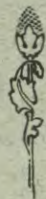


REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
State of Washington



FOR THE YEARS 1909 AND 1910

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Report of Adjutant General

Seattle, Washington, December 31, 1910.

To the Honorable M. E. Hay,
Governor of the State of Washington,
Olympia, Wash.

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following report, as Adjutant General, of the operation of the Military Department of this state since April 1, 1909:

Upon taking over the office of Adjutant General on April 1, 1909, an investigation of the accounts of my predecessor, Ortis Hamilton, was ordered made by yourself. About April 15, 1909, I reported to you after a hurried preliminary investigation of the accounts of former Adjutant General Hamilton, there was an apparent embezzlement, or shortage, in his accounts of at least \$20,000.00, and that upon a final auditing of same, the amount embezzled would greatly exceed this sum. You directed that this check-up of Hamilton's accounts would be made by the State Board of Accountancy, and directed also that I proceed to Washington City to procure returns covering all military property from the National Government, these returns being turned over to the State Board of Accountancy for their use and information. The statement of embezzlement of military funds, amounting to about \$40,000.00, has been fully reported to you by the State Board of Accountancy.

Under this defalcation of the former Adjutant General, covering a period of two years prior to April 1, 1909, the National Guard of this state was permitted by the then Adjutant General to run at a low ebb in the matter of equipment, discipline, etc. Upon taking over the office of Adjutant General, I found a great many factions created among the officers and enlisted men of the military forces of this state by favoritism and other circumstances. I likewise found that some officers were endeavoring to use the organization for political purposes. Up to the year 1907, politics had been practically eliminated from the military forces of the state. There is always a tendency among some officers, if politically ambitious, to drag politics into the military forces of the state. It has been my endeavor since assuming the office to correct all these conditions. It consequently became

necessary for me to relieve from all duty in connection with the military force of the state Colonel Otto A. Case and Captain Maurice Thompson. While the National Guard can still be improved greatly in these respects and others, nevertheless, it is in much better shape today than it has been for the past four or five years; it has been more fully equipped, has better armories, and has had more duty in encampments in the past year than ever before.

The National Guard as at present constituted consists of twelve companies of infantry, with the necessary regimental officers, and band, organized as the Second Infantry; five companies coast artillery, with the necessary field and staff officers, organized as the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps; one troop of cavalry; one company signal corps, and a medical department.

The appropriation for the support of the National Guard for the past two years has been barely sufficient to maintain the above named organizations, owing to the increase, at the request of the United States War Department, in the coast artillery reserve branch. The amount appropriated by the State Legislature in the year 1907 for the biennial period, 1907-1908, was \$86,534.57, and a deficiency was created by Adjutant General Hamilton, which the 1909 Legislature made deficiency appropriation therefor, of \$33,759.95, making the total maintenance appropriation for the biennial period 1907 and 1908, \$120,294.52. This amount being necessary for the maintenance one regiment of infantry of twelve companies, one troop of cavalry, and one signal corps company.

The 1909 Legislature appropriated for the maintenance of the Military Department \$60,000.00. The extra session held in the summer of 1909, on account of Hamilton's defalcation, made an additional appropriation of \$36,680.00, making the total maintenance appropriation for the biennial period 1909 and 1910, \$96,680.00.

With this amount to maintain them, the military forces of the state have been increased fifty per cent. by the addition of five companies of coast artillery, with the necessary field and staff officers. All troops of the state having had periods of encampment and field exercise in both years, 1909 and 1910, it has required the utmost economy in this Department to do this. In addition to these increases and expenditures, it has been necessary to maintain the Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma armories from the maintenance fund, which has been an added expense upon the Military Department.

On April 1, 1909, the headquarters of the Military Department of this state, with your approval, were moved from Olympia to the new armory in Seattle, where commodious offices were provided on the third floor for this Department. The transfer of the Military Headquarters of the state, from Olympia to Seattle, at the time it was made, seemed the proper course, the greater number of troops

being located in Seattle, the armory being more commodious, and the re-handling of military stores supplied by the United States Government not being necessary, as would be the case if the Military Headquarters were located in Olympia. However, it is my judgment, after two years' experience in the Seattle armory, that the Military Headquarters of the state should be located at the state capitol, in Olympia, inasmuch as it is necessary for the Adjutant General of the state to be in close touch at all times with the Commander-in-Chief of the state forces, and likewise, with other state officials; consequently, I believe it to the best interests of the military service of the state to re-locate, or move, the Military Headquarters to the state capitol.

