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

Instructions to company cook should come from the company commander, its lieutenant, quartermaster sergeant and first sergeant, and it should be the duty of the company commander and his officers to see that these instructions are carried out. The company commander should be in constant communication with the cook, and all orders given him should be direct and positive. In the absence of the company commander, the first sergeant should assume the duties of the company commander and give the necessary instructions. The cooking of rations is the duty of the cook, and he should receive the orders from the company commander, and see that he does his work properly.

This is the responsibility of the cook, and the cook must be prepared to take care of it at all times. It is the duty of the cook to see that the rations are properly cooked and served. The cook should be in constant communication with the company commander, and all orders given him should be direct and positive. In the absence of the company commander, the first sergeant should assume the duties of the company commander and give the necessary instructions. The cooking of rations is the duty of the cook, and he should receive the orders from the company commander, and see that he does his work properly.

This is the responsibility of the cook, and the cook must be prepared to take care of it at all times. It is the duty of the cook to see that the rations are properly cooked and served. The cook should be in constant communication with the company commander, and all orders given him should be direct and positive. In the absence of the company commander, the first sergeant should assume the duties of the company commander and give the necessary instructions. The cooking of rations is the duty of the cook, and he should receive the orders from the company commander, and see that he does his work properly.

This is the responsibility of the cook, and the cook must be prepared to take care of it at all times. It is the duty of the cook to see that the rations are properly cooked and served. The cook should be in constant communication with the company commander, and all orders given him should be direct and positive. In the absence of the company commander, the first sergeant should assume the duties of the company commander and give the necessary instructions. The cooking of rations is the duty of the cook, and he should receive the orders from the company commander, and see that he does his work properly.

This is the responsibility of the cook, and the cook must be prepared to take care of it at all times. It is the duty of the cook to see that the rations are properly cooked and served. The cook should be in constant communication with the company commander, and all orders given him should be direct and positive. In the absence of the company commander, the first sergeant should assume the duties of the company commander and give the necessary instructions. The cooking of rations is the duty of the cook, and he should receive the orders from the company commander, and see that he does his work properly.

This is the responsibility of the cook, and the cook must be prepared to take care of it at all times. It is the duty of the cook to see that the rations are properly cooked and served. The cook should be in constant communication with the company commander, and all orders given him should be direct and positive. In the absence of the company commander, the first sergeant should assume the duties of the company commander and give the necessary instructions. The cooking of rations is the duty of the cook, and he should receive the orders from the company commander, and see that he does his work properly.

This is the responsibility of the cook, and the cook must be prepared to take care of it at all times. It is the duty of the cook to see that the rations are properly cooked and served. The cook should be in constant communication with the company commander, and all orders given him should be direct and positive. In the absence of the company commander, the first sergeant should assume the duties of the company commander and give the necessary instructions. The cooking of rations is the duty of the cook, and he should receive the orders from the company commander, and see that he does his work properly.

This is the responsibility of the cook, and the cook must be prepared to take care of it at all times. It is the duty of the cook to see that the rations are properly cooked and served. The cook should be in constant communication with the company commander, and all orders given him should be direct and positive. In the absence of the company commander, the first sergeant should assume the duties of the company commander and give the necessary instructions. The cooking of rations is the duty of the cook, and he should receive the orders from the company commander, and see that he does his work properly.

This is the responsibility of the cook, and the cook must be prepared to take care of it at all times. It is the duty of the cook to see that the rations are properly cooked and served. The cook should be in constant communication with the company commander, and all orders given him should be direct and positive. In the absence of the company commander, the first sergeant should assume the duties of the company commander and give the necessary instructions. The cooking of rations is the duty of the cook, and he should receive the orders from the company commander, and see that he does his work properly.

This is the responsibility of the cook, and the cook must be prepared to take care of it at all times. It is the duty of the cook to see that the rations are properly cooked and served. The cook should be in constant communication with the company commander, and all orders given him should be direct and positive. In the absence of the company commander, the first sergeant should assume the duties of the company commander and give the necessary instructions. The cooking of rations is the duty of the cook, and he should receive the orders from the company commander, and see that he does his work properly.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT

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

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

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

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

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

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

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

Zumbrota, Minn., Dec. 11, 1905.

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

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

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

During the past summer I had the honor to command a battalion, consisting of four companies of infantry. In a movement of this character, occupying a space of six days' duration, and covering a distance of about forty miles, and whatever I might be able to add at this time would naturally result from and grow out of the experience gained. I also learned in the tour of duty above referred to the value of certain parts into which this topic might be divided, for instance, what is the object to be attained in such a movement? Is it a school for the officers wherein they may become familiar with the handling of troops under field conditions, where the movement as a whole can have an opportunity of demonstrating their ability to work out their various problems up the march in the field? If this is the primary object, then the larger bodies which can be brought together successfully in such a movement will result in accomplishing the greatest good. A regiment or a brigade can work out this sort of problems more successfully and with greater benefit to the officers than can smaller bodies.

