

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Eleventh Biennial Report

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

INCLUDING

YEARS 1905 AND 1906

OLYMPIA, WASH.:
C. W. CORHAM, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1907.

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OLYMPIA, Wash., August 10, 1906.

Honorable Albert E. Mead, Governor of Washington.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Military Department for the period beginning April 1, 1905, and ending August 1, 1906.

In the encampment of 1905, instead of assembling the whole force, it was deemed advisable to carry out a carefully considered plan for general instruction of the officers and non-commissioned officers and special instruction in Instruction in Rifle Practice.

To secure in any military service a sufficient number of properly qualified instructors in rifle practice is a most difficult task. Realizing that no part of a soldier's work is more important, various expedients were employed to qualify instructors, but until the camp of 1905, success was only partial. The special instruction carried on in the camp referred to enabled us to send back to every company station one or more officers or men qualified to instruct in rifle practice. As a result of this condition, the figure of merit in target practice attained by the National Guard of Washington for the year 1905 was higher than that of any other state. A copy of the report of target firing for the year 1905, together with the conditions pertaining thereto, as contained in General Orders No. 24, is herewith submitted.

REPORT OF SMALL ARMS FIRING OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON, 1905.
UNDER SPECIAL COURSE C.

ORGANIZATION.	RIFLE AND CARBINE FIRING.										Figure of merit, 1904.
	Total No. classified.	Expert riflemen.	Sharpshooters.	Marks-men.	First-class men.	Second class men.	Third class men.	Fourth class men.	Figure of merit, 1905.		
General officers and staff.....	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	133.33	150.00	
Regimental field and staff, 2d Inf.....	8	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	125.00	55.56	
First Batt. field and staff, 2d Inf. (Hamilton).....	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	127.50	46.25	
Second Batt. field and staff, 2d Inf. (Case).....	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	100.00	42.51	
Third Batt. field and staff, 2d Inf. (Lennon).....	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	162.50	68.75	
<i>Regiment.</i>											
Second Infantry.....	54	17	5	22	6	0	0	4	125.92	60.74	
A.....	59	18	2	39	0	0	0	0	132.20	48.90	
B.....	37	0	4	14	6	3	2	8	70.81	32.07	
C.....	59	29	8	19	2	0	0	0	153.55	66.32	
D.....	47	38	1	8	0	0	0	0	181.91	126.32	
E.....	51	23	0	17	1	2	7	14	145.34	101.80	
F.....	43	5	2	17	5	1	9	9	68.52	45.44	
G.....	43	3	0	13	5	4	4	4	59.65	35.80	
H.....	52	3	0	23	5	1	1	4	67.02	11.62	
I.....	41	13	6	16	0	1	5	4	126.82	56.64	
J.....	41	12	3	22	0	0	0	0	136.49	61.82	
K.....	37	12	3	22	0	0	0	0	136.49	61.82	
L.....	37	12	3	22	0	0	0	0	136.49	61.82	
M.....	37	12	3	22	0	0	0	0	136.49	61.82	
Totals, Second Infantry.....	543	167	32	218	30	10	43	43	123.96	61.69	
Cavalry, Troop B.....	48	10	3	35	0	0	0	0	108.00	40.81	
Signal Corps, Company A.....	30	9	3	8	2	0	4	4	108.00	40.81	
Grand totals.....	624	187	38	263	32	10	47	47	

State individual figure of merit, 1905, according to above schedule, 117.25.

Regimental figure of merit, 1905, Second Infantry, N. G. W., 116.35.

Figure of merit is reached by multiplying number of experts by 200, sharpshooters by 150, marksmen by 100, first-class men by 75, second-class men by 50, third-class men by 10, fourth-class men by 0, and dividing the sum by total number in all classes.

TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE STANDING OF COMPANIES IN TARGET PRACTICE FOR THE YEAR 1905.

ORDER.	NAME.	STATION.	FIGURE OF MERIT.
First.....	Co. E, Second Infantry.....	North Yakima.....	181.91
Second.....	Co. D, ".....	Seattle.....	153.55
Third.....	Co. F, ".....	Hoquiam.....	145.34
Fourth.....	Co. M, ".....	Bellingham.....	136.49
Fifth.....	Co. B, ".....	Seattle.....	132.20
Sixth.....	Co. L, ".....	Seattle.....	126.82
Seventh.....	Co. A, ".....	Tacoma.....	125.92
Eighth.....	Troop B, Cavalry.....	Tacoma.....	123.96
Ninth.....	Co. A, Signal Corps.....	Seattle.....	108.00
Tenth.....	Co. C, Second Infantry.....	Ellensburg.....	70.81
Eleventh.....	Co. G, ".....	Vancouver.....	68.52
Twelfth.....	Co. K, ".....	Everett.....	67.02
Thirteenth.....	Co. H, ".....	Spokane.....	59.65

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 classified.