The Legislature of 1909 passed a new Military Code for the state, which was drawn up very carefully by a Board of officers appointed for that purpose, all the military codes of the various states being consulted, and the best features of each adopted. The Military Code of Washington is the equal of any military laws upon the statutes of any state, it receiving the highest commendation from the United States War Department, which has advised other states to use same as a model. However, this Code should be amended in some respects, where it has been found not to be practicable, and such changes will be recommended later in the recommendations submitted to you by myself.

The personnel of the National Guard of the state of Washington is equal to any military organization in any state in the United States, and the people of this state in the past have shown a willingness to properly support the military organization. However, the state has increased so rapidly in population within the last few years that it is imperatively necessary that the military forces of the state should be increased. I believe that the National Guard of the state should be kept at a number merely sufficient to meet the state's needs. However, the present force is not sufficient to meet these needs, either in case of national or local trouble.

ARMORIES:

The cost of maintenance of the Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle armories has been greater than anticipated. The Spokane and Tacoma armories are constructed to house, each, a battalion or four companies of troops; the Seattle armory being able to house six companies of troops, with infantry and artillery headquarters, and the Military Headquarters of the state. Likewise all the veteran organizations in Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane have quarters in these armories. These buildings all being new, a great deal of the cost of maintenance has been due to its being necessary to make alterations, improvements, and betterments in all of them.

The law at the present time provides that all revenue derived from the armories shall be turned into the State Treasury for the credit of the military fund. This prevents the revenue derived from the rental of armories being used for their maintenance. Either the law should be changed in this respect or a law passed preventing the rental of armories for any purpose, and confining their uses to strictly military purposes. In renting the armories for any public gathering or event, expenses are incurred in lighting, heating and janitor services which would not occur if used only for military purposes. The rentals derived should be applied to the payment of these added expenses in lighting, heating, etc., when used by the public, and not be a charge upon the military appropriation for maintenance. I believe if the money derived from rentals can be used for maintenance of these armories, they can be made practically self-supporting.

The cost of the employees to maintain the Seattle Armory was very high during the year 1909 owing to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition being in Seattle at that time and the armory being used for a great many public events, which required many employees to remove paraphernalia, chairs, etc., in preparing and taking care of such events.

The repairs on the building of the Seattle Armory were necessitated owing to the heating plant being defective and it being necessary to install a new boiler.

On May 6, 1909, while the Seattle Athletic Club was giving an athletic tournament upon the drill floor of the Seattle Armory, the railing surrounding the balcony gave way, precipitating a number of people upon the main floor. This was caused by several hundred people leaning over this railing of the balcony to watch the finish of a foot race, great weight was thereby thrown upon the balcony railing, and it consequently gave way and injured a great number of people. Appropriation should be made by the Legislature for the relief of these people who were injured. This railing was replaced at the expense of several hundred dollars, and when replaced was made amply secure.

The state is at present building an armory at Bellingham, \$75,000.00 having been appropriated for that purpose at the 1909 session of Legislature. This armory will cost about \$70,000.00, as planned, and will be a four company armory of brick and stone, designed to accommodate four companies, coast artillery reserve corps. The National Government has planned to equip each coast artillery armory in the state with guns and mortars to train and practice officers and organizations in such work.

In the construction of new armories in localities throughout the state, no armory should be constructed unless there are two companies of National Guard stationed therein. In the case of only one company of National Guard, and the state constructing a costly building, and that company falling below the standard as prescribed by the United States Government, consequently being mustered out of the service, the armory in said locality would be useless for military purposes. No amount greater than 20 to 30 thousand dollars should be appropriated for cities or towns under 50,000 inhabitants, as to maintain two or more companies up to the standard required, requires a city of at least 30,000 people.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The target work for 1909 and 1910, owing to the lack of suitable ranges, has not been as thorough as desired, although the figure of merit for both years is comparatively high. The Seattle companies have been handicapped greatly by the lack of a suitable range, the state in 1909 abandoning the Orillia range, and taking up target work for the Seattle companies upon the Government range at Fort Lawton. This range at Fort Lawton is in use practically all the time by the regular troops; consequently, cannot be used by the state troops only at rare intervals.

A range should be procured between Seattle and Everett upon the transportation line, for the use of the Seattle, Snohomish and Everett companies. This land could be procured at the present time comparatively cheap, and can be bought and maintained from funds set aside by the United States Government for that purpose. A Board should be appointed immediately after the first of the year to look into this matter and recommend proper site for the purpose.

