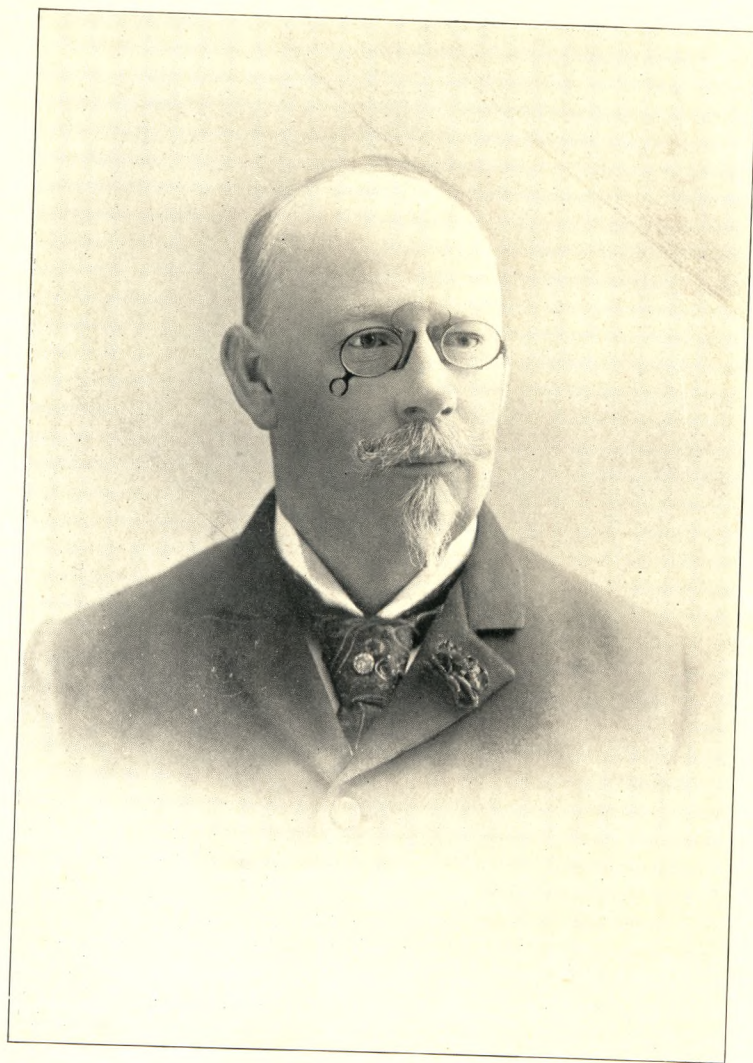


THE WISCONSIN
NATIONAL
GUARD.





GOVERNOR GEORGE W. PECK,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE
WISCONSIN
NATIONAL GUARD.

BY
W. C. COLBRON,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
COLONEL CHARLES KING.

PUBLISHED BY
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INTRODUCTION.

IN this "labor of love" which Mr. Colbron tenders to the National Guard of Wisconsin there is much to command the interest and sympathy of the citizen soldier. That the early history and the inner history of the Guard should be but lightly sketched is something easily understood. It was given to but few men to know the story of the struggles, the patience, the persistent battling with prejudice, ignorance and jealousy which beset the paths of those who, twelve long years ago, began the work of transforming an antiquated and undisciplined militia into the compact and reliable force it stands to-day. So, too, outside of a limited few, little has been told of the preparation for active service which enabled the Executive of Wisconsin to strike the resounding blow that, crushing Anarchy in our midst, was applauded throughout the Nation.

It is meet, indeed, that the author should revive in these pages the tribute so due to the Adjutant-General who took the leadership in the long up-hill and at last triumphant pull. The heat and burden of the day of ceaseless toil against every conceivable opposition—some exasperating, some ludicrous,—were borne by Chapman and the few associated with him in that process of "breaking in," and that the Guard stands to-day among the very foremost on the records of the War Department for discipline, efficiency and readiness for duty is due to the fact that the standard set in '82 was that of the regular service, and that from that time until now only "regulars" have been accepted as the critics and inspectors of the soldiers of the Badger State.

CHARLES KING,

Colonel W. N. G.

RETIRED.

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THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY OF THE W. N. G.



COMPARING NOTES.

LIEUT. BUCK, U. S. A.

GEN. FALK.

CAPT. HOBART, U. S. A.

TIME has proved that the establishment of the National Guard system is one of the most valuable institutions of our country. The feeling of American citizens since the close of the Revolution has uniformly been against the maintenance of an immense standing army, and we have always been free both from the lesser burden of a large army, enlisted voluntarily from the people and kept up by means of greatly increased taxation and an ever-growing national debt, and the larger burden of compulsory service as practiced among the great military powers of the old world.

In place of all this, even with our country torn in two by a civil war of dimensions unprecedented in latter-day history, our small standing army, and back of it our now thoroughly trained militia of the different States, has ever been able to uphold the dignity of the Nation and maintain peace within its borders.

There are at the present time, in round numbers, 2,500 of these militia in the State of Wisconsin, and it can be said without an undue boast, that in military discipline, pride in their organization and general appearance they compare favorably with the National Guard of any other State, and when called upon in times of need have ever shown themselves devoted to their duty and obedient to their officers.



COL. WILLIAM J. BOYLE.
AIDE-DE-CAMP.

The Roster of the Wisconsin National Guard, issued July 1, 1894, showed that it consisted of 189 commissioned officers, 2,352 privates, or a total strength of 2,541 men, though this has been somewhat increased since that time. This strength is made up from four regiments, having a total of forty companies, one troop of cavalry and one battery of artillery. In 1871 the strength of the National Guard of this State was 1,789 commissioned officers and men in twenty-eight separate companies, armed and uniformed at random and having no general organization or responsibility one upon the other except that they were all after a fashion under the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor, through his Adjutant-General. In that year, 1871, the report of the Adjutant-General is somewhat of a curiosity. It includes remarks on the condition

of the various companies which are almost incredible in this day of perfect organization. I quote at random his notations opposite some of the companies: "No report; virtually disbanded." "No report; not uniformed; virtually disbanded." "No report; virtually disbanded for want of ordnance." "No report; not uniformed, armed nor equipped, the State having no equipments." So that it will be seen that, although the Roster gave a total strength of 1,789 men, the actual strength was not nearly that amount, and the effectiveness of the remainder very much impaired by the lack of proper central organization and equipment by the State. As a sample of what the equipments were in that year, as far as arms are concerned, it will only be necessary to give a list of the rifles then in possession of the State for use by the National Guard. There were 5,165 of them and they consisted of the following varieties: English carbines, Garibaldi, Belgian, Austrian, Dresden, Jager rifles, old muskets, Harper's Ferry rifles, old smooth bore muskets, Springfield and Enfield rifles, Springfield rifles. In 1892 the State had in its care 2,723 Springfield B. L. rifles, calibre .45, and 720 calibre .50, 99 Springfield carbines and 853 M. L. muskets. By the time this book reaches the hands of its readers the entire National Guard will probably be supplied with an entire outfit of the new repeating Krag-Jorgensen rifle, now being issued to the army. These facts may in some way give an idea of what the National Guard of the State was twenty-three years ago and what it is to-day.

In connection with the progress made by the National Guard from that time to this it is but just to mention that no small part of the credit for placing the National Guard of Wisconsin on the high plane where it stands to-day is due to Gen. Chandler P. Chapman, for several years Adjutant-General of the State, who took a very lively interest in the work and devoted a considerable portion of his time to the interests he had in charge. Under his care more progress was made than under any of his predecessors. In his report made September 30, 1886, Gen. Chapman wrote as follows :

Our State troops are now approaching such a satisfactory condition in organization, discipline and instruction, that the same proportionate improvement cannot reasonably be expected from year to year in the future as in the past.

That statement was probably correct. There was not so much to be done, but it cannot be denied that from 1890 to the present time the National Guard of Wisconsin has made some gigantic strides forward and this has been brought about chiefly by the realization of Gen. Chapman's one great ambition for the National Guard—that is, the establishment of a permanent camping ground for the troops.

For about ten years the National Guard has received but few setbacks, and the march has been almost uniformly forward and towards perfection. Thus, in 1892, Adjutant-General Doe, at the present time Assistant Secretary of War, felt called upon to pay the following compliment to the National Guard in his report :

Speaking from an experience of over fourteen years' service in the Wisconsin State military force, I am much gratified to be able to state that there never has been a time in the history of the State when its National Guard was so well disciplined, so thoroughly reliable, and in general efficiency so nearly approached the regular army standard as it does at present. It should be a matter of congratulation to the citizens of our State that so many men and officers can be found willing to submit to the numerous sacrifices inseparable from service in the National Guard when they receive so little in return.

From that time to this the progress has been more in little things; the big im-



COL. GEORGE W. PECK, JR.
AIDE-DE-CAMP.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL OTTO H. FALK.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

provements had been made. The military reservation has been improved from year to year, military discipline has been strengthened, provisional companies have been abolished and everything that conflicts with a uniform body of serviceable troops has been relegated to the past.

In 1853 appeared the first report ever made by an Adjutant-General of Wisconsin; William L. Utley held the office at the time. His report contains little of interest in a history of the National Guard as it was principally devoted to the general militia. He, however, makes incidental mention of four independent uniformed companies that existed in Milwaukee at the time. They were: Washington Guards, Capt David George; Milwaukee City Rifles, Capt. Henry Miller; City Dragoons, Capt. Henry Nunnemacher; Milwaukee City Guards, Capt. John Jinnings. The expenses of the



INSPECTING A COMPANY.

Adjutant-General's office he mentions as being \$32 for the preceding year. During the two years following quite a number of volunteer companies were organized, but were for the most part discouraged before much was accomplished on account of the lack of arms, the State having only enough to supply scantily the companies then in existence. This evident desire on the part of many citizens to form organized companies urged Adjutant-General McManman, in 1855, to issue an appeal for the support of the volunteers. He said:

They are volunteers in the strictest application of the term * * * Would it not be a wise and judicious policy to foster and encourage this main arm of our dependance by making more ample provision for securing the highest possible degree of military science and discipline throughout their ranks? * * * Provisions should be made for annual encampments, inspections and reviews of the voluntary militia of the State. * * * The volun-



INSPECTION BY LIEUT. BUCK, U. S. A.

matter. He says, in 1857, in a manner of despair: "There are about twenty uniformed companies in the State, but not one of them has made a report to this office the past year."

In 1858, however, a series of laws was passed, providing for the management of a uniformed militia. There appears to have been at that time 2,365 men organized into fifty-five companies, but as many were ununiformed and most but partly armed, the number cannot be placed nearly as high as that. The laws provided for annual reviews and parades as a means of encouraging military order, but owing to the hard times that then prevailed in the State, they were never carried out. In 1859 Adjutant-General Swain still complained of the lack of reports, but gives the number of the organized force as 1,993 in fifty-two companies. It was in that year that the old Union Guards were disbanded, owing to internal trouble, and another company with the same name started, and it was for the purpose of securing funds to support this new organi-

teer companies of our State are regarded not only as the pride of our citizens, but as an ornament to our State. They are commanded by men of distinguished military ability.

In the fall of 1855 he visited Milwaukee, inspected the uniformed troops there and was fired with enthusiasm at their military appearance.

Conditions did not, however, improve during the next two years and Adjutant-General Amasa Cobb complains bitterly of the lack of interest in what he considered a very important

COL. F. H. HANKERSON,
AIDE-DE-CAMP.

zation that the ill-fated excursion on the Lady Elgin was undertaken. The fearful catastrophe attending that trip, which wiped out not only this new company, but hundreds of other lives, is well remembered even to-day.

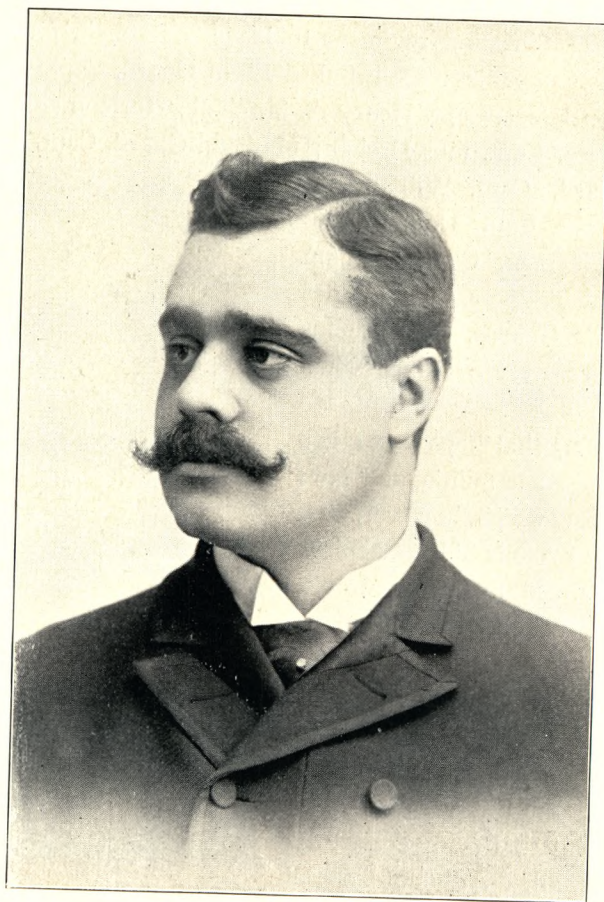
The year 1861 saw the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion and President Lincoln's call for troops. The first regiment to leave Wisconsin for the front consisted of the following companies: Milwaukee Light Guard, Capt. George B. Bingham; Milwaukee Union Rifles, Capt. Henry A. Mitchell; Horicon Guard, Capt. O. B. Twogood; Black Yagers, Capt. Pius Dreher; Madison Guard, Capt. George E. Bryant; Beloit City Guard, Capt. William M. Clark; Park City Greys, Capt. Don. C. McVean; Milwaukee Riflemen, Capt. William George; Fond du Lac Badgers, Capt. James V. McCall; Governor's Guards, Capt. Lucius Fairchild. In all there were 810 men when they left Fort Scott.