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

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

Probably the regiment is the most desirable unit to be used in a work of this kind, as there both sides of this question may be successfully worked out, and I am convinced that if one of our regiments could be given this kind of work each year, so that every third year all could have the same work, it would result in a large amount of benefit to the service.

I do not advocate long, tiresome marches, which bring nothing but fatigue to the men, but short marches, and giving more time and attention to instruction at different camps where constantly changing conditions are to be met with. This brings the movement itself is as good an object as the training of the men, while the movement takes place should not be too thickly settled, for if you are restricted almost entirely to the public highways, a country which is but sparsely settled, having more natural advantages, and where information, either correct or otherwise, is not so easily obtained, will afford better and more effective for carrying out work of this character.

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

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

I look, therefore, upon my valuable time, knowing that there are many interesting speakers to be heard from, I will bring this to a close, wishing you a very interesting and instructive convention.

Very respectfully,

EDW. S. PERSON,
Major Third Infantry, M. N. G.

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

Mr. President, Gentlemen:

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

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

In presenting the negative side of the question first, I do so for the reason that it appears the arguments against, overbalance anything that can be said in favor of the subject, and I shall leave no mention of anything relative to the conduct of practice marches and field maneuvers, for the reason that, until the powers that be shall say that it is the intention of the state to prescribe a course of field work, and has funds available for same, we shall gain little by discussing it in these meetings.

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

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

What is absolutely essential in the instruction of the enlisted man? First and foremost he must know how to care for his rifle and how to shoot it accurately. It is unnecessary for me to impress this fact upon you, nor to remind you how dire a calamity would befall a body of troops thrown into contact with an enemy
able to shoot and shoot straight, if the troops were themselves as unfamiliar with the use of the rifle as is the case with nine out of ten of our recruits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 5

In the regular army, where both officers and enlisted men have no other duties or responsibilities, other than perfecting their knowledge of military affairs, and the enlisted man's time can be utilized so far as may be necessary to marches and maneuvers not interfering with his other work, all well and good, but for us, who are differently situated, and have at the most forty or fifty evenings and ten days per annum for drill and rifle practice, can we afford to do likewise?

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

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

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

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

Capt. Anton Schaefer, Third Infantry, presented the following paper:

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

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

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

The exigencies of war call for forced marches and feats of extraordinary endurance, and the men have ever been ready for the test, but what would be that of a commander who would compel his men to such hardships without cause, or with the view of hardening them for such exhibitions in a problematic future? He would be condemned by every thinking man in his command, and his usefulness as a commander would be impaired. But a practice march for the purposes of instruction in the care of the person and in the art of war cannot be too highly commended.
Men are not all constituted alike! Nature has endowed us with different attributes, as varied, perhaps, as our faces, and all in a military sense essential to a perfect and harmonious whole. A modern-day American war machine.

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

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

Patriotism in time of peace is a little consideration and a less practiced virtue; hence it fails to hold the interest of the guardman to his duty. The National Guard has failed of its object if it has not aroused and maintained the interest and loyalty of the men. A properly conceived and properly conducted practice march or field maneuver that challenges each man's special qualifications, caters to them, fosters them and fits them into the groove allotted to them in the machine, will do much to arouse their interest, maintain and to their allegiance to duty. This enlightened intelligence, once thoroughly aroused, will inevitably perfect the best fighting machines known to human development; hence a method that appeals to the essential virtu that each individual atom of the whole possessed in the largest, most marked and fullest measure, much in the very nature of things conducive, if properly controlled, to the general advancement and the general perfection of the system for which they were invoked.

As industrial life receives contributions from every conceivable walk of life; as goes the offerings of a thousand rations of catered to render it round and full and complete; as the study period of your young manhood is fostered in its interests by athletic sports, so the National Guard must have food for its cravings.

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

Who is a practice march and field maneuver! One who has the all these possibilities do not contain the essentials for the awakening of the sleeping soul of the National Guard? It will arouse him to permanent action and permanent endeavor toward that perfection the intelligence and strength, the brain and brown and genius of great America, its native land, entitles him to.

A practice march and field maneuver should mean all these things to officers and men; above all, they should never degenerate into mere tests of endurance. The best, most instructive tour of duty would be one conducted by the results, the conservative means of the human species for preventing its degradation and for fostering the moral and for the moral and intellectual growth of nation. The survival of the fittest applies to nations as well as individuals, and it will be those who are best fitted morally, physically and intellectually, and which have solved the problem of keeping its power for defense and attack unbroken, until it reaches the firing line, who will ultimatayque this war.

