


REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF WASHINGTON
1913-1914

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

SEATTLE, Oct. 1st, 1914.

To His Excellency, Ernest Lister, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief, Olympia, Washington.

SIR: I have the honor to present for your consideration the reports of the Military Department of the State of Washington, for the period from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1914, inclusive.

The action of Your Excellency upon your inauguration as Governor of the State in eliminating all political questions from consideration in the selection of the Executive Head of the Military Department and your decision to retain, as The Adjutant General, Brig. Gen. Fred Llewellyn, who had been serving in that capacity since January 1, 1911, was unquestionably a most wise and beneficial policy. General Fred Llewellyn during the entire period of his administration demonstrated an unusual ability as an executive officer and was most successful in every particular in the administration and management of the affairs of the National Guard. During all of his detail as The Adjutant General the troops of this State were kept at a high standard of efficiency in every department of the military service. The various and important plans which he conceived, perfected and put into execution, and the policies which he outlined and the orders which he promulgated, were followed unquestioningly by the officers in their work of training and upbuilding the several branches of the service and the complete harmony which he was able to establish in the State forces and the friendly relationships he formed with the officers of the regular army and the officials of the War Department combined to make the years covered by his administration undoubtedly the most successful in the history of the National Guard of Washington.

The determination of General Llewellyn to request his relief at the hands of Your Excellency from his detail as The Ad-

jutant General and to return to the practice of the law was sincerely regretted by every officer in our service. General Llewellyn had accepted and occupied the office at a pecuniary sacrifice but I believe that if he had retained his position as the administrative head of the National Guard, his success and value as a State official would have been recognized by our Legislature at its next session with a commensurate increase in salary. His report covering the period from October 1, 1912, to May 1, 1914, is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON.

Adjutant General's Office.

Seattle, April 30, 1914.

To His Excellency, Ernest Lister, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Olympia, Washington.

SIR: Your Excellency having acted favorably upon my application for relief from duty as The Adjutant General, effective May 1, 1914, I have the honor to report concerning the operations of this department for the period October 1, 1912, to April 30, 1914, inclusive, as follows:

The generally satisfactory conditions and high standard of efficiency attained by the force during 1911 and 1912 have been maintained with few exceptions, and it is literally true that we have today a National Guard which, in point of practical efficiency and completeness of equipment, is second to none in the United States.

FINANCES.

The appropriation made by the Legislature of 1913 for maintenance of the National Guard for the biennium April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1915, was insufficient, a fact which has seriously hampered the service and the work of this department. In order to avoid the muster out of a material part of the force, already almost the least maintained by any state proportional to population, the most drastic economies have been imposed upon all organizations, and important features of the scheme of training and instruction have had to be eliminated. The stat-

utory allowances to organizations have been arbitrarily reduced by executive order. Two Regular Army Sergeants on duty as instructors have been relieved to save the expense incidental to their work, and the clerical force of this office been reduced from three to two. The activities of the Regular Army Officers on duty as instructors have been closely restricted to save their traveling expenses, and for similar reasons the Annual State Inspection for 1914 was omitted. Numerous other economies have been instituted, all at the expense of the efficiency of the organizations.

The responsibility for this condition rests squarely upon those who controlled appropriations in the last Legislature. The estimates submitted to the Appropriations Committee of the Senate and House were compiled in detail with scrupulous accuracy upon the basis of the actual needs of the force under the law. There was no padding in any particular. These estimates were presented and thoroughly explained by myself to both committees so that there was no possibility of a misunderstanding. Despite these facts the committees, in writing the Military Appropriation into the general budget arbitrarily reduced the item for maintenance by \$25,000.00 and eliminated the special items for retained pay and forage for troop horses, necessitating the payment of those expenses from maintenance, making in fact a total cut of approximately \$35,000.00. In taking this action, those responsible made absolutely no inquiry of this department as to the possible effect thereof upon the organization.

The officers and men of the Guard are devoting their time to the service of the State practically without compensation. In the cases of the officers it is undoubtedly true that their connection with the service costs them a certain amount of money every year, to say nothing of their loss of time.

A failure of the State to appropriate adequately for running expenses tends to discourage even the best and most enthusiastic officers and men, who quite reasonably feel that the burdens upon them are sufficient without the added difficulties

incident to trying to make ends meet with insufficient funds. The present situation has already resulted in the loss of valuable officers and men. If continued through another biennial period the efficiency of the force will be seriously impaired.

It is to be hoped that those who make the next appropriation will recognize that it is not economy to save money at the expense of efficiency, and that they will not permit the present high standing of the State's military forces to be lowered by an insufficiency of funds for necessary expenses of the service.

CHANGES IN ROSTER OF ORGANIZATIONS.

Formation Aberdeen Division Naval Militia. Upon May 16, 1913, there was mustered in at Aberdeen a new division of Naval Militia, subsequently designated as the Fourth Division, Naval Militia of Washington. Aberdeen was selected as the station of the new division because of its location on Grays Harbor and the further fact that there existed there the requisite personnel already enthusiastically interested in the Naval branch of the Guard.

Muster Out of First Company, C. A. R. C. Tacoma. In January, 1914, the First Company C. A. R. C., Tacoma, having continued for some time below the minimum authorized strength for Coast Artillery Companies, was mustered out, its enlisted members being transferred to other Tacoma organizations or honorably discharged, as they respectively elected. Serious difficulties had for years attended all efforts to keep two Coast Artillery Companies in healthy condition in Tacoma. The officers there had apparently exhausted every resource in their endeavors from time to time to secure the necessary membership, and those of the First Company had finally admitted their inability to maintain the organization.

Formation of First Company, C. A. R. C., Seattle. The vacancy caused by the elimination of the First Company, C. A. R. C. Tacoma, was filled by the organization of a company of Coast Artillery in Seattle, mustered in as the First Company, C. A. R. C., February 4th, 1914. Seattle was chosen as the

station for the new company, notwithstanding its already comparatively strong representation in the Guard, first, because of the existence there of a particularly excellent personnel already aligned; second, because of the possibility of housing the new company there in the State Armory without rental expense; and, third, to provide at Corps Headquarters a source from which to draw future Staff Officers. The wisdom of selection has already been demonstrated by the remarkable growth and progress of the new company, which is now the second largest in the State.

Muster Out of Third Company, C. A. R. C., Everett. The difficulty of recruiting in Everett increased during 1913, and the Third Company C. A. R. C., having continued for more than a year below the minimum authorized strength, there being no apparent interest in the organization on the part of the citizens or civic bodies, it was mustered out April 13, 1914.

NORTHWESTERN INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES.

In 1912 arrangements were made for a series of annual team rifle matches between the Canadian Militia of the Province of British Columbia, the Idaho National Guard, the Oregon National Guard and the National Guard of Washington. An excellent trophy cup was offered by the authorities of this State to the team first winning two matches. The first match took place on the Oregon State Rifle Range, at Clackamas, Oregon, October 4th and 5th, 1912, and was won by British Columbia with Oregon second, Washington third, and Idaho fourth. The second match occurred at the Richmond Rifle Range, near Vancouver, B. C., September 20, 1913, and again British Columbia won by a narrow margin over Oregon second, and Washington third, Idaho not participating. The trophy was thereupon awarded permanently to British Columbia, whose authorities have since put up a new trophy for a continuation of the matches. These events have had an excellent effect along the line of increased interest in rifle practice and the extension of our friendly relations with the adjoining Province and States.

STATE ENCAMPMENT OF MOBILE TROOPS, 1913.

The Second Infantry Regiment, Troop B, Cavalry, Company A, Field Signal Corps and attached Sanitary Personnel engaged in camp and field service for instruction at Cosgrove, Washington, July 4th to 12th, inclusive, 1913, under command of Colonel Wm. M. Inglis. Each of the organizations present on this tour of duty received excellent training and showed a high state of efficiency. Commendatory reports were made by the Regular Inspecting Officers upon all except the sanitary troops, the latter being criticized for lack of medical and surgical equipment, which was promptly thereafter supplied.

JOINT COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES, 1913.

The Coast Artillery Reserve Corps and a detachment of sanitary troops participated with certain organizations of the Army in a Joint Encampment and Coast Defense Exercises at Fort Worden, Washington, July 20 to 27 inclusive, 1913, under command of Colonel Wm. E. McClure. The training and instruction obtained were excellent in both quality and quantity, the officers of the Reserve Corps demonstrating with few exceptions a perfect knowledge of their functions.

NAVAL MILITIA CRUISE, 1913.

The Naval Militia of Washington, under command of Captain W. Frank Andrews, participated with a certain Regular Naval personnel in a cruise for instruction upon the U. S. S. Galveston, June 21 to 30, inclusive, to Alaska and back, with generally satisfactory results.

GETTYSBURG REUNION, 1913.

The Legislature of 1913 appropriated \$15,000.00 to defray the expenses of sending all surviving veterans of the Battle of Gettysburg residing in this state to the Reunion at Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, 1913. The amount of this appropriation was fixed upon the basis of the assumption that the number of qualified veterans who would care to make the trip would be about one hundred. The Adjutant General was directed by the Gov-

ernor to receive and examine applications, his findings subject to approval by a Commission consisting of the Governor, State Auditor and State Treasurer; 317 applications were received and approximately 175 were approved. Subsequently there were received some withdrawals, so that the party as finally made up comprised 163 veterans who had participated in the battle, including about 25 confederates. In the meantime upon bids submitted by the various transcontinental railroads the contract for transportation and maintenance en route going and returning had been awarded by the Commission above mentioned to the Great Northern Railway Company.

Upon the determination of the number of those qualified and desiring to accompany the delegation, it was apparent that the appropriation would be from \$6,000.00 to \$7,000.00 less than enough to cover the entire expense. In this difficulty two plans were proposed, one for drawing lots to determine which of the eligibles should comprise the party, and the other to *pro rata* the available funds among those electing to go, requiring each of them to find the balance of his expense money. The question as to which of these plans should be followed was submitted to the eligibles by circular letter and the resulting vote showed about an equal division. Many of those voting for the lottery frankly stated that the other plan would absolutely bar them.