All officers, all sergeants, all expert riflemen and sharpshooters, and a number of picked men from each company, selected on account of marksmanship and other soldierly qualities, were brought into this camp, where for ten days classes under competent instructors provided means for instruction in various lines.

At this camp, the individuals to make up the 1905 rifle team were selected by competition. This team, when taken to the national matches at Sea Girt, New Jersey, gave a most excellent account of itself, finishing fourteenth in a field of thirty-one teams in the national team match. The team from Company E, 2nd infantry, also won the company championship of the United States in the company team match. The men behaved perfectly and reflected great credit upon the state. During this year a team from the 2nd Infantry regiment went to Vancouver, B. C., to shoot the first of a series of matches with a team from the 6th regiment, D. C. O. Rifles, Canadian militia. The match was won by the Canadian team. A return match will be shot in this state this year. A noticeable feature of the visit of the team was the sportsmanlike treatment accorded the team by the Canadians and the genuine and spontaneous hospitality toward us, which was altogether engaging. The trip did much, not only for

rifle practice, but also to cement more firmly the feeling of mutual respect and regard felt by the citizens of each country for the citizens of the other.

Some changes have been made in the personnel during the year, but you were in touch with such changes when they took place; they are a part of the records as shown by orders and rosters and need not be recapitulated.

General instruction by means of schools held at different stations and frequent inspections have indicated a reasonable advance on the part of the command in knowledge and discipline.

The following circular dealing with my resignation as Adjutant General is self-explanatory:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Circular No. 3. Olympia, August 1, 1906.

The following correspondence is published for the information of all concerned.

State of Washington, Military Department,
Adjutant General's Office.

Olympia, July 16th, 1906.

Hon. Albert E. Mead, Governor of Washington:

My Dear Governor:—I desire to tender my resignation as Adjutant General, same to take effect from August 1, 1906.

I wish also to make application to be placed on the list of retired officers. If you wish me to do so, I shall be glad to accept an assignment to duty as Chief of Ordnance, and assume the captaincy of the 1906 rifle team.

In relinquishing the office of Adjutant General, which I have held for over five and a half years, and for some eighteen months of that time under you as Commander-in-Chief, I desire to express my appreciation of the loyal, earnest and intelligent support given me during the whole of that time by all of the officers and men of the National Guard of Washington. Much of the success which has been attained by the organization has, in my opinion, come from the non-political administration of its affairs. This was the wise and beneficent policy adopted by Governor Rogers and carried out by Governor McBride and yourself. For your own broad-minded and generous consideration since you became governor, I most sincerely thank you. It has been indeed a pleasure to serve under you.

I cannot sever my active connection with the organization which has grown so dear to me without deep regret. I shall never cease to take a great interest in the National Guard of Washington, but the condition of my personal affairs is such that I feel I cannot devote to the

duties of the office of Adjutant General the time and attention required by so important a trust. We have now the foundation for a force of real military efficiency. The process of expansion and enlargement, the erection of a superstructure on that foundation, may well be undertaken by my successor, the officer who is to carry it to a successful completion.

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. DRAIN,

Brigadier General N. G. W., Adjutant General.

State of Washington, Executive Department,
Olympia, July 16, 1906.

Brig. Gen. James A. Drain, Adjutant General N. G. W., Olympia, Wash:

My Dear General:—It is with a feeling of genuine regret that I have received your letter of resignation of even date and accepted it. Your requests to be placed on the retired list of officers, and to be detailed for duty as the captain of the 1906 rifle team will be granted. Your resignation is accepted to take effect August 1st, 1906, on which date you will be placed on the retired list as brigadier general.

It is but fair to say to you that I would have urged you to reconsider your determination to resign were it not that I realized that in so doing I would be asking you to sacrifice your own interests and those of your family. You have given five and one half years of faithful service to the state, and have accomplished a work of which any man should be proud in the reorganization of the National Guard and the establishment of it on its present splendid basis. To ask you to continue in the work for the modest salary provided would be an injustice to you.

I believe, with you, that the best interests of the National Guard of Washington are to be promoted by an absolutely non-partisan administration of its affairs. I expect to continue this policy so long as I am the chief executive of the state. The justification for a military arm of a government is its efficiency, and I am convinced that such efficiency can best be obtained in the military service by a system which bases preferment on merit, rather than any other consideration.

By your resignation the state is losing one of its most capable and efficient public servants. I trust that the gentleman who is to succeed you, on the completion of his term of service, will leave so good a record.

Wishing you every success in your future undertakings and with kindest personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

ALBERT E. MEAD,

Governor.

Olympia, Wash., August 1, 1906.

