

REPORT  
OF THE  
ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE  
STATE OF WASHINGTON.

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FOR THE YEARS 1903 AND 1904.

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INLAND PRINTING CO.,  
PRINTERS AND BLANK BOOK MAKERS,  
SPOKANE, WASH.  
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## REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

OLYMPIA, December 20, 1904.

*To the Honorable Henry McBride, Governor of Washington.*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department since December 4, 1902:

### GENERAL POLICY AND RESULTS.

The statements made in the report of this department for the biennial period ending December 4, 1902, relative to general policy, are so near a "confession of faith" that they are repeated here:

"The general policy of this department since the date mentioned has been to create a state force of practical and not artificial military efficiency. With this purpose in mind it has been considered advisable to model the organization as nearly as possible upon that of the regular army of the country. It is believed that a state force should be properly prepared to become a part of the volunteer army of the United States in case of war:

"It is not possible to teach officers and men who are engaged in civil pursuits all that the professional soldier learns. But the citizen soldier can be taught, if he is of the right material, and the teaching be of the proper kind, most if not all of the essentials. The education of a soldier of the state therefore becomes a problem in elimination. The unnecessary and immaterial items of knowledge possessed by the professional soldier must be excluded or lightly touched, while every essential qualification must be pounded upon with concentrated energy.

"Of these essentials comes, first, ability on the part of the soldier to keep himself always physically fit for the work to be done. He must know how to cook, or have comrades who are intimately associated with him who do. He must be able to keep his camp, his tent and his person scrupulously clean. A well man can do anything. No sick man ever did anything well very long. Second, he must know how to shoot. There is only one way to do this. He must spend hours and days shooting under all conditions, at all ranges, with the particular type of gun which would be his weapon in time of war; if possible with the same individual piece. Third, he must have that temper toward his

officers and service which will cause him to obey orders and to do decently and in order all of his proper work. Fourth, he must be taught the practical part of what we call drill; that is, extended order and guard duty. Fifth, close order drill, but not too much of it, nor should it ever be allowed to take the place of the more essential and practical knowledge. Soldiers not in active service have idle time, which is profitably consumed in anything which engages their attention. Close order formations are no longer used near, in the presence of, or facing an enemy. They are of use only for the purpose of discipline and parade.

"In pursuance of the policy which I have outlined, the Legislature of 1901 was asked to pass certain amendments to the military code. This was done. The changes cut out the brigade organization, a brigadier general and eleven staff officers, and provided for paralleling the regular army organization. Beginning with the first of April, 1901, the general work of reorganization commenced. A new system of examination of officers, rigid personal inspections at frequent intervals by the Adjutant General, a continuous attempt to establish an *esprit de corps*, improved methods of target practice, new forms for physical examination of the men, new rules and regulations dealing with all matters not covered by the Code and Regulations of the United States Army, in the plainest possible manner, were some of the things done. These rules and regulations, together with the code, were published in convenient pocket form and placed in the hands of all officers and non-commissioned officers. The purpose of the improved method of target practice was to create a large number of fair shots rather than a few specially good ones. No man was retained in the service of the state who could or would not shoot.

"The only inducement held out to the candidate for enlistment was the promise of instruction in that kind of soldiering which he would have to use in the volunteer army of the United States. He was told that he should receive all that could be taught him, taking into consideration his employment at the same time in civil pursuits. The discipline should be as firm and rigid as that which he would encounter in the higher service. Each recruit takes an oath to go out with his organization as a volunteer in case of war. He is given the same physical examination as for admission to the regular army of the United States. After three years' service he is pretty well qualified to perform all the duties of a volunteer officer or soldier. Very little more training in active service will make him as fine a volunteer soldier as can be bred.

"There is available in every state a sufficient number of young men to entirely furnish its quota of a militia organization even larger than that now maintained in this country, who will enter such service and perform perfectly their work. They want to be assured that the time spent will not be wasted; that they will be taught the most necessary things and taught them correctly. Such men are easy to control. They are in deadly earnest, and are not liable to be led away from their

real purpose. It is purely a question of using ordinary business judgment in the selection of such men and the exclusion of those not of this type. This insures a satisfactory state force, and one which will be also and always readily available for service in the volunteer army.

"The safety of our country in time of war depends upon whether or not our militia system is a failure. This is more surely the case now than formerly. Our citizens are each year becoming less and less a frontier people. More and more training is constantly necessary to make them fit for effective fighting. We do not wish war, but the safety of our country, the preservation of peace, depends upon our preparedness. The men who are properly trained in a correctly organized militia before the war comes are ready to fulfill in that crisis all of the duties of true citizenship. One trained man of this character is worth many of equal courage without the education. It is in every way desirable that the people of the State of Washington understand these things.

"The men serving in the National Guard of Washington have had before them as a reward the promise that in case of war they should be by this training so qualified that they would be able to do their country, their state and themselves the fullest credit as volunteers. Beyond this, their only compensation has been the consciousness that they have done well the duty assigned to them. Experience would seem to indicate that almost any American young man will come up to these requirements as soon as he understands the situation and what is required of him."

