

STATE OF WASHINGTON

SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Military Department

1919-1920



MAURICE THOMPSON

The Adjutant General

OLYMPIA

FRANK M. LAMBORN  PUBLIC PRINTER

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
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STATE OF WASHINGTON—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Seattle, November 1, 1920.

To His Excellency, Louis F. Hart,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Olympia, Washington.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit for your consideration, the Biennial Report of the Military Department of the State of Washington, for the period from November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1920, inclusive.

My immediate predecessor, Brigadier General Harvey J. Moss, now Colonel, National Guard Reserve, having rendered a special report, covering the period from November 1, 1918, to January 1, 1920, such report is attached and made a part hereof, and will be found to cover the matters of importance occurring in the Military Department of the State during the period in reference.

IN GENERAL.

Upon reassuming the duties of the office of The Adjutant General of Washington, on January 1, 1920, I made a careful survey of the military situation in the State. It was ascertained that the existing National Guard forces were in a satisfactory condition, when all of the adverse circumstances under which they were being maintained were taken into consideration. The Infantry Regiment had been created from the Washington State Guard organizations, formed during the war for purely home guard purposes, and a large percentage of the enlisted personnel of the companies composing this regiment were made up of men whose mature age, business and home responsibilities precluded the possibility of their peace time retention in a National Guard force, legally constituted under the Federal laws and regulations, and obligated to render military service of the character contemplated by the Federal National Guard laws and regulations. Many of these men had been reluctant to assume the Federal National Guard obligation at the time the Third Washington Infantry was federally recognized, and had done so only from a sense of loyalty to the officers of the local organization concerned, who had appealed to them to accept the new military status involved in the transition of these companies from a State Guard force to a legally constituted National Guard unit, governed by the Federal statutes.

A large percentage of these men had made application for discharge from the State military service immediately subsequent to the signing of the armistice which brought the world war to a close, but owing to the obvious impossibility of readily replacing these men by new recruits under the after-war reactions, company commanders, upon instructions from the State military authorities, had disapproved the majority of such applications.

After a careful analysis of the situation, a policy was adopted in this office which involved the gradual release from National Guard service of all men who were not of the type that would normally be found in the National Guard under peace-time conditions. This required the maximum effort on the part of all organization officers in the matter of recruiting, in order that new men could be secured as rapidly as discharges were effected. During the first six months of the year 1920, every element entering into the recruiting of National Guard units was decidedly adverse. Military service in any

form did not appeal to the average young man, largely due to the exaggerated stories related by a certain class of former service men, and articles based upon such stories, which appeared in newspapers and periodicals throughout the country, setting forth the cases of alleged hardship, discomfort, injustice, brutality, and lack of consideration upon the part of officers toward enlisted men in the service, and the apparent indifference of the Government toward the welfare of the enlisted men in the army during the world war.

There was also a disposition upon the part of returned service men to discredit the character of National Guard organizations that had been formed during the war, which acted as a deterrent factor in securing recruits of the right type for the organizations existing in this State.

The first work which this office felt necessary to undertake was to build up a healthy public interest in the recreation of the National Guard as an after-war reconstruction measure. The magnificent record of the National Guard, as the foundation upon which the first increment of the American Expeditionary Forces was constructed, demonstrated the inestimable value of this form of citizen soldiery. Without the National Guard divisions which were organized immediately after the United States entered the world war, the American armies which relieved the overwhelming pressure against the front of the Allied Forces in the spring of 1918, would not have been possible, and the speedy termination of the war, which followed the turn in the tide, first evidenced after the Chateau Thierry offensive, can be directly attributed to the National Guard combatant and replacement troops which, by reason of previous training at their home stations, were available for overseas service within the comparatively short period between the first mobilization and their actual combatant services in the fighting lines in France.

It was therefore the effort of this Department to make it apparent to the people of this State that the National Guard in the past had justified to the fullest extent, the time, energy and expense contributed to its upbuilding and development, and that as a future asset, both for national defense and from the standpoint of the preservation of domestic order and the protection of the vital interests of the State, a new National Guard should be constructed which would compare in every respect with its predecessor, and which could be progressively increased to the ultimate strength and dependability contemplated by both Federal and State laws.

The success which has followed the efforts of the State military authorities in laying the foundation for a future National Guard force of the proper character, has been very gratifying, and at this time it is believed that most of the more difficult problems have been solved.

PRESENT FORCE.

The National Guard at this date consists of one Regiment of Infantry, composed of a Headquarters, Supply, Machine Gun, and 12 Rifle Companies, with the prescribed attached Sanitary Troops; one Battery of Heavy Mobile Artillery; one Troop of Cavalry; and one Tank Company, with one Rifle and two Machine Gun Companies of Infantry, and one Company of Signal Corps, in process of formation. A number of other organizations are scheduled for preliminary enrollment of the necessary personnel at an early date, and

it is clearly evident from the inquiries that are constantly received from numerous localities in the State, that there is an ever-increasing revival of a wholesome interest in the organization of National Guard units.