The military enforcement of sanitary rules among the military forces of a country is one of the greatest factors in bringing about this desirable result. The report of the commission appointed by the president to inquire into the origin and spread of typhoid in the military camps during the summer of 1898 shows conclusively that typhoid fever is so prevalent that it is practically impossible to assemble a regiment of
men from the walks of civil life without having some members of that regiment carrying the germs of typhoid in their bodies. Typhoid, as you know, is one of the greatest enemies of recruits, and since we cannot hope to escape its invasion, and as every sick soldier means the total strength as must the few who are killed on account of the care he must receive, how important are those matters which have to do with controlling disease and preserving the health of the soldier in and camp.

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

In our Civil war there were about 96,000 who were killed and died of wounds, while there were 240,000 who died from disease. The record for our recent war with Spain gives us little comfort. For a short campaign the death rate from disease was appalling, and when we realize that these fatalities were largely due to preventable causes, it is also humiliating. The question naturally arises, if these deaths are due to preventable causes, why do they occur? The answer is, want of knowledge, insufficiency, lack of care, and want of authority on the part of the medical department and lack of knowledge of the importance of the employment of the rules of sanitation on the part of the officers of the field and line. Medical officers are awakening to a knowledge of the fact that there is as much or more for them to do in the way of preventive medicine in military life as in civil life. The diseases which devastate the ranks of raw soldiers are indigestion, diarrhoea, venereal disorders and infectious fevers. The beginning and spread of these ailments are faulty food, drink habits, hygiene and sanitation, and it is a fact that a clean camp can do more for the sick with these disorders and not give them the power to prevent the troops being subjected to conditions so disastrous in results. To effect this, the chief medical officer of every command must be an expert sanitarian. He must be given the same authority in all matters which have to do with sanitation. He must be in advance of the troops. He must be given authority to issue orders and enforce compliance therewith, and, above all, he must have the intelligent co-operation and support of the officers of the field and line. It is gratifying to note the thing that has been made to have all commissioned officers instructed in dietetics. They should be required to acquire a practical knowledge of hygiene and sanitation. Having this knowledge, they will realize the importance of enforcing sanitary rules, and instead of attributing the orders of the medical officers to some desire to intrude and as an interference with their provinces, the commanding officer, they will gladly receive them and take pains to see that they are fully carried out. There will then be no more occurrences such as are related of the English army, where the medical officer suggested to the colonel that he institute a plan of drainage for his camp, with a view of preventing an outbreak of sickness, and received the reply, "I'll be d— if I do." "Medical opinions are very good when called for," was said to the senior medical officer in the Russian war, and in the Crimean war Inspector General Alexander was informed by a general of division that he "had better keep his suggestions and structures until asked for."

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

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

W. H. ROWE
Major and Surgeon Second Infantry, M. N. G.

The president announced that but one question had been received for the question box, as follows: "Should not expert riflemen, sharpshooters, etc., receive increased pay?" having been submitted by Captain F. D. Knowlton, Thirty Infantry. The question was assigned to Lieutenant Colonel F. T. Corrostil, First Infantry, who was unanimously absent. Major F. B. Rowley, First Infantry, speaking briefly on the subject, advocated increased pay for those who are proficient in rifle practice, urging that this course was adopted in the regular service.

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

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

Owing to the absence of Captain Holdale and Lieutenants Buells and O'Brien, the subject of "Counts Martial" was not taken up.

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

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

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

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

**HOW TO TEACH SECURITY AND INFORMATION.**

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

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

These of you, who were in the Philippines, will doubtless remember, that in the state camps, in '88, the average man of the company, knew practically nothing of Security and Information, but, after a few weeks of solid instruction on board the transport going over, he arrived there with a fair working knowledge of the subject, so that, after a few days of actual practice in the work, he knew what he was sent out for and what he was expected to do, with a good idea of how to do it.

This same can be obtained in your home towns, with the result that when men come back from a maneuver, they will not grumble about the hardships of
the camp life, but rather will argue among themselves relative to the possible results of the problem, had they done differently, and this same argument will lead them to be better prepared for the next year.

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

Have a map, 8 inches to the mile, drawn of the country surrounding your home town. If you have a member of your company who can fill a county map with the military features, well and good, but if not it may be that the members of some other organization may be induced to do so, in case this is absolutely impossible, then spend some money to have a topographical surveyor make a sketch. Immediately have a plate made and turn it in to your town printer to supply you with printed maps, by the hundreds as they may be necessary. Next have any large maps put up in the yard and have tables built in these yard lines on. Either get pieces of wood, lead, or send and get the outfit of Major Swift's war game, so that you will have troops represented by blocks of the size to make the proposition the same.