In the further pursuance of this general policy certain things have been done, the most important of which will be enumerated herein. Additional changes in the Military Code appearing necessary, a bill embodying eighteen amendments to the law was prepared by this department and offered to the Legislature of 1903 for consideration. The legislature saw fit to enact them into law as written. One of these amendments dealt with the appointment of officers by the Governor, and is as follows:

"The military officers of the state shall be chosen as follows: The adjutant general shall be appointed by the commander-in-chief, with the advice and consent of the Senate. No person shall be eligible as adjutant general who has not served as an officer at least three years in the aggregate in either the National Guard of this state or the regular army of the United States, and who is not at the time of his appointment a field, line or regimental staff officer not below the rank of captain in the National Guard of this state: *Provided*, That any adjutant general may be reappointed from time to time at the expiration of his term in the discretion of the commander-in-chief. Any vacancy in said office from any cause may be filled by the commander-in-chief in accordance with the preceding provisions, subject to confirmation or rejection by the Senate at the next meeting of the Legislature there-

after. Whenever in this act service in the volunteer or regular army of the United States, or the National Guard of this or any other state, is named as a qualification for any commissioned office, service with the First Washington Volunteer Infantry until muster out of that organization shall be considered to equal three years' service in the National Guard of this state. Field officers of regiments shall be appointed by the commander-in-chief, and no person shall be eligible as field officer who has not served as an officer at least three years in the aggregate in either the National Guard of this state or the army of the United States, and who is not at the time of his appointment of the rank of captain in the National Guard of this state. Whenever a vacancy occurs in a commissioned office of the National Guard of Washington below the rank of major, except among officers on duty as a regimental staff, the officer next in rank in the company shall be ordered before an examining board, and upon passing a satisfactory examination shall be commissioned to fill the vacancy existing in said company. Vacancies among the officers on duty as regimental staff shall be filled by appointment of an officer from the next lower grade of such staff upon proper examination. Vacancies among second lieutenants of such staff shall be filled by appointment from regimental non-commissioned staff upon proper examination. Vacancies in the office of second lieutenant of a company shall be filled in the following manner: All the sergeants of the company shall be eligible for appointment, and the examining board shall order them to appear before it for a competitive examination for the office: *Provided*, That any sergeant of said company who may have been appointed a non-commissioned staff officer shall also be eligible for examination and appointment to fill a vacancy in the company of which he was originally a sergeant. The sergeant whom the board considers to be the best qualified for the position after the examination shall be appointed to fill the vacancy. This examination shall be both practical and written. The warrant of any sergeant competing in the examination shall not be affected by his failure to secure promotion. No commissioned officer shall be recommended for promotion who fails to make a record of at least seventy-five per cent on examination, and where said failure has occurred the officer failing shall be recommended for honorable discharge by the examining board, and the officer next in rank shall be ordered before a board for examination for promotion. Whenever a vacancy shall exist in any field office in any regiment or battalion not part of a regiment, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner herein provided: *Provided*, Whenever a vacancy occurs in any office by reason of the expiration of the term of office, such officer may, if found qualified upon examination, be re-appointed to fill the vacancy. No person shall be eligible as captain of a company unless he shall have served at least one year as an officer, and three years in the aggregate in the National Guard of this state or some other state of the Union, or in the volunteer or regular army of the United States, or is a graduate of a military college requiring at least three years' military service. Service in two or more of these

branches may be added together to secure this qualification. For the purpose of this act the word "company" or "companies" shall apply to and include the cavalry, infantry and artillery forces. Company commanders shall give bond in the sum of \$2,000, in form to be prescribed by the adjutant general, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices and the proper care and preservation of the state funds and property in their charge. The commander-in-chief shall appoint his staff, and, with the exception of the adjutant general, they shall hold office at his pleasure, and their commissions shall expire with the term of the governor appointing them. The adjutant general shall be appointed as hereinbefore provided, and shall hold office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. In the absence of specific orders of the commander-in-chief to the contrary, the adjutant general shall perform all departmental duties designated for members of the governor's staff. No person shall be appointed a member of the governor's staff, except as judge advocate or military secretary, unless he shall have served three years in the National Guard of this or some other state or in the army of the United States. Commanding officers of regiments and separate battalions, not parts of regiments, shall appoint and warrant the non-commissioned staff officers of their respective regiments and battalions, and they shall appoint and warrant the non-commissioned officers of the companies of their respective regiments and battalions from the members thereof upon the nomination of the company commanders. All non-commissioned officers shall be appointed for length of service and military qualifications. They may be selected by competitive examination at the discretion of the company commander."

It has been observed that the greatest evil existing in the various state subdivisions of the militia of the United States is the infection of politics, particularly with reference to its effect upon the selection and retention of officers. Political considerations having been of no effect in this state for almost four years, it has been easy to accomplish many things which otherwise would have been difficult or impossible. The service which the officers and men of the National Guard render is voluntary. If this service is to be the best obtainable it must be based upon the principle of recognition of military efficiency only. The appointment of all officers is covered by the section quoted above, except those of a newly organized company. The method of their choice is shown by another amendment adopted in 1903, as follows:

"No company other than those now organized and in the service as part of the National Guard shall be admitted into the National Guard of Washington, except upon recommendation of the military board, approved by the commander-in-chief, and in the following manner:

Upon application of a citizen of the State of Washington from an approved locality, said applicant having served one year as a commissioned officer, and three years in the aggregate in the National Guard of Washington, or three years as a commissioned officer in the National Guard of another state, or three years in the volunteer or regular army of the United States, he shall be required to appear before an examining board for examination as to his physical and mental qualifications to become captain of a company; said examination to be that provided in the Military Code of the state, and before an examining board appointed in accordance with the same. If such applicant shall attain a record of seventy-five per cent or better in such examination he shall be appointed and commissioned captain in the National Guard of Washington, and authorized to enlist a company. If there be more than one of said applicants from the same point, all whose applications are received before an examination is ordered shall appear for examination, and the one who in the judgment of the examining board is the best qualified shall be selected and authorized to enlist a company as herein provided. Upon notification from him of the enlistment of not less than forty able-bodied men, and upon approval of such enlistments by the adjutant general the company shall be mustered into the service of the National Guard of Washington. Thirty days after the date of the muster in all of such enlisted men may appear before an examining board for the purpose of engaging in a competitive examination to determine and select a first lieutenant and a second lieutenant for said company. All members of the company who are regularly enlisted at the date of said examination shall be eligible for appointment and commission. None shall be compelled to take said examination, but not less than six must take it, or no appointment can take place. Such company commander may not nominate for appointment non-commissioned officers for such company until after said examination shall have taken place, but may designate by company order such men of the company as acting non-commissioned officers as he may see fit. Upon conclusion of the competitive examination the candidate who in the judgment of the board is best qualified shall be appointed and commissioned first lieutenant of the National Guard of Washington and assigned to duty with the company of which he was originally a member. The candidate who in the judgment of the board is best qualified for second lieutenant shall be appointed and commissioned to such grade in the National Guard of Washington, and assigned to duty with such company. Until the first and second lieutenants of such newly organized company shall have been appointed and commissioned, the company shall be attached directly to general headquarters. Immediately upon appointment of the first and second lieutenants the company commander may nominate and secure the appointment of non-commissioned officers for the company in the way prescribed by law and the regulations: *Provided*, That when in the judgment of the commander-in-chief an emergency exists the examination for first and second lieutenants may take place immediately upon muster in of the com-

pany. The military board shall consist of the commander-in-chief, the adjutant general and the senior field officer."

It will be noted that no officer in the National Guard of Washington is elected; that all except members of the Governor's staff come to their commissions by a nearly ideal civil service method. The law upon this subject, as above quoted, has been in use for two years. It works perfectly in practice. It is particularly true in the case of the organization of new companies, that no political, commercial or other relations can affect the choice of officers for the company. It will be noted that the staff of the Governor has been entirely divorced from the active force. All duties which might by any inference devolve upon members of the Governor's staff, except attendance upon him as members of a personal staff, are, by law, to be performed by the Adjutant General in the absence of specific orders to the contrary. The Governor's staff thus becomes what it should be—a purely personal staff.

Target practice is so vitally important that to encourage it the following section was drafted:

"For the purpose of encouraging target practice the following schedule of payment is adopted for officers and men engaged in such work: For every shot fired upon a state range under direction of a commissioned officer, proper record of which is furnished to the adjutant general, to each officer and man firing same, three cents: *Provided*, No payment shall be made for less than fifty shots or more than two hundred and fifty shots in any one year."

Under this section officers and men are paid a nominal sum for target practice. While this does not fully compensate for the time spent, it has proven a considerable inducement. In addition, ranges have been constructed at practically all company stations.

Other amendments to the law extended the power of the Governor in regard to changing the system of drill, discipline, organization, etc., from time to time, as seemed fit, to correspond with similar changes in the Regular Army of the United States. The organization of the present force conforms exactly to that of similar organizations in the Regular Army of the United States at this time. Under the provisions mentioned above it is possible to meet any future

changes instantly, without legislative enactment, unless they are of the most radical and revolutionary character.

It was recommended by me in my report for the period ending December 4, 1902, that the special military tax of the state be decreased by one-half, or from one-fifth of one mill to one-tenth of one mill. An amendment accomplished that reduction. It did not seem wise to continue collecting a tax larger than was necessary to maintain the force at its authorized strength. In the event it seems desirable to any future legislature to augment the strength, the revenue can also be increased.

The present military law of this state, in its amended form, gives power to do anything necessary to be done. Having been amended twice, it is a patch-work, but it answers the present purpose very well. It is considered desirable to re-write the law wholly during the next two years and present it in a perfect form to the Legislature of 1907 for passage.

The new Federal Act, with relation to the militia of the United States, approved by the President January 21, 1903, found no material changes necessary in our force to make the organization correspond to that of the army. By the provisions of this law the federal government extends more assistance to the militia in many ways than heretofore. Under its authority, one officer of the National Guard of Washington is now in attendance upon the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., two officers are at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and two are attending Garrison School at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Under a rider attached to the Army Appropriation Bill of 1904, the privilege was given states to secure the detail of an officer of the retired list, United States Army, for duty with the state organizations as inspector, instructor, etc. Application under this authority was made for the detail of Captain John Kinzie, U. S. A., retired, and he has been on duty since May 23, 1904. His services have been of considerable use to the state.

Many inspections of organizations and property have been made, two of which were by officers of the United States, specially detailed for the purpose. All reports have indicated a reasonable degree of efficiency.

The entire force has been twice in camp since the date of the last report—once September 14th to 23rd, inclusive, 1903, and July 7th to 19th, inclusive, 1904. Service in each case was practical, United States field ration was issued, cooking was done by enlisted cooks on field ranges, sanitary conditions were properly observed, and the discipline was perfect, largely due to the fact that we have no elective officers, and that distinction between commissioned and enlisted strength is properly maintained. In 1904 the entire force took part in a joint maneuver camp with troops of the Regular Army, Oregon National Guard and Idaho National Guard. This joint maneuver camp was of much value, although it is considered that it could be improved upon. That the men were physically fit was shown by the fact that the Second Infantry, National Guard of Washington, marched sixty-two miles in three consecutive days during the maneuvers and only four men were totally disabled by sore feet. There was no complaining, and the men, although tired, were in reasonably good condition. This may be explained by the fact that special care had been given to the kind and fit of the men's shoes, that no men had been enlisted for three years and a half who were unable to pass the Regular Army physical examination, no officer appointed or promoted who had not passed it, and that all companies had had from two to five practice marches in the six weeks preceding this camp. The general effect of this joint maneuver camp upon officers and men was good. We have lost fewer men by discharge since its close than after either of the two preceding camps held under my direction. I am glad to say that it had been so well understood at the two preceding camps that the organization encamped for work, not play, that no readjustment of ideas was necessary.