A roster of present organizations and officers of the National Guard of this State, showing their locations, is appended. The numerical strength of the various units at this time is as follows:

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Enlisted Men</i>
State staff corps and departments.....	8	5
Third Washington infantry	45	943
Attached sanitary troops	4	15
Company L, Washington Tank Corps.....	4	90
Battery A, Second Washington Field Artillery.....	4	118
Troop B, Second Washington Cavalry	2	90
	60	1,261

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONS.

During the year of 1920 the following changes in organizations have taken place, one company being disbanded and four new organizations formed:

Company H, 3rd Washington Infantry, National Guard, stationed at Aberdeen, having fallen below the minimum strength and standard of efficiency required, was disbanded on March 9, 1920. The officers of this organization were transferred to the National Guard Reserve, and the enlisted men honorably discharged.

A battery of Field Artillery was formed at Walla Walla and federally recognized on January 8, 1920. The official designation of this unit is Battery A, 2nd Washington Field Artillery, National Guard, and the organization is equipped with four 155 G. P. F. guns. The personnel of this battery is of the highest type and many prominent business men of Walla Walla are honorary members of this organization.

In order to complete the units of the 3rd Washington Infantry, National Guard, in accordance with existing tables of organization, a company was formed at Tacoma and federally recognized March 4, 1920. This company was designated the Supply Company of the 3rd Washington Infantry, National Guard.

The War Department authorized the formation of a National Guard regiment of Tanks, one company to be allotted to each of certain states, and the State of Washington was awarded Company L of this regiment. This company was formed at Centralia and federally recognized on July 6, 1920. The official designation of this unit is Company L, Washington Tank Corps, National Guard.

On August 18, 1920, a troop of Cavalry was formed at Tacoma, and federally recognized as of that date. The official designation of this unit is Troop B, 2nd Washington Cavalry, National Guard.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

"CAMP JAMES H. DENGEL," 1920.

The annual encampment of the Third Washington Infantry Regiment and attached Sanitary Troops was held on the State Military Reservation at Murray, Washington, from July 11th to July 25th, 1920.

This camp was designated Camp James H. Dengel in honor of James H. Dengel, formerly Major of Infantry, Washington National Guard, and later Captain, U. S. Army, whose death occurred at Wenatchee, Washington, April 18, 1920.

Colonel Arthur E. Campbell, Third Washington Infantry, National Guard, was Camp Commander.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. T. Patten, Infantry, U. S. Army, Senior Inspector-Instructor of the Military Forces of this State, conducted the instruction of the troops, assisted by:

Captain S. A. Wood, 35th U. S. Infantry;
1st Lieutenant Frederick B. Edgerton, 1st U. S. Infantry;
1st Lieutenant Jay M. Fields, 1st U. S. Infantry;
1st Lieutenant J. W. Sheehy, 35th U. S. Infantry, and
1st Lieutenant Alvin K. Robinson, 1st U. S. Infantry.

There were in attendance 51 officers and 893 enlisted men of the National Guard of Washington.

The work which Colonel Patten outlined for the officers and men of the National Guard was contained in camp order which was issued on the first day of the encampment and it was the opinion of many of the higher officers of the army who visited the camp that the program of instruction was one of the most complete and efficient outlines of basic instruction that it has ever been their pleasure to inspect.

The character of the instruction based on the program was such as to elicit most favorable comment from every regular army officer who visited the camp. The complete satisfaction of all of the officers and enlisted men who received the instruction, who realized its thoroughness and were, at the close of the camp, loud in their praise of its value, has been the means of stimulating added interest in the National Guard. It is this feeling of satisfaction in something well accomplished which will tend to develop that spirit of cooperation and enthusiasm necessary to 100 per cent efficiency which is at all times the aim of the Military Department.

The program of instruction in reference is incorporated in this report in order that it may be a matter of record and a model to be followed in future training camps:

MONDAY—JULY 12, 1920.

7:30- 8:00 Physical Drill.
8:00- 9:00 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 43, 44, and 47 to 61.
Fall out 15 minutes.
9:15-10:15 Conference: First Aid, M. N. C. O. & P., Chap. XIII, 1st Battalion; Military Courtesy & Discipline, Chapter I, M. N. C. O. & P., 2nd and 3rd Battalions.
10:15-11:15 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 62-100.
12:45- 1:45 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 151-160.

1:45- 2:45 Conference: Personal Hygiene and Care of Feet, Chapter IV, M. N. C. O. & P.
Fall out 15 minutes.
3:00- 4:00 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 101 to 117.
4:00- 4:30 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 43 and 151 to 160.
5:30- 6:00 Parade. Regiment in Line of Masses.