To the officers and men of the National Guard of Washington now in the service, and to those who have been but are not now on the active list of that body:

I cannot relinquish the office of Adjutant General without a last word to you. Your understanding of my purposes and my comprehen-

sion of your honest desires to do your best to become really efficient material for a volunteer army have made possible the real progress which we have made together in the last five years. That you can now shoot, cook, camp, march and obey orders means most surely that you have worked and sacrificed. That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic, but that a man should properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve her in war, is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary. It is patriotic with a patriotism which leaves no room for a question as to the sanity of the patriot. There can be but one conclusion concerning the relative value of two citizens in time of war, one of whom is willing but unprepared, and the other both willing and prepared. It is also true that good soldiers are good citizens, because men who have served with the colors always forever after have a better comprehension of what citizenship means. In our country, it is increasingly necessary that we prepare more men, and yet more men, in time of peace for service in war. Our country grows less wild, our men are less inured to hardship, and a smaller percentage of them shoot well each year. Our position of increased importance in the family of nations affords another and most potent reason for preparation. You all know these things, you understand them, and you have taken the practical way to prepare yourselves to carry your part of the load. It has been a pleasure to work with you. I do not now sever myself completely from you. I cease to be your Adjutant General, but as Brigadier General on the retired list, I assume, at command of the Governor, active duty as your Chief of Ordnance. I shall always feel and shall always hope to be, while I live, a part of the National Guard of Washington and of the organized militia of the United States. I desire to ask you to give my successor the same honest, undivided support which you have always given me. Mark you well this, that he is appointed not because of political influence, but because the Governor thinks him the best man for the place. He will have the same freedom of action which I have always enjoyed, and I think you can rely upon him to be as much in earnest about everything which affects you and the service as I have always been.

JAMES A. DRAIN,

Brigadier General N. G. W., Retired, Chief of Ordnance.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

ORTIS HAMILTON,

Brigadier General N. G. W., Adjutant General.

Extract from General Orders No. 8, dated July 16, 1906:

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

1. The resignation of General James A. Drain as Adjutant is hereby accepted, to take effect August 1st. Upon his request, General Drain will be placed August 1st upon the list of retired officers, with the rank of Brigadier General. From August 1st, General Drain will assume the duties of Chief of Ordnance. He is designated as Captain of the 1906 Rifle Team.

2. Lieutenant Colonel Ortis Hamilton, Second Infantry, is hereby appointed and commissioned Brigadier General and Adjutant General, to take effect August 1, 1906.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES A. DRAIN,

Adjutant General.

In turning over my office to General Hamilton, I feel the fullest confidence in his ability and all-round capacity. I believe that you have made no mistake in selecting him for your Adjutant General. The position is really a difficult one, but the work is of so much value to the state and the country at large that it is genuinely worth doing.

I hope always to be a member of the organized militia of the United States. It goes without saying that I am interested in the future of the National Guard of Washington, and that I wish to see it always well toward the top of the list in efficiency.

I have the honor to submit herewith certain recommendations for your consideration:

1st. Armories: Through one cause and another, the armories contemplated at Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma have not been constructed, although something has been accomplished in that direction. My successor will no doubt report in detail as to conditions, with his own recommendations for legislation. I want to recommend that the work of constructing armories for the use of the national guard be carried on. They are vitally essential to the preservation of the organization.

2nd. Increase in size of force: The present force of one regiment of infantry, one troop of cavalry, one signal corps company, hospital corps and band, is too small for the present size of the state. I recommend that appropriations be asked

from the next legislature in sufficient sum to allow the organization of four more companies or a separate batallion of infantry; that two years later the former be increased by four companies and two years later by four more; thus reaching by 1911 a full two regiments of infantry. There is plenty of material in the state to do this, if appealed to in the right way, and the state's revenues are increasing sufficiently so that the additional expense can be taken care of without too great a burden being put upon the tax-payers.

3rd. A state rifle competition is recommended for 1907, and if possible, a northwest competition, taking in adjacent states. Nothing is more important than rifle practice, and the good beginning which we have made should be taken advantage of to the fullest extent in the way of carrying farther along those who have started and the encouragement of new material.

In conclusion I desire to again thank you for the many kindnesses which I have experienced at your hands. If your treatment of my successor is on the same broad and liberal lines which was the characteristic of your treatment of me, there can be no doubt that every additional day of its life will see a corresponding increase in the efficiency of the National Guard of Washington.

JAMES A. DRAIN,
Brigadier General N. G. W., Retired.
Lately Adjutant General of Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., December 20, 1906.

Honorable Albert E. Mead, Governor of Washington.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Military Department from August 1, 1906, the date on which I assumed the duties of Adjutant General, as directed in General Order No. 8, c. s., to the end of the biennial period closing with the year 1906.

MANEUVER CAMP.

On August 11th, the National Guard of Washington went into a camp of instruction for a period of eight days at the American Lake site, with the troops of the regular army stationed in this department and the National Guard of Oregon, Idaho and Montana. It was impossible to extend the time of the camp for our organization beyond eight days, as sufficient funds were not available to pay the differential pay of the men beyond the time indicated above.