Changes of officers' uniforms have been made to exactly follow those of the Army. The men have been equipped with khaki. The Quartermaster Department, U. S. A., has so far refused to issue any new style blue or olive drab uniforms.

All changes in the U. S. Drill Regulations, U. S. Regulations, Organization, etc., have been followed as announced.

Many applications to organize new companies are on file, but it is not considered advisable to muster in any more at

this time. No difficulty is experienced in getting all the men wanted, notwithstanding the hard conditions of our service. The companies averaged sixty-two men each in the camp of 1904, out of a possible maximum of sixty-five.

Considering shooting more vitally necessary than anything else the men could be taught, a good deal of time has been devoted to it. The greatest need is for officers sufficiently well trained in the use of the rifle to be competent instructors. One of the many directions issued upon this subject from these headquarters is quoted herewith:

"HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON,  
"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
"OLYMPIA, WASH., April 4, 1904.

"Circular No. 1.

"Many orders have issued from these headquarters upon the subject of target practice during the last three years. Something has been accomplished, but not nearly enough. It is absolutely impossible to overestimate the value of marksmanship. In further amplification of this idea, your attention is directed to the following extracts from an army order, dated September 19, 1902, issued by Lord Roberts, then commander-in-chief of the British army:

"Considerable as has been the improvement in the shooting of the army during the last few years, our experience in South Africa has brought home to us the fact that our soldiers cannot as yet take the fullest advantage of the admirable weapon which has been placed in their hands, or use it with that skill and precision which are so essential to success in war.

"While I deeply regret that this should be the case, I am not surprised, for I know from many years' anxious watching over the progress of rifle shooting in our army how comparatively few officers take any real interest in this—by far the most important part of the soldiers' training, particularly to those who belong to the cavalry and infantry branches of the service. Too frequently the musketry course is still looked upon as a somewhat irksome business which has to be got through as quickly as possible, and sufficient consideration is seldom given as to whether the results achieved are satisfactory or not.

"*Success or failure in rifle shooting depends entirely upon the officers, and I now most earnestly desire to impress upon them the imperative necessity for their becoming experts in the use of the rifle themselves, and for assisting me in carrying out a far more complete and finished system of instruction than exists at present.*

"As a first step in this direction it is essential that young soldiers should be more carefully prepared to profit by the lessons of the rifle range, and that they may be able so to profit they must be taught every-

thing which concerns the rifle, and how to handle it with ease and confidence before they are introduced to the ranges.

"As an aid to musketry training, the following points should be carefully considered and given effect to:

"1. INSTRUCTIONS.—*The value of the instruction imparted to the men is entirely dependent on the ability of the officers to teach, and on the zeal with which they enter on a task which demands careful preparation, patience and energy.*

"I expect, therefore, that all officers will do their best to become competent instructors, and that commanding officers will assure themselves of the fitness of their officers to teach, by watching them when at work with their non-commissioned officers and men, and will impress on them that keenness in musketry, and good results, will be the first claim for advancement.

"In the same way subordinate officers will be held responsible that the non-commissioned officers under their command are capable instructors, and will not recommend any for promotion whom they do not consider as such. It is to be borne in mind that, after the first broad principles of instruction have been communicated, nothing but constant practice in teaching can make the perfect instructor; all non-commissioned officers should therefore be frequently practiced as instructors, and the plan of depending upon a few of the most capable, which is detrimental to the rest of the non-commissioned officers of the battalion, should be discontinued.'

"The Hon. Elihu Root, in his last report as Secretary of War, emphasized the importance of diffusing knowledge concerning the use of the rifle. He says:

"Formerly, when our population was scattered and game was abundant in all parts of the country, every house had its rifle or its shotgun, and every boy learned to shoot them. Now, it is probable that a majority of young men in the thickly settled parts of the country have never fired a gun, and would be quite harmless to an enemy until taught to shoot. The time to give that instruction is now. We ought not to wait until we are actually engaged in hostilities. When that time comes the enemy will not wait for us to give the instruction.'

"And extracts from General Orders No. 4, Headquarters Pacific Division, issued by Major General Arthur MacArthur, United States army:

"The practical value of sighting, position and aiming drill and gallery practice cannot be overestimated. The necessity for systematic and patient instruction therein is accordingly strongly emphasized and commended to the especial attention of department and post commanders, who are requested to give all matters appertaining thereto their watchful attention.

"Proficiency in target practice is largely a matter of instruction; so much so that the final figure of merit of an organization may be relied upon with considerable certainty to disclose the degree of intelligence and zeal with which it has been prepared for, and conducted through



range firing. Soldiers who are highly qualified before the butts may be relied upon to become formidable upon the firing line; which suggests *the idea that the highest classification in respect of professional efficiency must be assigned to officers who are capable of producing this result, which in its final form means success in war.*

"In response to the foregoing remarks, the division commander expects the practice of the year to show a very considerable improvement over that of 1903, and, to that end, he enjoins cordial co-operation upon the entire commissioned and enlisted personnel of the command."

"Captain C. T. Dulin, Second Infantry, National Guard of Washington, commanding Company E, has been so successful in training himself and men to shoot straight that his advice upon this subject should be of value to every officer of militia.