At this point Mr. H. C. Henry of Seattle, himself one of the participants in the Battle of Gettysburg, very generously volunteered to guarantee to the Great Northern Railway Company, payment of the balance necessary to take care of the entire party. This was done, the arrangements were completed, and all eligible who desired to go were taken.

The train left Tacoma at 7 p. m., June 25, 1913, picking up members of the party at various points on its route through the State. Governor Lister boarded the train at Tacoma and accompanied it as far as Spokane, where on leaving he addressed the veterans cordially in farewell and appointed three of their members as a managing committee for the journey.

From the reports of the managing committee and other members of the party upon their return, it appears that the entire affair was an unqualified success from the viewpoint of our delegation, whose members were extremely well treated by the railway representatives and all others in charge. Contrary to the natural expectation, in view of the age of the veterans and the hot weather, there was no sickness and there were no casualties, save only the case of Col. W. H. Rugg of Orting, who died quite suddenly from natural causes upon the return journey after passing Spokane.

NATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES, 1913.

For some years prior to 1913 this State had not been represented in the Annual National Rifle Matches for the reason that its authorities thought the expense of developing and sending teams too great for the benefits derived. Observing, however, a general slackening of interest in rifle shooting and a corresponding decrease in the efficiency of our organizations along that line, it was decided to send a team to the National Matches of 1913, as a measure calculated to stimulate rifle practice throughout the State. This was done and the team made a very creditable showing, securing both third and fifth places in the National Individual Matches and fifteenth in a field of forty-eight entries in the National Team Match, besides taking numerous prizes in other minor events.

CENTRALIA TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

The first active service of the National Guard of Washington in support of the civil authorities for several years, occurred at Centralia in December, 1913, and January, 1914. An epidemic of typhoid started there in November and grew rapidly worse until December 17, when at the request of the State Health Department, the Governor directed this department to co-operate in efforts to stamp out the disease. An emergency hospital was promptly established in the Armory at Centralia and placed in charge of Captain Carl M. Burdick, of the Medical Corps, with a detachment of the Hospital Corps. The

epidemic was rapidly gotten under control by the prompt transfer to the emergency hospital of new cases as they appeared. About February 1, 1914, the disease having been practically eradicated, the emergency hospital was discontinued and our sanitary detachment relieved from duty.

The incident served to strikingly illustrate the practical utility of the Guard and its value to the people of the State as an instrument for handling public emergencies, whether it be a great forest or city fire, a flood, an earthquake, an epidemic, a riot or any great catastrophe, the Guard, already highly organized, trained and disciplined, is immediately available to step into the stricken district, rescue those in peril, distribute relief supplies, restore and preserve law and order, and generally to do in a prompt and systematic way whatever is necessary for the good of the community while normal conditions are being reinstated. Opportunities for the demonstration of the usefulness of the Guard along these lines have fortunately not been frequent thus far in this State. In other states they have occurred time and time again, and in the older commonwealths of the East the real public value of the National Guard is universally recognized, not only for its availability for national defenses but also for its readiness for use in such emergencies as those above mentioned.

In closing this report, my last official act as Adjutant General, I desire to express to Your Excellency my sincere appreciation of the trust and confidence which you have shown in me and the consistent support you have given me as the head of this department. Permit me to say also that in my judgment Your Excellency's choice of Major Maurice Thompson, 2nd Infantry, as my successor is a most fortunate one and I transfer the office to him with complete confidence that he will administer its affairs with distinguished success.

Very respectfully,

FRED LLEWELLYN,

The Adjutant General.

PREPARATION FOR FEDERAL SERVICE.

On April 21, Your Excellency notified me that I had been detailed as The Adjutant General, under the provisions of Sec. 7198, R. & B. Code, as amended, and on May 1 I assumed the duties of this office. General Llewellyn, by operation of law, returned to his former grade as Major of Infantry and was assigned to the Second Infantry. The work of the office had been carried out in every respect by my predecessor up to the moment it was turned over to me and I found no uncompleted details requiring my attention.

For some days prior to May 1, the Mexican situation had been in an acute stage and advices which had reached this office from the War Department seemed to indicate that a mobilization of our State troops for Federal service might soon become necessary. In order to be prepared for this emergency and to comply with instructions received through the Division of Militia Affairs, a large amount of work had to be accomplished. Plans for the mobilization of our troops at their home stations, recruiting each organization to war strength, quartering and subsisting these troops prior to their departure for the mobilization camp, and caring for the State armories and the property contained therein after the departure of the troops, had to be carefully worked out and the necessary letters of instruction and orders governing these contingencies drafted and filed ready for transmission to the proper officers as soon as their use was required.

Instructions and orders covering the details of the preparation of the camp site and the method of procuring forage, fuel, subsistence and other supplies by the officers charged with these duties were drafted, train schedules for the transportation of the troops from their various home stations to the mobilization point at American Lake, were worked out, and every possible difficulty or delay in carrying out the plans of the War Department in case the President should call for our State troops, were anticipated and provided for as nearly as could be foreseen.

The Adjutant General being the United States Disbursing

Officer for the Organized Militia of this State, and the Federal regulations requiring that the necessary saddle horses, draft and pack animals required by the Organized Militia while in the Federal service, be procured by the various Disbursing Officers of the Militia, instructions were sent out to certain officers to locate all available horses suitable for this purpose and the form of proposals and contracts to cover such purchases were prepared for use should such purchases become necessary.

The immense amount of detail work required by this anticipation of a possible war with Mexico required the entire force in this office to remain at their desks from early in the morning till late at night. While the attitude of the Federal government and the subsequent events in Mexico made these preparations unnecessary, the experience gained and the results accomplished by reason of this emergency will be of permanent value to this Department, and the plans perfected at the time and the difficulties encountered and overcome will be of lasting benefit and future aid to the National Guard in case its services are ever required by the Federal Government. The data prepared at that time has been filed as a permanent record in this office and will be available at all times as an aid to the rapid and systematic mobilization of the National Guard of Washington.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

On the 1st day of May the balance shown by the records in this office for the maintenance of the land branches of the National Guard of Washington for the eleven months remaining in the biennial appropriation period was \$38,948.08. The amount remaining in the appropriation for the Naval Militia was \$7,116.87. Upon making a careful estimate of the probable expenditures to be made during the remainder of the period, as far as could be anticipated, it became apparent that these amounts were insufficient unless there was either a radical reduction in expenses, necessitating a decided curtailment in the activities of the National Guard, or a muster into the Federal service of the greater portion of our forces, in which case the operating expense would be governed by the decision of Your

Excellency as to how much of the National Guard Reserves should be mustered to replace the organizations in the Federal service, as provided by Section 7185, R. & B. Code. While at that time this office felt that the mobilization of our troops for Federal service was probable and the operating expenses would be materially reduced thereby, it was considered advisable and prudent, in order to handle the situation in case such mobilization should not occur, to advise our officers of the financial situation in order that they might govern themselves accordingly. As the first step in carrying out this policy, the following letter was sent to the commanding officers of all organizations.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Seattle, May 5, 1914.

From: The Adjutant General.
To: Organization Commanders, Commanding Officers 2nd Inf.
C. A. R. C. and Naval Militia.
Subject: Condition of Military Appropriation.

1. A careful estimate based upon the available funds remaining in the maintenance appropriations made by the 1913 session of the Legislature, and considering only the actual expenses of the various branches of the service, shows the necessity of strict economy in the conduct of the finances of the military department for the remainder of the biennial period. Unless such a policy is immediately put into full force and effect the appropriation may be exhausted and a deficiency created before the next appropriation becomes available.

2. The amount appropriated by the last Legislature was several thousand dollars less than the estimate submitted as a basis for the appropriation and the financial assistance required during the first year of the biennial period to build up the organizations to their present high standard of efficiency forced a greater expenditure for maintenance purposes than otherwise would have occurred.

3. The Adjutant General regrets that this condition should now handicap the administration of the affairs of the military department but is satisfied that when the officers in this manner are given a frank statement of the situation they will gladly co-operate with this office in a determined effort to materially reduce the expense of operation.

4. The balance in the maintenance appropriation for the land branches is \$38,995.01. The balance in the maintenance appropriation for the Naval Militia is \$7,116.87. These amounts if expended only for absolute essentials and upon a basis of rigid economy along all lines should be sufficient for our purposes, and The Adjutant General

feels that there could be no better test of the efficiency of the officers concerned than their ability to maintain for the next twelve months the high standing and excellent character of our present force at a minimum of expense.

MAURICE THOMPSON,
Brig. Gen. N. G. W.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

After mature consideration a number of items contained in the estimate of expenditures for the remainder of the period were considered possible of elimination or material reduction and the action required to accomplish this result was undertaken. By the detail of Capt. Frank T. Liggett, then Chief Clerk, in the office, to the position of Asst. Adjutant General and a readjustment of the office force, a saving of \$50.00 a month in office expenses was effected. To do this, however, the Asst. Adjutant General and the Chief Clerk were required to assume a heavier burden of office work than is ordinarily expected. The services of one stenographer were dispensed with and although the amount of correspondence and stenographic work in this office is unusually heavy, one stenographer has been forced to take care of the work formerly done by two. The entire office force has cheerfully complied with these conditions, however, and willingly worked many hours overtime in order to take care of the duties devolving upon them.

An item of \$400.00 which had been set aside to cover the expense of a delegation of officers to the National Guard convention in Boston during the month of September, was stricken from further consideration. This annual convention is of the greatest importance to the Organized Militia of the various States and was of peculiar importance to Washington this year owing to the possibility of securing the Convention for this State in 1915. This matter had been discussed at the last Convention and I was officially advised that a majority of the delegates seemed to favor Washington for the 1915 Convention and that it was believed that we could secure this Convention if the matter was properly handled. In view of the condition of our finances, however, I considered it impossible to provide represen-

tation from this State at the Convention other than to request Brig. Gen. James A. Drain, retired, to look after our interests in every way possible.