It was not until 1863 that steps were taken to reform the organized State militia, and laws were passed in that year, which, however, were a failure, and for many reasons did not achieve any appreciable results. Many of the provisions, however, have been the foundation for future legislation, as for instance the civil organizations within companies, the power to impose and collect fines, etc. The laws of that year also allowed each company to select a uniform that might suit it best. But this resulted in so much internal wrangling that many companies got no uniforms at all. Adjutant-General Gaylord the following year reported the strength of the command at 879 men, from forty companies of infantry and two batteries. He was of the opinion that the fault in not getting better results lay with the State in not paying the men.

A year later Gen. Gaylord, who had served through the war as Wisconsin's Adjutant-General, with remarkable ability and great credit to himself and the State, was succeeded by James K. Proudfit, who at once took an active interest in militia matters, and although much of his time, like that of his predecessors, was taken up with matters in connection with the late war, he found time to study the question care-



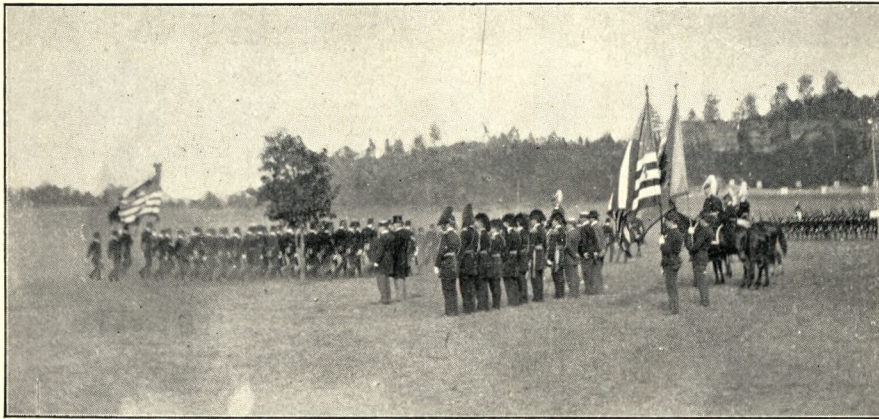
COL. GUSTAVE G. PABST,
AIDE-DE-CAMP.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOUIS AUER.

QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

fully and in his first annual report took occasion to speak in no doubtful terms and made some important recommendations. "The militia system of our State is an utter failure," he says. "Give it a new name, the 'National Guard,' or any other distinctive name, and a new law in which our experience and that of all other States indicates that there should be two clearly defined provisions: First, compelling service from the whole arms-bearing population, and, secondly, encouragement of independent organizations by assistance of uniforms, and a per diem for specified service in drill and parade." A year later he again repeats his recommendations, declaring that the uniformed militia of Wisconsin is still a failure. He declares that the only fair way of supporting and maintaining any number of militia troops would be by providing



ADJUT.-GEN. RUGGLES, U. S. A., WITH GOV. PECK AND STAFF, REVIEWING
THE SECOND REGIMENT.

by general taxation for funds to aid in supporting first-class independent volunteer companies, with the power in the hands of the Governor to withhold aid or to disband companies for neglect of duty. He suggested that \$10 should be given to each man of say a force of 2,000, divided into twenty companies.

Despite these most excellent ideas, there was no perceptible improvement, although a few new companies were organized. He then maintained that if the General Government did not intend to do anything toward securing a permanent National Guard the State should step in and do so itself. Gen. Proudfit's work in this behalf was, however, all in vain, as far as present results were concerned, and in 1869, when Gen. Bryant succeeded him, he found that all but eight or ten of these uniformed companies were virtually disbanded. Even these received absolutely no aid from the State and were obliged to maintain themselves at no inconsiderable expense, and when

the glamour of the new uniforms wore off and parades and drills got tiresome, the cost of the whole thing proved a ready excuse for disbanding the company.

However, Aug. 5, 1870, a regiment of uniformed militia was formed in Milwaukee, still without aid from the state. It consisted of the Cream City Guard, Milwaukee Light Guard, Sheridan Guard, Milwaukee Zouaves, Merchants' Zouaves, Milwaukee Cadets, Mechanics' Zouaves, and Milwaukee Light Artillery. The whole was under command of Col. John C. Starkweather. Of the balance of the uniformed guard at that time it may be sufficient to state that out of the twenty companies carried on the muster, no less than eight were totally without uniforms.



WATCHING THE REVIEW OF THE SECOND.

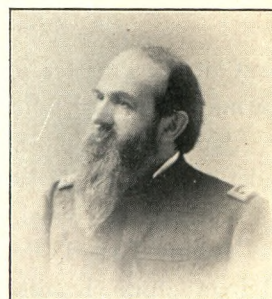
There was, however, at this time an ever increasing amount of military zeal among the people, which manifested itself in the constant organizing of companies, which lived for but a few months and many not so long as this. Had there been any disposition on the part of the State to render these organizations any material assistance, they might all have flourished, or at least the most efficient. But as it was the laws of the State were mainly at fault, and under them the new companies necessarily lacked stability. Adjutant-General Bryant, in 1870, made many important recommendations which he thought would put the Guard on a better basis. He thought that there should be an amendment to the State Constitution providing that all money paid for exemption from military duty should go towards a fund to support the organized militia; that there should be a law limiting the number of companies recognized by the State and providing for their organization and equipment, and that

there should be suitable provisions made for occasional musters, parades and reviews. He also thought that a certain amount of military service should be obligatory. These recommendations, constantly made, however, brought no result until 1873, and the National Guard of the State was in as unorganized a condition as it could possibly be. Nor can the fault of this be laid at the door of General Bryant, who was always an enthusiast on the subject. His time was taken up with the voluminous war records and he had little chance to do anything actively for the National Guard.



EX-GOV. WM. D. HOARD.

The Legislature of 1873, however, took an important step forward as far as the National Guard was concerned. It passed a law providing definitely for the manner of organizing National Guard companies, and further that every company organized in accordance with the law should receive an annual compensation amounting to \$100, for rental of armory and to keep the arms and accoutrements in repair. Of course this sum was miserably inadequate, and although the burden of maintaining a company was in some manner taken from the shoulders of the men themselves, the law seemed to offer just enough encouragement for new companies to be organized but not enough to maintain them when their ardor had somewhat cooled. In fact, the Quartermaster-General complained that new companies were being organized so fast, only to go to pieces shortly afterwards, that the expense of shipping the arms and of having them returned, not to speak of the wear and tear on the arms themselves, was utterly out of proportion to what it should be. But the law was a step toward State aid, and Adjutant-General Parkinson in his next report recommended that this annual appropriation be increased to \$300 a year for companies of Infantry and \$1,000 a year for batteries of Artillery and troops of Cavalry. The Legislature of 1875 did actually increase the appropriation to \$300 a year for each company, and the beneficent result was at once noticeable. There were more rigid inspections and fuller parades. Even then it was the plaint of the Adjutant-General that "scarcely a State in the Union, of its wealth and population, has done so little as Wisconsin towards encouraging and maintaining a respectable militia." He thought that the force should be divided up into two regiments, and that each regiment should have two encampments a year.

COL. ALBERT H. HOLLISTER.
ACT. ENG.-IN-CHIEF.

The years of 1878 and 1879 were years of steady progress for the Wisconsin



COL. THOMAS P. DEVER.
AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Guard according to one pattern. The uniform for the officers was designated to be the same as in the United States army. A single-breasted dress-coat of dark blue cloth was prescribed for the privates. There was some gold braid around the collar and the sleeves and tails were slashed and faced with buff-colored cloth. There were three rows of W. N. G. buttons down the front of the coat, nine buttons to a row, and three smaller buttons on the sleeves. The trousers were to be of dark blue cloth, with buff stripes one inch wide. The caps were to be the same as worn by United States officers. This was the uniform of the National Guard of the State for several years.

It is significant that in the fall of 1880, Gen. Bryant opens his report with the words: "The business of this office for the past year has been mainly the conducting

of correspondence incidental to the organization and care of the Wisconsin National Guard." Heretofore this part of the Adjutant-General's work was but a small part of his duties. Things had begun to look up for the National Guard. There were 2,100 uniformed men mustered in, and although some companies were mustered out by the Governor, there were always others eager to take their place. In the winter of 1879-80 the Legislature had passed a law limiting the benefits of the State to the best thirty companies and creating for these a uniform fund, which materially increased the allowance to each company.

Between June 7 and June 12, 1880, there was the first real assembling of the new National Guard, a soldiers' and sailors' reunion having been arranged in Milwaukee. Seventeen companies from the interior of the State were present with the University battalion, and four from Milwaukee with the Milwaukee cadets. A company from Chicago increased the number of military organizations present to twenty-four. This reunion was productive of much good, and the National Guard sentiment received quite an impetus. The weather was bad during the encampment and therefore there was little chance for general instruction. There was some drilling for prizes, the first (\$500) being won by

the Janesville Guards, Capt. H. A. Smith. The Chicago company carried off the second, \$300, and the Evergreen City Guards, under Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) C. A. Born, captured the third, \$150. The Guppy Guards, Captain W. D. Womer, and the Mauston Light Guard, Captain W. N. Remington, divided the fourth, \$50.

The muster of Sept. 30, 1881, saw 2,441 men enrolled in over thirty companies. The laws in regard to the militia were revised and compiled and there was a thorough inspection of the Guard by General Bryant and his assistants. In this year, two years after the first had been formed, three more battalions were organized, as follows:

Second: Bay City Light Guards, Oshkosh Guards, Evergreen City Guards, Oshkosh Rifles, and Fond du Lac Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel, Gabriel Bouck.



THE GOVERNOR AND STAFF WAITING FOR THE REVIEW.

Third: Mauston Light Guard, Governor's Guard (La Crosse), Sherman Guards, La Crosse Light Guards, and Unity Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel, M. T. Moore.

Fourth: Governor's Guard (Madison), Guppy Guards, Lake City Guards, Watertown Rifles, and Burchard's Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel, Chandler P. Chapman.

The following year, 1882, General Bryant was succeeded as Adjutant-General by General Chandler P. Chapman. There seemed about this time to be a revival of military interest all over the land, and in this Wisconsin took its part. The reports for that year show an enrollment of 2,447 men. The laws of that year provided for annual encampments and about two-thirds of the National Guard of the State did actually perform this tour of duty, which added greater zeal to their now thoroughly aroused enthusiasm. Through the organization of several new companies, it was possible for General Chapman to form the battalions into regiments. The First and



ASS'T SEC'Y OF WAR JOSEPH B. DOE.

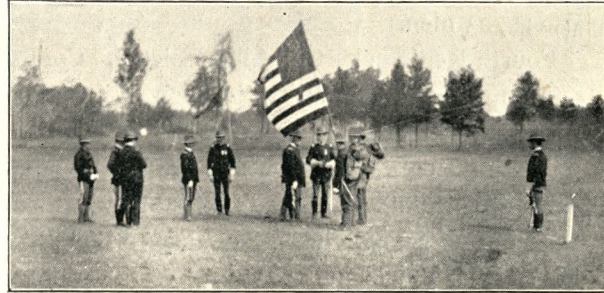
EX-ADJT.-GEN., W. N. G.

Second regiments of infantry were organized March 30, 1882, and April 26, 1882, but it was not until April 30, 1883, that the Third was formed, partly from the Fourth battalion, which was disbanded. At that same time four local Milwaukee companies were organized by themselves into the Fourth Battalion. The regiments were made up from a geographical standpoint. All those companies on and south of the Prairie du Chien division of the St. Paul railroad were organized into the First Regiment, with headquarters at Janesville. The Second Regiment comprised those companies east of the railway from Madison to Portage and north to Ashland. The Third was made up of companies north of the First and west of the Second, with headquarters at La Crosse, and the Fourth Battalion, as has been stated, of those companies in Milwaukee.

About this time the move to do away with the uncomfortable and unserviceable full-dress uniforms was made. The National Guard was now on the highway to prosperity and the riots in Milwaukee in the spring of 1886, proved what the thorough training and rigid discipline of a few years had accomplished. When this trouble, of which more extended mention will be made later, had been passed, the National Guard felt a more earnest desire to improve, as they felt the necessity for their existence.

Mention must be made of a noteworthy occurrence in 1884. In that year the Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron invited all the Wisconsin National Guard to take part in a three days' encampment in Milwaukee as a provisional brigade, with a permanent formation in view. Free transportation and subsistence was furnished. The First Regiment had previously been ordered into camp there. The Second had but recently broken its own camp and so was represented but by companies B, C, E, H and I. The Third had been in camp in June and came into Milwaukee with 450 men, a stronger regiment of State troops than had ever been on duty in Wisconsin before. There was no expense to the State and this reunion tended further to cement the bonds between the different organizations.

There are many men to whom the credit of getting the National Guard out of the old rut and into its present good condition is due. But here I can but repeat the words of General Chapman: "Where all have performed their duties so well it might seem invidious to select one officer for special commendation, but I think every officer and man of the State troops will cordially commend an official recognition of the valuable and eminently practical services of Colonel Charles King, A. D. C. * * * His services have been of exceptional value."



INSPECTING THE COLORS.

One more improvement that occurred about this time must be mentioned. Under the provisions of a law passed in 1885, regulation fatigue uniform and overcoats were bought and distributed to the men. It was an improvement long wished for and much appreciated by the men. When it is considered that in 1888 the average cost to a State of a militiaman in the Eastern States was \$37.31 a year, and that hardly ever did the cost to Wisconsin amount to \$20, some idea will be given of the careful and conscientious work done on the part of the officers. Of all that have occupied the important office of Adjutant-General of Wisconsin, none have been more enthusiastic in their work than the present incumbent, General Otto Falk, who, having served for many years in the Fourth Regiment, knew well what the needs of the Guard were and he has supplied them to the best of his ability. The work of General Chapman did not fall into unworthy hands when it was entrusted to General Falk, or his predecessor, General Doe, and nothing within their power has been left undone that would put the National Guard of this State in a more perfect condition at home or in the field.