"Upon request from these headquarters, he submits the following suggestions for company commanders:

"Procure and conscientiously study a copy of Modern Rifle Shooting from an American Standpoint, by Hudson. The practice shooting, yourself, until you are at least a fair shot. The instructor to be a success must know what it is that he is trying to impart to the men; he must be able to at all times see the mistakes of the shooter and to show him the proper way to overcome them. He should make a careful study of the different conditions of light and wind, etc. (Hudson gives all this very clearly.) A complete record should be kept, in addition to the range score book, so that the exact standing of any man may be shown at a glance, that you may give each individual practice on the ranges at which he is most deficient. All commissioned and non-commissioned officers should be thoroughly conversant with the firing regulations, so that any one of the number would be competent to act as range officer, should the occasion demand.

"Pay particular attention to the poorer shots; there is always a reason for poor shooting, and if you can show the tyro why he makes poor scores you place it in his power to make better ones; this will increase his interest, and in time he will make at least a fair shot. Very few men can teach themselves to shoot well, and you will find in rifle practice, as well as other things, "the better the teacher, the better the pupil." Do not imagine that you must have a company of expert shots to begin with in order to have a "crack shooting company"; get interested in shooting, get your men interested; be able to instruct them so that there may be a little improvement each day; qualify as many marksmen as possible, and the experts will take care of themselves.

"There are men in the regiment who had not fired a military rifle until last year who by the end of the season were expert riflemen, and there are many more who can do the same with careful instruction.

"It may be summed up in one sentence: *Study the theory of rifle shooting, know it, and practice it on the range.*"

"A copy of 'Modern Rifle Shooting from the American Standpoint,' by Hudson, is forwarded with this circular to each company commander. "By order of the commander-in-chief.

"JAMES A. DRAIN,  
"Adjutant General."

Some of the results of the time and labor devoted to target practice were shown this year when, at the joint maneuver camp, a three days match was shot between teams of twelve each, from the Regular Army, Oregon National Guard and the National Guard of Washington. The match was won by the team from the National Guard of Washington, with a very creditable score.

In August a rifle team was taken to participate in a national rifle competition at Fort Riley, Kansas. Although the team shot against the best shots in the world, it made a creditable showing. It was beaten by the four service teams, chosen respectively from the whole of the United States Navy, Infantry of the Army, Cavalry of the Army, and the Marine Corps, as well as by New York, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, while it defeated Connecticut, Maryland, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Our team was drawn from an organized militia of less numerical strength than was that of any other team which competed. The showing is therefore, much better for the first competition in a national event than if our team had been taken from a force of 13,000 men, as was the case with New York, or a much larger number, as was the Army-Infantry team. A great deal of knowledge of the finer points of the competitive rifle shooting was acquired by the members of the team. The expense of the journey was borne by subscriptions made by public-spirited citizens of the state. It still continues to be the policy of this department to train the largest possible number of men to a reasonable degree of efficiency, rather than to develop a few individuals to the highest point of excellence.

A great deal of difficulty has been experienced in the past in securing satisfactory ammunition to carry on gallery practice. It is thought the gallery practice problem has at last been satisfactorily solved by the issue of the Pope-Stevens 22 calibre, auxiliary barrel for use on the frame of the U. S.

magazine rifle, calibre 30. With good 22 calibre ammunition these pieces are as near absolute accuracy as any rifle can be. Used at a range of fifty feet, upon targets reduced to scale, they are very satisfactory. The cost of practice is much reduced, on account of the cheapness of ammunition. It is proposed, during the next year, that no man shall be allowed to shoot on the outdoor ranges with a 30 calibre rifle who has not qualified as a first-class man, or better, in preceding years, or who has not been able to qualify as a marksman upon the small target with the 22 calibre rifle. In this way it is expected that instruction can be more consistently carried on.

Many causes have brought about extremely slow progress in the construction of armories in the cities of Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, under the provisions of the act of the Legislature of 1903, appropriating money to assist in the construction of such buildings. It was necessary, under the terms of the law, that counties or cities, or both, should furnish sites for the proposed buildings. It also seemed desirable, in order that the buildings might be as suitable as possible, that the counties or cities should assist in construction of them. King county has appropriated \$30,000 with which a site for an armory has been purchased. The site has, as provided by law, been deeded to the state of Washington. Spokane county has authorized the issue of \$30,000 in bonds to purchase a site and assist in the construction of an armory. Pierce county has not yet accomplished anything in this direction, although at the time this report is written vigorous effort is being made to secure a site. Work upon these buildings will be pushed as rapidly as possible. In view of the impossibility of finishing them before the end of the fiscal period, it will be necessary to reappropriate the original sums.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, APRIL 1, 1903, TO DECEMBER 20, 1904.

Appropriation available April 1, 1903.....	\$74,440.00
Expended for all purposes to Dec. 20, 1904.....	\$68,066.12
Estimated expense from Dec. 20, 1904, to April 1, 1905	6,373.88
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Total .....	\$74,440.00
Estimated amount of revenue collected and to be collected under military tax during period ending April 1, 1907.....	\$82,000.00

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON FROM APRIL 1, 1905, TO MARCH 31, 1907.