The traveling expenses of The Adjutant General and other officers of this department were reduced to the minimum and a great deal of important business transacted by the medium of correspondence that should be accomplished by personal visits and inspections by The Adjutant General, or by the regular army officers on duty as Inspector-Instructors with this department.

Section 7221 R. & B. Code, as amended, provided an allowance to companies for incidental expenses of \$25.00 per month. This amount was arbitrarily reduced to \$20.00 per month which resulted in an appreciable saving of expense. In order to effect this saving, however, some of the company commanders were forced to call upon their men for financial assistance in meeting the incidental expenses of the company. While this temporary expedient was justified in view of the situation, it undoubtedly has an injurious effect in many ways upon the morale and efficiency of the companies.

Section 7224 R. & B. Code, as amended, provides that upon completion of his enlistment or upon discharge by proper authority, each enlisted man shall receive additional pay in the sum of fifty cents for each day of State paid service performed by him during his enlistment. This Department, in the interest of economy, arbitrarily and without apparent warrant in law, refused to pay this additional pay to any enlisted man discharged within eighteen months of the date of his enlistment. The 1913 session of the Legislature had failed to make any appropriation to provide for the payment of retained pay other than to prescribe that retained pay should be paid from the current maintenance appropriation. This Department feels that it was justified in promulgating this restriction and a noticeable saving to the balance in the maintenance appropriation has resulted therefrom.

In order to comply with the Federal requirements governing the participation of the various States in the annual appropriation made by Congress for the training, arming and equipping of the Organized Militia, there are certain fixed and unalterable expenses which must be borne by the State and it has been difficult to find methods by which any material saving could be made without becoming involved in difficulties with the War Department, but every prudent and possible reduction in the expenses of this Department has been made in an effort to finish the biennial period with the funds available.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Under the scheme of instruction and training for the Organized Militia, prescribed by the War Department, joint maneuvers for the Army and National Guard were planned to be held during the Summer of 1914. Early in the year the War Department had indicated that the maneuvers of 1914 would be on a large scale and in reference to the Pacific Coast States a joint encampment was contemplated for all the troops of the Western Department at some point centrally located and suitable for field exercises for this large force. The concentration of the regular army on the Mexican border and the other phases of the Mexican situation caused the War Department to abandon these plans and joint exercises on a small scale were planned to be held in several different localities in the Western Department. Prior to the detail of the present Adjutant General, the Commanding Officer of the Western Department, Major General Arthur Murray, had advised this office that a joint encampment for the mobile forces of this State and such troops of the regular army as were available, would be held at Cosgrove, near American Lake, Washington, in July, and that joint coast defense exercises, in which the troops of the Artillery Corps of the U. S. Army stationed in the Puget Sound Coast Defense District and the companies of the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps of this State would participate, would be held at Fort Worden Washington, during the same month.

Tentative plans had also been suggested for a cruise of the Naval Militia on board a vessel of the U. S. Navy to Honolulu if the pending Naval Militia Bill should be passed by Congress and the appropriations provided therein become available for such purpose.

Under the existing Federal laws troops participating in these joint exercises are entitled to pay from Federal funds at Federal rates of pay and the difference between these rates and the pay for such service provided in the laws of this State must be met from State funds. The question of the differential pay rolls for the troops which would participate in these encampments and the cruise of the Naval Militia was a most serious problem with which this Department was confronted. At the lowest estimate the expense of these tours of duty would amount to \$10,000 for the land branches and \$3,000 for the Naval Militia. This estimate was based upon the data obtained from the records in this office of previous similar service and contemplated encampment of ten days for the land branches and ten days paid service for the Naval Militia. Experience has shown that shorter tours of duty are of no value and that in order to accomplish the best results the service should be of at least two weeks' duration. If the plans arranged for these encampments and the Naval Militia were carried out and the troops participating therein paid the differential pay which is provided by law, it was apparent that it would reduce the balance in the appropriation to such an extent that a deficiency must be created before the end of the biennial period. On the other hand if the State failed to participate in the joint encampments and the Naval Militia cruise we would undoubtedly jeopardize our Federal allotments and injure the standing of our State forces with both the War and Navy Departments. Failure to participate in these tours of practical instruction would have been a set back to every organization in the State from which it would take some time to recover.

After mature consideration of all phases of the situation and consultation with the commanding officers of the various

land branches and the Naval Militia, this Department issued orders which provided that the troops participating in the joint camps of instruction at American Lake, the cruise of the Naval Militia and the joint coast defense exercise in the Puget Sound Artillery District, would receive only Federal rates of pay for this service.

CAMP ERNEST LISTER.

Pursuant to orders from the Commanding Officer of the Western Department the mobile land forces of this State, consisting of the Second Infantry Regiment (12 companies, band, machine gun company and mounted scouts detachment), Company "A" Field Signal Corps, Troop "B" Cav., attached Sanitary Troops, 2nd Inf., and the necessary number of officers from the Medical Department to comply with existing regulations, participated in a joint camp of instruction at Cosgrove, near American Lake, Washington, with the Headquarters and three companies of the 14th U. S. Infantry, July 1-10, inclusive.

Colonel R. H. Wilson, 14th U. S. Inf., had been designated by orders from the Western Department to command the camp. In honor of Your Excellency Colonel Wilson designated this camp "Camp Ernest Lister."

For this encampment the War Department detailed as inspecting officer, Lieut. Col. Frederick R. Day, U. S. A., Inspector General, Western Department. In addition to this officer there were detailed as inspectors and instructors for the Second Infantry, Capt. Harol D. Coburn, U. S. A., Inspector-Instructor, N. G. W., 1st Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th U. S. Inf., 1st Lieut. William R. Scott, 21st U. S. Inf., and 2d Lieut. Gregory Hoisington, 14th U. S. Inf. 1st Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 21st U. S. Inf., was detailed as instructor for Company "A" Field Signal Corps and 1st Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, U. S. Cav., was detailed as instructor for Troop "B" Cav. Major Benjamin J. Edgar, Medical Department, U. S. A., was on detail as instructor for the officers and enlisted men of the Medical Corps during the encampment. Each of these officers was required to report on the condition and efficiency of all State troops, these reports

being consolidated and forwarded to the War Department. This Department has not yet been officially advised as to the nature of any one of these reports but is convinced, from remarks made by each of the above officers during the encampment, that the essence of their reports will be satisfactory in every particular.

The War Department regulations provided that in order to be entitled to pay, transportation and subsistence from Federal funds for participation in this joint encampment, enlisted men must have been members of the organization for at least sixty days prior to the encampment, and must have received fourteen periods of instruction of one and one-half hours each and prescribed a certain minimum with these service qualifications for each organization. This minimum in the case of infantry and cavalry organizations was thirty-eight, signal corps companies, sixty-three and coast artillery companies, forty-one. Any organization having less than this prescribed minimum with service qualification either could not attend the encampment or if it did attend, the entire expense would have to be met from State funds.

In announcing that the rates of pay prescribed by our State law for this service would not be paid this Department knew that there was a serious possibility that many members of the State forces might fail to attend the encampment and therefore reduce company organizations to below the minimum to entitle them to Federal pay, thus placing the burden of the expense on the State. The Adjutant General is gratified to advise you that on the contrary there were more men participated in the joint camp of instruction at American Lake this year than ever before in the history of the State and that there was not a single organization with the exception of Company "A" Field Signal Corps, that did not have the prescribed minimum with service qualifications to entitle it to pay from Federal funds. The Field Signal Corps was unavoidably reduced below its minimum by the serious illness of five of its members. Upon presentation of this situation in regard to this organization to the Secretary

or War, special authority is expected by which pay, transportation and subsistence of this company will be allowed from Federal funds.

The progressive program of instruction prepared by Col. R. H. Wilson for this joint encampment was carried out in an admirable way and the officers of our State troops participating therein have pronounced the encampment successful in every particular and especially beneficial in promoting the efficiency of our mobile forces.

In the hope that it might be possible to effect a saving in our maintenance appropriation sufficient to subsequently allow differential pay to all organizations which voluntarily participated in this camp at Federal rates of pay, this Department caused to be prepared and now has on file in this office the rolls covering this differential pay. It does not appear probable, however, that any saving sufficient for this purpose can possibly be made and I regret to advise Your Excellency that the troops who so excellently conducted themselves in this camp cannot receive full pay for this service from the maintenance appropriation for the present period.

CRUISE—NAVAL MILITIA.

At the request of the officers of the Naval Militia The Adjutant General took up with the Division of Naval Militia Affairs at Washington, D. C., the matter of the cruise of the Naval Militia for the year 1914, and after some correspondence was able to arrange for a cruise to Honolulu and return on the U. S. S. Milwaukee. It was the desire of the Naval Militia of this State that the cruise for this year be of as long duration as possible and in their opinion such a cruise as was planned by them would be of great benefit to the organization in every particular. After the arrangements for the cruise were completed the Naval Militia of the State of Oregon applied to make the cruise with the force from this State and their request was granted. The program for this cruise appeared to be complete in every particular and this Department had every reason to anticipate that the experience would be beneficial and the train-

ing which could be given in the length of time the cruise would require would go a long way toward promoting the efficiency of our Naval Militia.

The Naval Militia of Oregon, the Fourth Division from Aberdeen and the Second and Third Divisions from Tacoma embarked on the Milwaukee at Tacoma on July 1, the First Division, at Seattle, embarking on the Milwaukee at a later hour on the same day. The Milwaukee proceeded on her voyage to Honolulu, at which port a stop of four days was made, the ship coaled, shore leave granted, and the Milwaukee returned to Port Angeles for target practice. At the completion of this target practice, the organizations were disembarked at Seattle and Tacoma and returned to their home stations.