While the work laid out for the instruction of the troops was not as heavy as in the previous maneuver camp, on the whole I believe our organization derived much good in a practical way in the short time we were able to remain at the camp. The ability of this organization to conduct itself in a soldierly manner, to march and maneuver, was again demonstrated as in previous years.

All the transportation for this camp was furnished by this office upon the government forms supplied for that purpose. We found this very much more satisfactory than the method employed heretofore. It not only familiarized the officers with the forms used by the government for this purpose, but it also facilitated our transportation to a marked degree.

For the purpose of accomplishing the most good, I feel that we should not go into these camps of instruction along with the regular army for a less period than ten days, as it is impossible

to derive the benefits that we should in less time, and I would suggest that this time be extended to fifteen days if possible.

Taken as a whole, the camp was very satisfactory in every way. The appearance of our tentage was not all that could be desired because of its depleted condition. This, of course, at this time was unavoidable, as all the tentage of the state was shipped out to San Francisco immediately following the disaster of April 18, and the Quartermaster's department of the regular army returned the same in kind as nearly as it was possible to do under the circumstances. This is the reason that some of our tents were khaki, some drab and some white, and most all badly worn. This we hope to remedy in a brief period by an exchange with the Quartermaster General of the army, and secure in lieu of those on hand the new conical wall tents.

1906 STATE RIFLE TEAM.

While the organization was in the camp of instruction the rifle team had been selected as indicated in General Order No. 12, and had gone into camp on the rifle range at South Tacoma for instruction during the time of this encampment. On the 20th day of August, the team as selected started for Sea Girt, New Jersey, under command of General Drain, the team captain, to take part in the national shoot, which was held at that place from August 27th to September 6th. The record of the Washington State Team in the national match was all that could be desired, it having secured tenth place in a field of forty-one teams. In this connection, it will be well to note that the Washington state team scored higher than the teams from thirty-one other states. The scores of the first eleven teams are herewith appended and made a portion of this report.

Upon assuming the duties of Adjutant General, it fell to my lot to complete the arrangements for the annual competition between a team from the National Guard of this state and one from the Sixth regiment, D. C. O. Rifles, Canadian militia. Owing to the press of other duties, these arrangements were not completed until well along in the month of September. This match was held on the 29th of that month on the Orillia

range, which is located about midway between Seattle and Tacoma. The conditions agreed upon were somewhat more favorable to our team than in the previous year, and the weather conditions were almost ideal for a competition of this kind. As a result, the team of the National Guard of Washington won the contest over the Canadians by sixteen points, thus enabling us to retain the Walker cup trophy, which will be permanently awarded to the team winning the same three times. As a result of this year's match, each team has now won the trophy once, and as the conditions require that the contest shall be carried on on each side of the line in alternate years, it will be necessary for us to go to British Columbia to participate in this contest in 1907.

The scores in this match follow:

SCORES OF RIFLE MATCH, ORILLIA RANGE, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.
SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON.

	Slow fire.				Rapid fire.	Total.
	200	600	800	1,000	200	
Capt. Curry.....	47	43	43	*0	37	170
Lieut. Huxtable.....	47	38	45	*22	47	199
Lieut. Pierce.....	44	35	30	18	41	168
Sergt. Iverson.....	45	40	48	*8	42	183
Sergt. Potter.....	48	46	44	37	46	221
Corp. Humphrey.....	47	42	41	42	46	218
Corp. Hatton.....	48	42	32	36	46	204
Mus. Berger.....	46	41	45	33	46	211
Pvt. Ralston.....	50	38	43	*18	43	192
Pvt. Bruns.....	45	47	39	28	45	204
Totals.....	467	412	410	242	439	1,970

SIXTH REGIMENT, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN RIFLES (Canadian Militia.)

Capt. McHarg.....	46	42	44	33	44	209
Capt. Forrest.....	46	43	42	32	37	200
Lieut. Boulton.....	47	42	37	36	40	202
Lieut. Solater.....	49	41	45	32	32	199
Lieut. Cunningham.....	48	44	45	*29	40	206
Color-Sergt. Moscrop.....	45	41	44	29	43	202
Sergt. Perry.....	49	38	47	34	32	200
Sergt. Mortimore.....	46	44	41	*20	46	197
Sergt. Maclean.....	45	43	36	*12	26	162
Pvt. Latta.....	42	46	35	*17	37	177
Totals.....	463	424	416	274	377	1,954

*Incomplete score of 7 shots on account of darkness.

TARGET REPORT, 1906.

The target work for the year 1906, taken as a whole, has been very satisfactory. Our figure of merit is not as high as in the year 1905. This can be attributed to various unavoidable causes. During the middle of the season, two or three of the companies were short of ammunition, caused by delay in transportation. This item alone seriously handicapped those companies, for during the months of June and July we are always able to put more men on the target range than at any other time during the year. In one instance, a company had to abandon an old and construct a new rifle range. This, also, caused a delay in the middle of the target season and was a serious handicap. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, I believe the figure of merit for this organization for the year 1906 is higher than that of any other state in the Union for the same period.

