When men are not only better behaved, but are far more cheerful, and less irritable, and endure better the hardships and perils of war. The courage and endurance of a drunkard are always lessened, while tempestance raises the boldness and cheerfulness of spirit which a true soldier should possess. If spirits neither give strength to the (healthy) body, nor sustain it against disease—are not protective against cold and aggressive rather than mitigate the effects of heat—if their use, even in moderation, increases disease, injures discipline, and impairs hope and cheerful-
ness—if the severest trials of war have been not merely borne, but most easily borne, if there is no evidence that they are protective against scurvy or other diseases—then the medical officer will not be justified in sanctioning their issue under any circumstances.

I can add nothing to the sound weight of Dr. Parker's opinion, which cannot be too frequently repeated or too well learned and practiced by every man who wears a uniform.

Foot Wear.

Much of the success in a campaign depends upon the condition of the men's feet. Officers should therefore instruct the men in their care and provide shoes for them which shall protect them in the best manner and not cause or irritate.

The best shoe for marching is made of leather, has a wide, thick, yet flexible sole, and a broad, low heel. It should be without inside seams and a good fit to prevent blisters or chafing. A waterproof dressing made from sealing wax, with gentle heat, helps a pound of shoemaker's rubbering in a tumbler of melted oil and a half a pint of solution of India rubber (it is very inflammable) and applied to the shoe occasionally, will help to keep the feet dry and add much to the preservation of health.

In the choice of material for stockings, it is concluded that cotton is better than woolen. Woolen stockings are apt to cause free perspiration, which softens the feet and adds to their liability of becoming frozen in winter and chafed in summer. Sore feet should be well washed and then bandaged. The German army uses a mixture of two parts of salicylic acid and thirty parts of mutton grease for foot-sore and saddle-chafed men. Enlisted men should be instructed to bathe their feet daily, and if unable to get sufficient water to bathe both face and feet, use it on the feet.

"Groomliness is akin to Godliness;" and in the case of the soldier eternal vigilance in the matter of cleanliness is the price of health and comfort. Unless men who are congregated in camps keep themselves, their clothing and their surroundings clean, they are soon not only overrun with vermin, but also the victims of filth-producing diseases.

Cleanliness of the soldier's person, as well as of his habitation, demands a vigilance by the officer not always exercised. It is not sufficient to see that the soldier's arms are bright, the uniform neat, and the bedding neatly arranged. Dirt is not the mud of the highway or field, caught on the outside of the shoes or clothing; it is the cutaneous debris, mingled with dust and dissolved in perspiration, soaked into the underclothing—organic dirt that offends the nose as well as the eye, that depresses the individual and makes him uncomfortable. Every officer should be given the men for bathing their whole bodies, their hair should be kept short, and, if necessary to secure proper cleanliness, their necks, breasts, legs and feet should be regularly inspected. They should be encouraged in swimming, for it is not only good exercise but of military knowledge and good judgment to know how to swim. They should be cautioned not to remain in the water too long at a time, and not to swim under water on account of the liability of injury to the hearing.

If the men swim actively, there is no danger in plunging into the water when perspiring moderately, and not as much danger of taking cold as when they sit down partly undressed to cool off.

The average recruit is as prone to neglect and disregard the laws of health, as water is to run down hill, and the officers of a command, both medical and line, who would properly care for their men must keep them thoroughly at all of us of utility and interest to them. They must, in short, be good disciplinarians.

By the term "good disciplinarian" is meant an officer who would not require any duty of his men that he himself would not be willing to perform were the situation reversed, but having issued his orders would have them carried out with any advantage to himself or to the service. Discipline was the secret of the success of the Japanese in caring for their men, keeping them free from camp diseases and at all times having a fighting force approximating, very closely, their total enlistment. This was accomplished by their case, not because of any superior intelligence of their officers or men but due wholly to the conditions which have prevailed among them as a people for centuries. Subject, as they have been, to the dictation of the government concerning their food, drink, clothing and acts, their obedience to orders issued to them as soldiers has been absolute. It is not to be desired that American soldiers should be absolute disciplinarians, but discipline, desired and may be secured through intelligent co-operation of all officers. Let every commissioned officer be thoroughly trained in sanitation, dietetics and hygiene, as these matters pertain to life, and never, in their life, they will not advise their men and by appealing to their reason secure from them that absolute obedience, without which the "care of the men" must ever be difficult and imperfect.