COL. HARRY I. WEED.
AIDE-DE-CAMP.

To return, then, to the National Guard of Wisconsin as it is to-day. There are, as has been stated, four regiments, one troop of cavalry and one battery of artillery. They are as follows:

First Regiment—Col. Allen F. Caldwell. Companies from Darlington, Janesville, Fort Atkinson, Whitewater, Beloit, Racine, Madison and Monroe; 502 men.

Second Regiment—Col. Worthie H. Patton. Companies from Appleton, Ripon,

Oshkosh (2), Marinette, Oconto, Marshfield, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Beaver Dam, and Ashland ; 723 men.

Third Regiment—Col. Martin T. Moore. Companies from Portage, Tomah, Wausau, Eau Claire (2), Mauston, Neillsville, Menomonie, La Crosse (2), Hudson and Sparta ; 723 men.

Fourth Regiment—Col. Albert Bleuel. Companies from Milwaukee (8); 479 men.

Troop A—Capt. John G. Salsman, Milwaukee, 58 men.

Battery A—Capt. Harry W. Ellis, Milwaukee, 56 men.

These men are all thoroughly armed and equipped. They all have the regulation undress uniform of the United States army, with the exception that on the button is the arms of Wisconsin instead of that of the United States. As an example of how thoroughly they are equipped, a list of the property of the State in the possession of one company for its use may serve. Co. B, Second Regiment, of Oshkosh, for example, is responsible to the State for 60 Springfield rifles, 60 bayonets, 60 scabbards, 55 waist belts and plates, 60 woven cartridge belts, 49 overcoats, 50 new blouses, 50 old blouses, 50 new trousers, 50 old trousers, 50 campaign hats, 50 forage hats, 50 pairs leggins, 48 summer helmets, 50 canteens, 40 haversacks, 40 blanket bags, 1 trumpet and one set of reloading tools. Congress has made an appropriation of \$400,000 annually to furnish arms and accoutrements for the National Guard of the various States, and it is from this sum that the various States are provided for. Each State is allowed so much and the Government is drawn on at the discretion of the Adjutant-General of the State.

The National Guard of the various States is organized under a provision of the Constitution of the United States. Art. I, Sec. 8, says :

The Congress shall have power * * * to provide for calling for the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. * * * To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers. * * *

According to an act of Congress every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is a member of the militia. The National Guard is simply the uniformed and trained part of the general militia system, or as the laws of the State put it, "The active and organized militia of the State of Wisconsin shall be known as the Wisconsin National Guard." There have been various laws passed from time to time enlarging or reducing the size of the National Guard, as for instance, in 1886, when the maximum was cut down from 3,757 to 2,473 men, and the minimum to 1,918. The actual

strength of the organization under the new law became 2,473 in place of 2,233. This law was passed to relieve the State of an unnecessary burden, to cut out all "dead wood" and to render the actual force more effective. By the law of 1893 the National Guard cannot consist of over forty companies, one battery of artillery and one troop of cavalry. So it will be seen that the Guard is complete at the present time, and until the law is changed no new companies can gain admission. For this reason vacancies are eagerly watched for, and it happened not long ago that there was one, but it was not allowed to remain over a couple of weeks, when a new company was organized in the very same city to take the place of the one that had been mustered out. Examina-



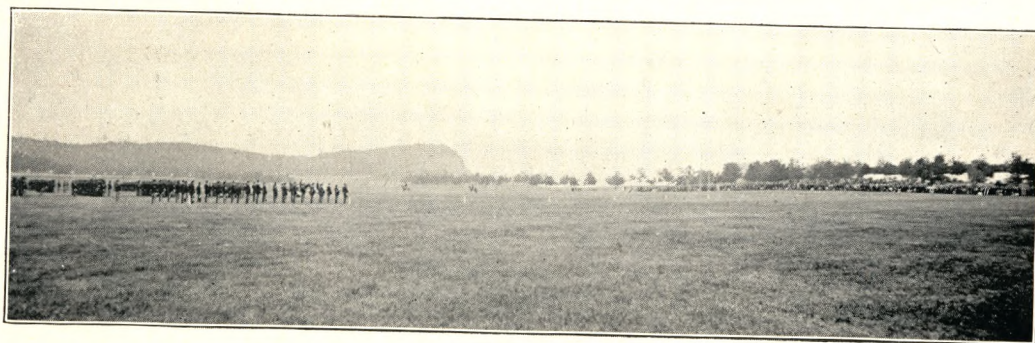
ON THE WAY TO THE REVIEW.

tions are also now conducted in a more rigid manner, and a company to retain its place in the National Guard and receive the benefits which such a position brings, must be up to a certain standard. As soon as it shows signs of going to pieces, either actually or in general discipline, it is at once mustered out.

The infantry of the Guard is divided into regiments and the law requires them to be of not less than eight nor more than twelve companies. Each regiment is again divided in battalions of not less than three or more than four companies, but no regiment can have over three battalions. This entire force, by a law recently passed may be organized into a Brigade commanded by a Brigadier-General, but this has not been done, nor is it likely to happen for some time to come, as it does not seem that anything can be gained by such action with the wording of the present law.

The objects of a National Guard, as stated by a former Adjutant-General of Wisconsin, are as follows :

1. To aid the civil authorities in the execution of laws, when its power fails.
2. To provide an organized, instructed, disciplined and equipped force, available in National emergencies while a volunteer army is forming.
3. To spread some military knowledge among the mass of the people.
4. To furnish a guarantee of peace, or at least an approximate preparation to resist a domestic or foreign foe.



DRESS PARADE ON GOVERNOR'S DAY.

It is to accomplish these ends that all Government and State help is furnished the independent and volunteer military organizations that go to make up the National Guard of the State of Wisconsin. All that these sovereign powers ask in return is a faithful performance of duty and strict adherence to the discipline and rules laid down for its government.

When a vacancy occurs in the National Guard, which in former years was not an unusual occurrence, the process of forming a new company is simple in the extreme. All that is necessary is for sixty-five persons, residents of one county, to forward to the Governor an application for the formation of such a company ; the applicants, however, must be subject to service in the militia, that is, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The Governor then sends a mustering officer to the locality, the names of the members of the new company are signed to a muster roll to the number of at least fifty, an election for officers is then held, and if satisfactory to the Governor, are commissioned, and on the recommendation of the mustering officer the company is enrolled as a member of the Wisconsin National Guard. Each company then generally adopts a civil organization, elects a president, secretary and treasurer, and adopts a constitution, which, however, must conform to the laws of the State in regard to such matters, and must be submitted the Governor for his approval. This constitution and

by-laws generally provides for fines to be imposed on members for absence from drills and parades. The maximum penalty is \$5 and the minimum \$1, and action can be brought by the captain before any court to secure this money when due.

Officers are elected by the companies, when vacancies occur, but this election must be approved by the Governor, who issues the commission, and he may, on the recommendation of a commanding officer, or if he thinks the best interests of the State demand it, order an examination of the candidate as to his fitness for the place. This examination may take place before any competent officer or officers appointed by the Governor. The commission lasts at the pleasure of the Governor. The seniority of officers is determined by the date of their commissions.

Every man mustered or enlisted in the National Guard is held to a service of three years, unless he is sooner discharged, and may be re-enlisted for the term of one year. Every member of the National Guard is exempt from jury duty and from the payment of any poll tax. On an honorable discharge after five years of service, he becomes permanently exempt from these duties as well as from military service in time of peace.

Any officers may be discharged by the Commander-in-Chief, but an enlisted man becomes dishonorably discharged for any of five reasons: 1. Absence from his command when called out for the suppression of riot or for any other active duty. 2. Desertion. 3. Insubordination, immoral conduct or intemperance. 4. Continued non-attendance at drills. 5. Refusal to pay any fine properly imposed.

Commissioned officers may at any time send their resignations to their immediate commanding officer, the Governor may accept or reject it. No enlisted man can be honorably discharged, unless, after three years service, or on account of some absolute disability incurred after mustering in, or on account of moving outside the county, or for some other ground approved by the Governor.

It will thus be seen that the rules in regard to enlistment into the National Guard are most stringent, and it is no longer possible for a man to join a company for the fun of the thing for a short time and then neglect his duties thus imposed, without incur-



BATTERY A IN ACTION.

ring the stigma of a dishonorable discharge. These rules have had a tendency to weed out all undesirable elements in the Guard, so that now the various companies are composed of men who have gone into the thing seriously, who take a lively interest in National Guard matters, a proper pride in their individual company and regiment, and who are, in fact, good soldiers of the State, ready to do its bidding at any time.



FIRST LIEUT. WM. L. BUCK.
13TH U. S. INF.

At least once in every year the entire National Guard is inspected by an officer appointed by the Governor. This inspection takes place some time between the months of March and October, and must be preceded by at least three days' notice to the several companies. Formerly a notice of two weeks was needed, although it has been recommended that this time be decreased to a twenty-four hours telegraphic warning, as is the custom in several of the Eastern States. This certainly would be a fairer test of the general condition of the companies, when they are not given a long time to prepare for the officer, get their books, uniform and arms into shape from possible neglect. The rule now is not enough in favor of those commands that are always ready for the inspector, like the boy in school, who does not figure when he will be called upon to recite, but is ready at all times. In former years this inspection was made by an officer of the National Guard, generally a member of the Governor's staff, but since 1883 always by a regular army officer, except a very few conducted by Gen. Chapman. These officers report at once to the Adjutant-General of the army and the Adjutant-General of the State. Criticism from such a man is more apt to be impartial and searching, and as the rank and standing of the several companies depend on this inspection, as well as the yearly allowance for armory rental and the further allowance of \$5 per man, present in uniform at inspection, it is necessary that it should be thorough. Many years ago, before what Capt. King calls the renaissance of the National Guard, this inspection was an empty ceremony, and had little value either to the State or the men, and the mission of the Governor's emissary was as much for political as any other purpose. A sample, however, of what the inspection is now like, will be found in the appendix, being the latest report from the present inspector, Lieut. Buck, U. S. A.

An article by Capt. Charles King, which appeared some years ago in *Outing*, has this to say of the Wisconsin National Guard in 1871:

The companies were organized under a moss-grown militia law, uniformed something after the manner of the Waterloo days, armed with Springfield calibre, 50's as a rule, and designated as Guards, Rifles, or Volunteers, as the fancies of the members might suggest. A favorite custom was to name the newly raised command for some distinguished General,

and Sherman, Sheridan and Custer were thus remembered. A custom still more honored in the observance, was to designate the company after the name of the town in which it was maintained, and almost every place of over 5,000 inhabitants had its local defenders, while some companies seemed to flourish for the time in villages so small as to give rise to the supposition that the entire male population had been mustered in.

I quote again from the same article by Capt. King:

The force was but an agglomeration of independent companies, when first I came to know it in 1880. Gray was to the full as popular as the blue. The "spike-tail" coats, trimmed with gilt braid, gay epaulets and shoulder knots, and white plumed shakos were almost universal. Some of the companies had white cross belts, but most of them had nothing but the worn, old black leather waist belt, the McKeever box and the metal scabbard. Uniform, arms and methods were all practically obsolete, but the "boys," as they called themselves, and preferred to be called, were solidly set against innovation or change. There is nothing on earth more conservative than an old soldier—unless it be a young one. * * * * It was in January, 1882, that Jeremiah M. Rusk entered upon his seven-year administration as Governor of Wisconsin, and during those seven years, as radical a change was wrought in the organization, equipment, instruction and discipline of the troops of this State as occurred in Pennsylvania after the riots of '77.

The renaissance of the Guard began in good earnest in January, 1882. There was much speculation as to the selection of his military staff by the newly-elected Governor.



INSPECTION OF A REGIMENT BY CAPT. HOBART, U. S. A.

When, therefore, the announcement was flashed by telegraph that Gov. Rusk had named Chandler P. Chapman, of Madison, as his Chief of Staff, there was a shout of approval and rejoicing in every armory in the State, and the seven years that followed were filled full with confirmation of their earliest faith.

It was Chapman who molded the scattered batalions and companies into regiments, each in its own district. It was Chapman who strove from the outset to eradicate all the old militia parade ideas and to bring the Guard to a business basis. It was Chapman who chose

the regular army as a standard for Wisconsin's soldiery, and he who first brought regular officers in as instructors and "coaches" of the raw command. It was he who, little by little, weaned "the boys" from their first loves—the tailed coat and the plumed shakos, and taught them to be men in the regulation dress of the regular service. It was he who devised the methods for the rapid mobilization of the Guard; planned their service, uniform and equipment; exploded the old inspection system and started the new one; instituted the regimental camps with "regulars" as drill-masters and coaches; originated the annual conventions and has presided over their deliberations from that time to this (1891), and it was he who fathered the impulse that made practice with the rifle the most important item in the instruction of our guardsmen, and who was the leader in the movement that secured to our State soldiery the admirable tract of land for our encampments and the rifle ranges, pronounced by every expert who has visited them, "unequaled in the whole country."

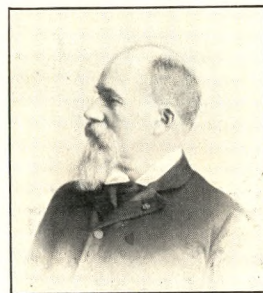
Since the time when the foregoing was written by Capt. King, progress not the less gratifying has been made, and under the administration of Gov. Peck, Adjutant-General Doe and Adjutant-General Falk, many improvements in all branches have been brought about. Many more improvements have not as yet been possible, although already planned, but that the National Guard of the State of Wisconsin is on a business basis, even its faintest admirers cannot doubt. The old idea of "boys' play" is gone forever, and in its place is a competent body of troops impressed with the seriousness of its work, backed up by the financial and moral aid of the mass of citizens, and ready in return to answer to any call that may be made upon it.