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully,

E. R. MASSEY,
First Lieut., 1st U. S. Infantry.

APPENDIX 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. To complete the organization of the National Guard so as to comply with the provisions of the federal law, and make sufficient appropriation to raise the National Guard organizations to the required strength.

2. To repeal such laws as may be in conflict with Chapter 225, Session Laws of Minnesota, 1895.

3. To give regimental adjutants and the assistant adjutant general of the brigade the annual allowance now provided by law for company commanders.

4. To further divide National Guard officers from politics, and to that end, provide for the election of the Adjutant General by the elective officers of the National Guard, and that the person so selected shall be an officer of the National Guard who has served as such for a term of at least three years immediately preceding his election.

5. To allow the Adjutant General a salary reasonably proportionate to the responsibilities of the office, and equal to the salary of other department heads of the state.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A motion of General Dobiefer that a committee be appointed to call on the governor and ascertain his views relative to the proposed legislation
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT

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

Major Lambert presented the following resolution:

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

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

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

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

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

EXTRACTS FROM REMARKS.

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

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

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

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

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

Second, lack of cultivation of the patriotic spirit.

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

First, "Lack of interest."

Under this heading two suggestions may prove sufficient, namely, no inducements offered the men for regular attendance, and poorly equipped armories.

Various reasons cause young men to enlist in the National Guard. The new recruit is the member to be most depended upon for regular attendance at drills. The reason for this is, that he is constantly learning something new, there is a certain novelty about the drill and instruction that attracts, and his desire to be equally capable with the older members. After he has had a certain amount of the manual, the formal movements and the other instructions given in the drill, and becomes fairly proficient in the work, he loses more or less interest, and unless some extra inducement is offered, he is apt to neglect the regular drill upon slight pretext.

At our country stations we usually have very little time to offer the men inside of the regular drill period. In most cases the armory used is some room that we do not have the use and control of more than one night a week. Beside the drill hall we have perhaps a small crowded room for gun racks, lockers, and the surplus clothing. As soon as the men are equipped, drill begins, and as soon as the drill is over there is a "mad dash" to put away the guns and get out. It happens in the case of my own company that our armory is used for a roller skating rink.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This reason in my opinion is one of the most important. A great many men join the Militia from a purely selfish standpoint, and if this selfishness is followed out to the end of getting all there is in it for the member, this reason is not an unworthy one, but in many cases the man, after getting the uniform and equipment furnished up to camp, the little advantage of relief from poll and personal tax, loses the greatest personal advantage to be gained, namely, the military education, which would in case of a general call to actual service, give him a great advantage over the raw recruit. Thus, if he were possessed of the other necessary qualifications, would procure for him a commission, or at least a "non-com." warrant. There are other advantages also, that of the physical training, and the training which every man needs and should have, that of learning to respect the authority of those placed over him. This training alone makes the vast difference between the good citizen and the anarchist.
When all has been said regarding the matter of non-attendance at drills, I still feel that the conditions are not so bad as would at first thought appear. We are gaining ground slowly but surely, the seed is being sown that will in time bring forth fruit in the way of citizen soldiers, ready to respond to duties' call, and at a moment's notice step into the ranks, ready to defend and protect the honor of the best country on God's footstool.

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

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

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

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

GEORGE T. DALY,
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

January 25, 1895.

1. Under the provisions of Par. 19, S. O. No. 13, c. 8, Headquarters Northern Division, the annual inspection of the Minnesota National Guard, provided for in the law, has been held and the inspection made by Lieutenant Colonel William Gerisch, U. S. A., retired, on duty at these headquarters, at the armories of the various organizations, upon the following dates:

   Company A, First Infantry, Minneapolis, Monday, March 12.
   Company B, First Infantry, Minneapolis, Tuesday, March 13.
   Company C, First Infantry, Minneapolis, Wednesday, March 14.
   Battery A, First Artillery, Minneapolis, Thursday, March 15.
   Company F, First Infantry, Minneapolis, Friday, March 16.
   Headquarters First Brigade, New Ulm, Saturday, March 17.
   Company A, Second Infantry, New Ulm, Saturday, March 18.
   Band, Second Infantry, New Ulm, Saturday, March 18.
   Company E, Second Infantry, Faribault, Tuesday, March 20.
   Headquarters Second Brigade, Austin, Wednesday, March 21.
   Company I, Second Infantry, Owatonna, Thursday, March 22.
   Company L, Second Infantry, Rochester, Friday, March 23.
   Company C, Third Infantry, Zumbrota, Saturday, March 25.
   Company G, Third Infantry, Red Wing, Tuesday, March 26.
   Company B, Third Infantry, Faribault, Wednesday, March 27.
   Company A, Third Infantry, Northfield, Thursday, March 28.
   Company A, Third Infantry, Dubuque, Monday, April 2.
   Company C, Third Infantry, Dubuque, Monday, April 3.
   Band, Third Infantry, Dubuque, Monday, April 3.
   Company I, Third Infantry, Brainerd, Tuesday, April 4.