TUESDAY—JULY 13, 1920.

7:30- 8:00 Physical Drill.
8:00- 9:00 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 118 to 122 and 126 to 132.
Fall out 15 minutes.
9:15-10:15 Conference: First Aid, Chap. XIII, M. N. C. O. & P., 2nd Battalion; Care of Troops, Par. 104, 245, 246, F. S. R., 1st and 3rd Battalion.
10:15-11:15 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 133-150.
12:45- 1:45 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 200-209.
1:45- 2:45 Conference: Automatic Rifle, General Description, General Data, General Nomenclature, Chap. I, Handbook Browning Automatic Rifle, Model 1918.
Fall out 15 minutes.
3:00- 4:00 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 101-150.
4:00- 4:30 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 210-212.
5:30- 6:00 Parade. 1st Battalion in Line.

WEDNESDAY—JULY 14, 1920.

7:30- 8:00 Physical Drill.
8:00- 9:00 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 161-174, especially 168.
Fall out 15 minutes.
9:15-10:15 Conference: First Aid, Chap. XIII, M. N. C. O. & P., 3rd Battalion; Military Courtesy & Discipline, Chap. I, M. N. C. O. & P., 1st Battalion; Care of Troops, Par. 104, 245, 246, F. S. R., 2nd Battalion.
10:15-11:15 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 175-185.
12:45- 1:45 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 213-216.
1:45- 2:45 Conference: Automatic Rifle, Chap. IV, Handbook Browning Automatic Rifle, Model 1918.
Fall out 15 minutes.
3:00- 4:00 Combat. Par. 396.
4:00- 4:30 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 217-219.
5:30- 6:00 Parade. 2nd Battalion in Line.

THURSDAY—JULY 15, 1920.

7:30- 8:00 Physical Drill.
8:00- 9:00 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 186-199.
Fall out 15 minutes.
9:15-10:15 Conference: Automatic Rifle, Chap. V, to top Page 29.
10:15-11:15 Combat. Par. 397-400.
12:45- 1:45 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 220-226.
1:45- 2:45 Conference: Automatic Rifle, Care and Preservation, Chap. VI, Handbook Browning Automatic Rifle, Model 1918.
Fall out 15 minutes.
3:00- 4:00 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 161-199.
4:00- 4:30 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 227-236.
5:30- 6:00 Parade. 3rd Battalion in Line.

FRIDAY—JULY 16, 1920.

- 7:30- 8:00 Physical Drill.
 8:00- 9:00 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 246-252, especially 249 and 252.
 Fall out 15 minutes.
 9:15-10:15 Conference: Extended Order. Par. 200-236.
 10:15-11:15 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 200-236.
 12:45- 1:45 Patrolling. Section 3, Chap. VI, M. N. C. O. & P.
 1:45- 2:45 Individual Equipment. Sections 5, 6 and 7, Chap. II, M. N. C. O. & P.
 Fall out 15 minutes.
 3:00- 4:00 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 213-216.
 4:00- 4:30 Combat. Par. 425, Figure 1.
 5:30- 6:00 Parade. Regiment in Line of Masses.

SATURDAY—JULY 17, 1920.

Battalion Inspection in Field Kit and Instruction in Tent Pitching.

MONDAY—JULY 19, 1920.

- 7:30- 8:00 Bayonet Drill.
 8:00- 9:00 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 253-258.
 Fall out 15 minutes.
 9:15-10:15 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 217-219.
 10:15-11:15 Patrolling. Section 3, Chap. VI, M. N. C. O. & P.
 12:45- 1:45 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 220-226.
 1:45- 2:45 Conference: Combat. Par. 308-410.
 Fall out 15 minutes.
 3:00- 4:00 Patrolling. Section —, Chap. VI, M. N. C. O. & P.
 4:00- 4:30 Combat Problem.
 5:30- 6:00 Parade. Regiment in Line of Masses.

TUESDAY—JULY 20, 1920.

- 7:30- 8:00 Bayonet Drill.
 8:00- 9:00 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 259-264.
 Fall out 15 minutes.
 9:15-10:15 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 227-236.
 10:15-11:15 Patrolling. Section 3, Chap. VI, M. N. C. O. & P.
 12:45- 1:45 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 200-236.
 1:45- 2:45 Protection on the March and in Camp. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Chapter VI, M. N. C. O. & P.
 Fall out 15 minutes.
 3:00- 4:00 Protection on the March and in Camp. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Chapter VI, M. N. C. O. & P.
 4:00- 4:30 Combat Problem.
 5:30- 6:00 Parade. 3rd Battalion in Line of Close Columns.
 (1st Battalion Rifle and Pistol Practice, Camp Lewis.)

WEDNESDAY—JULY 21, 1920.