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

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The national guard is a reserve force of the United States, the second line of defense, the training school for the main defense. If our little standing army of 50,000 men or less can be called a first line. It stands for loyalty, national and state honor; its usefulness can only be fully reckoned with when the test comes, but that it has been and will be useful is a foregone conclusion, the extent of its usefulness being contingent upon our earnestness and our labor.

To make the guard useful and keep it up to the standard we have set for it, and which has been set for us, means hard self-sacrificing labor. It has always been done, and in peace past it has also meant personal expense in no small amount.

The guard with the army is a training school and as such it will, I apprehend, find its greatest good. If we were required to put half a million men in the field, 20,000 or more officers would be required. The army cannot furnish that must be hired, must be paid. The effect of the guard in the field will depend upon and have a base in the fact that the officers of the guard do our work depends in a large measure the result of the wars in which this country shall be a participant.

The real nationalization of the guard has added very largely to our responsibility, has given us the opportunity of increased scope and dignity of our positions, taking it from a purely state force, at least so considered and treated, to one of national importance, and therewith we have acquired national aid and consideration, and we are justly entitled to, and do, receive most generously the aid and assistance of the officers of the army, who realize that they may sometimes have to fall back upon this, their second line of defense. It is incumbent upon them to know how this line is constructed and whether its defenses are good and whether the men constituting its bulwarks can be depended upon.

In this connection I am constrained to say that we can not be regulars in all that such term is understood to mean; we may be very regular and very energetic in our work, but we depend upon men whose only pay is the love of blue clothes and brass buttons, and as such have to be willing to serve, as we are, in an emergency in a week, more or less, for a few hours, and who must work hard all the rest of the time for a livelihood. We have no opportunity to make hardened regular soldiers out of them, at least we can only try.
distances by any troops in either of the battles which make that field historic, except the march of Jackson's corps." There was no attempt made to teach them how to take care of themselves on these marches—they were not equipped with arms, no particular instructions as to the manner by which they should or should not attack such a strain, and the criticism of the press, and of officers in command of the army, is entirely unfair and unreasonable to the guard; that many were not able to be present upon the review on that occasion is not to be wondered at. The officers should have kept the troops at their drills, for a short time at least, in preparation for the harder labor and the results would have justified the course. A few repetitions of this sort of thing would mean the practical extermination of the national guard if it were compelled or expected to perform any of the duties incident to the defense of the commonwealth. The report of Manassas impresses me prejudicially if not feloniously, the lessons from which will be beneficial.

If you ask the officers of the guard, here assembled, why they have spent so many years and so much money in the support of their organization, they will in their hearts say that it is the spirit of '76, '81 and '98, that the labors are many and the benefits otherwise few; because of this very sacrifice the record and standing of the guard should be kept very high; it should never be used for political or personal purposes. There has been no more deplorable sight than that of Colorado using its guard in a direct fight to destroy a union and not solely for the purpose of protecting life and property. The laws should be such as to punish with the utmost vigor any officer, be he subaltern or commander-in-chief, who understands any color of oppression or to foment that faction labor or employer. On the other hand, there should be a reasonable delay when other means have failed, in using the guard when the laws are violated and property is destroyed in defiance of law and order, and when so used the guard must be fully protected. A national guard can be enabled to carry out his orders fearlessly and to the end that order might be sustained and law enforced, but beyond the necessary protection of life and property these laws should not go. The scenes in Colorado were an outrage on American citizenship, a dishonor to the high officers engaged and a dishonor to the State, and if such a performance should be repeated in this country it would in a large measure destroy the guard and its usefulness. Mark you, I do not approve of lawless acts whether these acts are committed by men belonging to a union or men who are employers. When any class of men become lawless or attempt to destroy property and life to gain personal ends, be that end to prevent the employer to employ men in their places or to prevent the labor of men who honestly wish to work, I look upon them as traitors to the best American citizenship, and when they demand the civil authority and pass beyond its control it becomes time to make use of the army forces.