CHAPTER II.

THE WISCONSIN MILITARY RESERVATION.

WISCONSIN has the honor of owning a larger military reservation than any other State in the Union. It occupies somewhat over 600 acres, and is situated nearly at the geographical center of the State, and a half mile north of the little village of Camp Douglas, which lies at the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads. It is some 140 miles almost directly west of Milwaukee and in a most picturesque part of the State. A few miles east are the "Dells of the Wisconsin," one of nature's wonders, and a place to be seen by those in search of the curious and picturesque.

Regimental camps were established early in the '80s, and for years it was the custom of the various commands to pick out each year some town where they should be held. Janesville, Sparta, Waukesha, Appleton, Chippewa Falls, Oconomowoc, Ripon, Whitewater, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto, and many other cities were thus honored. It was the custom of the various cities, indeed, to bid for the privilege of entertaining the troops during the encampment season, and grounds were offered, and generally other conveniences in the way of a bonus. No two regiments camped in the same city the same summer. Of course these encampments were desirable, as there was always more or less parading; then, too, it brought the Governor and his staff to town, with all the ceremony of Governor's day. It was for these and many other reasons that these weeks of camp were not always productive of the greatest good in that line which they were intended to serve. It was not possible to maintain that discipline which was to be desired, nor were the conveniences for drilling and shooting purposes always of the best. That the encampments of this order did good work in a certain measure, no one can doubt. It was the only chance for evolutions of bodies larger than companies, the men and officers got to know each other, and many other results were accomplished. For many years, though, it was felt that if a permanent camping ground



GEN. MICHAEL GRIFFIN.
EX-Q. M.-GEN., W. N. G.

added together, and if a man makes less than forty at the two, he is dropped out. That is, if he, for instance, makes thirty at 200 yards and nine at 300, his total is thirty-nine, which bars him from going back. Should he, however, make twenty-two, for example, at 200, and but eighteen at 300, his score would be sufficient to allow him to shoot at 500 and 600 yards. Beyond 300 yards all the contestants remaining shoot at both 500 and 600 yards. Then the highest seventy are selected and they make the skirmish runs, and from these the highest ten, after a further contest, constitute the regimental team. The four regimental teams, after the regular regimental encampments are over, meet again on the Reservation, at what is known as the "Rifle Camp," and contest for places on the State team for inter-State contests. By this plan, men who have had such little instruction that they cannot make twenty out of a possible fifty at 200 yards, are at once eliminated and turned over for further practice in the art of sighting, etc., at shorter ranges, and no unnecessary ammunition is wasted, while the more expert are given an opportunity to get further practice. The scores made at both the preliminary shooting and the contest for places on the regimental and State teams, are kept in a most accurate and complete manner by the Regimental Inspector of Small Arms' Practice, and by the General Inspector. They are consolidated, averages for company and regiment are deducted, and from these reports made to the Adjutant-General.

Marksmen, sharp-shooters and distinguished marksmen, a class recently established in accordance with a practice that obtains in the army, are determined by a certain percentage that it is necessary to reach, and are announced each year by the Adjutant-General. A complete list of the men so honored will be found in the Appendix. They wear a special badge of honor.

There are various medals and trophies offered each year, and these lend spice to individual, company and regimental contests.

CHAPTER VI.

ACTIVE SERVICE OF THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.



CAPTAIN ELLIS SIGHTING A GATLING GUN.

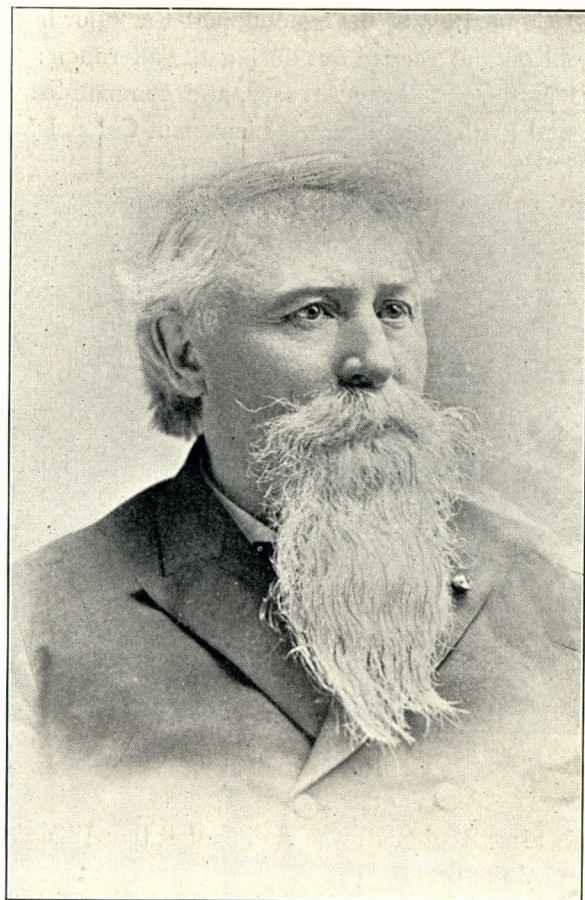
IT has been the good fortune of the State of Wisconsin, that it has rarely been necessary to call upon the National Guard to aid the civil authorities in the quelling of riots, or other internal disturbances. Although, in many instances, calls for this purpose have been made on the various Governors, in the majority of cases cool heads have prevailed and bloodshed spared. In only one case was there any serious conflict, and then the behavior

of the Commander-in-Chief and the forces under his command, were such as to deserve and bring forth the unstinted praise of the entire country. I refer to the Milwaukee Riots of the spring of 1886. In the putting down of that trouble, Governor Rusk made a reputation which has been frequently recalled in later years, and particularly during the Railroad Riots in Chicago and elsewhere during the past summer.

During all the spring of 1886 there had been considerable labor agitation, decidedly tinged with anarchy, all over the country. Mass meetings were being held and the great Eight-hour Movement was on foot. Foreign anarchists saw in these signs a chance to further their objects, and the red flag and incendiary speeches were often a part of the meetings of orderly organized labor. Milwaukee had its share, although up to the first days of May there had been nothing to excite the opposition of the authorities. Chicago, however, was come to be the "cyclone center of anarchy," and Milwaukee was on the outer edge of the storm. The latter days of April were

full of unrest on the part of the laboring masses. The works of the Plankinton Packing Co. were shut down, as well as those of various smaller institutions. Those who were honestly contented and ready to work, were driven away by mobs or threatened by their emissaries. It was against the big Allis and Bay View plants that most of their spleen was directed. On Sunday, May 2, there was an immense eight-hour-day parade in Milwaukee, in which some 4,000 men took part, and on Monday morning a mob of some 1,500 men went to the West Milwaukee shops of the St. Paul road and forced the operatives there, some 1,800 in number, to lay down their tools. This was a warning of things to come. The Governor was notified that trouble was expected and the National Guard troops were held in readiness. Monday evening the Governor, accompanied by his Adjutant-General, arrived in Milwaukee from Madison on a special train. A consultation was held that night at the Plankinton House, between the Governor, Mayor Wallber, Sheriff Paschen and Chief-of-Police Ries. The various companies in the city were notified that, in case of an emergency, the riot alarm (five double strokes) would be rung from every fire bell in the city, and, indeed, many of the men had been sleeping at the armories for some days past. At 8:30 the following morning, Tuesday, the expected alarm rang out. The Mayor and Sheriff knew that there was to be trouble on the South Side, and were convinced that the forces at their disposal would be insufficient. They requested State aid. Company A was the first to form at the Broadway Armory, and in less than forty minutes was joined by Company D. Companies B and C reported by telephone from their armories that they were ready. The Light Horse Squadron, under Captain Schoeffel, was already assembled and waiting for orders. Twenty rounds of ball cartridges were issued to each man. At the same time the following telegram was sent to all company commanders of the First Regiment: "Order for active service possible; notify men to be ready to respond quickly, if ordered."

This telegram was followed later by orders to Captains Solliday and Helm, of Company I, Second Regiment, and Company I, First Regiment, respectively, to report with their commands at Milwaukee as soon as possible. Orders were also issued to Lieutenant W. B. Roberts, commanding the First Light Battery, to assemble thirty men of the command at the armory and report to Colonel Charles King, who was to assume command of the Squadron and Battery. Difficulties were now threatening at Bay View, and at 10:35 orders were issued to Major George P. Traeumer, commanding the Fourth battalion, to take his command there at once by the Northwestern railway, and to report to the Sheriff. The Battery, under an escort of cavalry commanded by Lieutenant Auer, also brought their guns from the Farwell Avenue to the Broadway Armory. Before noon the Adjutant-General had telegraphed to every com-



JEREMIAH M. RUSK,

EX-GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

pany commander in the First Regiment to bring his command to Milwaukee at once, supplied with ball-cartridges. At 3 o'clock, Companies F, G and I of the First, and Company I of the Second Regiment, arrived at the St. Paul Depot and were at once escorted to the armory. Colonel Lewis was ordered to take command of the entire First Regiment and Company I of the Second, and the following disposition of the troops was determined on and carried out during the afternoon: Colonel Lewis took up his headquarters at the Broadway Armory, and commanded the reserve there of Companies F, G, H and I, First Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. LaGrange, with



A COMPANY INSPECTION.

Companies E and K, First Regiment, was stationed at the Allis works. Major Allan F. Caldwell commanded the posts at the West Milwaukee shops of the St. Paul road, with Companies C and D of the First Regiment. The Fourth Battalion, with Companies A and B of the First Regiment, were stationed at Bay View, in accordance with the order already mentioned.

It was about 10:30 that the Fourth Battalion, under Major Traeumer, took the special train for the scene of the most active disturbance at Bay View. Companies A and D were joined at the Elizabeth Street Station by Company C, and Company B arrived there about an hour later. As soon as the men got off the train they were met with jeers and curses and a shower of stones and sticks from the rioters. Captain Borchardt was struck on the side of the head with a stone, but fortunately was but

slightly injured. The companies were marched through the crowd to the front of the mill-yard. The riot act had already been read by the Sheriff, but without result. Company B, the last to arrive, was followed into the mill-yard with a volley of scrap-iron and a few revolver shots were fired, when the rearmost men of the company, without proper order, turned and fired over the heads of the crowd. No one was injured. Company A was then stationed about fifty yards inside the main gate, Companies B and C along the south, and Company D along the north fence. The afternoon was spent by the mob in throwing stones over the fence at the men, but there was no active movement on their part until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when two box-cars were set on fire. Company A was ordered out and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, and arresting a few of the mob.

All this time the men on duty had had nothing to eat, but about 8 o'clock portions of hot coffee, bread and sausage were distributed. At 9 o'clock the two companies from the First Regiment arrived, Company A under command of Captain Newman, and Company B under Captain Frederick H. Koebelin. That night a detail of sixteen men from each company guarded the temporary camp. Although the night was without stirring events, it was very cold, and the National Guard suffered a great deal of discomfort from the lack of blankets and overcoats.

That night occurred the Haymarket riots in Chicago, in which several policemen were killed, as the result of incendiary anarchist speeches; the city was in an uproar and the police well nigh overcome. The tidings of this anarchist propaganda reaching the Milwaukee brethren in the morning, incited them to make a more formidable display, and at 8:30 word reached Major Traeumer that a mob, between 1,500 and 2,000 strong, was gathering at the Polish Church, corner of Grove and Mitchell streets, and was advancing up South Bay Street, determined to clean out the militia, and set fire to the mills. The mob seemed to be without a leader, but at its head was a tri-colored flag, borne by one Casimir Dudek. Major Traeumer ordered the long-roll



JUST OFF INSPECTION.

sounded, and the line of troops was quickly formed, with Company A on the left and Company B immediately on its right. Major Traeumer allowed the mob to approach a certain distance, and then advancing, waived his hand and sword for them to halt, but without avail. Major Traeumer was merciful. Had they been allowed to come much nearer the slaughter would have been terrible. Seeing that they were bent on destruction of life and property and would take no warning, when they were about 250 yards off Major Traeumer gave Company A of the Fourth, and Company B of the First, the command to fire. It was instantly obeyed and seeing the effect of the first volley, the command, "Cease Firing," was given. When the smoke cleared away, a number of the rioters were found lying on the ground, either dead or wounded, and the balance were crawling and running to places of safety. But they did not run far, and, dazed by the unexpected action of the soldiers, but still full of fight, assembled at the yards of Hendee & Co. Major Traeumer, seeing this, ordered the gates of the mill-yard thrown open, and crossing the bridge, the command was formed in line of battle. The mob, now thoroughly frightened, broke ranks and fled. The action of Major Traeumer was immediately reported to the Governor, through Adjutant Falk, who, in return, received the characteristic command that should the mob appear again, to "fight them." The effect of that one volley was five killed and four wounded. Dudek, who had carried the flag, had been evidently the mark of more than one rifle, for when picked up it was found that he had been hit in the arm and his lower jaw had been carried away by two bullets. Doubtless many others were slightly injured, but were hurried away and cared for by their friends. A sad feature of the encounter was the killing of a man who took no part in the disturbances, but was in his garden some distance off. The Mayor had, however, the previous day, issued two proclamations, urging all peaceful citizens to remain at home and keep away from the scenes of the troubles.

There were several false alarms that afternoon and evening, and the line was formed three different times to repel an attack, but the mob did not show up. The men were quartered that night in the engine-room, box cars and round-house, and although the night was cold, were more comfortable. The Commissary Department, thanks to Captain Falk, was now in better running order, and the men more contented. Nothing of importance happened the following day, and the trip of Governor Rusk in an open carriage, under an escort of the Light Horse Squadron, through the riotous district, convinced him that the trouble was over there.