- 7:30- 8:00 Bayonet Drill.
 8:00- 9:00 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 265-271.
 Fall out 15 minutes.
 9:15-10:15 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 200-236.
 10:15-11:15 Combat Problem.

- 12:45- 1:45 Protection on the March and in Camp. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Chapter VI, M. N. C. O. & P.
 1:45- 2:45 Same.
 Fall out 15 minutes.
 3:00- 4:00 Protection on the March and in Camp. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Chapter VI, M. N. C. O. & P.
 4:00- 4:30 Same.
 5:30- 6:00 Parade. 1st Battalion in Line of Close Columns.
 (3rd Battalion Rifle and Pistol Practice, Camp Lewis.)

THURSDAY—JULY 22, 1920.

- 7:30- 8:30 (No schedule. Companies will take schedule missed while at target range.)
 8:00- 9:00 Fall out 15 minutes.
 9:15-10:15 (No schedule. Companies will take schedule missed while at target range.)
 10:15-11:15 Fall out 15 minutes.
 12:45- 1:45 (No schedule. Companies will take schedule missed while at target range.)
 1:45- 2:45 Fall out 15 minutes.
 3:00- 4:00 (No schedule. Companies will take schedule missed while at target range.)
 4:00- 4:30 Fall out 15 minutes.
 5:30- 6:00 Review.
 (2nd Battalion Rifle and Pistol Practice, Camp Lewis.)

FRIDAY—JULY 23, 1920.

- 7:30- 8:00 Bayonet Drill.
 8:00- 9:00 Infantry Drill, Close Order. Par. 246-271.
 Fall out 15 minutes.
 9:15-10:15 Infantry Drill, Extended Order. Par. 200-236.
 10:15-11:15 Combat Problem.
 12:45- 1:45 Combat Problem.
 1:45- 2:45 Combat Problem.
 Fall out 15 minutes.
 3:00- 4:00 Combat Problem.
 4:00- 4:30 Combat Problem.
 5:30- 6:00 Parade. Regiment in Line of Masses.

SATURDAY—JULY 24, 1920.

Regimental Inspection in Field Kit, Pitching Shelter Tent Camp.

CAMP OF BATTERY A, SECOND WASHINGTON FIELD ARTILLERY.

In conformity with the provisions of the National Guard Regulations of the Militia Bureau, 1919, and by authority of the Western Department, a camp of instruction for officers and enlisted men of Battery A, Second Washington Field Artillery of Walla Walla, Washington, was held at Camp Lewis, Washington, from August 15th to 29th, 1920.

Captain Walter H. Root, F. A., was Camp Commander.

Battery A, which is equipped with four 155 mm. G. P. F. guns, was attached to the 31st Artillery Brigade, C. A. C., for purposes of instruction.

The instruction was under the supervision of Major John E. Mort, F. A., U. S. Army, who was the Inspector-Instructor of Field Artillery, assigned to duty with the National Guard of Washington.

Major Edward Roth, Jr., C. A. C., U. S. Army, conducted the preliminary instruction with the three-inch field piece, and many of the brigade officers were attached at different times to instruct the officers and enlisted men of the battery.

Great credit is due all of the instructors for their interest and loyal cooperation. Their endeavor to aid the battery in every possible way resulted in a wide expression of satisfaction by all members of the battery that the camp was a huge success. It was not only the first opportunity this organization had had to do any firing with the heavy guns, but it was Washington's first National Guard experience with the 155's.

Field Artillery methods were employed in the firing, the battery using uni-lateral observation. Several hundred rounds of three-inch ammunition were fired under the supervision of Major Roth, and subsequently 100 rounds of heavy service charges were fired from a battery of four 155 G. P. F. guns. Each officer of the battery supervised the firing of 25 rounds, several direct hits being made at 15,000 yards.

Brigadier General William C. Davis, Commanding the 31st Artillery Brigade, and at the time of the encampment, Commanding Officer at Camp Lewis, was exceedingly solicitous of the welfare of Battery A, and it was through the cooperation of General Davis and the officers assigned by him to duty with the battery, that such splendid results were obtained.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

The fullest advantage has been taken of the opportunities afforded under the War Department regulations, which permit the attendance of selected officers and enlisted men of the National Guard at the special schools conducted for the army.

Captain James A. Sabiston, Commanding Company L, Third Washington Infantry, National Guard, was selected to pursue an authorized course of instruction at the Infantry School for National Guard officers at Camp Benning, Georgia, January 31st to April 30, 1920, inclusive. Captain Sabiston completed the course with great credit, and the results of the training he received have been very valuable to the instruction of his command. Captain Sabiston stood fifth in a class of thirty in his final grades at the conclusion of this school.