It is to be deplored that the unions so called and the Socialists so called take the position of active opposition to the guard. In Illinois the Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union of Springfield, demanded the resignation of Captain Walls, of troop "D," who was superintendent of a plumbing concern; be it said to his credit that he was men enough to stay by his troops and resign his employment. Such a position taken by the unions only mean, and we must interpret it to mean, that they desire to be lawless, and to further their own ends take life and destroy property, else why should they object to a properly equipped body of men who shall fairly stand between the opposing forces and say to those on either hand: Let them engage by more peace and order. If these unions did but know it, it is the strongest element for their protection; the only body capable of bringing that about. Be glad to have enlisted in this organization members of their own organization. I look upon such opposition on the part of such societies to the enlistment of their men and to teachings which lead their men to keep out of the military force of the United States for the reasons which they give, to be active treason, to the best interests of this country.

But there is another class of men for whom laws equally stringent should be made and that is the employer who, from mere pettishness or narrowness, or thinking only of the few cents gained, refuses to allow his employees to go to the

APPENDIX 4

stated drills or to the annual encampment, or if he lets them go at all does so under such rigorous requirements that they either lose their places or suffer large pecuniary loss; they do not seem to think that there is nothing wrong in their paintings of property and its destruction these men may have to stand a wall of defense with their lives as well as their positions, and that they may be the very ones who would profit most from every way by this organization. The employer who does not encourage his men in doing their full duty to maintain the guard has either not given the subject much thought, or is too small and too mean to enjoy the privileges of a well governed country. What if he were ground down by heavy taxes to maintain a great standing army? That is a consequence of the national defense, not one of a people. The report of Manassas impresses me prejudicially if not feloniously, the lessons from which will be beneficial.

We must not in this country of ours let anything interfere with patriotism and self-sacrificing courage. The days of knighthood in the sense which we read in the novel may have passed, but the day of knighthood has not passed. In the sense that every American citizen should be a knight whose sword and whose life is always ready for the protection of his country's honor. It has often been predicted that the final end of this republic would be the reduction to gross materialism and the loss of patriotism. I do not believe it, but let us stand, gentlemen, for truth and a sublime, honest politics and honest, fearless government and for a progressive, practical citizenship; every American citizen should be enabled to carry out his orders fearlessly and to the end that order might be sustained and law enforced, but beyond the necessary protection of life and property these laws should not go. The scenes in Colorado were an outrage on American citizenship, a dishonor to the high officers engaged and a dishonor to the State, and if such a performance should be repeated in this country it would in a large measure destroy the guard and its usefulness. Mark you, I do not approve of lawless acts whether these acts are committed by men belonging to a union or men who are employers. When any class of men become lawless or attempt to destroy property and life to gain personal ends, be that end to prevent the employer to employ men in their places or to prevent the labor of men who honestly wish to work, I look upon them as traitors to the best American citizenship, and when they demand the civil authority and pass beyond its control it becomes time to make use of the army forces.

It is to be deplored that the unions so called and the Socialists so called take the position of active opposition to the guard. In Illinois the Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union of Springfield, demanded the resignation of Captain Walls, of troop "D," who was superintendent of a plumbing concern; be it said to his credit that he was men enough to stay by his troops and resign his employment. Such a position taken by the unions only mean, and we must interpret it to mean, that they desire to be lawless, and to further their own ends take life and destroy property, else why should they object to a properly equipped body of men who shall fairly stand between the opposing forces and say to those on either hand: Let them engage by more peace and order. If these unions did but know it, it is the strongest element for their protection; the only body capable of bringing that about. Be glad to have enlisted in this organization members of their own organization. I look upon such opposition on the part of such societies to the enlistment of their men and to teachings which lead their men to keep out of the military force of the United States for the reasons which they give, to be active treason, to the best interests of this country.