2. To avoid the inconvenience and expense incident to the assembling of the brigades, the regimental field, staff and S. O. staff officers of their respective headquarters, they are authorized to report to the inspecting officer at the company station nearest to their home, whenever he makes inspection there. Transports and necessary in connection with the inspection will be furnished by the commanding officer on application by letter to the brigade quartermaster, St. Paul.

3. The Armories of the National Guard, prescribed by Sec. 101, M. C., and public property and funds in hands of troops, will be also made at the time and place specified above for the war department inspection, by Lieutenant Colonel Gerisch, inspector (Sec. 12, M. C.).

4. The provisions of Sec. 103, M. C. (page 201, L. and R., M. N. G., 1894), and of Par. 120-121, S. O. No. 13, c. 8, will be strictly complied with.

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

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

E. D. LIBBEY, Adjutant General.

(Note: General Orders No. 32 is the last of the series of 1894.)

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

January 31, 1895.

The following changes have taken place in the military forces of the state since the publication of General Orders No. 29, A. G. O., series of 1894, dated December 31, 1894.

Commander-in-Chief:
Samuel E. Van Sant, governor, January 4, 1895.

General Staff:
Eliza D. Libbey, Brigadier and Adjutant General, January 28, 1895.
Gustav Widell, brigadier general and inspector general, January 4, 1895.
Henry H. O'Gallway, brigadier general and Judge advocate general, January 4, 1895.
Sherman S. Smith, brigadier general and quartermaster general, January 4, 1895.
Alexander H. Stone, brigadier general and surgeon general, January 4, 1895.
James S. Montgomery, colonel and chaplain, January 4, 1895.
Charles L. West, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Robert F. Brown, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Francis J. Carmody, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Alexander Stewart, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Albert D. Beede, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
John T. Conley, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
John Penhale, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
William H. Berghmer, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Joseph G. Miller, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Eliza K. Tarbell, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Ikebeth H. Gebee, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Friedrich W. Herz, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Oscar Haldam, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
James T. Morris, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Paul D. Boulton, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
William A. Nielson, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Ansel N. Nelson, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Paul R. Golda, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Edward H. Osmun, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Michael J. Donnell, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Talcott H. Crittenden, colonel and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Charles W. Fisher, major and assistant inspector general, January 4, 1895.
Cornelius E. Shove, major and assistant judge advocate general, January 4, 1895.
Ira W. Bouck, major and assistant quartermaster general, January 4, 1895.
Walter L. lemon, major and assistant commissary general, January 4, 1895.
Eliza D. Libbey, major and assistant surgeon general, January 4, 1895.
Squire S. McKinley, major and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Michael M. Donnell, major and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
John C. Jansen, major and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Jarred C. Whitley, major and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
Bernard Hage, major and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
David P. Kain, major and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
David E. Jones, major and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
William F. Petersen, major and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
James A. Wilson, major and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.
O. I. North, major and aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895.

RESIGNED:
1st Infantry:
Edward K. Mullinger, first lieutenant and judge advocate, honorably discharged January 27, 1895, S. O. No. 6, A. G. O., c. s.
George R. Egbert, first lieutenant Company "F," honorably discharged January 27, 1895, S. O. No. 6, A. G. O., c. s.

2nd Infantry:
Fred D. Wood, major, promoted January 22, 1895, to Adjutant General.

RETIRED:
General Staff:
Colonel Christian Bracht, aide-de-camp, January 4, 1895, S. O. No. 1, A. G. O., c. s.
ADJUTANT GENERAL’S REPORT

COMMISSIONED.

Commander-in-Chief:

Chief of Staff:
Fred B. Wood, of Austin, Adjutant General, with rank of brigadier general, January 22, 1905, vice Elias D. Libbey, term expired.