Captain David Livingstone, Commanding Company L, Washington Tank Corps, National Guard, was selected to attend the Tank Corps School, Camp Meade, Maryland, September 1st to October 15, 1920. During the period of his attendance at the school, Captain Livingstone, who was assigned directly to duty with a tank company of the army, was in turn an observer, a gunner, a tank driver, and finally a tank commander. Captain Livingstone received a certificate of proficiency in all courses (Grade A).

Second Lieutenant George F. White, and Second Lieutenant Earl Polen, Third Washington Infantry, were designated to attend a course of instruction for lieutenants of National Guard Infantry at the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Georgia, October 25, 1920, to January 31, 1921, and have recently reported for duty at that school. As this is a special three months' course of intensive training, it is believed that these officers, upon their return to

duty with their organizations, will be of the greatest value as instructors in new methods of infantry training.

Under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel William T. Patten, U. S. Army, Inspector-Instructor of Infantry for the National Guard of this State, officers' and noncommissioned officers' schools have been held at all infantry company stations throughout the past year, and excellent results are being attained under the prescribed system of instruction.

Schools are now being held for specially selected noncommissioned officers, in order to qualify these men as instructors in small arms target practice, and the State Inspector of Rifle Practice, Captain John Surbridge, has outlined a course of theoretical and practical training for these noncommissioned officers which, when completed, will establish a foundation for a higher degree of efficiency in rifle firing, both on the indoor gallery and outdoor ranges, than has been possible at any time since the reorganization of the National Guard forces of this State.

It is planned to conduct a camp of instruction for officers and noncommissioned officers of the National Guard forces of this State prior to the general field training encampments next year. Excellent results were secured from similar camps of instruction prior to the war, and the general War Department policy for the training of the National Guard contemplates that this type of instruction shall be made a feature of the National Guard development in the future.

CONVENTIONS.

A meeting of The Adjutant General Association of the United States was held in Chicago, June 21 and 22, 1920. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the changes in the Federal National Guard legislation made by the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920. Representatives of nearly all of the states were present, and the proceedings and discussions were of great interest and value from a military standpoint. It was found that in several instances some sections of the new law were conflicting, and a number of recommendations for further amendments to the law at the next session of Congress were adopted.

At that time no definite program for the reorganization of the National Guard had been worked out, and there was much uncertainty as to the most feasible way in which the application of some new features of the law could be made effective. Most of the matters which were then indefinite, however, have since been fully and clearly met by War Department orders and regulations, and a much better general understanding reached among the adjutants general as to the advantages to be gained by the changes that have been made in the Federal statutes.

Brigadier General Maurice Thompson attended the meeting of the association.

The National Convention of the American Legion which convened at Cleveland, Ohio, September 27, 28 and 29, 1920, unanimously adopted a resolution to foster and promote the welfare of the National Guard.

Every effort is being made to influence company commanders and recruiting officers of the National Guard at the various company stations to

appeal to and cooperate with all local American Legion posts to aid in a continued recruiting campaign for the National Guard of Washington.

The American Legion has gone on record in the state and national conventions as pledging the aid of the Legion membership, individually and collectively, in backing up all plans for the development of the National Guard of Washington and the National Guard of the United States to an end that these forces may reach a high standard of strength and efficiency.

The following paragraphs which were incorporated in the resolution were submitted by Brigadier General Maurice Thompson, The Adjutant General:

"Whereas, We recognize the constitutional principle that a well-trained and disciplined citizen soldiery is essential to the peace and safety of both state and nation; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has by Federal enactment called upon each of the several states to reestablish a National Guard which must, by a progressive increase of 50 per cent each year, reach an ultimate strength of not less than 800 men for each representative and senator in Congress within five years; be it, therefore, further

Resolved, That in conformity with the spirit of our organization, we pledge our efforts in aid of the constituted authorities of the United States, and of each of the several states, in the formation, recruiting and maintenance of the National Guard of the United States at that standard of strength and dependability required by the adopted military policy of our government and the welfare of our national and state institutions."

Major Paul Edwards, Q. M. C., attended the convention as the representative of the Military Department of this State.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

During the year 1920, the schedule for outdoor small arms practice extended from April 1st to November 30th.

The expense of maintenance, procurement and repairs to all ranges during this year has been borne by Federal funds.

On April 21, 1920, 1st Lieut. William G. Rogers, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G., was detailed to active duty as State Inspector of Small Arms Target Practice, and placed in charge of all matters pertaining to instruction and development of rifle practice in the National Guard as well as that of civilian rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

At the close of the encampment of the 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G., at Murray, a camp was established at Camp Lewis for a period of two days for the purpose of selecting the best qualified men to represent this State at the national matches, which were held at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 1st to 30th.

At the close of this camp the following team was selected:

TEAM OFFICERS—

Major Elmer R. Brady, 3rd Wash. Inf., Captain.
 Capt. Thomas L. Shurtleff, 3rd Wash. Inf., Coach.
 1st Lt. Frederick M. Lash, 3rd Wash. Inf., Range Officer.
 Capt. Harry G. Smart, Q. M. C., W. N. G., Quartermaster.