From the reports of the officers of both the Oregon and Washington Naval Militia it appears that little, if any, benefit was derived from this cruise and that more injury than good resulted therefrom. There was practically no attempt made to hold any drills or instruction for either officers or men of the Naval Militia and the officers of the regular navy aboard the Milwaukee who had executive authority seemed to be out of sympathy with the desire of the Naval Militia to receive thorough drill and instruction aboard the ship and the efforts of our officers to accomplish the purposes for which the cruise was planned were discouraged in every way possible. It is to be regretted that this condition should have prevailed but the responsibility does not rest upon the officers and men of the Naval Militia. This Department has gone into the matter thoroughly with the Division of Naval Militia Affairs and feels assured that similar conditions will never occur again.

This cruise covered a period of twenty-three days, the entire expense thereof being borne from Federal funds, allotted under the Naval Militia Act, and the officers and men received only naval rates of pay.

JOINT COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

The Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, consisting of Headquarters and four companies, participated in the joint coast defense exercises at Fort Worden, July 20-29, inclusive, under command of Col. Wm. E. McClure, C. A. R. C. An officer of the Medical Detachment and a small detachment of Sanitary Troops of this State were detailed for duty with the troops of the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps. Capt. A. P. S. Hyde, C. A. C., U. S. A., Inspector-Instructor, N. G. W., and Capt. R. W. Collins, C. A. C., U. S. A., Inspector-Instructor, N. G. O., were detailed by the Commanding Officer, Western Department, for duty as instructors and a number of officers and non-commissioned officers from the regular Coast Artillery, at Fort Worden, were detailed to assist in carrying out the program of instruction. Under the plan adopted for these exercises, however, every effort was made to teach our force to rely entirely upon themselves both during the period of preliminary drill and instruction and during the actual service target practice. The work of the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps during this encampment was most excellent, officers and men showing an intense desire to learn and a willingness to work hard and the results accomplished indicated that the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps is well qualified for service at the guns in the Puget Sound Coast Defense District.

This Department desires particularly to commend Col. Wm. E. McClure, the commanding officer of the forces in this camp, for his efforts to bring about a creditable organization of Coast Artillery Troops in this State and his efficient leadership shown during the period of this encampment. Col. McClure, owing to business reasons, had been compelled to tender his resignation to take effect at the close of this encampment and it is a fitting tribute to his many years of service as an officer of the National Guard of Washington that this last encampment under his command should have been so completely successful in every particular.

The same conditions prevailed in regard to pay in this encampment as in the joint camp of instruction at American Lake.

The officers and men of the Coast Artillery Corps received only Federal rates of pay from Federal funds and the expenses of the encampment were borne from the special appropriation made by Congress for the several joint encampments. Pay rolls were prepared covering the differential pay and are now on file in this office but the hope of being able to allow this differential pay from the maintenance appropriation has been abandoned, as it is very evident that there are not sufficient funds available for this purpose.

ANNUAL STATE RIFLE MATCHES.

The annual company team and individual pistol and revolver matches for 1914 were held on the American Lake target range near Cosgrove, Washington, July 11-12, 1914. Teams representing thirteen different organizations participated. Company "E," 2d Inf., attained the highest score in the team match and was awarded the "Governor's First Trophy." Company "I" 2d Inf., made the second high score and was awarded the "Governor's Trophy" for second place. In the individual pistol and revolver match Sergt. E. F. Huntington, Troop "B" Cav., was first and Capt. J. A. Durrent, Medical Corps, second, and the gold and silver medals for first and second place were awarded accordingly.

The results of these matches were highly satisfactory and the scores made by the competitors indicate that continual progress is being made in the training of the troops of this State on the rifle range.

NATIONAL DIVISIONAL COMPETITIONS.

The National Board for the promotion of rifle practice had recommended the holding of National Divisional Matches for the year 1914 and these recommendations had been approved by the War Department in conformity with Bulletin No. 11, W. D. Series 1914. National Divisional Competition "E" for the States of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington and the Territory of Hawaii was scheduled to be held on the Oregon State rifle range, Clackamas, Oregon, beginning September 3. Teams from the organized Militia of

each of these States and the Territory of Hawaii and from the regular army organizations stationed therein, and from the regular schools and colleges located within the States comprising the division were eligible to enter. Owing to the expense entailed this Department decided that it was not practicable to enter a team from this State and the Executive Officer of the matches, Adjutant General W. E. Finzer of Oregon, was so advised. The necessity of this action was a great disappointment to the officers and men of the National Guard of this State who were extremely anxious to compete with the teams of the various other States and it is believed that a team could have been organized which would have made a most excellent showing in the matches.

OFFICERS' SCHOOLS.

A comprehensive and systematic program of instruction for all officers along the lines advocated by the War Department is being prepared by the Inspector-Instructors on duty with this Department for the Fall of 1914 and the Spring of 1915. For a number of years a regular system of officers' schools has been carried on in this State with excellent results. Each school is required to meet at least three times per month and is conducted under the supervision of the senior officer at each station. Different courses of study are prescribed and all officers are required to pursue the same unless excused by the senior officer or higher authority. For infantry schools the last meeting in each month is devoted to map problems exemplifying the principles studied during the month. In the Coast Artillery branch the schools are conducted in conformity with G. O. 166, W. D., Series 1911, and all officers are required to take the courses set forth in said order. At the present time a large majority of the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps have qualified in all of these courses with high grades and the benefits they have received from these schools have been of decided advantage to the service. The schools for officers of the infantry branch of the service for the coming year will be carried out under the provisions of Cir. No. 3, W. D., D. M. A., Series 1914, and has been

so planned that all officers pursuing the courses laid down and found proficient therein will be thoroughly qualified for active Federal service.

ARMORIES.

There are now five State-owned armories located respectively at Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Bellingham and North Yakima. At all other stations buildings are rented by this Department as quarters for the National Guard organizations. Both the State-owned armories and the buildings rented for armory purposes at the present time are adequate in every respect. There is a necessity, however, of some repairs and betterments to several State armories and an appropriation will be asked from the Legislature for this purpose. The appropriation for the construction of the North Yakima Armory was made by the Legislature of 1913 and the building completed and turned over to the State Sept. 1st, 1914. This building is one of the best that has been constructed in this State for armory purposes and should prove satisfactory in every particular.

One of the matters connected with State Armories requiring attention is the question of their rental to semi-public and private enterprises who demand the use of these buildings. It has been the experience of every Adjutant General since the completion of the first armory built by legislative appropriation that the rental of these buildings for any purpose is injurious not only to the National Guard troops occupying them but to the buildings themselves. The expense of maintenance is very greatly increased and constant damage is done to the buildings, which occasions considerable expenditure from the maintenance appropriation for repairs. The organizations quartered in the buildings cannot be held accountable for the loss of State and Federal property if the general public is permitted access to the buildings and Federal equipment of considerable value has been lost and the value thereof charged to the State by reason of the fact that the State armories are permitted to be used for other than military purposes. The regular army officers making the annual inspections have in every report submitted to the War Depart-

ment severely criticised the State for its action in permitting its armory buildings to be rented to private enterprises and the War Department has asked for an explanation of the reason for renting these buildings. In one instance an officer of the army, detailed to make the annual Federal inspection required by law, was delayed because the Seattle armory had been rented on the night set for one inspection, and as a result thereof this Department became involved in some difficulty with the War Department. Where the use of the buildings as convention halls would be of value to the general public, as in the case where conventions bringing delegates from all over the United States could be secured if a proper convention hall was available, then there is no question that the buildings should be offered for such purposes. The armories are always to be available in emergencies such as fires, civic disturbances or epidemics, as store houses, shelter, or for hospital purposes, but the indiscriminate use of these buildings for shows, bazars, fairs, public dances and other similar purposes should be discouraged in every way possible. The Adjutant General cannot conceive that it was the desire or intention of the Legislature that these buildings should be so used. If the buildings are rented for any one of such purposes then it is difficult to refuse their use for any other similar entertainment and the persons whose applications are refused at once believe that the Department is guilty of favoritism or some form of graft. The National Guard is a State and Federal institution and the armory buildings erected for the purpose of properly providing for the troops at the various stations are institutional buildings, of a similar character to the buildings erected for the use of the State University, State College and Normal Schools. It is not believed that the Legislature would look with favor upon the use of the buildings and equipment at those institutions for public dances, theatrical performances or general advertising exhibits to the injury of the student body and the standing of the schools. The Adjutant General therefore most strongly urges upon Your Excellency the desirability of prohibiting the rental of State armories under any circumstances except those

of wide public advantage, in which case this Department believes the buildings should be donated free of cost.

RECRUITING.

The serious difficulty of recruiting the National Guard and keeping the organizations filled to proper strength with men of a desirable character entails upon the company commanders constant effort in order to comply with existing regulations. The training and development of a National Guard company to a high state of efficiency is a comparatively simple matter if the organization can be maintained at approximately its maximum strength at all times. The National Guard relies for membership entirely upon the voluntary enlistment of the young men of the community in which it is stationed. In order to attract these young men they must be shown that there are certain advantages to be attained, social features in which they may participate and benefits which may be derived only through membership in the company. The recruiting is largely done through the medium of the enlisted men of each organization and upon the state of mind of these men, to a large degree, depends the success or failure of the company to maintain its membership. If the company is prospering and its affairs moving along smoothly the work of recruiting is comparatively easy. If, however, the men become discouraged, then it is difficult to secure new members. The members of the companies ordinarily take pride in their organization and in the club features connected therewith and in many instances have contributed their own money in furnishing their company quarters and providing an attractive place for themselves and their friends. The interference caused by the renting of the State armories has in a number of instances discouraged the young men of the organizations quartered therein and has been a known factor in the reduction of the membership of those organizations.

STATE RESERVATION AT AMERICAN LAKE.