There was an unruly gathering that morning, May 5th, at Sixth Street, and Colonel Lewis, with Companies G, H and I, of the First Regiment, went there to assist the dispersing of the crowd, which was done without violence, and at noon the

men were returned to the Armory. As a further precaution, however, against any renewed outbreak on the part of the mob, Colonel Patton, of the Second Regiment, and all the company commanders, were notified to be ready for active service at any moment; but they were never needed. Governor Rusk requested from the War Department, and was at once expressed from the Rock Island arsenal, 50,000 ball-cartridges.

During that afternoon there were various reports of the mob's intended movement towards the West Milwaukee Shops and the Stock Yards, and everything was got



SKIRMISHERS ADVANCING.

ready to receive them. At 2 o'clock they were reported at the Milwaukee Garden, and Colonel King was ordered there with Companies G and H, First Regiment and the Squadron. They returned to the Armory at 4:30, everything being then quiet. Rumors were also rife that an attempt was to be made to burn the residence of Major Traeumer, and a guard of twelve men from the Battery, under Sergeant Dally, was stationed there until relieved on May 8, at the request of Major Traeumer himself.

There was no further disturbances of any magnitude, and gradually the air began to clear, and as fast as possible the commands were relieved. Lieutenant-Colonel Grange, with Companies F, G and H, First Regiment, relieved the Fourth battalion at Bay View, and it was dismissed. On May 10, Companies E, F, G and H, First Regiment, Company I, Second Regiment, the Squadron and Battery were relieved from duty. The following day Companies C, D, I and K, were also relieved. Companies A and B remained at Bay View until the 13th, when they also were dismissed

and the campaign was over. It is pleasant to note that through the co-operation of State Treasurer McFetridge, the men received their pay before leaving Milwaukee.

General Chapman, in his next report, drew many inferences from the work of the National Guard during the trouble, and made a strong appeal for more thorough equipment for the men and better pay. What he thought of the performance of the National Guard in those trying days, can best be learned from the following abstract from a General Order issued by him, May 15, 1886:

The Commander-in-Chief takes pleasure in expressing to the officers and men of the Wisconsin National Guard, recently on duty in Milwaukee, his high appreciation of the promptness, efficiency and faithfulness with which they responded to his order to active service. Called as you were from the varied occupations of civil life, at a moment's notice, you furnished with almost incredible celerity the solid, soldierly, disciplined force, without which your Commander-in-Chief would have been unable to restore the reign of law and order to the commercial metropolis of our State. * * * The events of the past few days have demonstrated that Wisconsin has the well-regulated militia necessary to the security of a free State.

On three other occasions, once before and twice afterwards, has serious trouble been threatened which necessitated the calling out of troops. The first occasion was during the troubles at Eau Claire, the so-called "Saw-Dust War" of 1881, when the Governor called out 250 men. The call was issued at 4:30 one afternoon and the men reached the scene of the trouble at noon of the next day. Eight companies from the old First and Fourth battalions were ordered out, and so well did they respond, that many more than 250 men actually took the field. Three days later all signs of trouble disappeared, and the men returned home.

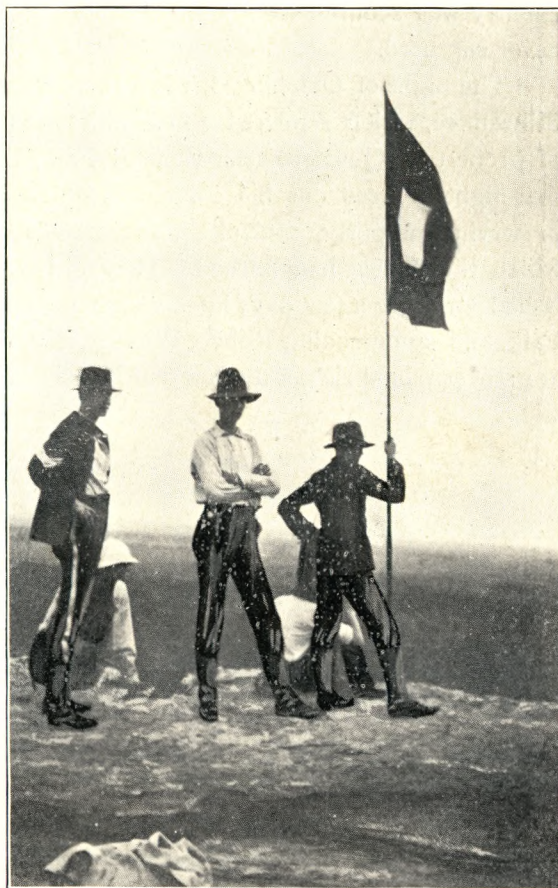
Late in the evening of July 19, 1889, Governor Hoard received messages from the Mayor of Superior, and the Sheriff of Douglas County, requesting the presence of a company of the National Guard, saying that they were unable to preserve peace and protect property. Company E, Third Regiment, Eau Claire, under command of Captain H. B. McMaster, were at once ordered to proceed to the scene of the trouble and report to the Mayor. Quartermaster-General Griffin was also dispatched there to represent the Governor. Although the message did not reach Eau Claire until 1 o'clock the next morning, forty-nine officers and men left the city for Superior at 4 A. M. The presence of the men had the desired effect, serious rioting was stopped, and there was no further destruction of property. A General Order issued by the Adjutant-General some time afterwards says:

Most happily bloodshed was avoided, but the power and dignity of the military arm of the State were manifest, and thus aided, the civil authorities were enabled to reinstate order

in place of chaos, and law in place of mob rule; demonstrating, once again, the wisdom of establishing and maintaining an efficient body of well-instructed and properly disciplined State troops, and once again warning all persons that Wisconsin can and will protect its citizens in their right to labor as and when and where they choose.

In July of the past year, when the great Railroad Strike of the American Railway Union was at its height, trouble was threatened at Spooner, a little railroad town on the line of the Omaha road. The Sheriff of the County claimed to be powerless, trains were being delayed, and traffic of all kinds was nearly stopped. Destruction of railroad property was also threatened. The Governor, through Adjutant-General Falk, wired to several companies nearest to that point to prepare for active duty, and they were held for several days in their armories ready for the command to march. Governor Peck, however, determined to satisfy himself that all other means had been exhausted, and was loath to increase the excitement of the men by the presence of the National Guard. He accordingly sent Quartermaster-General Auer to the scene. He held various consultations with the men, and the outcome was that all disturbances stopped and the men went back to work.

But work in suppressing insurrections and riots of this kind is not the only field of action for the National Guard. There are many other fields of duty, and as examples, two very widely divergent ones may be cited. On July 23, 1881, Captain T. J. George, of the Ludington Guards, then a Cavalry company, was ordered to report to the Sheriff of Pepin County to assist him in capturing the Williams Brothers, the murderers of the under-Sheriff of Dunn and the Sheriff of Pepin County. The



THE SIGNAL CORPS ON "SIGNAL ROCK."

country was scoured from ten to twenty miles in every direction, but the men were never captured.

The night of October 28, 1892, there was a fire in the Third Ward of the city of Milwaukee, which rendered 400 families homeless, and consumed over \$5,000,000 of property. Quartermaster-General Falk, then Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, that night ordered out his command, which was on duty even all the next day in preserving property, controlling the crowds and patrolling the immense area over which the flames had burned. They did splendid service. The Adjutant-General issued an order a few days later commending their conduct, complimenting General Falk, and commending Robert Winters, of Company E, "for intrepidity in rescuing, at great personal risk, a mother and her children from their burning home."

CHAPTER VII.

THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

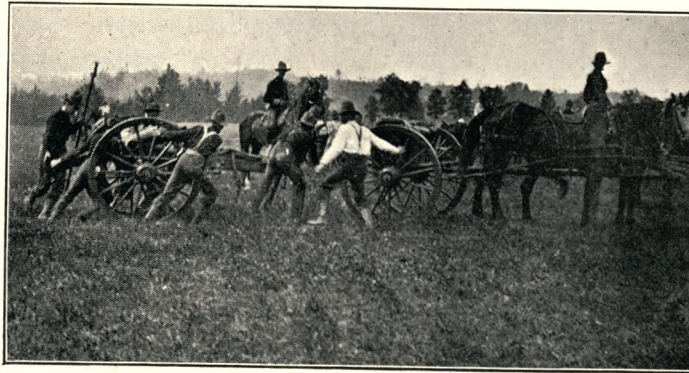


REST DURING DRILL.

ONE of the most important factors in the progress of the Wisconsin National Guard, during the last ten years, has been the organization known as the Wisconsin National Guard Association. This is mainly composed of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard. It was first organized in 1882 by General Chapman, who, soon after he became Adjutant - General of the State, conceived the idea of bringing around him at least once a

year all the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, or at least as many as could conveniently come, to discuss National Guard matters in general, and the wants of the Wisconsin National Guard in particular. Four informal gatherings were held, however, before a permanent organization was effected. It was at Madison, in 1886, that a Committee on Constitution was appointed, consisting of Colonel Charles King, Colonel M. T. Moore, Colonel Samuel J. Lewis, Major George P. Traeumer, Captain O. F. Weaver and Captain George J. Schoeffel. The next day, January 28, the committee reported, and the organization known as The National Guard Association of the State of Wisconsin was formed. General Chapman was elected President, and as such presided at the annual meetings up to and including that of 1892, when he insisted upon resigning, and the then Adjutant-General, General Doe, was elected to fill his place, and, upon his resignation to become Assistant Secretary of War, General Falk, the present President, was elected.

The place of meeting up to 1890 was Madison, but since that time the gatherings have been held in Milwaukee. They have usually taken place some time in January



"LIMBER FRONT."

or February, and the members make every effort to be present. As an evidence of this, it can be stated that at the 1894 meeting no less than 137 officers were present throughout the proceedings. The meetings last from two to three days, and there is usually quite an elaborate programme

prepared in advance. The President arranges for a number of papers on interesting and instructive subjects in connection with National Guard matters. Then there is usually a banquet or some military entertainment. Prominent United States officers in the vicinity are invited, and there are often half a dozen present, in addition to National Guard officers from the neighboring States.

At the first meeting in 1882, there were no prepared papers read. There was simply discussions of various natures. The next year the meeting was held February 14, and there were three dissertations. One was on the "Customs of the Service," by Colonel Charles King. Another was "Rifle Practice," by Lieutenant F. A. Boutelle, First U. S. Cavalry, which has already been referred to as being the first start towards regular Small Arms' Practice in the State. The third paper was by Major M. A. Newman, and entitled "Some Experiences as a National Guard Officer."

In 1884, the meeting was held February 27 and 28, and there were five regular papers, among which was another by Colonel King, on "The Suppression of Riots." Colonel King also held an Officers' School, two sessions of two hours each. General Fairchild also gave a most interesting extemporaneous speech, on reminiscences in the active militia before the war. Colonel M. T. Moore read a paper on "National Guard Encampments," which provoked quite a discussion on the advisability of a brigade encampment. The various discussions were of such an interesting nature that it was determined to arrange at the next meeting to have them taken down in shorthand and published with the prepared papers.

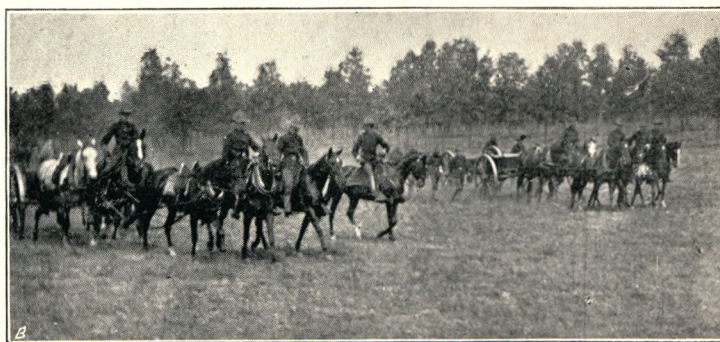
The Fourth Annual Convention was held January 7 and 8, 1885. Here six papers were presented for discussion, among which may be mentioned a "Plea for the Proper Support of the State Troops," by Major Samuel C. Mower, whose untimely death two months later was a great shock to the National Guard of the State, to which he

had devoted his best efforts. The meeting in 1886 was chiefly distinguishable from the fact that at that time the permanent organization was effected, as has already been mentioned. The Sixth Convention was held January 4 and 5, 1887. Captain Philip Reade's paper was the event of the occasion. It was on the subject of "Rifle Practice." At this meeting a temporary Committee on Legislation was appointed, which reported several matters to the Convention, which it recommended to the State Legislature for enactment into laws. Among these matters were twelve company regiments, a permanent camping ground, pay for the men while on duty at the rate of \$2 a day, and an outfit of kitchens. Later the Executive Committee was made a permanent Committee on Legislation.

The next meeting was held March 8 and 9, 1888, in the Senate Chamber at Madison. There were six prepared papers, two of which were by officers in the regular army. This meeting was a most successful one, and largely attended. On the evening of the second day there was a brilliant reception tendered by the State officers.

At the meeting held January 23 and 24, 1889, there were a number of papers, among which was quite an extensive and elaborate treatise on Rifles and Rifle Practice, by Captain Philip Reade. But the most important feature of the gathering was an extensive discussion on the advisability of asking the Legislature for an "extraordinary" appropriation, for the purpose of purchasing a tract of 400 acres or more, near Camp Douglas, for a permanent camping ground. A resolution to this effect was finally adopted, and a bill framed in accordance with this demand passed the next Legislature. The officers also asked for a law providing for a brigade organization.

The Ninth Annual Convention, February 20 and 21, 1890, was the first held in Milwaukee, and the attendance was very large. There were a number of officers of the regular army present, and officers from Illinois and Minnesota. Among the papers read was a most interesting one by Captain Moses Harris, U. S. A., on "Relations Between the Regular Army and the National Guard." The Con-



BATTERY A IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS.



FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CURTIS, MADISON.

BLUFFS BACK OF RANGE NO. 3. READE'S SIGNAL ROCK TO THE LEFT.

vention closed with an elaborate banquet. The next meeting was held in the winter of the same year, December 10 and 11, 1890. The following gathering, accordingly, did not take place until February 10, 1892. At this meeting Colonel King gave a very interesting talk on his ten years' reminiscences of the Wisconsin National Guard. The meeting was held in the Armory of the Light Horse Squadron. General Chapman and Colonel Charles King, who had served from the first meeting in 1882, as President and Secretary, tendered their resignations and refused a re-election. Appropriate resolutions of thanks for their long and faithful services were adopted.



INTERIOR OF A COMPANY MESS TENT.

The meeting of the Association held January 4 and 5, 1893, was full of interest, and a large number of the members were in attendance. Major Newman, retired, gave those present the benefit of fourteen years' service in the Guard, in a most interesting paper. Colonel Caldwell, Lieutenant Kluppak, Colonel Goldin, and others, contributed very instructive papers. At this meeting steps were taken to re-codify the various laws affecting the National Guard, which resulted later in the issue of a most complete Manual on the subject.

The meeting in 1894 (February 23 and 24), was the most successful of any as yet held. There were a large number of carefully prepared papers, and the discussions of them were lengthy and instructive. Lieutenant William L. Buck, 13th U. S. Infantry,

on duty with the Wisconsin National Guard, read a most instructive paper on the "Inspection of the Wisconsin National Guard in 1894," attaching to it a number of forms and reports of a most interesting nature. General Falk was elected President, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Seaman was re-elected Secretary, and Major George H. Joachim, Treasurer.

This is the record, in brief, of the meetings of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard up to date. A mere outline of the proceedings have been given, but from it will be seen that the Association, from its first meeting, has been ever busy on the advancement of the Guard. Many of the important improvements achieved from year to year may be traced to the informal discussions at these gatherings, as also most of the laws which now govern the National Guard in this State. The Conventions have given the officers an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with each other and, friendship fostering harmony, the result has been most beneficent. But a very few of the papers read at the Conventions have been mentioned. They have been prepared by men who knew what they were talking about, generally acknowledged experts on their subjects, and they always received that careful attention which they deserved. The Association must be acknowledged as one of the most important features of the National Guard system in this State.

CHAPTER VIII.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

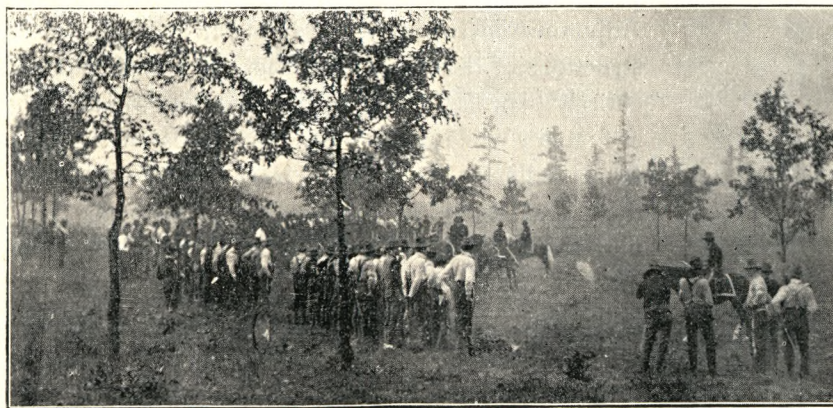


DOTS AND DASHES.

AS has been said, ever since the inauguration of Governor Rusk, and the appointment of Chandler P. Chapman as Adjutant-General in January, 1882, the inspections and instructions of the Wisconsin troops has been entrusted almost entirely to professional hands. The duty was far from pleasant at first, for while many officers and most of the rank and file were intelligent and eager to learn, there still existed much of the old militia idea. "Spiketail" dress-coats, gilt epaulets, plumes and cross-belts were the vogue. Fancy drill, "silent manual" and company glory the "fads," and the more this individual system of drill, dress and (save the mark) discipline was carried out, the farther did it depart from the customs of the regular service.

The first "regular" to sail in and break the ice was a Wisconsin man whose earliest service was as marker in the Milwaukee Light Guard Battalion in '56, who later was drummer in the Light Guard band on the return from their famous New York trip in '59, who drummed with the Wisconsin Volunteers in front of Washington, and was mounted orderly of the "Iron Brigade" when selected by President Lincoln for cadetship at West Point. Graduating there in '66 he was twice on duty at the Academy as instructor—the last time in all three branches of the Tactics, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry—and thus having served four years with an Artillery Regiment, three years at the Point, four years on Staff duty, and four more with the Cavalry on the frontier, he had had exceptional advantages as an instructor when, disabled by wounds, he was placed on the retired list as a Captain of Cavalry and sent to the University of Wisconsin as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in

1880. The Light Horse Squadron had just been organized, and, appreciating the value of expert coaching, they secured the services of this former Milwaukeean, and regularly, once a week, as well as throughout their camp weeks, Captain King took hold of this fine troop, and from that time on his connection with the growing "Guard" became assured. The University Battalion proved that he was equally at home in infantry tactics, and during Chapman's Captaincy of the old-time favorites "The Lake City Guards," of Madison, he and King began the hand-in-hand work which was never interrupted until the former's retirement from active service with the Guard, upon the election of Governor Hoard. In March, '82, Governor Rusk appointed King Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, and soon thereafter set him to work going from

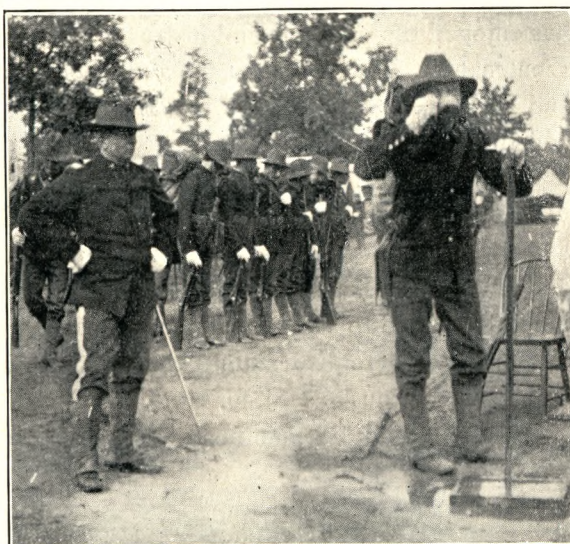


DISCUSSING THE SHAM BATTLE.

one point to another instructing the scattered companies. At each encampment, also, he was placed on duty teaching practically everybody from Colonels down to Corporals of the Guard; even the drummers learning the camp-calls under the new Colonel's tuition. Then the inspection duties were confided to him, and then the fur began to fly. Most of the Captains and companies profited by his criticisms and declared they wanted them, but there were six or eight old-timers who couldn't or wouldn't learn Upton's Tactics, and yet expected to be allowed to remain in command and ignorance both. They and their political friends flew to the Governor and also into print, and very lively did they make things for the "confounded regular," for a time, but the sentiment of the Guard, by a big majority, was with the inspector, and little by little the incompetents dropped out, and he prevailed. For seven years under Governor Rusk, and for two under Governor Hoard, King served as inspector and

instructor of the State troops, and then on the inauguration of Governor Peck, resigned from the Staff and took command of the Fourth Infantry.

But there was to be no let-down in the standard of those inspections, all the same. Stern and severe as they were, the soldiers of the Guard had grown to believe in them, and Lieutenant E. P. Andrus, of King's old regiment, was called in to continue his work. It was Colonel King who devised and introduced the Inspection Report with the numerical scale of merit, which, modified to conform to the changes in drill regulations, still obtains; and during the years of valuable service rendered by Lieutenant—who became Captain Andrus—while on duty with our troops, hardly any change of method seemed perceptible. After Captain Andrus had finished his tour, the War Department detailed First Lieutenant William L. Buck, of the 13th Infantry, U. S. A., and to the fulfillment of his duties this accomplished officer has brought a degree of enthusiasm and system which has been admirable in its reality. The inspection reports for the year 1894 are models of detail and thoroughness, and are typical of the inspections themselves. This being the third year of Lieutenant Buck's detail, it may be that another officer will succeed him in the near future, and it may be safely said that no matter what may be his qualifications, he will have to exert himself to fill the vacated shoes.



THE WATER WORKS IN USE.

And while these three "regulars," in the order named, have been since '82 the inspectors of the State force, under those intimate and accurate conditions which required of them annual, and often far more frequent visits, to the armory of each and every company in Wisconsin, the Guard has been most fortunate, also, in the distinguished soldiers detailed by the General Government to observe the camp and field work and report upon the discipline, instruction and efficiency of the organized force of the Badger State. Among these Colonel Edward C. Mason, Captain Charles Hobart and Captain Joseph Hale, 3d Infantry, and Major Moses Harris, 8th Cavalry, gentlemen to the core, and men of the highest standing and ability in an army,

renowned for able and highly educated officers, have won among our Guardsmen hosts of friends even as their precepts, example and instruction have served to stimulate the best efforts of officers and men alike. Then in the practical use of their arms—in that most important branch of the military art—rifle and carbine practice, such famous experts as Captain F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cavalry, and Philip Reade, 3d Infantry, have been the tireless “coaches” and teachers. It was Boutelle who opened the eyes of the officers at the Convention of '83 to the mysteries of gallery practice, and as for Reade, his years of service and association with the command—in convention—in camp and on the range, have been the backbone of the Wisconsin Guardsman's knowledge of his art, and no State had ever a more enthusiastic instructor.

Among others—called from time to time to “keep up the touch”—Wisconsin has enjoyed the presence and instruction of such “regulars” as Colonel Evan Miles, Lieutenant L. W. V. Kennan, the author of the army system of guard and sentry duty, and Lieutenant Waterman of the Engineers, and the conventions have been rare in which the papers read or contributed by the “professionals” have not been the centre pieces of the feast. During the summer just gone by the camp of the 2d Infantry was visited by the Adjutant-General of the Army—General George D. Ruggles—who came as he frankly said, because, on assuming the duties of the office a few months before, and having occasion to look up the subject of the State troops, he was surprised and much interested to see by the records that the National Guard of Wisconsin—this far Western State—ranked among the foremost in discipline, efficiency and instruction, and he was curious to see it for himself. There is reason for belief that the distinguished General found no disappointment in his brief but valuable visit.



EVOLUTIONS OF BATTERY A.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.



GENERAL NICHOLAS SENN.

EX-SURGEON-GENERAL, W. N. G.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DOE, in his Annual Report for the year ending September 30, 1892, earnestly recommended that the Medical Department of the Wisconsin National Guard be separated from the Regimental organizations, and be made a department by itself, under the direct commands of the Surgeon-General. The Legislature of 1893 made this change in the laws governing the management of the Guard. It had been felt for some time that only in this way could the greatest results be accomplished. As matters now stand the Medical Corps is a department by itself, the Surgeons belonging to it are not members of any regiment as field officers, as formerly, but are simply assigned to such and such a command at the volition of the Surgeon-General.

As in all other branches of the National Guard of the State, certain years may be pointed out as the era of growth and advancement, so the last four years may be stated to be the time in which the Medical Department has seen its most material improvement. Dr. Nicholas Senn, the famous physician and surgeon, then a resident of Wisconsin, was an early appointee of Governor Peck as Surgeon-General of the State, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Despite his many private duties, General Senn took a very active interest in National Guard matters, and did everything in his power to increase the value of the department under his charge. One of his first acts was the formation of a State Association of the National Guard Surgeons. The first meeting was held in 1890. General Senn was elected President, and Lieutenant



ARMORY CO. L, THIRD REGIMENT, EAU CLAIRE.

COMPANY M, LA CROSSE.

There are but few cities outside of Milwaukee that boast of more than one National Guard company, but La Crosse is one of them. It has Company B and Company M of the Third Regiment. The latter was organized as an independent company in 1889, and mustered into the State service as a provisional company the following year. The year following it was attached to the Third Regiment. Orlando J. Holway was the first Captain, with J. J. Esch and Dan S. McArthur as the Lieutenants. The company has a most excellent armory, 200 x 80 feet, in a serviceable location. The company boasts of a number of very good shots, among whom may be mentioned Sergeant Kleeber, Corporal F. H. Fowler, Sergeant Jarvis and Private Nold. The present officers of the company are: Captain, Burt C. Smith; First Lieutenant, John P. Salzer; Second Lieutenant, Fred. M. Foster. The present strength of the company is sixty officers and men.

feet deep, three stories high, with a drill hall of 70 x 120 feet, and cost \$25,000. The first and second stories are used by the company. The present officers are: Captain, C. Schlosser; First Lieutenant, O. H. Kitzman; Second Lieutenant, Peter Schlosser.

Company L was under arms July 9, 10 and 11, 1894, by order of Governor Peck, awaiting orders to go to Spooner on account of the railway strikes. In the last muster the strength of the company was given as fifty-seven officers and men.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.



CAPTAIN EDWARD SHEA.
QUARTERMASTER FOURTH REGIMENT.

THE Fourth Battalion, out of which has grown the present Fourth Regiment, was organized under a general order issued from the Adjutant-General's office April 25, 1884. There had been a Fourth Battalion some time previous to this, but it was disbanded by this same order, and three of the companies, A, D and E, assigned to other battalions and helping to form regiments, while the fourth company, C (Lake City Guard), was made an independent company. Then, on the recommendation of a majority of their commissioned officers, the new Fourth Battalion was formed from the Sheridan Guard, Kosciusko Guard, South Side Turner Rifles and Lincoln Guard. Major Mower was placed in command, and his first official action was a reception tendered to his officers at the Plankinton House parlors a few days later. The following is a list of the companies composing the new battalion, the dates of organization, officers and date of their rank:

Company A, Sheridan Guard, January 23, 1869. Captain, John E. Coogan, March 25, 1884; First Lieutenant, William J. Malone, March 25, 1884; Second Lieutenant, William H. Halsey, October 8, 1881.