General Staff:
Gustaf Widell, of Mankato, inspector general, with rank of brigadier general, January 4, 1905, reappointed.
Alexander J. Stone, of St. Paul, surgeon general, with rank of brigadier general, January 4, 1905, reappointed.
John C. Earby, of St. Paul, aide-de-camp, with rank of colonel, January 4, 1905.
Harry B. Hobe, of St. Paul, aide-de-camp, with rank of colonel, January 4, 1905, reappointed.
Charles L. West, of Austin, aide-de-camp, with rank of colonel, January 4, 1905, reappointed.
John H. Conway, of Marshall, aide-de-camp, with rank of colonel, January 4, 1905, reappointed.
Alexander Stewart, of Minneapolis, aide-de-camp, with rank of colonel, January 4, 1905, reappointed.
Charles W. Embry, of St. Paul, assistant inspector general, with rank of major, January 4, 1905, reappointed.
David W. Waltham, of St. Paul, aide-de-camp, with rank of major, January 4, 1905.
David B. Jones, of Minneapolis, aide-de-camp, with rank of major, January 4, 1905, reappointed.
George S. Koffend, of Minneapolis, aide-de-camp, with rank of major, January 31, 1905.
William H. Hatcher, of Minneapolis, military storekeeper, with rank of captain, January 14, 1905, vice Olaf M. Nordby, term expired.

DECORATIONS.

Faithful Service Medal (Ten Years):

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

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

February 28, 1905.

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

REIGNITED.

First Infantry:

Second Infantry:

Third Infantry:

Naval Reserve:
Arêt H. Kauston, lieutenant second division, honorably discharged February 14, 1905, S. O. No. 1, A. G. O., c. s.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.

March 10, 1905.

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

RULES OF THE EXAMINING BOARD.

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

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

III. Candidates will appear in uniform, without arms, at ten o’clock in the morning, and will forward statements of qualifications, duly executed, to the president of the board at least three days before the examination. The board will adjourn at noon, and the examination will be opened at the hour of one o’clock. The boards of 1883 to 1895 of the laws and regulations of the United States are the basis of the examination. The board will then submit to the candidates a list of questions, which must be answered in writing. The board will then proceed to examine the candidates. The examination will be open to all who are qualified.

IV. By the opening of each session the scope of the examination will be defined and a list of questions will be assigned to each candidate, as provided in paragraphs 1883 to 1406 of the laws and regulations of the United States. All candidates arriving will be seated and examined. The examination will be conducted in the manner prescribed by law and the regulations of the United States.

V. The members of the examining board will be held to duty during the sessions of the board, the travel expenses being necessary service.

VI. The special meeting of the examining board will be held at the old Capitol building, St. Paul, commencing Monday, March 10, 1905, where all candidates awaiting examination will appear. By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
FRED B. WOOD,
Adjutant General.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5.

March 31, 1905.

The following changes have taken place in the military forces of the state since the publication of General Orders No. 3, A. G. O., c. s., dated February 24, 1905.

REASSIGNED.

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

Second Infantry:

Naval Militia:
Guy A. Eaton, lieutenant commander, promoted March 10, 1905, to commander. Charles W. Tuttle, lieutenant and executive officer, promoted March 16, 1905, to lieutenant commander.

COMMISSIONED.

General Staff:
Fernando W. Root, of Minneapolis, judge advocate general, with rank of brigadier general, March 10, 1905, vice Henry J. Gjerassen, term expired.
Matthew M. Gasser, of Duluth, commissary general, with rank of brigadier general, January 4, 1905, reappointed.
Robert H. McClelland, of Glencoe, assistant quartermaster general, with rank of major, March 4, 1905, vice Ira W. Bouch, term expired.
Ald. Collins, of Minneapolis, aide-de-camp, with rank of major, February 28, 1905.

First Brigade:

First Infantry:
William S. McWade, of Hopkins, judge advocate, with rank of first lieutenant, February 16, 1905, vice Edward B. Salad, resigned.
Fred E. Olson, of Minneapolis, second lieutenant Company "E," January 27, 1905, vice Frank A. Jones, promoted.

Second Infantry:

First Artillery:

Naval Militia:
Guy A. Eaton, of Duluth, commander, March 10, 1905, chapter 24, General Laws 1905.
Charles W. Tuttle, of Duluth, lieutenant-commander, vice Guy A. Eaton, promoted.

APPOINTED.

Examining Board:

DEDECORATIONS.

Faithful Service Medals (Twenty Years):
Nicholas Nielsen, of Austin, major Second Infantry, February 24, 1905.

Faithful Service Medals (Ten Years):
Basil Hunter, of Anoka, quartermaster sergeant Company "B," Third Infantry, March 5, 1905.
Forest H. Hunter, of Anoka, sergeant Company "B," Third Infantry, March 5, 1905.
Harvey M. Lang, of Anoka, sergeant Company "B," Third Infantry, March 5, 1905.

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

APPENDIX 6.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 6.

April 10, 1905.

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

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
FRANK B. WOOD, Adjutant General.
ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD

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

Chief of Staff:

APPENDIX 6.

First infantry:

Ordnance officer, First Lieutenant Albert F. Fray, 410 First Ave. S., Minneapolis.