In 1903 the State purchased approximately 220 acres of land at American Lake, in Pierce County, paying thirty dollars an acre therefor, for the use of the Military Department for encampments and other military purposes. This land is splendidly located for this purpose and has been of the greatest value to the National Guard in every particular. At the present time it is believed that the market value of a large portion of this tract is from two hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars an acre.

In the judgment of The Adjutant General it is desirable that there should be constructed, at Cosgrove station on this reservation, a fireproof warehouse in which there can be stored the tentage, wagons and other field equipment used each year by the troops in their annual encampments. At the present time it is necessary to transport this equipment from the State arsenal, at Seattle, to the camp site each year which involves a considerable item of expense. The State arsenal is now overcrowded and such a warehouse would relieve the congestion very materially. There should also be erected, in connection with this warehouse a small dwelling house for a caretaker, who would have charge of the State arsenal and at the same time be able to look after the entire military reservation and protect it from damage.

The entire tract of land should be properly fenced, considerable underbrush cleared out and the property kept in the best possible condition. In this connection The Adjutant General desires to advise Your Excellency that some damage has been done to this property during the winter months by persons cutting down standing timber and stealing wood off of this land and by driving of wagons across the land in spite of trespass notices and temporary fences. There has also been a constant danger from fires started by campers during the summer months and this office has been advised that on several occasions fires have been started which would have done great damage if they had not been observed by neighboring residents and extin-

guished. For these reasons it is suggested that an appropriation should be made for the purpose of erecting a warehouse, caretaker's dwelling and for the proper safeguarding and protecting the land. All such improvements would be of a permanent character and in case of a mobilization of the troops of this State for Federal service at this point would be of material assistance in handling the supplies and equipment during the period of the mobilization camp.

OFFICERS AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY DETAILED AS INSTRUCTORS.

Since 1911 the state has been particularly fortunate in having on duty with this Department officers of the regular army as Inspectors-Instructors who possessed excellent qualifications for this work. In November, 1913, pursuant to orders from the War Department, Capt. Harol D. Coburn of the infantry branch of the U. S. Army and Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, C. A. C., U. S. A., reported to this office for duty in such capacity. Both of these officers have demonstrated unusual ability in solving the many problems connected with the training and instruction of National Guard troops and have at all times shown a splendid spirit of willingness to co-operate with The Adjutant General and the commanding officers of the several branches of the service in their efforts to increase the efficiency of our State forces. Their knowledge of military affairs and their close attention to the details of the duties they have been required to perform has been of inestimable value to our officers and men and The Adjutant General takes pleasure in commending these officers for the work they have accomplished and the assistance they have rendered.

In addition to the officers above named, 1st Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, U. S. Cav., is on duty as Instructor of Cavalry for California and Washington. This officer visits the cavalry organization of this State periodically and has rendered excellent service in promoting the efficiency of the cavalry troop and the excellent showing made by that organization has been due in

a large measure to the assistance rendered by the Inspector-Instructor of cavalry.

Application has been made to the Navy Department for the permanent detail of a Naval Officer to duty with our Naval Militia and it is believed that such a detail will be made in the near future. Lieut. (j. g.) H. A. McClure, U. S. Navy, in addition to his regular duties in charge of the hydrographic office at Seattle, has been acting as Inspector-Instructor for the Naval Militia and his assistance has been of the greatest value in properly organizing and training that branch of our National Guard.

It has been impossible to fully take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the detail of regular army officers to this State as Inspectors-Instructors during the past year by sending these officers to the various company stations for instructional purposes owing to the lack of funds to defray the expenses of transportation, quarters and subsistence. To secure the best results the Inspectors-Instructors should spend at least three weeks at each company supervising the drill and instruction of the company and assisting the company officers in securing the best results from this training. The Adjutant General expects to be able during the next biennial period to provide for the use of the Inspectors-Instructors in this manner.

Under existing Federal laws, upon application by the Governor of any State, the Secretary of War will detail qualified noncommissioned officers of the regular army for duty with the Organized Militia of that State. The expense incident to the presence of these noncommissioned officers is borne by the Federal Government except that the State must bear the expense incurred in traveling between company stations and must provide each noncommissioned officer quarters in lieu of those he would otherwise have at his army post, making an item of about \$25.00 per month for each noncommissioned officer. It is very desirable that two or three noncommissioned officers be requested for duty with the National Guard of this State. Such

noncommissioned officers can be assigned to each company for a certain period of the year and in this way can be in close touch with the enlisted men of the National Guard and by reason of their long experience and military training under the best possible conditions can impart information, instill discipline and promote the military spirit more successfully than can be accomplished in any other manner. Measures should be taken by which this Department may be able to avail itself of the opportunity to secure the detail of noncommissioned officers of the regular army during the next biennial period.

INCREASE OF COAST ARTILLERY RESERVE CORPS.

The Coast Artillery Reserve Corps at present consists of only four companies. The Corps is commanded by a major of coast artillery, one captain, one 1st lieutenant and one 2nd lieutenant, as staff officers. This force while thoroughly efficient, is entirely too small to answer the requirements as a supplementary force for the Puget Sound Coast Artillery District. From a Federal standpoint it is of the greatest importance that the State maintain an organization of coast artillery of sufficient strength to completely man a number of the important batteries in these fortifications.

As far back as the year 1909 the War Department was assured that the State of Washington would endeavor to organize a coast artillery corps of at least eight companies. It has been found impossible, however, by reason of the expense entailed, to provide more than the present four companies to date. The Adjutant General believes that this force should be increased by at least two companies during the next biennial period in order that we may keep faith with the War Department and do our part towards providing an adequate force of trained men to man the guns protecting the cities on Puget Sound. An appropriation sufficient for this purpose should be made by the Legislature in addition to the fund necessary for the maintenance of the present organizations of the various branches of the service.

FUTURE PROGRESS.

The National Guard of this State has for several years maintained with officials of the War Department and the Organized Militia of other States a high reputation for efficiency, morale and personnel. The enactment of our present military laws, our method of selecting officers, the action of the Commander-in-Chief in eliminating all politics and political considerations, the detail of The Adjutant General from the officers of the active list, the construction or rental of adequate armories and the devotion to duty of all officers and men have largely contributed to bring about this result. There is no question but that this condition can be continued with the assistance and support of the Legislature.

Your Excellency has manifested at all times a helpful interest in the welfare of our State troops, and The Adjutant General feels assured that the next two years will demonstrate a satisfactory progress of the National Guard of this State and a record of harmonious action, through discipline and commendable efficiency.

There has been introduced in Congress a Federal pay bill which, if enacted into law, will be of such benefit and assistance to the Organized Militia that many of the problems which are now so difficult will be entirely eliminated. The State of Washington complies at the present time with every requirement of this bill for participation in the benefits of such legislation. If we can continue to support the splendid military force which the State now possesses, without curtailment of its efficiency by lack of funds for proper maintenance, this Department believes that at the end of the next biennial period Washington will be one of the foremost States in the Union in point of competence, dependability and practical excellence of its National Guard.

APPENDICES.

Herewith attached and forming a part of this report The Adjutant General submits an estimate of the appropriation necessary for the biennial period, April 1, 1915 to March 31,

1917; a statement of the appropriations for military purposes for the biennial period, April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1915, showing the expenditures to date and the balances remaining on hand; summary of the strength and attendance at the annual Federal inspections for 1913 and 1914, and a roster of the officers of the National Guard of Washington.

Your excellency is fully conversant with the immense amount of detail work connected with this office and The Adjutant General considers it unnecessary to attach to this report copies of the general orders, reports of officers covering tours of duty and other statistical data contained in the records of this Department. The Adjutant General has endeavored to include in this report, in as concise a form as possible, only that data necessary to cover the general work of the National Guard of Washington during the past two years and the recommendations of the Military Department for the coming biennial period.

Very respectfully,

MAURICE THOMPSON,

The Adjutant General.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION NECESSARY FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD

April 1, 1915—March 31, 1917.

For maintenance land branches at present strength, including salaries of The Adjutant General's Department, two years..	\$157,500
Naval Militia.....	27,500
For retained pay and differential pay earned prior to April 1, 1915, as provided by the Military Code.....	24,075
Two additional companies coast artillery.....	12,000
Storehouse and improvements at American Lake.....	20,000
Aid of civil authorities.....	10,000
Repair Bellingham Armory.....	8,000
Repair Spokane Armory.....	2,000
Repair Seattle Armory.....	5,000
Repair Tacoma Armory.....	4,500
Street assessments and other suspended claims.....	2,150
Forage Troop "B" Cavalry.....	4,500
FROM THE GENERAL FUND.	
For printing.....	3,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Appropriation for Maintenance of National Guard During the Biennial Period, April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1915.