Special attention is directed to the work of Company L, Second Infantry Regiment, the figure of merit of this company being the highest of any organization in the regiment. This demonstrates what can be accomplished in a very brief period when all the conditions are favorable. It will be recalled that this company was organized in December, 1904, by authority of General Order No. 18 of that year; thus, in a brief period of two years, this company has attained the highest figure of merit in the regiment.

The report of target firing for this year is made a part of this report.

INSPECTIONS.

The Inspector General has, at irregular intervals, inspected the entire organization, at the same time taking advantage of this tour to hold schools of instruction both for officers and non-commissioned officers. Under General Order No. 19, on November 7th a tour of inspection was begun by the inspector, but only partially completed on account of the floods which occurred about the middle of November. This tour of inspection was resumed soon after the 1st of December.

INCREASE OF FORCE.

It is my intention to increase the present force by the addition of one battalion of four companies of infantry. This can be done under the present law, and my recommendations for maintenance contemplate that addition.

Taken as a whole, I believe the progress of the Guard of this state during the last two years has been very satisfactory from the standpoint of efficiency.

ARMORIES.

In familiarizing myself with the conditions prevailing at the different company stations, I have been most thoroughly impressed with the necessity of the state providing adequate accommodations for the organizations in the larger cities. These cities have grown to such an extent that for the state to provide these accommodations by renting is out of the question, as the amount of rental required for the proper housing of the companies would be too great to be considered at all. Under my predecessor, a plan was devised whereby the state, assisted by the counties, was to build armories in the cities of Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. For various reasons, the construction of these buildings has been delayed from time to time until the winter of 1905 and 1906. As provided by the act passed by the legislature of 1903, there was appropriated by the state for the construction of armories in these three cities the following amounts: Seattle, \$30,000; Spokane, \$20,000; Tacoma, \$20,000. The county of Spokane was the first to avail itself of the provisions of this act, and the county commissioners issued bonds to the extent of thirty thousand dollars to purchase a site and assist in the work of construction. When the bids were opened, it was found that in order to secure a building of sufficient size, at least thirty thousand dollars more would be required. This the commissioners of Spokane county agreed to provide by another bond issue.

In the meantime, King county, in preparing to avail itself of the opportunities set forth in this act above referred to, had advertised for bids on a bond issue of eighty thousand dollars.

At this time a question arose between the bidder for these bonds and the county commissioners as to the constitutionality of the act. The county commissioners, together with the armory commission, at once instituted a friendly suit to determine whether or not the act would stand in the courts. This suit was entitled John Y. Terry, respondent, v. King county, et al., appellants, which was carried up from the superior court of King county to the state supreme court and the decision handed down on the 16th day of July, 1906, to the effect that the act was unconstitutional, in that it named the three cities and counties in which these armories might be constructed, thereby becoming special legislation. This, of course, immediately put a stop to the issue of bonds in King county as well as preventing the issue of the second thirty thousand dollars in Spokane county. The first thirty thousand issued in Spokane county was purchased by the Board of Land Commissioners with moneys from the permanent school fund. Of this \$30,000, \$9,750 was paid by the county of Spokane for the site, and the balance (\$20,250) transmitted to the state treasury and placed to the credit of the Spokane armory fund. Up to this time, the Spokane armory commission had expended \$11,916.94 on the foundation and the purchase of material out of the appropriation of \$20,000 made by the state, thus leaving a balance of \$8,083.06 still in the Spokane armory fund from this appropriation. As the appropriation of \$20,000 of this armory was made by the legislature of 1905 and under a different act than the one declared unconstitutional, of course the balance of this money still remained available and has just recently been paid the contractor for material now on the ground. Of the amount appropriated for the armory in Seattle, there still remains an unexpended balance of \$26,650.25, \$3,349.75 having been paid to the architects for plans, specifications, etc.

A statement of the expenditures, together with the balance remaining in the different funds, is attached to and made a part of this report.

The city of Tacoma and Pierce county failed to take advant-

age of the act and therefore nothing has been done towards the erection of an armory in that city and county.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the armories are to be used for strictly a state purpose, and their management and control must necessarily remain in the hands of the military department, it occurs to me that the county should not be required to provide more than three-fourths of the amount necessary for the construction of these buildings, as under the present plan. In this connection, I would therefore recommend that the former plan be abandoned and that the following method be employed in the construction of these buildings.