This Department did not send a team to the National Rifle Competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, in the years 1909 and 1910, owing to the advisability of spending the money required in sending a team, for the promotion of rifle practice within the state. The cost of sending a rifle team east each year, of approximately 18 men, has been \$7,000.00 to \$8,000.00 per annum, and it seemed advisable to me to expend this 7 to 8 thousand dollars per annum upon the acquisition, maintaining and equipping of rifle ranges at the various company stations throughout the state, for the use of the various companies at their home localities.

I do not believe it good policy, owing to the distance of this state from the place of holding the National competition, to send a rifle team in the future from this state to compete, but that the state hold rifle competition within its own borders in conjunction with any other state that desires to compete. Suitable money prizes and medals should be provided to be awarded in this competition.

The state should use all the funds appropriated or allotted by the United States Government for the promotion of rifle practice in the acquiring of ranges within its own borders.

Every officer and man should be required to shoot over a prescribed course each year, and if unable to qualify should be retired or discharged from the service of the state.

ENCAMPMENTS.

In the year 1909, the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps was sent into camp at the Puget Sound Artillery District for 11 days, these troops performing the duties required in this, a new and unknown branch of the service to them, in a highly satisfactory and most commendable manner.

The regiment of infantry, and signal corps company were placed in target camps in 1909 for a period of 6 days, each company being required to camp upon its own target range and take up a course of target practice. The troop of cavalry performed duty for a week at the Alask-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

In the year 1910 the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps encamped with the regular troops at Fort Worden in the Puget Sound Artillery District for a period of 11 days, performing all duty required in a most satisfactory manner, and receiving most enthusiastic and commendable reports from the United States Army officers of the Puget Sound Artillery District.

The 2d Infantry, consisting of band, regimental headquarters and 12 companies, Company "A" Signal Corps, and Troop "B" Cavalry encamped with the regular troops in the army maneuvers held at American Lake in August, 1910, performing all duties required in a satisfactory manner. Owing to the great forest fires throughout the northwest in August, the encampment as planned by the War Department was broken up, it being necessary to send all the regular troops to fight forest fires; consequently, the troops in this state did not receive as great instruction from this encampment as expected.

The troops of the state should perform at least 15 days encampment each year, and when performing duty with the United States troops should receive the same pay, both officers and men, as the troops of the regular service receive. The state rate of pay should apply only to service rendered for the state of Washington at encampments held separate and distinct from maneuver camps, and under the supervision of state officers. The Government holds maneuver camps every other year in which state troops are requested to participate. The state should hold its encampment, of at least 15 days duration, on the odd year, when the Government does not hold maneuver camp.

INSPECTION AND INSTRUCTION.

Owing to the military forces of the state the past year having been without a regular army officer as instructor and inspector on

duty with them, all inspections have been performed by officers of the National Guard, except the annual Government inspection held in April, 1909, and March, 1910.

This Department has made repeated requests of the national government for an instructor to be detailed with this state. The only officers available have been officers upon the retired list. Owing to the recent increase in the forces, it is desired to procure an officer from the active list of the regular service of the coast artillery branch. Such an officer would be equipped to likewise instruct and inspect the infantry. A request has gone forward under recent date to the national government for such an officer to be detailed with the state troops. It is believed that such a detail will be made in the near future by the United States War Department.

A non-commissioned officer from the coast artillery branch of the United States Army, and a non-commissioned officer from the infantry branch of the United States Army have been detailed for duty by the United States War Department with the military forces of this state. These two non-commissioned officers being used as instructors for the enlisted men of the coast artillery and infantry branches; a system of schools having been inaugurated by this Department for the enlisted men to be carried on by these non-commissioned officers. As soon as the state procures a commissioned officer as instructor, a system of correspondence schools should be inaugurated among the officers, and examination held covering various branches under the direction of the regular army instructor at stated intervals.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

Under an Act of the 1909 Legislature, the survivors of the Indian War in 1855 and 1856, upon filing proof of claim with this Department, were granted \$2.00 per day for service in said war, deducting all previous payments made by the United States Government. The amount originally appropriated, \$20,000.00, was paid out by warrants through this Department; and a subsequent appropriation amounting to \$10,000.00, made by the special session, 1909, was only sufficient to pay 83 per cent. of the claims filed, leaving a balance of 17 per cent. due, and other claims being on file with this Department on which nothing has been paid.