Company B, Kosciusko Guard, August 24, 1877. Captain, Francis J. Borchardt, August 25, 1877; First Lieutenant, Jacob Nowak, October 12, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Martin Schubert, December 30, 1881.

Company C, South Side Turner Rifles, June 20, 1879. Captain, George P. Traeumer, June 5, 1879; First Lieutenant, Albert Bleucl, June 5, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Herman Kloehn, August 7, 1880.

Company D, Lincoln Guard, May 2, 1881. Captain, H. M. Hughes, March 3, 1883; First Lieutenant, C. W. G. Miller, April 29, 1881; Second Lieutenant, William Dallmann, March 3, 1883.

In the first part of May Major Mower made the following staff appointments: Adjutant, First Lieutenant Rollin B. Mallory; Quartermaster, First Lieutenant Henry

G. Rogers ; Assistant Surgeon, Herman E. Hasse ; Chaplain, Joseph W. Sanderson ; Drum Major, Andrew J. Kluppak.

On the evening of May 8, 1884, the officers met at the armory of Company A for their first instruction in battalion tactics. That year the battalion did not go to camp, but confined itself to a parade and march to Cold Spring Park, where the three regiments were assembled at the invitation of the Light Horse Squadron. The staff of the regiment underwent no change until March, 1885, when Assistant Surgeon Hasse resigned and was succeeded by Captain Oscar W. Carlson. A few weeks later, April 10, the battalion suffered a loss in the death of its head, Major Mower, who died by his own hand at the Kirby House. The battalion, under command of Adjutant Mallory, acted as funeral escort. May 14, Captain Henry G. Rogers was commissioned Major of the battalion and Captain John E. Pennefeather as Quartermaster in his place. M. Almy Aldrich was commissioned a Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice. On August 8 of that year the battalion paraded on the occasion of the funeral of General Grant.

From August 14 to August 19, 1885, the battalion went into its first camp near



COLONEL ALBERT BLEUEL.
FOURTH REGIMENT.

Whitefish Bay, a few miles north of Milwaukee. The camp was named "Camp Fairchild" in honor of General Lucius Fairchild. The appearance of the battalion was unique on parade. The field and staff wore full dress uniforms with plumed helmets. Company A was attired in dark blue double-breasted frock coats, army buttons set in pairs like a Brigadier-General, dark blue trousers and forage caps. Company B and Company C wore the State uniform, dark blue swallow tail coats, three rows of buttons and dark blue trousers with buff stripes and helmets. Company D wore the then regulation U. S. army uniform, full dress, trimmed with sky blue, and forage caps. This combination taken with the band decked in red coats, blue trousers and white helmets, was gay and diversified in the extreme but not very military.

January 2, 1886, Major Rogers re-

signed and was succeeded by Captain George P. Traeumer of Company C. Soon after this Adjutant Mallory tendered his resignation and was succeeded by Otto H. Falk. About this time the battalion rented offices in the Squadron Armory and to cover the cost gave an entertainment at the Academy of Music which netted over \$700.

The days soon following were of great moment to the Fourth Battalion, and indeed to every resident of Milwaukee and the State. The great "May riots" were at hand. The cause of these troubles, the calling out of the troops and the rout of the mob, has been described elsewhere. It is enough to say that the battalion comported itself in a manner to reflect great credit on the Wisconsin National Guard and the City of Milwaukee. The day the trouble ended the men were tendered a banquet by Mr. John Plankinton, at the Plankinton House, and the next evening there was a celebration at the Light Horse Squadron Armory, with speeches by Governor Rusk, Adjutant-General Chapman, Colonel King, Major Traeumer, Captain Falk, Captain Borchardt and others. The following officers of the Fourth Battalion were on active duty during the troubles: Major Traeumer, Captain Falk, Captain Pennesfeather, Captain F. C. Scribner, Captain M. Almy Aldrich, Captain J. E. Coogan, Captain Borchardt, Captain Bleuel, Captain C. W. G. Miller; First Lieutenants William Malone, Martin Schubert, Herman Kloehn and William Dallmann; Second Lieutenants William McCaigue, Roman Czerwinski, Henry Hesse and Emil Wilde.

There was no camp for the Fourth Battalion in 1886, but in September it, together with the Squadron and Battery, marched to the Fair grounds where there was a parade and inspection by Governor Rusk. That fall the battalion was supplied with new fatigue uniforms.

The battalion the following year paraded on Decoration Day and the Fourth of July, and went into camp July 18 at National Park. The camp was named "Camp Chapman." The first day there were 173 men on duty, which number was slightly



LIEUT.-COL. H. M. SEAMAN.
FOURTH REGIMENT.

increased during the week. General Chapman was in camp most of the week and gave instruction to the officers. Beyond sighting and position drills nothing was done in the rifle practice line.

In September the battalion gave an exhibition drill at the Exposition, and October 6 took part in the parade with some companies of the Second Regiment, in honor of President Cleveland. There was the usual parade on Decoration Day, 1888, and July 9 the battalion, accompanied by the Rusk Guard and the Cadet Light Guard, two independent companies, went into camp again at National Park. This camp was a second time named "Camp Chapman." There was battalion drill, guard mounts and parades, and considerable work with the rifle under instruction of Captain Philip Reade, U. S. A. General Chapman was also in camp the entire week as was Captain George Graham of the Third Regiment, who was detailed as a special officer in charge of guard duty. The first day there were 164 men ready for duty, which at the end of the week had increased to 213. On Governor's Day, Thursday, there was a review which passed off very well, and after this the rifle class gave an exhibition skirmish run.

On August 24 Major Traeumer resigned and was succeeded September 1 by Otto H. Falk. That fall there were a number of changes in the field and staff of the battalion. Captain Seaman resigned as Inspector of Rifle Practice and was succeeded by Captain George H. Russell.

Captain Seaman was then appointed Adjutant and Major Otto H. Falk was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain Scribner resigned as Assistant Surgeon and was succeeded by Captain Harry E. Bradley. Captain Pennefeather resigned as Quartermaster and Captain Edward Shea took his place. Louis Auer, the present Quartermaster-General, was commissioned Major of the battalion in place of Colonel Falk, promoted.

October 24, 1888, the Rusk Guard was mustered into the battalion as Company E, and seventy-seven men were sworn in. This enlargement of the battalion entitled



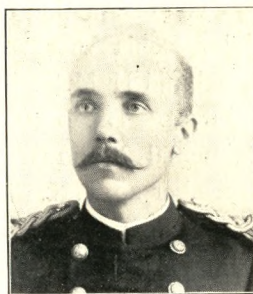
MAJOR E. I. SLUPECKI.
FOURTH REGIMENT.

the battalion to be commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major Falk's promotion was the result.

Both the new Major and the new Quartermaster came from the ranks of the Light Horse Squadron. In the inspection in the spring of 1889, by companies, 280 men were present out of a total strength of 307. The general order of merit averaged 161 out of a possible 200. April 29, 1889, the Badger State Rifles were mustered into the State service and assigned to the Fourth Battalion as Company F, and the next day the Chapman Guard, having also been mustered in, was assigned to the battalion as Company G. On Washington's Birthday and Decoration Day the battalion paraded, and on May 12 there was a drill at National Park. July 2, 1889, Captain H. E. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon of the battalion, was raised to the rank of Surgeon and Major.

The regiment encamped at Camp Douglas July 8 to July 13, and, owing to the enforced absence of both Lieutenant-Colonel Falk and Major Auer, Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Parker, of the Third Regiment, was placed in command. The camp was a most successful one for the Fourth, from every point of view. During the G. A. R. encampment, in 1889, the battalion marched to National Park, where it was reviewed by General Sherman and other distinguished visitors. In June, 1890, Inspector of Small Arms Practice Russell resigned and H. S. Fuller was commissioned for the place. In July Chaplain Titsworth resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. George W. Lamb. July 13 to July 20, 1890, the battalion was in camp at the military reservation. In the rifle competition that year, eleven men from the battalion became sharpshooters and the same number marksmen. In October the annual rifle contest between the companies of the battalion took place at Johnston's farm. Sergeant Reilly, of Company A, won the individual medal. At the close of the competition the range-house accidentally caught fire and was totally destroyed.

On January 7, 1891, Lieutenant-Colonel Falk having been appointed Quartermaster-General of the State, Captain Charles King was unanimously elected to fill the place and was commissioned, and no further changes were made in the staff. A few days later a banquet was tendered to General Falk, at which he was presented with a handsome medal. In 1891 the battalion was in camp from August 2 to August 9. On July 2, 1892, Colonel King sent in his resignation, which was subsequently withdrawn, and he commanded the battalion in camp from July 10 to July 17. An average of but about 250 men were present, many being kept home by their employers. In the rifle competition two men from the Fourth headed the list.



CAPT. T. K. BIRKHAEUSER.
INSPECTOR S. A. P. FOURTH REGIMENT.

The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel King was sent in the last part of July and Major Louis Auer was placed in command as Lieutenant-Colonel. Captains Albert Bleuel and H. M. Seaman were commissioned Majors, and Captain Oscar B. Zwietusch Adjutant. The battalion attended the dedication of the World's Fair. November 26 regimental headquarters were established at the Light Horse Squadron Armory. December 29, T. K. Birkhaeuser was commissioned Inspector of Small Arms Practice. On the same day a company at Bay View was mustered in the State service and assigned to the Fourth Regiment as Company H. Lieutenant-Colonel Auer was commissioned Colonel, as the battalion had now become a regiment. Major Bleuel became Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Emil Wilde Major, and Dr. John R. McDill Captain and Assistant Surgeon.

The appointment of Adjutant-General Doe to be Assistant Secretary of War, in January of this year, caused promotions all along the line. Quartermaster-General Falk became Adjutant-General and Colonel Louis Auer took General Falk's place. Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Bleuel became Colonel, Major Seaman Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Slupecki Major. Through the resignation of Major Wilde, Captain Zwietusch became a Major in May, 1893. Major Zwietusch, in January, will become Quartermaster-General of the State, for which place he has been selected by Governor-elect Upham. One distinguishing feature of the Fourth is that all the companies composing it come from one city—Milwaukee.

COMPANY A.

The Sheridan Guard, the oldest military company now in the service of the State, was organized June 15, 1869. P. H. McCauley was the first Captain, his Lieutenants being Richard Rooney and Patrick Connolly, Jr. The original idea was to form a purely Irish military company. The first public appearance of the company was a parade on Washington's Birthday in 1870, a ceremony which later grew to be a never-failing custom of the Sheridans. In the fall of the same year the company had its first target practice on the lake shore near St. Francis, which was continued the next two years at Lueddeman's farm. In the Field Day exercises in 1875 the Sheridans were presented with a medal by Governor Taylor, as the best drilled company. In October of the following year, in competition at Oshkosh with many of the crack military companies of several Northwestern States, the Sheridans took first honors and carried off the silk banner. A gala day for the company was one in February, 1879, when General Phil. Sheridan tendered it a reception at the Plankinton

House. In the riots of 1886 the company turned out seventy strong and was assigned to duty at Bay View. On the formation of the Fourth Battalion in April, 1884, the Sheridan Guard, being the oldest company, became Company A.

Those who have been the Captains of Company A are: P. H. McCauley, James M. Reddy, John Foley, Richard Rooney, Henry W. White, W. P. O'Connor, J. E. Pennefeather, T. H. McGrath, J. E. Coogan, Arthur R. Hanley.

The First Lieutenants have been: Patrick Connolly, Jr., William F. Kane, Arthur R. Hanley, James J. Quinn, Henry W. White, John J. Lynch, Richard Rooney, William J. Malone, John F. Manion, J. E. Pennefeather, J. E. Coogan.

The Second Lieutenants have been: John C. Dunn, Henry W. White, William H. Halsey, A. J. McCormick, Joseph Dunn, Arthur R. Hanley, Patrick Connolly, Jr., M. J. O'Connor, John J. Lynch, James J. Quinn, T. H. McGrath, W. H. Perthesius, T. G. Shaughnessy, John Foley, John F. Manion, James M. Reddy, William McCaigue, Thos. J. Sullivan, W. P. O'Connor, J. E. Coogan.

The present officers of the company are: Captain, John F. Manion; First Lieutenant, Thomas J. Sullivan; Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. Delahunt. In the inspection of 1889 the company stood thirteenth and the next year held the same place. The following year it rose to seventh, and in 1892 fell to twenty-third place.



CAPTAIN ABRAHAM B. CAMBIER.
ADJUTANT FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

The Kosciusko Guard was organized August 24, 1877. F. J. Borchardt was elected Captain and Jacob Nowak First Lieutenant. In December, 1878, Martin Zubert became Second Lieutenant. The company then was composed exclusively of

men from Poland, and were fitted out in blue dress coats and trousers, which cost them \$1,200. There were fifty-six men on inspection in 1878. In the report of the Adjutant-General for 1880, it is noted that the company attended encampment from June 7 to June 12, and that it had complied with the law in all respects, a rather unusual compliment in those days. Peter Shubert became Second Lieutenant March 12, 1880. In December, 1881, L. Michaeliski and M. Schubert became the Lieutenants. Although two regiments and two battalions were then in existence the Kosciusko Guards remained an independent company. The company then had a strength of sixty-five men. When the new Fourth Battalion was formed in 1884, the Kosciusko Guards became Company B, which place they held when the battalion became a regiment. J. Nowak became the First Lieutenant in 1883. In 1885, although Captain Borchardt was still in command, there was another change in the officers. Martin Schubert became First Lieutenant and Roman Czerwinski Second Lieutenant. In 1888 Lucas J. Michaeliski was commissioned First Lieutenant. In the rifle competition at Camp Douglas in 1888, Private Rozanski took first place in the regiment. In the inspection of 1889 Company B ranked thirty-seventh; in 1890, forty-first; in 1891, fortieth; and in 1892, thirty-eighth. There have been several changes in the officers of late years, owing to one cause and another. The present officers are: Captain, Thaddeus Wild; First Lieutenant, Theophilus Knasinski; Second Lieutenant, Emil Czarnecki.