Appropriation \$135,000.00

Expended to Sept. 30, 1914—

Uniform allowances.....	\$15,300.00
Quarterly allowances.....	8,447.01
Retained pay.....	5,993.32
Revolving fund.....	500.00
Promotion rifle practice.....	8,926.78
Forage Troop B Cavalry.....	3,056.23
Aberdeen Armory, rent.....	1,150.00
Centralia Armory, rent.....	960.00
Centralia Armory, light and water.....	119.35
Centralia Armory, incidentals.....	1.27
Centralia Armory, furniture and fixtures.....	7.00
Everett Armory, rent.....	540.00
Everett Armory, light and water.....	100.47
North Yakima Armory, salaries.....	77.00
North Yakima Armory, rent.....	2,400.00
North Yakima Armory, fuel.....	36.00
North Yakima Armory, light and water.....	322.15
North Yakima Armory, incidentals.....	93.20
Snohomish Armory, rent.....	700.00
Snohomish Armory, fuel.....	23.50
Snohomish Armory, light and water.....	23.66
Snohomish Armory, incidentals.....	46.25
Snohomish Armory, furniture and fixtures.....	16.00
Walla Walla Armory, rent.....	750.00
Walla Walla Armory, fuel.....	18.50
Walla Walla Armory, light and water.....	265.00
Walla Walla Armory, incidentals.....	8.25
Walla Walla Armory, furniture and fixtures.....	17.00
Bellingham Armory, salaries.....	1,350.00
Bellingham Armory, fuel.....	216.55
Bellingham Armory, light.....	393.55
Bellingham Armory, water.....	12.05
Bellingham Armory, incidentals.....	53.41
Bellingham Armory, repairs on building.....	87.30
Seattle Armory, salaries.....	4,340.50
Seattle Armory, fuel.....	818.95
Seattle Armory, light.....	1,466.02
Seattle Armory, water.....	93.55
Seattle Armory, incidentals.....	579.14

Seattle Armory, repairs on building.....	1,351.97
Seattle Armory, furniture and fixtures.....	586.71
Spokane Armory, salaries.....	2,012.00
Spokane Armory, fuel.....	614.08
Spokane Armory, light.....	537.28
Spokane Armory, water.....	17.25
Spokane Armory, incidentals.....	122.14
Spokane Armory, repairs on building.....	44.05
Tacoma Armory, salaries.....	2,645.00
Tacoma Armory, fuel.....	534.43
Tacoma Armory, light.....	561.20
Tacoma Armory, water.....	196.40
Tacoma Armory, incidentals.....	225.05
Tacoma Armory, repairs on building.....	242.86
Pay and expense of officers on boards and courts.	342.33
Delinquency courts' salaries.....	225.90
Delinquency courts' incidental expenses.....	11.60
Pay rolls.....	16,004.51
Transportation of troops.....	4,922.00
Subsistence of troops.....	2,529.87
Physical examination of recruits.....	625.00
Expenses of U. S. officers (Inspector-instructors)	178.67
Expenses of U. S. non-commissioned officers.....	572.38
Transportation and travelling expenses Adjutant General's Department.....	865.53
Freight and drayage.....	1,150.19
Office expense.....	3,060.53
Ordnance stores.....	614.45
Quartermaster supplies.....	2,877.84
Miscellaneous	3,096.61
Miscellaneous camp expenses.....	7,987.02

Total expended to September 30, 1914.....\$114,063.81

Balance of appropriation, September 30, 1914.....\$ 20,936.19

**SALARIES ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT FOR BIENNIAL
PERIOD APRIL 1, 1913 TO MARCH 31st, 1915.**

Appropriation

Expended to Sept. 30, 1914.....

Balance Sept. 30, 1914.....\$ 3,705.79

**PRINTING FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENT FOR BIENNIAL
PERIOD APRIL 1, 1913, TO MARCH 31, 1915.**

Appropriated from Military Fund.....\$ 2,850.00
Expended to Sept. 30, 1914..... 1,341.57

Balance Sept. 30, 1914.....\$ 1,508.43

**APPROPRIATION FOR MAINTENANCE OF NAVAL MILITIA FOR
PERIOD APRIL 1, 1913, TO MARCH 31, 1915.**

Appropriation

Expended to Sept. 30, 1914.....

Balance Sept. 30, 1914.....\$ 5,070.51

APPROPRIATION FOR AID OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

Appropriated

Expended to Sept. 30, 1914.....

Balance Sept. 30, 1914.....\$ 8,447.28

APPROPRIATION FOR NORTH YAKIMA ARMORY.

Appropriated for construction.....\$75,000.00
Expended to Sept. 30, 1914..... 59,840.94

Balance Sept. 30, 1914.....\$15,159.06

APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS SPOKANE ARMORY.

Appropriated

Expended to Sept. 30, 1914.....

Balance Sept. 30, 1914.....\$ 16.36

**APPROPRIATION STREET IMPROVEMENTS BELLINGHAM
ARMORY.**

Appropriated

Expended to Sept. 30, 1914.....

Balance Sept. 30, 1914.....\$ 7.80

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER THE MILITARY FUNDS—SHOWING
BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

APPROPRIATION	Amount	Expended	Balance
Salary, Adjutant General.....	\$5,000 00	\$3,749 99	\$1,250 01
Salary, Assistant Adjutant General.....	3,000 00	2,220 83	779 17
Salary, Chief Clerk.....	2,400 00	1,800 00	600 00
Salary, Storekeeper.....	2,400 00	1,800 00	600 00
Salary, Stenographer.....	1,800 00	1,323 39	476 61
Maintenance.....	135,000 00	113,963 81	21,036 19
Naval Militia.....	20,000 00	14,929 49	5,070 51
North Yakima Armory.....	75,000 00	59,840 94	15,159 06
Aid of civil Authorities.....	10,000 00	1,552 72	8,447 28
Printing.....	2,850 00	1,341 57	1,508 43
Repairs Spokane Armory.....	4,000 00	3,983 64	16 36
Street improvements, Bellingham Armory.....	1,448 54	1,440 74	7 80
Totals.....	\$262,898 54	\$207,947 12	\$54,951 42

Statement Showing Cost of Maintenance and Rental Receipts of State
Armories April 1, 1913, to Sept. 30, 1914.

Maintenance Bellingham Armory—

Salaries	\$1,350.00	
Fuel	216.55	
Light	393.55	
Water	12.05	
Incidentals	53.41	
Repairs on building.....	87.30	
		\$ 2,112.86

Maintenance Seattle Armory—

Salaries	\$4,340.50	
Fuel	818.95	
Light	466.02	
Water	93.55	
Incidentals	579.14	
Repairs on building.....	1,351.97	
Furniture and fixtures.....	586.71	
		8,236.84

Maintenance Spokane Armory—

Salaries	\$2,012.00	
Fuel	614.08	
Light	537.28	
Water	17.25	
Incidentals	122.14	
Repairs on building.....	44.05	
		3,346.80

Maintenance Tacoma Armory—

Salaries	\$2,545.00	
Fuel	534.43	
Light	561.20	
Water	196.40	
Incidentals	225.05	
Repairs on building.....	242.86	
		4,304.94

Maintenance North Yakima Armory to Date—

Salaries	\$ 77.00	
Incidentals	4.00	
		81.00

Total maintenance state armories.....\$18,082.44

Received for rental and transmitted to State Treasurer—

Bellingham Armory	\$ 65.00	
Seattle Armory	1,818.00	
Spokane Armory	485.00	
Tacoma Armory	483.90	
		\$2,851.90

Rental of Walla Walla Armory.....	155.00	
Delinquency Court Fines Aberdeen.....	\$ 13.00	
Delinquency Court Fines Everett.....	2.77	
Delinquency Court Fines Seattle.....	146.20	
Delinquency Court Fines Tacoma.....	3.00	
		164.97

Refund quarterly allowance on appropriation
ended March 31, 1913.

Company A, 2nd Inf.	\$ 2.60
Company C, 2nd Inf.	5.25
Company D, 2nd Inf.10
Company E, 2nd Inf.02
Company F, 2nd Inf.	13.55
Company G, 2nd Inf.	4.82
Company K, 2nd Inf.	7.95
Company L, 2nd Inf.	1.70
Company M, 2nd Inf.10
Hospital Corps	20.00
Co. A, Field Signal Corps.....	.04
Troop B, Cavalry04
First Co., C. A. R. C.....	15.35
Third Co., C. A. R. C.....	10.80
Fourth Co., C. A. R. C.....	16.95
Headquarters Naval Militia75
First Division, N. M. W.....	37.25
Second Division, N. M. W.....	9.85
Third Division, N. M. W.....	.66

Miscellaneous Receipts—

Refund N. P. Ry. account overcharge freight.....\$	9.00
Refund N. P. Ry. acct. 9 fares Cosgrove to Seattle	9.90
Refund N. P. Ry. redemption R. R. ticket.....	4.90
Refund account transportation.....	2.00
Refund overcharge express on books.....	.60
	26.40

Total receipts transmitted to State Treasurer..... \$ 3,346.05

SUMMARY OF STRENGTH AND ATTENDANCE.

Federal Inspection, April, 1913.

ORGANIZATION	STRENGTH		ATTENDANCE	
	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men
Medical Corps	7		5	
Hospital Corps		23		18
Company A, Field Signal Corps.....	4	74	4	52
Troop B, Cavalry.....	3	63	3	51
COAST ARTILLERY RESERVE CORPS—				
Headquarters	8	1	7	1
First Company, C. A. R. C.....	3	37	3	26
Second Company, C. A. R. C.....	3	58	2	34
Third Company, C. A. R. C.....	3	46	3	26
Fourth Company, C. A. R. C.....	2	31	2	28
Fifth Company, C. A. R. C.....	3	60	3	34
SECOND INFANTRY—				
Headquarters	15	19	14	* 12
Band		28		28
Company A	3	54	3	45
Company B	3	33	3	31
Company C	3	60	2	49
Company D	1	40	1	26
Company E	3	59	2	52
Company F	3	59	2	53
Company G	3	62	3	54
Company H	3	60	3	46
Company I	3	58	3	46
Company K	3	60	3	40
Company L	3	58	3	39
Company M	3	46	3	35
Machine Gun Company.....	3	58	3	38
Totals.....	91	1,147	83	864

* Includes 11 mounted scouts.

SUMMARY OF STRENGTH AND ATTENDANCE.

Federal Inspection, April, 1914.

ORGANIZATION	STRENGTH		ATTENDANCE	
	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men
Medical Corps	6		2	
Hospital Corps	1	24	1	11
Company A, Field Signal Corps.....	4	75	4	61
Troop B, Cavalry.....	3	77	3	65
COAST ARTILLERY RESERVE CORPS—				
Headquarters	6	3	6	3
First Company	3	92	3	82
Second Company	1	57	1	23
Third Company (Mustered out).....				
Fourth Company	3	66	2	39
Fifth Company	3	69	3	36
SECOND INFANTRY—				
Headquarters	15	16	15	* 13
Band		30		27
Company A	3	55	3	46
Company B	3	61	3	50
Company C	3	60	3	47
Company D	3	64	3	44
Company E	3	58	3	50
Company F	3	69	3	57
Company G	3	58	3	39
Company H	3	69	3	54
Company I	3	68	3	48
Company K	3	57	3	43
Company L	3	53	2	41
Company M	3	65	2	51
Machine Gun Company.....	3	54	3	36
Totals.....	84	1,300	77	966

* Includes 8 mounted scouts.