There is no question but that the cities and counties will receive some benefit from the construction of these armories within their limits, and should to a certain extent bear a little more than their proportion of the expense as required by general taxation. They should at least furnish the site, the title to be and remain in the state, but the state should build and furnish the armories. This can be done in the following way. There is now in the military fund \$53,000 in round numbers, to which should be added the \$26,650.25 in the Seattle armory fund. The appropriation made for the construction of the armory in Tacoma has not been set aside, so that amount is included in the \$53,000 already mentioned as being in the military fund. This amounts to about \$80,000, which could be used as part of the fund required for the purpose of constructing these armories. If the legislature will appropriate from the military fund as follows: \$130,000 for the construction of the Seattle armory, \$58,363.06 for the completion of the Spokane armory, \$95,000 for the construction of the Tacoma armory, and when warrants are issued without funds on hand, they be purchased by some of the permanent funds now in the state treasury which are lying idle, at a fair rate of interest, these buildings can be completed within the coming year. I would recommend in this connection that for military purposes, the rate of taxation be placed at one-fifth of a mill on all taxable

property in the state instead of one-tenth of a mill as it now stands, thereby placing the levy back where it was four years ago. Under the present valuation, this will raise \$106,000 per year. The cost of maintenance of the Guard for the next four years will average \$50,000 per year. Based upon the present valuation, this will give us on an average about \$60,000 per year, which can be used for the purpose of taking up these warrants. These warrants will be issued only so fast as the money is required in the construction of these armories, and if the work should begin on the 1st of April, an indebtedness will not be incurred before the last of the year, as the balance in the fund at the present time could be used for this purpose. I would recommend, however, that the maintenance fund be cared for first, separate and apart from the armory funds, in order that the military fund warrants may be kept on a cash basis. Authority should be given the state officials to take up these warrants as fast as the moneys from taxation are received by the state treasurer. By computing the amount of interest required on this warrant issue at a fair rate of interest, it will be seen that the moneys saved to the state in the matter of rentals in the three cities will take care of the interest item. This plan appears to be a fair and equitable means of constructing these buildings without throwing an unnecessary burden on any particular community. It may be argued that the smaller counties are providing accommodations for the National Guard in the larger counties. It must be understood that the National Guard of this state is organized and maintained for the entire state and not for any special community; that an organization, thoroughly efficient, although located in one of the larger cities, is so maintained for the protection of the smallest community within the borders of this commonwealth. If this plan is adopted, the bond issue in Spokane county can be taken care of without any further legislation, the county of Spokane paying into the permanent school fund the \$9,750, the price of the site, and the present \$20,250 now in the hands of the state treasurer can be turned back into the permanent school fund, thereby avoiding any loss to the state or to this fund.

AMMUNITION—ESTIMATE SAVING IN COST OF.

I find that efficiency in rifle shooting has about reached its highest point under the present method of handling the instruction therein. The service of both officers and men in this organization is voluntary. No officer can spare more than a limited amount of time from his daily occupation for the purpose of daily instruction. When the matter of attending drills and general administration is taken into consideration, an officer has very little more time to devote to his company. In order to make every man in the organization a proficient shot, many hours of detailed instruction must be given him on the target range. This does not require a great amount of time on the part of the men when taken as individuals, but does require a great deal of time on the part of the instructor. As previously indicated in this report, it is my intention to increase the present organization by four companies within the next year. Heretofore, the adjutant general has superintended the instruction in rifle practice at various company stations. Because of the increased amount of time required for general administration, it will be impossible for him to devote as much time in the future to this work as he has done in the past. I would therefore recommend the employment of an inspector of rifle practice on a fixed salary of \$1,500 per year. I believe that the salary of this man can be saved two or three times over to the state in the amount of ammunition saved each season. Under the present arrangement, it is absolutely impossible for the company commanders to keep a close check and careful supervision of the amount of ammunition expended. A man can be secured for this purpose who will be able to devote his entire time to instruction in rifle practice during the target season and during the winter months devote a portion of his time to compiling the records and completing the history of previous volunteer organizations from the state of Washington. In this connection, I find that the muster rolls of previous organizations are being handled and re-handled in the office, so that it is a matter of a few years until these records will become totally obliterated. New records should be prepared for constant use, and the

original enlistments and discharge papers carefully filed away for preservation. This work, together with the opening of new record books, will require many months of constant labor. For the purpose of administration, it is necessary for the Adjutant General to be absent from the office from time to time. On those occasions, under the present arrangement, there is absolutely no one left in the office with authority to carry on the general administration work. The employment of additional help would therefore materially assist in general administration of the affairs of this office.

RIFLE RANGES.

In order to facilitate the present system of rifle practice, it is necessary that at each company station there be a rifle range of sufficient size to accommodate all members of the organization there stationed at the various distances required by the regulations. In the smaller towns, we have experienced very little difficulty in renting the necessary ground for these ranges. At or near the larger cities, however, the question has become very serious. The price of land has so advanced, for instance, between the cities of Seattle and Tacoma that it is almost impossible to secure sufficient ground for the necessary rifle practice for the organizations stationed in these cities without paying an exorbitant rental therefor. Had the advance in price been foreseen a few years ago, the state could now be in possession of sufficient ground for rifle practice, the cost of which at that time would have been very moderate. Now, however, the price has so advanced that desirable land for this purpose will cost from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. The necessity for a state range well equipped is now imperative, and in order to concentrate this work and save expense, I would recommend that a tract of land of about thirty-five acres located midway between the cities of Seattle and Tacoma be purchased for a state range. This range can then be thoroughly equipped so that it would not only serve the purpose of a state range, but can be used constantly for rifle practice for the organizations stationed in the two cities of Seattle and Tacoma.