ARMORY CO. C, FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Company C was organized June 20, 1879, as the South Side Turner Rifles. The name was later changed to South Side Rifles, and a few years ago to Pabst Guard. The first officers were: Captain, G. P. Traeumer; First Lieutenant, Albert Bleuel; Second Lieutenant, George Schmele. The company numbered seventy-five men. Herman Kloehn became Second Lieutenant in 1880. The company then was an independent organization. When the Fourth Battalion was formed, the South Side Turner

Rifles became Company C. Captain Traeumer became Major of the battalion January 2, 1886, and was succeeded in command of Company C by Albert Bleuel. Herman Kloehn became First Lieutenant and Henry Hesse, Jr., Second Lieutenant. Company C took an active part in the suppression of the rioters in 1886 and had over forty-five men in line for five days. Emil F. Deuster became Second Lieutenant in 1888. The present officers of the company are: Captain, Charles E. Schlenger; First Lieutenant, Matt. Scholl; Second Lieutenant, Charles Schultz. In 1889 the company ranked thirty-first, but rose the next year to twenty-fourth place. Next year it was thirty-sixth, and in 1892 twenty-seventh.

COMPANY D.

The Lincoln Guard was organized May 2, 1881. August F. Dahlman was the first Captain and C. W. G. Miller and William Miller the Lieutenants. The company was an independent organization until the Fourth Battalion was formed. Lieutenant C. W. G. Miller became Captain in 1884, his Lieutenants being William Dahlman and Emil Wilde. For five days during the riots in 1886 Company D had forty men on duty. Lieutenant Wilde became Captain in 1888, Andrew J. Kluppak and Constant Rennieke being the Lieutenants. In the inspection of 1889 Company D took first rank in the State, but the next year fell to twenty-first place. The next year it was nineteenth and in 1892 thirtieth. The present officers of the company are: Captain, Andrew J. Kluppak; Lieutenants, Constant Rennieke and J. Peter Immukus. Their commissions date from February 18, 1893.

COMPANY E.

Company E was organized as the Rusk Guard October 24, 1888. Oscar B. Zwietusch was the first Captain and Hiram E. Manville and Charles R. Williams the Lieutenants. In the inspection of 1889 Company E took second place, and in 1890 took the highest rank in the State. The next year it was again second and in 1892 third. Company E was mustered into the State service by Adjutant-General Chapman with seventy-seven men. In the battalion inspection in 1889 Company E took first place. In 1890 Charles R. Williams became First Lieutenant, and Frank D. Rock Second Lieutenant. In 1892 Captain Zwietusch became Regimental Adjutant and Lieutenant Rock succeeded to the command of the company. Sergeant George A. Burton became Second Lieutenant. In February, 1893, Lieutenant Williams was

transferred to the Governor's Staff as acting ordnance officer. Walter E. Burke was commissioned Captain of the company June 1, 1894.

COMPANY F.

April 29, 1889, Colonel Charles King mustered the Badger State Rifles into the service of the State with sixty-six men. The company was assigned to the Fourth Battalion as Company F. The first officers were: Captain, T. K. Birkhaeuser; First Lieutenant, Harry S. Fuller; Second Lieutenant, Edward N. Ewer. In September Lieutenant Ewer resigned and was succeeded by Sergeant Charles E. Curtis. In June, 1890, Lieutenant Fuller became Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Regiment, Lieutenant Curtis went up a place and Sergeant Cambier became Second Lieutenant. Five men from Company F became sharpshooters in 1890. They were: Captain Birkhaeuser, Corporals Aldridge and Pressentin and Privates Parsons and Cook. Corporal Tinsler became a marksman. In September, 1891, Captain Birkhaeuser resigned and was succeeded by Lieutenant Curtis. A. B. Cambier became First Lieutenant and Clark M. Putnam Second Lieutenant. Soon afterwards, however, Lieutenant Putnam resigned and was succeeded by Sergeant C. T. Callahan. A year later Captain Curtis resigned and Lieutenant Cambier became Captain, Lieutenant Callahan First Lieutenant, and Sergeant H. E. Slater Second Lieutenant. November 1, 1892, Captain Cambier became Regimental Adjutant, and Lieutenant Callahan is now the Captain of Company F. It is a remarkable fact that two of the original officers of the company have been Inspectors of Small Arms Practice of the regiment—Captain Birkhaeuser and Lieutenant Fuller. In 1889 the company ranked third; in 1890 second; in 1891 again third, and in 1892 eighteenth.

COMPANY G.

The Chapman Guard was mustered into the State service April 30, 1889, one day later than Company F. Sixty-six men were sworn in with the following officers: Captain, Richard E. Archer; First Lieutenant, Joseph P. Carney; Second Lieutenant, Frank A. Sullivan. November 25, 1890, Captain Archer resigned, causing the promotion of Lieutenants Carney and Sullivan. Sergeant Murray then became Second Lieutenant. In September of the following year Captain Carney resigned and J. J. Lynch became Captain. In June, 1892, Lieutenant Murray resigned and was succeeded by Joseph W. Brown. These men are now the officers of the company.

In 1889 the company ranked fifth in the State; in 1890, eighth; in 1891, eleventh, and in 1892 second.

COMPANY H.

December 29, 1892, a company was formed at Bay View and, in honor of the then commander of the Fourth Regiment, was named the Auer Rifles. H. E. Ransom, Martin Anderson and H. J. Kraemer were the first officers. There was a general change of officers in June, 1893, and the following present officers were elected: Captain, Martin Anderson; First Lieutenant, Charles E. Morton; Second Lieutenant, Clarence Christenson. The organization of this company made the Fourth Battalion a regiment.

BATTERY A.

The First Light Battery, or as it is now known in official papers, "Battery A," was born September 11, 1884, at a meeting called by A. L. Darrow and W. B. Roberts at the office of the Wisconsin Telephone Company. The twelve men present signed an agreement to help in organizing a battery in Milwaukee, and soon afterwards quarters were secured in the Sheridan Guard Armory, which was then situated on Milwaukee street, near the postoffice. As the membership became larger the quarters were found too small, and rooms were taken over the Central Police Station. The formal organization of the battery, however, did not take place until the spring of the following year. On May 11, 1885, sixty-five members were mustered into the Wisconsin National Guard by Captain Charles King. Joseph B. Oliver was elected Captain, and W. B. Roberts First Lieutenant. Objections were raised to the name First Wisconsin Battery, as an organization with a similar name had existed in 1861, and the name was changed to First Light Battery. Shortly after having been mustered in two six-pound brass guns and thirty-two sets of artillery harness were issued to the battery by the State, and drill begun on a vacant lot on Prospect avenue. The drills took place every Monday evening. Shortly afterwards the battery purchased the property known as the Farwell Avenue Skating Rink, and thus secured spacious and comfortable quarters. In July, 1890, this property was disposed of as there was a feeling that the quarters should be nearer the center of the city, and the battery

moved into excellent quarters in the Broadway Armory. In December, 1892, their rooms were somewhat damaged by fire, but have now again been put in most excellent condition.

At first the armament of the battery was limited to the two brass guns furnished by the State, but to these was subsequently added two steel guns, with rifle bore three

inches in diameter, and in May, 1893, the State took back the two old brass pieces in exchange for two gatling guns. The battery has also been supplied with a complete outfit of harness, saddles, sabres, revolvers and gunners' tools.

October 3, 1889, Captain Oliver resigned, owing to the pressure of private business, and a few days later H. J. Gilson was elected to succeed him. In June, 1890, Captain Gilson was succeeded by H. M. Kenney, who served until October 30, 1891, and was then succeeded by H. W. Ellis, who, with First Lieutenants B. H. Dally and Thomas F. Neville, and Second Lieutenant Adolph S. Hosch, are the present commissioned officers of the organization. The first public appearance of the battery was



CAPTAIN HARRY ELLIS, BATTERY A.

in the parade the day of the funeral of General Grant. During the riots of 1886 the battery was also called out and their conduct was such as to provoke warm praise from the officers in command. A platoon of the battery took part in a competitive drill during the National Military Encampment at Washington in 1877, and although it carried off no prize, still received considerable praise for its work. In Chicago, in the following October, the battery was more successful in the competition there, securing the first platoon prize, the first and second section prizes and individual

medals. The battery went into camp at Oconto August 10, 1890, and at Marinette the last week in August, 1891. Since that year it has gone to the military reservation near Camp Douglas a week every year.

The social side of the battery is represented by the organization known as the Battery Bucks which, with the exception of about thirty honorary members, is composed exclusively of men belonging to the battery. The Bucks are a secret organization whose object is to cultivate good fellowship among the members of the battery, and it seems to accomplish its purpose. The Bucks have a Chief Buck, a Financial Buck and other appropriate officers, and hold frequent sessions.

TROOP A.

The Light Horse Squadron was mustered into the service of the State April 27, 1880, by General Edward E. Bryant, Adjutant-General of Wisconsin. The troop originated through the desire of a number of gentlemen, among whom were many veterans of the rebellion, to organize a body of cavalry for escort duty during the reunion of the Wisconsin Veterans, about to be held at Milwaukee, but the gentlemen were so in love with the work that they decided to incorporate into the National Guard of the State, and after due legal application the result was accomplished.

The first officers were: Captain, Robert Hill; First Lieutenant, Albert Blatz; Second Lieutenant, George W. Peck; First Sergeant, George O. Clinton.

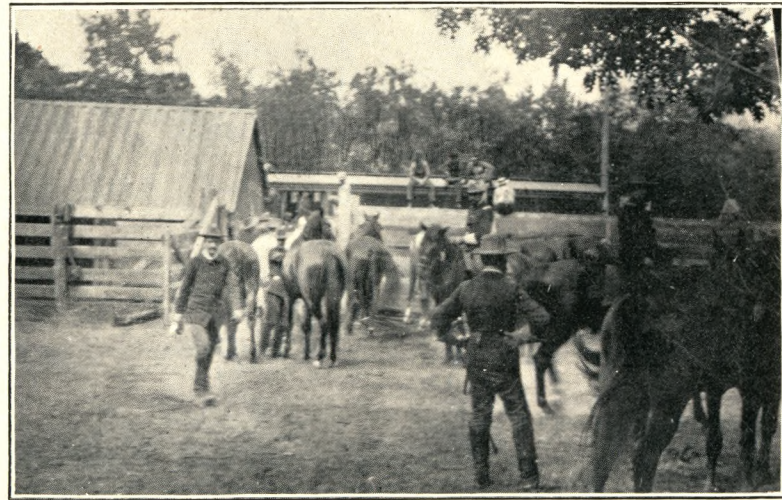
In December, 1880, Captain Hill, on account of removal to Chicago, resigned his commission and was succeeded by Captain W. O. Collins, with George W. Peck First Lieutenant, and George J. Schoeffel Second Lieutenant. In August, 1882, George J. Schoeffel was elected Captain after the resignation of Captain Collins. During the competition drill at Milwaukee the squadron took first prize as the best troop of cavalry. During the year 1884, in June, the troop visited the military



CAPTAIN JOHN G. SALSMAN, TROOP A.

encampment and competition drill at Dubuque, Ia., at which were present not only the most prominent organizations of the National Guard of the country, but also Regular troops, but not in competition, and the troop took the first cavalry prize, defeating the cavalry from St. Louis. During the year 1885 the troop began the erection of its armory, the corner-stone of which was laid August 15, 1885. In October, 1887, the troop attended the military encampment and competition drill at Chicago, taking first cavalry honors, defeating the Cleveland City Troop.

In November, 1887, on the resignation of Captain Schoeffel he was succeeded by C. P. Huntington. W. A. Nowell became First Lieutenant, and Rudolph G. Richter Second Lieutenant. During August, 1888, the troop marched across the country to



TROOP A PREPARING FOR DRILL.

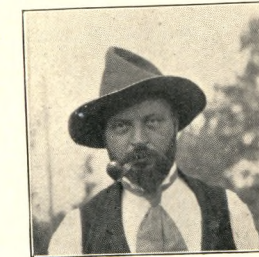
Ripon, Wis., 120 miles in 4 days. November 6, 1889, on the resignation of Captain Huntington, W. J. Grant was commissioned Captain, with John G. Salsman as First Lieutenant, and Clifford Chase Second Lieutenant. Under Captain Grant, in October, 1892, the troop took part in the dedication of the World's Fair, marching to Chicago in three days, a distance, to Jackson Park, the camp ground, of about 100 miles.

December 7, 1892, on the resignation of Captain Grant, John G. Salsman was commissioned Captain with W. H. Halsey First Lieutenant, and Philip C. Norton Second Lieutenant. At an election recently held, Captain Salsman resigned and W. J. Grant was again elected to command the troop.

In 1886 Troop A built on Broadway its new armory, which at the present time not only shelters it and Battery A, but also a number of the companies of the Fourth

Regiment. Adjutant-General Chapman, in 1887, said: "The money value to the State of the use of the building during the riots in May last can hardly be overestimated." The building is complete in every way and admirably serves the purpose for which it was designed.

In 1882 the troop went into camp at Oconomowoc, from August 4 to August 9, and in 1883 and 1885 at the same place from August 1 to August 6, and from August 14 to August 19, and again in 1891 from August 10 to August 15. In 1893 the troop encamped with Battery A and the Fourth Regiment at the military reservation, as it did in 1894.



THE ARTIST.