TEAM—

1st Lt. W. Gordon Rogers, 3rd Wash. Inf.
 2nd Lt. Mark C. Short, 3rd Wash. Inf.
 Sgt. Emil Remmen, Co. F, 3rd Wash. Inf.
 Sgt. William A. McGinnis, Co. K, 3rd Wash. Inf.
 Sgt. Charles W. O'Neal, Co. C, 3rd Wash. Inf.
 Corp. Leslie B. Graham, Co. L, 3rd Wash. Inf.
 Corp. George B. Clark, Co. L, 3rd Wash. Inf.
 Corp. Frank D. Harrigan, Co. D, 3rd Wash. Inf.
 Pvt., 1st Class, Clarence F. Bradfield, Co. L, 3rd Wash. Inf.
 Pvt., 1st Class, Harold K. Sisson, Co. L, 3rd Wash. Inf.
 Pvt. Lester L. Bettes, Co. B, 3rd Wash. Inf.
 Pvt. Bill B. MacAdams, Co. C, 3rd Wash. Inf.

ALTERNATES—

2nd Lt. Charles A. Love, 3rd Wash. Inf.
 Corp. Kenneth D. McDermid, Co. G, 3rd Wash. Inf.

This team entrained at Tacoma, Washington, July 28th, via the C., M. & St. P. Railway, to Chicago, Illinois, thence over the New York Central lines, arriving at Camp Perry, July 31, 1920.

A very comprehensive schedule of instruction was prepared by the executive officer of the national matches, which was followed out prior to the national matches. During the preliminary practice, each team was assigned an officer who supervised the instruction of each team. At the close of each day's firing, a conference was held by this instructor, and the day's firing was thoroughly discussed.

The National Rifle Association matches started the second week and the members of the team from this State, while not winning any of these matches, were all well towards the top of the list of competitors.

During the fourth week the national matches were held, which included the national individual and the national team match. In the national team match, the team representing the State of Washington at the close of firing at each range, stood as follows:

200 yards—9th place in U. S. 1st National Guard Team.
 600 yards—15th place in U. S. 1st National Guard Team.
 1000 yards—21st place in U. S. 2nd National Guard Team.

The complete score in the national team match follows:

	200 Yards Rapid Fire	600 Yards Slow Fire	1000 Yards Slow Fire	Total
Short, M. C., 2nd Lt.	98	92	62	252
MacAdams, B. B., Pvt.	86	86	76	248
Remmen, E., Sgt.	94	90	86	270
Bettes, L. L., Cpl.	95	96	80	271
Rogers, W. G., 1st Lt.	98	90	69	257
McDermid, K. D., Cpl.	92	87	71	250
McGinnis, W. A., Sgt.	97	89	81	267
O'Neal, Chas. W., Sgt.	98	83	61	242
Bradfield, C. F., Sgt.	95	78	78	251
Graham, L. B., Sgt.	95	95	58	248
Clark, G. B., Sgt.	98	95	84	277
Sisson, H. K., Sgt.	99	93	83	275
Total, each range.....	1,145	1,074	889	3,108

*Corporal F. D. Harrigan fired at 1,000 yards in place of Sergeant Bradfield.

The contending teams during this match were very close competitors, there being very few points difference between the standing of each team. The team from this State led other National Guard teams by a wide margin until reaching the 1,000-yard range. It was at this range that the experienced riflemen had the advantage over the newer men and our team lost to the state of Minnesota by fourteen points.

The United Service match was held the last day and the State of Washington was called upon to furnish four men to shoot on the team, to represent the National Guard of the United States. This was quite an honor as no other state was called upon to furnish more than two men.

Taking into consideration the keen competition at these matches and the fact that Washington had only four men who had previously attended the national matches, the fine results obtained by them is indeed gratifying.

The state matches for the year 1920, held at Fort Lawton, Washington, were originally scheduled for October 8th, 9th, and 10th, but on account of adverse weather conditions were postponed to October 22nd, 23rd, and 24th.

In order to comply with existing regulations, the courses fired differed somewhat to that of previous years. The rifle course fired was the record practice of the regular army course, and the pistol course was the record practice dismantled of the regular army course.

Teams from eleven different organizations of the 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G., attended this match, and the Machine Gun Company was represented by a pistol team.

As a result of this match, the following awards of trophies were made:
Governor's Trophy—Highest team score, Co. L, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G., Spokane.

Governor's Second Trophy—Second highest team score, Co. K, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G., Spokane.

Gold Medal—Highest individual score, 2nd Lieut. Earle W. Allen, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.

The Gold Medal for first place in the individual pistol match was awarded to 1st Lieut. William G. Rogers, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.