There should be an additional appropriation made by the Legislature sufficient to pay any subsequent claims arising, and the balance turned back into the treasury. It is impossible to approximate the exact amount of money that will be required for this purpose; however, \$10,000.00, in my opinion, would be sufficient.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have the honor to make the following recommendations: That the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps be increased to 12 companies. That the Infantry forces of the state remain as at present, 12 companies.

In the increase of the coast artillery that no infantry company will be changed from infantry to coast artillery except upon its own application. That the cavalry as at present constituted, namely, one troop, remain the same. That all officers of the National Guard of this state be given a physical and mental examination yearly, showing their qualifications to hold their commission. This examination to be held at the close of each year, covering certain subjects as announced from Military Headquarters at the opening of the year. Any officer failing to pass satisfactory examination, either physical or mental, or being in any other manner disqualified from holding an office, be forthwith retired. That the provision retaining the pay of enlisted men in the Military Code be repealed, men being paid in full for all services rendered to the state. That the allowance for company incidentals, pay of quartermaster sergeants, and company clerks be repealed, and that an annual sum as an allowance be appropriated for each company, not to exceed \$300.00 to cover all incidental expenses. That all officers' allowances for uniform or other expenditures be approved by the commanding officer of the organization to which they belong. That no retired officer, except in case of war, insurrection, or breach of the peace, be returned to active duty with the National Guard of this state. That any officer upon being elected to any elective office in the city, county, or state, be, at the option of the Commander-in-Chief, placed upon the retired list.

NAVAL MILITIA.

That a naval militia be mustered into the service of the state, not to exceed four companies, or divisions. That a naval code be passed by the Legislature conforming to, or as a part of the present Military Code of the state. That the naval militia when mustered into the service of the state should be limited at the beginning to a small force, until same is thoroughly tried out and proven of practical efficiency. This naval militia should at all times be under the direct authority, and under such rules and regulations in respect to their discipline, equipment and other matters, as the Adjutant General of this state may prescribe.

MAINTENANCE 1911-1912.

To maintain the National Guard at its present strength for the coming two year period will require an appropriation from the Legislature in the neighborhood of \$160,000.00 (including salaries and expenses of the Adjutant General's Office).

For the proposed increase in the coast artillery reserve corps it will be necessary to appropriate about \$4,500.00 for each company desired. If this branch is increased by 7 companies, making a full 12 company organization, it will require for the biennial period about \$31,000.00 additional to the \$160,000.00 above mentioned.

For the proposed Naval Militia, 4 divisions, there will be an additional appropriation required for the Naval Militia for the biennial period of \$15,000.00. This will place the Naval Militia upon the same basis in regard to maintenance and allowances as the infantry and coast artillery.

Herewith attached and forming a part of this report find statement of state funds appropriated, and expenditures of the Military Department from state funds, April 1, 1909, to January 1, 1911; a statement of Government funds as allotted by the United States Government to the state; receipts from the various armories located in the state and other data in connection with the military forces of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. LAMPING,

The Adjutant General.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation,

Salaries Adjutant General's Department....	\$14,600.00	
Salaries paid to January 1, 1911.....	12,775.00	
Balance		\$1,825.00

Appropriation,

Maintenance National Guard, April 1, 1909, to April 1, 1911	\$158,490.36	
Claims paid to January 1, 1911.....	157,784.22	
Balance		706.14

Appropriation,

To complete Seattle Armory	\$ 4,462.55	
Claims paid to January 1, 1911	4,455.92	
Balance		6.63

Appropriation,

To complete Tacoma Armory	\$ 6,525.75	
Claims paid to January 1, 1911	6,515.66	
Balance		10.09

Appropriation,

To complete Spokane Armory	\$ 4,000.00	
Claims paid to January 1, 1911	1,218.75	
Balance		2,781.25

Appropriation,

For the construction of Bellingham Armory..	\$75,000.00	
Claims paid to January 1, 1911.....	30,158.27	
Balance		44,841.73

STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE FUND.

Appropriation under Chapter 89, Act approved March 12, 1909, for the maintenance of the National Guard, pro- viding furniture, fixtures and equipment for the state armories situated in Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma and paying certain assessments levied against military lands in Seattle and Spokane	\$ 61,810.36
Maintenance appropriation, Chapter 243	60,000.00
Additional maintenance appropriation, Special Session....	36,680.00
Total maintenance appropriation	\$158,490.36

EXPENDITURES.