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

Company of Engineers, St. Paul:

Captain, Gates A. Johnson, Jr., City Engineering Department.

First lieutenant, Emil C. Schroeder, 11 E. Sixth St.

Second lieutenant, Thomas O. Leary, Seven Corners.

Battery "A," St. Paul:

Captain, William L. Kelly, Jr., 402 Globe Building.

First lieutenant, William Ender, 46 E. Third St.

First lieutenant, Frank J. Obet, Court House.

Second lieutenant, Edward H. Slater, 113 Conway St.

Battery "B," Minneapolis:

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

FIRST INFANTRY:

Col. Thomas D. Driscoll, 409 Lake Harriet Blvd., Minneapolis.

Lieutenant colonel, Frank T. Corriston, Court House, Minneapolis.

Major, Oscar Seibert, Red Wing.


Major, Frank E. Ralston, 33 East Aitkin Avenue, Minneapolis.

Regimental adjutant, Captain Edward G. Fisk, 8 E. Lake St., Minneapolis.

Quarter master, Captain Chester W. Smith, 46 E. Fourth St.

Commissary of subsistence, Captain William E. Steska, 1092 Gourley Loan Building, Minneapolis.

Judge advocate, First lieutenant William S. McWade, Hopkins P. O.

Battalion adjutant, First lieutenant Harry D. Landis, 13 S. Fifth St., Minneapolis.

Battalion surgeon, First lieutenant George T. Dalby, 613 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.

Battalion adjutant, First lieutenant Roy Pearson, 611 S. Ninth St., Minneapolis.

Supply officer, Major Reynolds J. FitzGerald, 125 S. Fifth St., Minneapolis.

Assistant surgeon, Captain Harry P. Hitchie, 109 Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

Assistant surgeon, Captain Judd C. Goodrich, Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

Company "A," Minneapolis:

Captain, Monroe D. Garcelon, Court House.

Second lieutenant, Richard M. Cole, 340 East Ave. S.

Second lieutenant, Matt H. Bigelow, Minneapolis Journal.

Company "B," Minneapolis:

Captain, Eulio D. Luce, Hampshire Arms.

First lieutenant, Rod Irving Pratt, 311 Nicollet Ave.

Second lieutenant, Percy L. McClay, Northern Minnesota St. Anthony Park.

Company "C," St. Paul:

Captain, John F. Snow, 211 W. Seventh St.


Second lieutenant, Arthur E. Clark, Jr., 818 Germania Life Building.

Company "D," St. Paul:

Captain, First lieutenant, Harry W. Knowles, 530 Cedar St.

Second lieutenant, Charles E. French, Boston Clothing Co.

Company "E," St. Paul:

Captain, William C. Montgomery, 688 Ashland Ave.


Second lieutenant, George C. Ashton, Como Ave. and Mackubin St.

Company "F," Minneapolis:

Captain, Percy A. Walton, 135 Temple Court, Hennepin Ave.

First lieutenant, Frank A. Jones, corner First Ave. and Third St.

Second lieutenant, Ole F. Olson, 68 Chamber of Commerce.

Company "G," Red Wing:

Captain, Arthur F. Pierce.

First lieutenant, Edward E. Olson.
ADJUTANT GENERAL’S REPORT

Company “H,” Minneapolis:
Captain, Ernest W. Langdon, 812 Tenth Ave. S.
First lieutenant, S. Taylor, 419 S. Sixth St.

Company “K,” St. Paul:
Captain, Matthew C. McMillan.
First lieutenant, John M. Nolan.
Second lieutenant, Nelson O. Marsh.

SECOND INFANTRY:
Field and Staff:
Colonel, Arthur W. Wight, Austin.
Lieutenant colonel, George S. Whitney, State Capitol, St. Paul.
Major, Nicholas Nicola, Austin.
Major, Albert G. Chase, Faribault.
Regimental adjutant, Captain Alfred C. Page, Austin.
Quartermaster, Captain Robert J. Twedt, Albert Lea.
Commissary of subsistence, Captain William Milligan, Faribault.
Judge advocate, First lieutenant Harry L. Bullis, Blue Earth.
Battalion adjutant, First lieutenant Albert F. Koch, Echo.
Battalion adjutant, First lieutenant Ira D. Parker, Reeve.
Colonel, Captain Charles A. Miller, Berlin.
Assistant surgeon, Captain Edward J. Bohler, New Ulm.
Assistant surgeon, Captain John H. Dorsey, Glencoe.

Company “A,” New Ulm:
Captain, John Buescher.
First lieutenant, Albert Pfeiffer.
Second lieutenant, Fred Stolz.

Company “B,” Faribault:
Captain, William T. Mollison.
First lieutenant, Arthur B. Cooling.
Second lieutenant, Donald F. McKenney.