The cooperation and assistance rendered by the Commanding Officer, Fort Lawton, Washington, Colonel Oscar J. Charles, Inf., U. S. A., and his staff during the period of the state matches is worthy of special commendation.

The medals presented by Brigadier General James A. Drain, N. G. W., retired, for the highest scores at the national matches for 1920, were awarded as follows:

Gold Medal—Sgt. George B. Clark, Co. L, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G. Score 277.

Silver Medal—Sgt. Harold K. Sisson, Co. L, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G. Score 275.

Bronze Medal—Sgt. Lester L. Bettles, Co. B, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G. Score 271.

On September 17, 1920, Lieutenant William G. Rogers resigned as State Inspector of Small Arms Target Practice, and on October 20, 1920, Captain John Surbridge, Washington C. A., N. G. R., a former officer of the Washington Coast Artillery Corps, was appointed to succeed Lieutenant Rogers. Captain Surbridge is well qualified for this detail, and the course of instruction prepared by him should be conducive to good results.

APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

The regulations for the selection of enlisted men of the National Guard for appointment to the U. S. Military Academy provide that the candidates shall be selected by the governor of the state from successful competitors in a preliminary examination from among enlisted men between the ages of 19 and 22 years, who have served as enlisted men not less than one year. Prior service of a candidate who enlisted in a National Guard organization may be taken into consideration in determining his eligibility for appointment, including any subsequent service with the Army of the United States, regardless of the branch to which he may have been assigned.

Robert A. Ellsworth, Company F, 3rd Washington Infantry, National Guard, received an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point and entered the Academy in June, 1920. Cadet Ellsworth enlisted in the 4th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, March 27, 1916, entered the U. S. service on August 5, 1917, and was subsequently discharged on April 19, 1919.

Among the graduates of West Point last year is found the name of Donald Leehey of Seattle, who now is a second lieutenant, field artillery, stationed at Camp Knox, Kentucky. Lieutenant Leehey was formerly corporal, C. A. C., N. G. W., and was recommended for the military academy by Major Paul Edwards, then captain of First Company, at Anaconda, Montana, in November, 1917. Lieutenant Leehey stood 67th in a class of 270, receiving 851 points out of 1,000.

COMMISSIONS IN U. S. ARMY.

The excellent military qualifications of the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard is evidenced by the number of appointments in the regular army, which have been made from former officers and enlisted men from the National Guard of this State.

While a complete list of appointments in the regular army from this State has not as yet been received from the Adjutant General of the Army, the following former officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of Washington have been recorded in the files in this office as having been commissioned in the regular U. S. service:

Fred W. Llewellyn.....	Major Inf.
Wm. M. Inglis.....	Major Inf.
Myron C. Cramer.....	Major J. A. G. Dept.
Edward W. Turner.....	Major C. A. C.
Louis J. Bowler.....	Capt. C. A. C.
Thomas R. Parker.....	Capt. C. A. C.
Reuben H. Fleet.....	Capt. Air Service
Fred V. Berger.....	Capt. Q. M. Corps
Clifford W. Sands.....	Capt. Cavalry
Adolph T. Gilhus.....	Capt. Medical Corps
Walter F. Bonnel.....	1st Lt. C. A. C.
Wm. F. Marquat.....	1st Lt. C. A. C.
Luke D. Zech.....	1st Lt. Inf.
Walter H. Root.....	1st Lt. Inf.
Don R. Norris.....	1st Lt. C. A. C.
Muir S. Fairchild.....	1st Lt. Air Service
George P. Bush.....	1st Lt. Signal Corps
Arvid E. M. Fogelberg.....	2nd Lt. Inf.

RECORDS OF THE WORLD WAR.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress of July 11, 1919, The Adjutant General of the Army was required to furnish The Adjutant General of each state the records of all men who entered the service either by enlistment or induction during the world war.

Complete records of the following have been received at the time this report is submitted:

Photostatic copies of all draft records of this State. These records are compiled according to local boards which were organized in each county. From these records it is possible to ascertain the name and address of each man who was drafted or inducted into the service.

Card record of all officers and enlisted men who were killed or died while in the service, giving the name of the place at which they were reported a casual.

Card record of all officers and enlisted men who were wounded during the world war.

The first shipment of cards giving the service of all officers and enlisted men who served in the army and navy during the world war has just been received. The information contained in these cards has been taken from the service record of each man and furnishes complete data from the time of his enlistment, induction or commission, to the time of his discharge.

Upon receipt of all the above cards from The Adjutant General of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy, the records will furnish complete information concerning the service of every man from the State of Washington who served during the world war.

It is recommended that after the receipt of all records that such information be compiled and published in book form.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AS A FEDERAL FORCE.