**LIST AND DIRECTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS AND OFFICERS OF
THE NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON,
OCTOBER 6, 1914.**

Commander-in-Chief, GOVERNOR ERNEST LISTER, Olympia.

The Adjutant General, Brigadier General Maurice Thompson, Seattle.

Ass't. Adjutant General, Captain Frank T. Liggett, Q. M. Corps, Seattle.

Aide for Naval Militia, Lieutenant Albert Moodie, N. M. W., Seattle.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Inspector General's Department,

Judge Advocate General's Dept., Major Benson Wright, Spokane.

Quartermaster Corps, Major Harvey J. Moss, Seattle.

Captain Frank T. Liggett, Seattle.

Captain R. H. Fleet, Montesano.

Medical Department, Major F. M. Carroll, Seattle.

Ordnance Department,

SECOND INFANTRY.

Headquarters: State Armory, Seattle.

Colonel Wm. M. Inglis, Seattle, Commanding.

Lieut. Colonel J. Howard Darlington, Seattle.

Major Fred W. Llewellyn, Seattle, Commanding 1st Battalion.

Major Alvin H. Hankins, Seattle, Commanding 2nd Battalion.

Major John E. Carroll, Seattle, Commanding 3rd Battalion.

Adjutant, Captain Walter F. Paull, Seattle.

Quartermaster, Captain George R. Lovejoy, Spokane.

Commissary, Captain Leonard O. Meigs, North Yakima.

Inspector Rifle Practice, Captain Walter C. Hinman, Spokane.

Adjutant 1st Battalion, 1st Lieut. J. Robb Gay, Spokane.

Adjutant 2nd Battalion, 1st Lieut. Cole C. Burtis, Seattle.

Adjutant 3rd Battalion, 1st Lieut. Dale D. Drain, Spokane.

Q. M. and Comsy., 1st Battalion, 2nd Lieut. Henry J. Carey, Seattle.

Q. M. and Comsy., 2nd Battalion, 2nd Lieut. Wm. Scales, Centralia.

Q. M. and Comsy., 3rd Battalion, 2nd Lieut. Garth B. Haddock, Spokane.

BAND, Seattle.

COMPANY A, Seattle..... Captain Roy B. McClinton.
2nd Lieut. Julius L. Baldwin.
2nd Lieut. John W. Hoar.

COMPANY B, Seattle..... Captain Ernest H. Keene.
1st Lieut. Wm. H. Hicks.
2nd Lieut. Thos. V. Scoones.

COMPANY C, North Yakima..... Captain Walter K. Kutniewsky.
1st Lieut.
2nd Lieut.

COMPANY D, Seattle..... Captain Leroy W. Yarborough.
1st Lieut. Rolland B. Johnston.
2nd Lieut. David Essberg.

COMPANY E, North Yakima..... Captain.
1st Lieut. Geo. J. Benoit.
2nd Lieut. Benj. F. Linse.

COMPANY F, Seattle..... Captain Caesar R. Roberts
University of Washington
1st Lieut. Wm. M. Clulow.
2nd Lieut. Alfred W. McMorris.

COMPANY G, Aberdeen..... Captain Harry A. Comeau.
1st Lieut. Earl V. Springer.
2nd Lieut.

COMPANY H, Spokane..... Captain David A. Maurier.
1st Lieut. Norris A. Miller.
2nd Lieut. Elwyn A. Foerschler.

COMPANY I, Spokane..... Captain Harry A. Wise.
1st Lieut. Edward H. Prell.
2nd Lieut. Paul G. Hahn.

COMPANY K, Walla Walla..... Captain Harry A. Wells.
1st Lieut. Gerald G. Griffeth.
2nd Lieut. Archie W. French.

COMPANY L, Seattle..... Captain Edgar S. Hadley.
1st Lieut. Ewing D. Colvin.
2nd Lieut. Luke D. Zech.

COMPANY M, Centralia..... Captain David Livingstone.
1st Lieut. Francis D. Yeager.
2nd Lieut. Frank R. Van Gilder.

PROVISIONAL MACHINE GUN

COMPANY, Spokane Captain Walter C. Hinman.
2nd Lieut. Garth B. Haddock.

COAST ARTILLERY RESERVE CORPS.

Headquarters: State Armory, Seattle.

Major Howard A. Hanson, Seattle, Commanding.

Adjutant, Captain Carlos A. Penington, Seattle.

Q. M. and Comsy., 1st Lieut. George D. Drever, Seattle.

1st COMPANY, Seattle..... Captain Clarence B. Blethen.
1st Lieut. Walter S. Pollitz.
2nd Lieut. Philip P. Marion.

2nd COMPANY, Bellingham..... Captain Edw. W. Turner.
1st Lieut.
2nd Lieut.

3rd COMPANY

4th COMPANY, Tacoma..... Captain Horace R. Carter.
1st Lieut. James DeK. Brown.
2nd Lieut. Donald K. Billings.

5th COMPANY, Snohomish..... Captain Webley M. Vesta.
1st Lieut.
2nd Lieut. Myron W. Tupper.

CAVALRY.

TROOP "B," Tacoma..... Captain Hartwell W. Palmer.
1st Lieut. Lawrence E. McClelland.
2nd Lieut. Myron C. Cramer.

SIGNAL CORPS.

COMPANY "A," FIELD SIGNAL
CORPS, Seattle

Captain Wm. H. Nelson.
1st Lieut. Jesse A. Jackson.
1st Lieut. Fred S. Walker.
1st Lieut. William A. Burrell.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS

Major Oliver R. Austin, Aberdeen.
Captain John G. Byrne, Spokane.
Captain James A. LaGasa, Tacoma.
Captain J. A. Durrent, Snohomish.
Captain Herbert C. Ostrom, Seattle.
Captain Carl M. Burdick, Seattle.

HOSPITAL CORPS, Tacoma

Captain James A. LaGasa, Comdg.
(With rank of 1st Lieut.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS

Dr. Wm. Scott, Centralia.
Dr. Charles R. Garrett, Walla Walla.
Dr. W. W. Ballaine, Bellingham.
Dr. F. R. Hedges, Everett.
Dr. J. F. Scott, North Yakima.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Headquarters: Tacoma.

Captain W. Frank Andrews, Tacoma, Commanding.
Lieut.-Commander Wm. B. Allison, Seattle, Executive Officer.
P. A. Surg. C. Benson Wood, Seattle, Senior Medical Officer.
P. A. Surg. Christian J. Brobeck, Tacoma.
Lieut. Albert Moodie, Seattle, Acting Paymaster.
Lieut. (j. g.) Wm. E. McNelley, Navigating Officer.

FIRST DIVISION, Seattle

Lieut. Albert Moodie, Comdg.
Lieut. (j. g.)
Ensign George A. Grant.
Ensign Chester T. Wrucke.

SECOND DIVISION, Tacoma

Lieut. Geo. A. Browne, Comdg.
Lieut. (j. g.) Wedell Foss.
Ensign.

THIRD DIVISION, Tacoma

Lieut. Clarence R. Claghorn, Comdg.
Lieut. (j. g.)
Ensign John B. Armstrong.

FOURTH DIVISION, Aberdeen

Lieut. Elmer A. Bradner, Comdg.
Lieut. (j. g.) Frank Beam.
Ensign C. Hugo Nelson.

RELATIVE RANK.

Land Branches.