Maintenance, all expenses except salaries of adjutant general and assistants .....	\$68,200.00
Salary adjutant general, two years at \$2,000 per year.....	4,000.00
Salary chief clerk, two years at \$1,200 per year.....	2,400.00
Salary armorer, two years at \$900 per year.....	1,800.00
	<hr/>
Total appropriation .....	\$76,400.00

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have the honor to make the following recommendations:  
 That reappropriation be made of the sums appropriated by the Legislature of 1903 for the purpose of assisting in the construction of armories at Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma.  
 That a sufficient sum be appropriated to enable the Adjutant General to prepare and publish a history of the Washington Volunteers in the Spanish-American war and Philippine insurrection. This history should be written at once while data is intact and the memory of events is fresh in the minds of those who participated.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. DRAIN,  
*Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

General Orders }  
No. 18. }

Olympia, December 24, 1904.

The following is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned :

1. "Lieutenant J. Howard Darlington, Second Infantry, having successfully passed the required examination provided for in Special Orders No. 17, c. s., upon recommendation of the examining board, is hereby appointed and commissioned a captain of infantry in the National Guard of Washington, with rank from December 23, 1904. Captain Darlington will immediately proceed to enlist a company at Seattle in accordance with the provisions of the Military Code made and provided for such cases."

2. The system of gallery target practice will be as follows:  
Range, 50 feet. Targets, X, Y and Z.

Course: "Special Course C." Use target X for preliminary instruction; target Y to represent 200 yards, off hand, standing; target Z to represent 300 yards, kneeling or sitting, and target Z to represent 500 yards lying.

All shots will be reported on Form 53. The construction of gallery ranges, as described in Circular No. 4, c. s., or in some similar practicable form, if not completed at this time, will be carried out immediately. The cost of such ranges will come out of the monthly allowance for the support of the companies. It is intended that the gallery practice shall be principally used in training men who are not shots, but the best marksmen can also be much benefited by its use. It will be observed that it is intended to use the 22-caliber rifle in gallery practice not only during the winter, but on into the target season and all the year round. While no classification other than gallery classification can be had by this course, and no payment will be made for shots fired under it, the following rule is now adopted and announced, namely: **That hereafter no officer or man who has not qualified in a previous year as a first-class man or better with the 30-caliber rifle on the range, or who does not qualify in the gallery practice course as a marksman or better, shall be allowed to shoot, or will be paid for shooting upon the outdoor range with the 30-caliber arm.** All concerned will take due and early notice of this rule, that proper steps may be taken in each command to qualify during the winter, or as soon as possible, all men who have not heretofore reached the classifications named. The first instruction of all recruits in target firing will be with the 22-caliber rifle, and no one of them will be taken to the range for firing until he has qualified as above. Each company commander must keep the individual record of each man of his command. He will also require each man to keep his own record. In this way the men who need instruction will receive it.

3. A very aggravating delay has taken place in the manufacture and delivery of the target decorations. Every effort has been made to expedite their issue. They will be sent out instantly upon receipt here, according to classification shown on report. As announced in previous orders, absence of action on the part of

4. A table showing the record of the entire force in target practice for the year 1904 follows herewith. Also a table showing the relative standing of the companies for the year, and a table showing relative position of those who qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and highest twenty marksmen out of two hundred and twenty-three. It will be noted that Company E, Second Infantry, is again the high company, but it is also worthy of notice that Company F, Second Infantry, has made tremendous strides. The work of these two companies has been magnificent, while a number of other companies have done very well indeed. Company F in 1903 had no expert riflemen or sharpshooters and only nine marksmen. This year they have sixteen expert riflemen, two sharpshooters and twenty-five marksmen. What that company has accomplished during 1904 is the direct result of good, honest, hard work, intelligently and systematically directed. Trying this hard will land every company this high next year; that is all there is to it—intelligently trying. It is very gratifying to note that every officer of the National Guard of Washington, connected directly or indirectly with the active list, except 3, has fired upon the range during the year. It is expected that in 1905 no officer will qualify below the grade of marksman. If the men are to be taught it can be best done by officers who can themselves shoot. Neglect of any duty will be more readily forgiven an officer than inattention to this most important feature of his work. The highest figure of merit attained under "Special Course 'C'" by any organization whose report has reached these headquarters up to this time is that of Wisconsin. The figure of merit for the Wisconsin National Guard, under "Special Course 'C'" for the year 1904, is 47.4. It will be noted that the figure of merit for the National Guard of Washington is 54.90. This is more pleasing in view of the fact that the Wisconsin National Guard is recognized as being one of the most practically efficient organizations in the United States

REPORT OF SMALL ARMS FIRING OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON, 1904.  
UNDER SPECIAL COURSE C.

ORGANIZATION.	RIFLE AND CARBINE FIRING.									
	Classification and Figure of Merit.									
	Total No. classified.	Expert riflemen.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	First-class men.	Second-class men.	Third-class men.	Fourth-class men.	Figure of merit.	
General officer and staff.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	150.00	
Regimental field and staff, 2d Inf.....	9	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	55.56	
1st Batt. field and staff, 2d Inf. (Case)...	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42.50	
2d Batt. field and staff, 2d Inf. (Lemon)...	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	68.75	
3d Batt. field and staff, 2d Inf. (Hamilton)...	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46.25	
<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Co.</i>									
Second Infantry.....	A	68	3	22	14	6	13	10	60.74	
"	B	68	7	11	7	7	30	6	48.90	
"	C	58	9	6	6	21	16	6	32.07	
"	D	68	8	20	10	7	21	2	66.32	
"	E	68	24	3	29	4	2	4	126.32	
"	F	61	16	2	25	2	6	10	101.80	
"	G	68	18	6	12	24	8	8	45.44	
"	H	68	1	7	9	13	26	12	35.80	
"	I	59	1	1	1	1	38	21	6.44	
"	K	68	1	2	6	21	35	11	62.61	
"	L	67	24	13	7	7	16	16	56.61	
"	M	66	2	21	14	10	13	6	61.82	
Troop.....	B	68	1	5	21	7	8	22	4	61.69
Signal Corps.....	A	43	1	8	7	4	23	1	40.81	
Totals.....		921	43	32	223	103	88	275	157	54.90

State individual figure of merit, according to above schedule. 54.90.

TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE STANDING OF COMPANIES IN TARGET PRACTICE FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Order.	Name.	Station.	Figure of Merit.
First.....	Co. E, Second Infantry.....	North Yakima...	126.32
Second.....	Co. F, " ".....	Hoquiam.....	101.80
Third.....	Co. D, " ".....	Seattle.....	66.32
Fourth.....	Co. M, " ".....	Bellingham.....	61.82
Fifth.....	Troop B, Cavalry.....	Tacoma.....	61.69
Sixth.....	Co. A, Second Infantry.....	Tacoma.....	60.74
Seventh.....	Co. L, " ".....	Colfax.....	56.64
Eighth.....	Co. B, " ".....	Seattle.....	48.90
Ninth.....	Co. G, " ".....	Vancouver.....	45.44
Tenth.....	Co. A, Signal Corps.....	Seattle.....	40.81
Eleventh.....	Co. H, Second Infantry.....	Spokane.....	35.80
Twelfth.....	Co. C, " ".....	Ellensburg.....	32.07
Thirteenth.....	Co. K, " ".....	Everett.....	11.62
Fourteenth.....	Co. I, " ".....	Waitsburg.....	6.44

Classification of field, staff, etc., shown in preceding table. All officers and men, including cooks and company musicians, are included in classifications. The Medical Department and Second Infantry Band are the only organizations or individuals not qualified.

The following table shows the relative position of those who qualified as expert riflemen, United States Army Course, and expert riflemen and sharpshooters under Special Course C; also the scores of the twenty highest out of 223 marksmen. No attempt was made to qualify United States Army experts; purely voluntary on part of those so qualifying:

Order of Merit.	Name.	Rank.	Percentage.
Expert Riflemen, U. S. A. Course.			
First.....	J. M. Curry.....	1st Lieut., 2d Inf.....	74.3
Second.....	P. R. Richardson.....	Q. M. Sgt., Co. E, 2d Inf.....	74.3
Third.....	A. C. Pierce.....	Corporal, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	71.3
Fourth.....	Ben. F. Linse.....	Private, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	71.3
Fifth.....	Lin. Bissell.....	Artificer, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	70.6
Sixth.....	C. J. Iverson.....	Sergeant, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	68.6
Seventh.....	M. F. Thornton.....	Corporal, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	68.3
Eighth.....	Geo. Van Buskirk.....	Color Sergeant, 2d Inf.....	68.3
Expert Riflemen, Course C.			
Ninth.....	Walter R. Rowe.....	1st Sgt., Co. E, 2d Inf.....	417
Tenth.....	H. R. Humphrey.....	Corporal, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	414
Eleventh.....	E. M. Hatton.....	Private, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	406
Twelfth.....	F. T. Liggett.....	Capt., Insp. Rifle Prac.....	404
Thirteenth.....	A. J. Ritchie.....	Private, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	397
Fourteenth.....	O. D. Huxtable.....	Sergeant, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	393
Fifteenth.....	C. T. Dulin.....	Captain 2d Inf.....	391
Sixteenth.....	Don Dulin.....	Corporal, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	389
Seventeenth.....	S. W. C. Hand.....	Sergeant, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	383
Eighteenth.....	H. J. Dutton.....	Sergeant, Troop B, Cav.....	378
Nineteenth.....	Wm. J. Hope.....	Private, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	376
Twentieth.....	Wayne Dulin.....	Corporal, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	367
Twenty-first.....	Freeman E. Watson.....	Private, Co. F, 2d Inf.....	344
Twenty-second.....	Rolla D. Rhodes.....	Private, Co. F, 2d Inf.....	340
Twenty-third.....	Geo. D. Robertson.....	1st Lieut., 2d Inf.....	335
Twenty-fourth.....	C. O. Barrett.....	Sergeant, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	332
Twenty-fifth.....	Clarence A. Morgan.....	Sergeant, Co. F, 2d Inf.....	331
Twenty-sixth.....	Thayer Lamb.....	Captain, 2d Inf.....	329
Twenty-seventh.....	James Gale.....	Corporal, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	328
Twenty-eighth.....	Homer Humphrey.....	Private, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	328
Twenty-ninth.....	Loren H. Brewer.....	Sergeant, Co. F, 2d Inf.....	327
Thirtieth.....	Darwin Redfield.....	Private, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	327
Thirty-first.....	Chas. M. Davis.....	2d Lieut., 2d Inf.....	323
Thirty-second.....	Jacob A. Gonser.....	Corporal, Co. F, 2d Inf.....	321
Thirty-third.....	Sherman J. Handron.....	Private, Co. F, 2d Inf.....	320
Thirty-fourth.....	Frank L. Morgan.....	Sergeant, Co. F, 2d Inf.....	318
Thirty-fifth.....	Albert J. Romans.....	Sergeant, Co. F, 2d Inf.....	318
Thirty-sixth.....	Roy F. Rider.....	Private, Co. F, 2d Inf.....	317
Thirty-seventh.....	Glen V. Stinsel.....	Private, Co. E, 2d Inf.....	316
Thirty-eighth.....	J. Howard Wright.....	2d Lieut., 2d Inf.....	315
Thirty-ninth.....	Lewis P. Nelson.....	Private, Co. F, 2d Inf.....	315
Fortieth.....			