But there is another class of men for whom laws equally stringent should be made and that is the employer who, from mere pettishness or narrowness, or thinking only of the few cents gained, refuses to allow his employees to go to the

stated drills or to the annual encampment, or if he lets them go at all does so under such rigorous requirements that they either lose their places or suffer large pecuniary loss; they do not seem to think that there is nothing wrong in their paintings of property and its destruction these men may have to stand a wall of defense with their lives as well as their positions, and that they may be the very ones who would profit most from every way by this organization. The employer who does not encourage his men in doing their full duty to maintain the guard has either not given the subject much thought, or is too small and too mean to enjoy the privileges of a well governed country. What if he were ground down by heavy taxes to maintain a great standing army? That is a consequence of the national defense, not one of a people. The report of Manassas impresses me prejudicially if not feloniously, the lessons from which will be beneficial.

We must not in this country of ours let anything interfere with patriotism and self-sacrificing courage. The days of knighthood in the sense which we read in the novel may have passed, but the day of knighthood has not passed. In the sense that every American citizen should be a knight whose sword and whose life is always ready for the protection of his country's honor. It has often been predicted that the final end of this republic would be the reduction to gross materialism and the loss of patriotism. I do not believe it, but let us stand, gentlemen, for truth and a sublime, honest politics and honest, fearless government and for a progressive, practical citizenship; every American citizen should be enabled to carry out his orders fearlessly and to the end that order might be sustained and law enforced, but beyond the necessary protection of life and property these laws should not go. The scenes in Colorado were an outrage on American citizenship, a dishonor to the high officers engaged and a dishonor to the State, and if such a performance should be repeated in this country it would in a large measure destroy the guard and its usefulness. Mark you, I do not approve of lawless acts whether these acts are committed by men belonging to a union or men who are employers. When any class of men become lawless or attempt to destroy property and life to gain personal ends, be that end to prevent the employer to employ men in their places or to prevent the labor of men who honestly wish to work, I look upon them as traitors to the best American citizenship, and when they demand the civil authority and pass beyond its control it becomes time to make use of the army forces.

It is to be deplored that the unions so called and the Socialists so called take the position of active opposition to the guard. In Illinois the Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union of Springfield, demanded the resignation of Captain Walls, of troop "D," who was superintendent of a plumbing concern; be it said to his credit that he was men enough to stay by his troops and resign his employment. Such a position taken by the unions only mean, and we must interpret it to mean, that they desire to be lawless, and to further their own ends take life and destroy property, else why should they object to a properly equipped body of men who shall fairly stand between the opposing forces and say to those on either hand: Let them engage by more peace and order. If these unions did but know it, it is the strongest element for their protection; the only body capable of bringing that about. Be glad to have enlisted in this organization members of their own organization. I look upon such opposition on the part of such societies to the enlistment of their men and to teachings which lead their men to keep out of the military force of the United States for the reasons which they give, to be active treason, to the best interests of this country.

But there is another class of men for whom laws equally stringent should be made and that is the employer who, from mere pettishness or narrowness, or thinking only of the few cents gained, refuses to allow his employees to go to the
APPENDIX 4

The AMERICAN VOLUNTEER SOLDIER FROM THE BOOKS AND AS I HAVE
SEEN HIM.  

The customs of a people are not changed in a day nor even in an age. Let
us not, therefore, be misled by the great visions, the bugles, the proclamations
of the government. We are at this moment engaged in war, and every one of
us has his part to play. The soldier has his part, and it is just as important
as that of the general, or the provost marshal. Let us not forget that.

1. THE VOLUNTEER FROM THE BOOKS.

(From notes before the Spanish-American War.)

Whatever may be the scheme or law for enlisting volunteers in future
wars, it must be safely said that no plan can be put in successful practice and
law enforced unless it accord with the temper, customs and traditions of our
people. This means that the enlistment of volunteers will be done still in the
way of our fathers, that is, largely by private initiative, a citizen sometimes
without a commission, sometimes without even a suggestion from the state authorities, raising
a company, battalion or regiment and offering its services to the state. This
were raised the armies that fought the great Civil War, and thus, no doubt,
will be raised the armies that fight the wars of this, our generation. No doubt
a large number of our national guard organizations will offer and be accepted
as wholes but many will be too thin in the ranks. To fill these then and to add
others we shall have to resort to the traditional methods of the past.

From this broad experience a few details touching enlistment and recruiting
stand out in striking significance and as our guide for the future, first, for
recruiting officers, volunteers are unsurpassed, incomparable for speed and effect;


*A paper read before officers of the Minnesota National Guard Association December 29, 1898.*