Company “C,” Winona:
Captain, Clarence W. Preese.
First lieutenant, Frank W. Satterlee.
Second lieutenant, William B. Brandt.

Company “D,” Northfield:
Captain, William W. Klutza.
First lieutenant, Edwin H. Vollmer.
Second lieutenant, Irvin N. Fremouw.

Company “E,” Fairmont:
Captain, Roy A. Everett.
First lieutenant, Frank V. Burdock.
Second lieutenant, Marshall N. Pratt.

Company “F,” Rochester:
Captain, Fred C. Ormond.
First lieutenant, Albert Mohn, Kenyon.
Second lieutenant, Fred A. Root.

Company “G,” Austin:
Captain, Leo M. Sargent.
First lieutenant, Frank R. Tacket.
Second lieutenant, Peter Johnson, Jr.

Company “H,” Mankato:
Captain, Harrison W. Maltby.
First lieutenant, Albert H. Seay.
Second lieutenant, Henry Madison.

Company “I,” Owatonna:
Captain, Herbert F. Lauer.
First lieutenant, Herbert W. Vinton.
Second lieutenant, Minot J. Brown.

THIRD INFANTRY:
Field and Staff:
Colonel, Charles A. Van Dunce, 1052 18th Building, St. Paul.
Lieutenant colonel, Charles E. Johnson, care public examiner’s office, State
Capitol, St. Paul.

APPENDIX 3

Major, Edward S. Person, Zumbrota.
Major, Frederick S. Beesley, police headquarters, Duluth.
Major, Hubert V. Eddy, Commercial Club, Duluth.
Regimental adjutant, Captain Frank W. McLean.
Commissary of subsistence, Captain Raymond E. Sigmond, Zumbrota.
Judge advocate, First lieutenant Richard D. O'Brien, 214 Globe Building, St.
Battalion adjutant, First lieutenant Charles C. Satter, West Duluth.
Battalion adjutant, First lieutenant C. G. Weaver, St. Paul.
Battalion adjutant, First lieutenant Roy G. Staples, St. Paul.
Surgeon, Major William D. Kelly, 135 LaSalle Arcade, St. Paul.
Assistant surgeon, Captain F. F. Goodrich, 344 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.
Assistant surgeon, First lieutenant James C. Ferguson, 175 Conrad St., St.
Paul.

Company “A,” Duluth:
Captain, Karl A. Franklin.
First lieutenant, Henry E. Whiteaker.
Second lieutenant, Emil Kjaer.

Company “B,” Anoka:
Captain, Albert F. Pratt.
First lieutenant, Arthur A. Cemwell.
Second lieutenant, William M. Thulhill.

Company “C,” Duluth:
Captain, Richard Little.
First lieutenant, Frank D. Knowlton.
Second lieutenant, Frank D. Knowlton.

Company “D,” Zumbrota:
Captain, Henry W. Yochum.
First lieutenant, Clifton O. Bonham, Pine Island.
Second lieutenant, John R. Johnson.

Company “E,” St. Paul:
Captain, Henry L. Tourlote, 143 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.
First lieutenant, Elmer S. Maxwell, care Minnesota Transfer Ry. Co.

Company “F,” Brainerd:
Captain, John Maltese, Newborn.
First lieutenant, Clifton A. Allbright.
Second lieutenant, Geo A. Peterson.

Company “G,” Princeton:
Captain, Claire A. Cayley.
First lieutenant, Guy R. Cayley.
Second lieutenant, Guy R. Cayley.

Company “H,” Olivia:
Captain, Henry H. Neuburger.
First lieutenant, Charles A. Holm.
Second lieutenant, Alexander R. McCarron.

Company “I,” Crookston:
Captain, Harry L. Keller.
First lieutenant, Charles A. Hitchcock.
Second lieutenant, Prudolph E. Westerberg.

NAVAL MILITIA:
Staf:
Commander, Guy A. Eaton, 413 Providence Building, Duluth.
Lieutenant-commander, Charles W. Tuttle, 102 E. Michigan St., Duluth.
Navigating and ordnance officer, Lieutenant Ira A. Lounsberry, Duluth.
Assistant surgeon, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frederick J. Patton, Duluth.
Assistant paymaster, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Alfred Engle, Duluth.
Assistant engineer, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Nicholas J. Tague, Manhattan
Building, Duluth.
Ensign, James A. Wharton, 2 Exchange Building, Duluth.

First Division, Duluth:
Lieutenant, Samuel S. Williams, Torrey Building.
Lieutenant (Junior Grade), George H. Swakle, county auditor’s office.
Ensign, Paul G. Carlson, care of W. C. M. Co.