Aggregate Points out of Possible 450.

<i>Order of Merit.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Aggregate Points Out of Possible 350.</i>
<b>Sharpshooters, Course C.</b>			
Fourty-fourth.....	John I. Fitch.....	Q. M. S., Co. A, 2d Inf...	316
Forty-fifth.....	James Stewart.....	Corporal, Co. A, 2d Inf...	311
Forty-sixth.....	J. Howard Darlington...	1st Lieut., 2d Inf.....	301
Forty-seventh.....	Hart W. Palmer.....	1st Lieut., Cavalry.....	293
Forty-eighth.....	F. W. Havlicek.....	Private, Co. B, 2d Inf...	290
Forty-ninth.....	T. A. Fenton.....	Musician, Co. B, 2d Inf...	287
Fiftieth.....	E. H. Norton.....	2d Lieut., 2d Inf.....	283
Fifty-first.....	H. G. Fenton.....	Musician, Co. B, 2d Inf...	281
Fifty-second.....	C. F. Mason.....	Cook, Co. B, 2d Inf.....	281
Fifty-third.....	E. A. Richards.....	Corporal, Troop B, Cav...	272
Fifty-fourth.....	W. J. Clearman.....	Private, Troop B, Cav...	271
Fifty-fifth.....	C. W. Barlow.....	Artificer, Co. B, 2d Inf...	270
Fifty-sixth.....	C. W. Wheeler.....	Private, Co. D, 2d Inf...	267
Fifty-seventh.....	L. H. Bruns.....	1st Sgt., Co. D, 2d Inf...	265
Fifty-eighth.....	C. E. Foy.....	Private, Co. B, 2d Inf...	265
Fifty-ninth.....	Wm. M. Inglis.....	Captain, 2d Inf.....	262
Sixtieth.....	Fred W. Llewellyn.....	1st Lieut., 2d Inf.....	261
Sixty-first.....	E. R. See.....	Private, Co. E, 2d Inf...	257
Sixty-second.....	E. W. Akers.....	Corporal, Co. D, 2d Inf...	256
Sixty-third.....	W. L. Lindsley.....	Musician, Co. D, 2d Inf...	256
Sixty-fourth.....	O. Hauger.....	Private, Co. A, 2d Inf...	255
Sixty-fifth.....	Lachlan Macleay.....	2d Lieut., Cavalry.....	254
Sixty-sixth.....	John Stringer.....	Captain, 2d Inf.....	254
Sixty-seventh.....	Wm. M. Hildebrand.....	Captain, 2d Inf.....	252
Sixty-eighth.....	J. B. Potter.....	Private, Co. M, 2d Inf...	248
Sixty-ninth.....	J. W. Frasier.....	Private, Co. D, 2d Inf...	247
Seventieth.....	O. A. McMasters.....	Private, Co. D, 2d Inf...	246
Seventy-first.....	A. Dee Anderson.....	Private, Co. F, 2d Inf...	243
Seventy-second.....	H. H. Hughett.....	Private, Co. E, 2d Inf...	242
Seventy-third.....	C. La Bissoniere.....	Private, Co. E, 2d Inf...	242
Seventy-fourth.....	Irving Johnson.....	Private, Co. F, 2d Inf...	241
Seventy-fifth.....	W. R. Crowe.....	Private, Troop B, Cav...	239
<b>First Twenty Marksmen, Course C, Out of 223.</b>			
Seventy-six.....	J. J. Cairns.....	1st Sgt., Co. G, 2d Inf...	135
Seventy-seven.....	James A. Drain.....	Brig Gen'l. Adj. Gen'l...	135
Seventy-eight.....	Chester Inglis.....	Sergeant, Co. D, 2d Inf...	134
Seventy-nine.....	G. M. Ainsiee.....	Private, Co. B, 2d Inf...	133
Eighty.....	C. Wernecke.....	Corporal, Co. B, 2d Inf...	129
Eighty-one.....	Chas. Van Scoick.....	Private, Co. L, 2d Inf...	127
Eighty-two.....	O. W. Brown.....	Sergeant, Co. D, 2d Inf...	126
Eighty-three.....	F. M. Beecher.....	1st Lieut., 2d Inf.....	126
Eighty-four.....	Wilfred Masters.....	Private, Co. E, 2d Inf...	126
Eighty-five.....	Theo. Anderson.....	Corporal, Co. G, 2d Inf...	125
Eighty-six.....	John Maier.....	Private, Co. M, 2d Inf...	124
Eighty-seven.....	J. M. Ferris, Jr.....	2d Lieut., Cavalry.....	124
Eighty-eight.....	Sam. Lamping.....	Private, Co. D, 2d Inf...	123
Eighty-nine.....	J. H. Burnside.....	Corporal, Troop B, Cav...	123
Ninety.....	Grover Green.....	Private, Co. E, 2d Inf...	123
Ninety-one.....	Wm. I. Hinckley.....	Captain, 2d Inf.....	123
Ninety-two.....	Frank L. Porter.....	Sergeant, Co. G, 2d Inf...	123
Ninety-three.....	John E. Carroll.....	2d Lieut., 2d Inf.....	123
Ninety-four.....	Archie Kellogg.....	Sergeant, Co. F, 2d Inf...	122
Ninety-five.....	Wm. A. Hunt.....	Private, Co. F, 2d Inf...	122
<b>Aggregate Points out of Possible 150.</b>			

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES A. DRAIN,  
Adjutant General.