Account of "Hamilton" deficiency	\$33,760.00
Furniture, equipment and street grade, Seattle Armory	16,558.26
Furniture and equipment, Tacoma Armory.....	6,362.76
Furniture, equipment and street grade, Spokane Armory	4,274.19
Armory rent and incidentals for all organization	20,382.20
Uniform allowance to officers	12,040.00
Promotion of rifle practice	2,045.57
Pay and traveling expenses of officers on boards and courts	1,519.22
Pay rolls, including retained pay	18,883.54
Ordinance and quartermasters stores.....	1,941.17
Transportation and subsistence of state troops..	3,450.76
Physical examination of recruits	741.89
Transportation and traveling expenses Adjutant General's Department	2,863.25
Supplies, freight and drayage, state arsenal....	1,032.52
Office expenses, Adjutant General's Department	2,117.30
*Maintenance of State Armories	26,791.12
Miscellaneous expenditures	3,020.47
Total expenditures	\$157,784.22
Balance on hand in maintenance fund	\$ 706.14

MAINTENANCE AND RECEIPTS, STATE ARMORIES.

SEATTLE ARMORY.

Light and water	\$ 1,711.10	
Fuel	1,461.44	
Pay rolls, (employees)	5,511.36	
Supplies	977.86	
Repairs on building	7,171.07	
Rental, telephones	78.55	
Scavanger service	120.00	
Boiler insurance	40.00	
		\$17,071.38

SPOKANE ARMORY.

Light and water	\$ 775.50	
Fuel	825.00	
Pay rolls (employees)	1,872.28	
Supplies	401.80	
Rental telephones	169.95	
Scavanger service	5.50	
		4,050.03

TACOMA ARMORY.

Light and water	\$ 1,366.54	
Fuel	697.66	
Pay rolls (employees)	2,752.29	
Supplies	409.55	
Repairs on building.....	257.85	
Scavanger service	145.82	
Boiler insurance	40.00	
		5,669.71

Total maintenance state armories\$26,791.12

RENTALS FROM STATE ARMORIES, 1909-1910.

Received from rental of Seattle Armory from April 1, 1909, to January 1, 1911.....	\$ 3,700.00	
Received from rental of Tacoma Armory from April 1, 1909, to January 1, 1911.....	1,671.50	
Received from rental of Spokane Armory from April 1, 1909, to January 1, 1911.....	1,225.05	
Total receipts	\$ 6,596.55	
Deposited with State Treasurer to credit of Military Fund		\$6,596.55

U. S. DISBURSING OFFICER.

Amount placed to the credit of George B.

Lamping, U. S. D. O. for the promotion of rifle practice, 1909-1910, 1910-1911.....	\$ 5,000.00	
Expended for the promotion of rifle practice....	3,521.79	
Balance to the credit of George B. Lamping as U. S. D. O.		\$1,478.21
Amount placed to the credit of George B. Lamp- ing U. S. D. O. for arms, equipment and camp purposes, 1909-1910, 1910-1911	9,030.33	
Expended for arms, equipment and camp pur- poses	5,434.33	
Balance to the credit of George B. Lamping as U. S. D. O.		3,596.00
Total to the credit of George B. Lamping as U. S. D. O.		\$5,074.21

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

To the Credit of George B. Lamping, Quartermaster General for military supplies sold to be replaced in kind		\$1,160.88
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FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS.

Apportionment for the State of Washington under section 1661 Revised Statutes as amended, for the fiscal year 1909-1910.

Arms, equipment and camp purposes	\$14,670.89	
Promotion of rifle practice	4,890.30	
Total apportionment		\$19,561.19

Apportionment for the State of Washington under section 13 of the militia law, for the fiscal year 1909-1910.

Allowance for ammunition	\$ 6,045.50	
Supplies	8,072.83	
Total apportionment		14,118.33

Apportionment for the State of Washington under section 1661 Revised Statutes as amended, for the promotion of rifle practice for the fiscal year 1910-1911.

Arms, equipment and camp purposes	\$14,670.89	
Promotion of rifle practice	4,890.30	
Total apportionment		19,561.19

Apportionment for the State of Washington under section 13 of the militia law, for the fiscal year 1910-1911.

Allowance for ammunition	\$ 5,971.45	
Supplies	12,012.71	
Total apportionment		17,984.16

Apportionment from unallotted funds		1,579.89

Total apportionments for the fiscal years 1909-1910 and 1910-1911		\$72,804.76

Federal allotment can only be drawn from the United States Government in supplies, for equipping troops. It cannot be used for maintenance. To a limited extent it can be used for promotion of target practice, arms, equipment and camp purposes.