I would further recommend that an appropriation of \$2,000 be made for the purpose of putting up a permanent building on the state camp ground at Murray, Washington. The state will save the cost of this building in two years in transportation and increased facilities in the handling of quartermaster and commissary stores during the camps. This building could then be used for storing a great many supplies that now have to be returned to the state arsenal.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, APRIL 1, 1905, TO DECEMBER 1, 1906.

Appropriation available April 1, 1905.....	\$76,000 00
Expended for all purposes to Dec. 1906.....	\$62,574 91
Estimated expenses from Dec. 1, 1906, to April 1, 1907	13,425 09
	\$76,000 00 \$76,000 00

Balance in Spokane Armory Fund, Dec. 20, 1906..... 20,250 00

(This amount was derived from the sale of Spokane county bonds to the permanent school fund, which bonds have since been declared unconstitutional.)

Balance in Seattle Armory Fund, Dec. 20, 1906..... \$26,650 25
(Balance from \$30,000 appropriated by state.)

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON FROM APRIL 1, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1909.

Maintenance, including all expenses excepting salaries of	
Adjutant General and assistants.....	\$87,000 00
Salary Adjutant General, two years, at \$2,000 per year.....	4,000 00
Salary Inspector of Rifle Practice, two years, \$1,500 per year	3,000 00
Salary chief clerk, two years, at \$1,000 per year.....	2,000 00
Salary armorer, two years, at \$1,000 per year.....	2,000 00
Total appropriation	\$98,000 00

Respectfully,

ORTIS HAMILTON,

Adjutant General.

TOTAL SCORES OF ELEVEN LEADING TEAMS AT NATIONAL MATCH, SEA GIRT, NEW JERSEY, SEPTEMBER 4-10, 1906.

	200 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1000 yards.	Rapid fire.	Skirmish.	Total.
U. S. Army Infantry.....	489	487	492	410	542	831	3,251
U. S. Army Cavalry.....	483	484	467	368	511	878	3,191
Massachusetts.....	509	490	492	384	535	766	3,176
New York.....	495	502	507	356	531	767	3,158
U. S. Navy.....	489	482	498	378	482	802	3,131
U. S. Marine Corps.....	480	506	485	324	515	803	3,113
Illinois.....	492	461	490	358	482	755	3,088
New Jersey.....	509	504	493	370	456	701	3,033
Wisconsin.....	487	496	483	374	524	668	3,032
Washington.....	483	481	456	365	528	711	3,024
Minnesota.....	506	448	449	373	543	705	3,024

The order of the remaining teams is as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 12. Ohio | 27. Indiana |
| 13. Pennsylvania | 28. Texas |
| 14. Florida | 29. Nebraska |
| 15. Michigan | 30. South Carolina |
| 16. District of Columbia | 31. Missouri |
| 17. Connecticut | 32. Vermont |
| 18. Iowa | 33. Delaware |
| 19. Rhode Island | 34. West Virginia |
| 20. Colorado | 35. Tennessee |
| 21. Oregon | 36. New Mexico |
| 22. Maryland | 37. Louisiana |
| 23. Montana | 38. Oklahoma |
| 24. Georgia | 39. Alabama |
| 25. California | 40. Mississippi |
| 26. Kansas | 41. Virginia |

REPORT OF SMALL-ARMS FIRING OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

UNDER SPECIAL COURSE C.

ORGANIZATION.	RIFLE AND CARBINE FIRING.										Figure of merit, previous year.	
	Average strength, present and absent, commissioned and enlisted, for the entire period of firing	Per cent of average strength qualif'd.	Expert riflemen	Sharpshooters.	Marks-men.	1st-class men.	2nd-class men.	3rd-class men.	4th-class men.	Figure of merit.		Total firing, rifle and carbine
Regimental field and staff, 2d Inf.	10	60.00	3	1				2	4	77.00	6	100.00
First Battalion staff, 2d Inf.	4	25.00	1						3	50.00	1	102.50
Second Battalion staff, 2d Inf.	3	25.33							2	16.67	1	100.00
Third Battalion staff, 2d Inf.	4	75.00	3						1	150.00	3	162.50
<i>Regiment.</i>												
Second Infantry.....	58	100.00	21	6	29	2				140.52	53	125.92
<i>Co.</i>												
A.....	51	100.00	9	4	21	1		16		92.84	51	132.20
B.....	47	61.70	4	5	11	1		14	18	89.68	29	70.81
C.....	54	98.33	33	4	9			4		155.37	53	153.55
D.....	74	78.38	19	1	22	1		7	16	90.47	53	131.91
E.....	49	100.00	22	1	13	3		3		138.88	49	145.34
F.....	65	66.15	1	5	18	1		18		43.92	43	68.52
G.....	51	100.00	1	8	25	10		3		95.69	51	59.65
H.....	48	75.00		1	11	4		20		36.46	36	67.01
I.....	53	100.00	34	2	17					166.04	53	126.82
K.....			17		24					141.46	41	136.48
L.....												
M.....												
Totals, Second Infantry.....	612	87.09	163	39	205	23		87	79	101.87	533	116.35
Cavalry, Troop B.....	52	92.31	10		9			4	4	102.69	48	123.95
Signal Corps, Company A.....	30	96.67	16		3			4	1	138.00	29	108.00
Grand totals.....	694	87.30	189	39	246	23		95	84	103.49	610	117.25