Name, Rank and Address.	Date of Present Commission.	Date of First Commission.	Assignment.
Brigadier General:			
1. Maurice Thompson, Seattle.....	5- 1-1914	3-29-1901	The Adjutant General.
Colonel:			
1. Wm. M. Ingils, Seattle.....	3-21-1911	7-30-1898	Comdg. 2nd Inf.
Lieutenant Colonel:			
1. J. Howard Darlington, Seattle.....	3-27-1911	1- 9-1900	2nd Infantry.
Majors:			
1. Harvey J. Moss, Seattle.....	1-26-1910	2-19-1895	Q. M. Corps.
2. Francis M. Carroll, Seattle.....	6- 1-1910	1- 1-1908	Medical Dept.
3. Fred Llewellyn, Seattle.....	8-11-1910	1-27-1900	Comdg. 1st Bn., 2d Inf.
4. Alvin H. Hankins, Seattle.....	3-27-1911	3-10-1904	Comdg. 2nd Bn., 2d Inf.
5. Benson Wright, Spokane.....	6- 4-1911	12-16-1907	J. A. Gen. Dept.
6. John E. Carroll, Seattle.....	5-18-1914	9-17-1901	Comdg. 3rd Bn., 2d Inf.
7. Oliver R. Austin, Aberdeen.....	6- 1-1914	7-15-1908	Medical Corps.
8. Howard A. Hanson, Seattle.....	9- 1-1914	4-17-1905	Comdg. C. A. R. C.
Captains:			
1. Spencer S. Sulliger, Vancouver.....	2- 9-1900	2- 9-1900	Chaplain, 2nd Inf.
2. Hartwell W. Palmer, Tacoma.....	3-29-1905	3- 3-1902	Comdg. Troop B, Cav.
3. Geo. R. Lovejoy, Spokane.....	10-30-1909	2-15-1908	Q. M., 2d Inf.
4. Ernest H. Keene, Seattle.....	11- 1-1909	11- 7-1905	Comdg. Co. B, 2d Inf.
5. Edgar S. Hadley, Seattle.....	11-15-1909	12- 9-1907	Comdg. Co. L, 2d Inf.
6. Wm. H. Nelson, Seattle.....	12-21-1910	3- 5-1908	Comdg. Co. A, F. S. Corps.
7. Lemuel L. Bolles, North Yakima.....	3-16-1911	12-13-1907	Special Duty.
8. Reuben H. Fleet, Montesano.....	3-18-1911	7-15-1908	Q. M. Corps.
9. David A. Maurier, Spokane.....	6- 4-1911	12-16-1907	Comdg. Co. H, 2d Inf.
10. Walter B. Beals, Seattle.....	5-21-1914	6- 9-1909	Unassigned.
11. Henry A. Wise, Spokane.....	1-21-1911	10-30-1909	Comdg. Co. I, 2d Inf.
12. Carlos A. Penington, Seattle.....	9- 1-1914	6- 9-1909	Adjutant C. A. R. C.
13. Walter C. Hinman, Spokane.....	10-31-1911	11-21-1909	I. R. P., 2d Inf.
14. Leonard O. Meigs, North Yakima.....	11-24-1909	11-24-1909	Commissary, 2d Inf.
15. David Livingstone, Centralia.....	3-22-1911	2- 7-1910	Comdg. Co. M, 2d Inf.
16. Bert C. Ross, Seattle.....	2-25-1911	2-25-1910	Unassigned.
17. James G. Byrne, Spokane.....	5-31-1910	5-31-1910	Medical Corps.
18. James A. LaGasa, Tacoma.....	6- 1-1910	6- 1-1910	Medical Corps.
19. Walter F. Paull, Seattle.....	6-27-1910	6-27-1910	Adjutant, 2d Inf.
20. Leroy W. Yarborough, Seattle.....	1-23-1913	3-17-1911	Comdg. Co. D, 2d Inf.
21. Harry A. Comeau, Aberdeen.....	6-12-1913	3-25-1911	Comdg. Co. G, 2d Inf.
22. Roy B. McClinton, Seattle.....	6- 5-1914	11- 6-1911	Comdg. Co. A, 2d Inf.
23. Caesar R. Roberts, Seattle.....	1-18-1913	11-15-1911	Comdg. Co. F, 2d Inf.
24. Harry A. Wells, Walla Walla.....	2-25-1914	11-28-1911	Comdg. Co. K, 2d Inf.
25. Webley M. Vestal, Snohomish.....	9-23-1913	2-13-1912	Comdg. 5th Co., C. A. R. C.
26. James A. Durrent, Snohomish.....	3- 3-1914	6- 3-1912	Medical Corps.
27. Herbert C. Ostrom, Seattle.....	3- 3-1914	6-11-1912	Medical Corps.
28. Horace R. Carter, Tacoma.....	6-29-1914	3-14-1913	Comdg. 4th Co., C. A. R. C.
29. Walter K. Kutnewsky, No. Yakima...	6-12-1913	5-22-1913	Comdg. Co. O, 2d Inf.
30. Clarence B. Blethen, Seattle.....	12-30-1913	6-27-1913	Comdg. 1st Co., C. A. R. C.
31. Edw. W. Turner, Bellingham.....	6- 2-1914	7-12-1913	Comdg. 2nd Co., C. A. R. C.
32. Carl Miller Burdick, Seattle.....	12-22-1913	12-22-1913	Medical Corps.

Name, Rank and Address.	Date of Present Commission.	Date of First Commission.	Assignment.
First Lieutenants:			
1. Joel R. Gay, Spokane.....	3-27-1911	8-11-1908	Adj. 1st Bn., 2d Inf.
2. Cole C. Burtis, Seattle.....	6-14-1911	11-14-1908	Adj. 2nd Bn., 2d Inf.
3. Lawrence E. McClelland, Tacoma.....	10- 5-1911	3-29-1909	Troop B, Cavalry.
4. Wm. H. Hicks, Seattle.....	6- 4-1912	11-19-1909	Co. B, 2d Inf.
5. Chas. O. Curtis, Everett.....	5-16-1910	11-27-1909	Unassigned.
6. Edward H. Prell, Spokane.....	11-25-1911	1-21-1911	Co. I, 2d Inf.
7. Norris A. Miller, Spokane.....	6- 4-1911	6- 4-1911	Co. H, 2d Inf.
8. Earl V. Springer, Aberdeen.....	6-25-1914	6-24-1911	Co. G, 2d Inf.
9. Frank E. Barbour, North Yakima.....	5-22-1913	12-29-1911	Co. C, 2d Inf.
10. Jesse A. Jackson, Seattle.....	1-11-1912	1-11-1912	Co. A, F. S. Corps.
11. Dale D. Drain, Spokane.....	1-19-1912	1-19-1912	Adj. 3rd Bn., 2d Inf.
12. Francis D. Yeager, Centralia.....	3-12-1913	6-11-1912	Co. M, 2d Inf.
13. Ewing D. Colvin, Seattle.....	1-22-1913	6-12-1912	Co. L, 2d Inf.
14. Fred S. Walker, Seattle.....	10- 1-1912	10- 1-1912	Co. A, F. S. Corps.
15. Wm. M. Clulow, Seattle.....	10-24-1913	1-18-1913	Co. F, 2d Inf.
16. Rolland B. Johnston, Seattle.....	3-28-1914	4-23-1913	Co. D, 2d Inf.
17. James DeK. Brown, Tacoma.....	6-29-1914	10-21-1913	4th Co., C. A. R. C.
18. George J. Benoit, North Yakima.....	12- 2-1913	12- 2-1913	Comdg. Co. E, 2d Inf.
19. George R. Drever, Seattle.....	2-25-1914	2-25-1914	Q. M. & Comsy., C. A. R. C.
20. Walter S. Pollitz, Seattle.....	9- 1-1914	2-26-1914	1st Co., C. A. R. C.
21. Gerald G. Griffith, Walla Walla.....	2-27-1914	2-27-1914	Co. K, 2d Inf.
22. Wm. A. Burrell, Seattle.....	3- 5-1914	3- 5-1914	Co. A, F. S. Corps.

Second Lieutenants:

1. William Scales, Centralia.....	2-21-1910	2-21-1910	Q. M. & Comsy., 2d Bn., 2d Inf.
2. Julius L. Baldwin, Seattle.....	5-16-1910	5-16-1910	Co. A, 2d Inf.
3. Myron C. Cramer, Tacoma.....	11-10-1911	11-10-1911	Troop B, Cavalry.
4. Garth B. Haddock, Spokane.....	1-19-1912	1-19-1912	Q. M. & Comsy., 3rd Bn., 2d Inf.
5. Henry J. Carey, Seattle.....	2-20-1912	2-20-1912	Q. M. & Comsy., 1st Bn., 2d Inf.
6. Paul G. Hahn, Spokane.....	6-27-1912	6-27-1912	Co. I, 2d Inf.
7. Elwyn A. Foerschler, Spokane.....	1-19-1913	1-19-1913	Co. H, 2d Inf.
8. Luke D. Zech, Seattle.....	1-22-1913	1-22-1913	Co. L, 2d Inf.
9. Frank R. Van Gilder, Centralia.....	3-12-1913	3-12-1913	Co. M, 2d Inf.
10. Thos. V. Seones, Seattle.....	6-17-1913	6-17-1913	Co. B, 2d Inf.
11. Myron W. Tupper, Snobomish.....	9-23-1913	9-23-1913	5th Co., C. A. R. C.
12. Alfred W. McMorris, Seattle.....	10-24-1913	10-24-1913	Co. F, 2d Inf.
13. Benj. F. Linse, North Yakima.....	12- 3-1913	12- 3-1913	Co. E, 2d Inf.
14. Carey J. Whitney, North Yakima.....	12- 4-1913	12- 4-1913	Co. C, 2d Inf.
15. Archie W. French, Walla Walla.....	2-28-1914	2-28-1914	Co. K, 2d Inf.
16. David Essberg, Seattle.....	3-19-1914	3-19-1914	Co. D, 2d Inf.
17. John W. Hoar, Seattle.....	6- 5-1914	6- 5-1914	Co. A, 2d Inf.
18. Donald K. Billings, Tacoma.....	6-29-1914	6-29-1914	4th Co., C. A. R. C.
19. Phillip P. Marion, Seattle.....	7-14-1914	7-14-1914	1st Co., C. A. R. C.

Naval Militia.**Captains:**

1. W. Frank Andrews, Tacoma.....	6- 8-1911	6- 8-1911	Comdg. Naval Militia.
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Lieutenant-Commander:

1. Wm. B. Allison, Seattle.....	6- 8-1911	6- 8-1911	Executive Officer.
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Name, Rank and Address.	Date of Present Commission.	Date of First Commission.	Assignment.
Lieutenants:			
1. Clarence R. Claghorn, Tacoma.....	6- 8-1911	6- 8-1911	Comdg. 3rd Div.
2. Geo. A. Browne, Tacoma.....	3-16-1914	6- 8-1911	Comdg. 2nd Div.
3. Albert Moodie, Seattle.....	6-13-1914	9-26-1912	Comdg. 1st Div.
4. Elmer A. Bradner, Aberdeen.....	3-17-1914	5-30-1913	Comdg. 4th Div.
Passed Assistant Surgeons:			
1. C. Benson Wood, Seattle.....	3-16-1914	6- 8-1911	Seattle Ship's Co.
2. Christian J. Brobeck, Tacoma.....	11-15-1913	11-15-1913	Tacoma Ship's Co.
Lieutenants Junior Grade:			
1. Wedell Foss, Tacoma.....	3-16-1914	3-26-1912	2nd Div.
2. Frank Beam, Aberdeen.....	3-18-1914	11-14-1913	4th Div.
Ensigns:			
1. George D. Grant, Seattle.....	4-10-1913	4-10-1913	1st Div.
2. John B. Armstrong, Tacoma.....	3-16-1914	3-16-1914	3rd Div.
3. C. Hugo Nelson, Aberdeen.....	3-17-1914	3-17-1914	4th Div.
4. Chester T. Wrucke, Seattle.....	9- 1-1914	9- 1-1914	1st Div.