State figure of merit, 1906, according to above schedule, 103.49.
Regimental figure of merit, 1906, Second Infantry, N. G. W., 101.87.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—CONTINUED.

NAME, RANK, DATE OF COMMISSION.	ASSIGNMENT.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>	
Carroll, John E. Nov. 7, 1905	Co. B.
Lindberg, Chas. A. May 7, 1902	Adj't. 3rd Batt.
Welbon, Cal. Aug. 15, 1903	Adj't. 1st Batt.
Norton, Ernest H. Jan. 28, 1905	Co. D.
McClure, Wm. E. April 17, 1905	Co. L.
White, Jess B. June 8, 1905	Comd'g Co. H.
Davis, Chas. M. July 29, 1905	Co. F.
Huxtable, O. D. Mar. 24, 1906	Co. E.
Shatswell, C. B. July 16, 1906	Co. C.
Baker, Geo. H. July 21, 1906	Co. K.
Ellison, Seth W. July 30, 1906	Co. A.
Fleet, Clinton C. Oct. 16, 1906	Co. G.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>	
Housekeeper, J. O. July 17, 1902	Comm'sy 2nd Batt.
Tuesley, W. F. July 25, 1903	Comm'sy 3rd Batt.
Borden, Geo. D. Mar. 25, 1905	Co. H.
Hanson, Howard A. April 17, 1905	Co. L.
Morgan, F. L. July 29, 1905	Co. F.
Cory, Francis M. Aug. 30, 1905	Comm'd'g Co. M.
Keene, E. H. Nov. 7, 1905	Co. B.
Pierce, Arthur C. Mar. 24, 1906	Co. E.
Hardy, Albert W. April 5, 1906	Co. D.
Hanson, Edwin E. July 16, 1906	Co. C.
Graeff, Ernest. July 25, 1906	Comm'sy 1st Batt.
Thornburg, D. A. Oct. 1, 1906	Co. K.

*On leave.

TROOP B, CAVALRY.

NAME, RANK, DATE OF COMMISSION.	ASSIGNMENT.
<i>Captain.</i>	
Griggs, Everet G. July 4, 1894	Comd'g Troop.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>	
Palmer, Hart W. Aug. 28, 1903	Troop B.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	
Hyde, R. H. July 16, 1906	Troop B.

SIGNAL CORPS.

NAME, RANK, DATE OF COMMISSION.	ASSIGNMENT.
<i>Captain.</i>	
Simmer, A. G. Mar. 10, 1904	Comd'g Co. A. (on leave)
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>	
Hankins, A. H. Mar. 10, 1904	Comd'g Co. A.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	
Ihrig, H. G. Mar. 10, 1904	Co. A.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NAME, RANK, DATE OF COMMISSION.	ASSIGNMENT.
<i>Majors.</i>	
Brown, E. M. Jan. 30, 1900	Surgeon.
Dulin, C. T. Nov. 10, 1904	Surgeon.
<i>Captain.</i>	
Pocock, J. N. Jan. 30, 1901	Assistant Surgeon.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>	
Betts, C. A. Dec. 9, 1901	Assistant Surgeon.

CHAPLAIN.

NAME, RANK, DATE OF COMMISSION.	ASSIGNMENT.
<i>Chaplain, with rank of Captain.</i>	
Sulliger, S. S. Feb. 9, 1900	Second Infantry.

General Headquarters, Olympia; Headquarters Second Infantry Band, Seattle; Companies B, D, L, Second Infantry, and Co. A, Signal Corps, Seattle; Co. A, Second Infantry, Troop B, Cavalry, Surgeon and Hospital Corps Detachment, Tacoma; Co. C, Second Infantry, Snohomish; Co. E, Second Infantry, North Yakima; Co. F, Second Infantry, Hoquiam; Co. G, Second Infantry, Vancouver; Co. H, Second Infantry, Spokane; Co. K, Second Infantry, Everett; Co. M, Second Infantry, Bellingham.