Although the Constitution of the United States specifically declares that "the Congress shall have power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia," no effort had ever been made by the national government to carry out this constitutional provision prior to January 21, 1903. Up to that date, it must be borne in mind that there was no organized Militia, or National Guard, as it is now designated, in the United States. By whatever term State Militia troops had previously been called, they were nothing more or less than local state forces.

Credit for the initiation of the movement to create in the United States a unified Militia, or National Guard force, through the medium of Federal laws enacted by Congress pursuant to its constitutional power over the Militia, must be given almost entirely to James A. Drain, Adjutant General of the State of Washington, from 1900 to 1906. Through his efforts the National Guard Association of the United States was formed, and at its first convention a preliminary draft of proposed Federal legislation extending national financial aid to the Militia troops of the various states was formulated, and the executive committee of the National Guard Association ap-

pointed at that time, of which General Drain was made chairman, secured the enactment of two separate Federal laws granting financial support to the Militia; one, approved June 6, 1900, allotting one million dollars of Federal money annually for the supply of certain military equipment to the State Militia, and another, approved March 2, 1902, appropriating the lump sum of two million dollars for the procurement of certain articles of armament and equipment for the Militia.

Neither of these acts, however, imposed any real obligation upon the part of the state as a precedent to participation in the distribution of these funds. These two Federal laws, calculated to stimulate the development and efficiency of the Militia of the various states, constituted the first step in the radical evolution which has taken place in the National Guard during the past twenty years, and established the foundation upon which the present plan for a joint Federal and state force of citizen soldiery is based.

Under the act approved January 21, 1903, a comprehensive scheme for federalized control of, and financial support for, the organized Militia of the United States, as it was then designated by the act in question, was provided, and from that time forward additional laws and regulations were added, which greatly increased United States control, the acceptance of which by the states was obtained by making participation in the government appropriations for equipment, training camps, and defrayment of many other expenses from Federal funds dependent upon such acceptance, and the fulfillment of the requirements of the law.

It was not until June 3, 1916, however, when the general military reorganization law, known as the National Defense Act, became effective, that the Federal government fully exercised its constitutional right to make of the National Guard, a force primarily Federal in character, but in which the states had a coordinate interest.

Under the National Defense Act officers and men of the National Guard were required to execute what was known as a dual oath of office or dual enlistment contract, obligating themselves to respond to the orders of the President of the United States for Federal service, and also to carry out the orders of the governor of the state for state service. In some states difficulty was experienced in securing consent of a portion of the personnel of the state forces to assume this Federal obligation, but as the state could not participate in the annual Federal appropriations for the support of the National Guard until the officers and men had qualified as legally constituted National Guard under the Federal law, these men were discharged from their state obligations and replaced by new recruits who were willing to occupy the dual military status of both Federal and state soldiers.

The circumstances of the Mexican border mobilization in 1916, greatly delayed the operation of the National Defense Act, and the transformation of the National Guard to the new status created by this Federal legislation was not completely accomplished until after the return of the state forces to their home stations from the Mexican border, except in the case of these units which had not been included in the troops designated for the border service.

In the State of Washington the execution of the dual oath of office and enlistment contract had been carried out by the entire personnel of the National Guard, either immediately before or at the time of the mobiliza-

tion for Mexican border service, and both the troops of this State called into Federal service in 1916 and those units of Coast Artillery then existing, and which were not embraced in the President's call, were on a Federal National Guard status during all of the last half of 1916 and at all times thereafter until brought into the Federal service in 1917 and merged in the army of the United States for the conduct of the world war.

FEDERAL NATIONAL GUARD REORGANIZATION PROGRAM.

During the progress of the world war the provisions of the National Defense Act were practically inoperative, and no serious attempt was made by the Militia Bureau of the War Department to encourage the formation of National Guard units in any of the states, it being impossible under the then existing conditions for the Federal government to provide either funds or military supplies for troops other than those to constitute the forces needed for the conduct of the war, and it had been definitely determined by the Secretary of War that subsequent to August 5, 1917, no further National Guard units as such were to be brought into the Federal service.

Practically every state in the Union organized home guard forces during the war for local military protection, which were uniformed and equipped by purchases from funds other than Federal, but these home guard forces had no Federal status whatsoever, and were not in any sense National Guard within the meaning of the Federal statutes.

In some states, including Washington, application was made to the War Department in the year 1918, for Federal recognition of certain state troops that were formed during the war, and where these units were found to be qualified to meet the requirements of the National Guard provisions of the National Defense Act, such Federal recognition was extended, and these forces furnished the nucleus of the National Guard organizations in Washington and several other states, which have been maintained since the signing of the armistice.

After the return from overseas of our war-time armies the problem of the after-war organization of our military forces required immediate attention, and Congress, after exhaustive hearings and thorough consideration of several different plans for this reorganization, decided upon the retention of the general features of the National Defense Act, which, with certain modifications which are contained in the Act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, established the basis on which the future land forces of the United States must be formed, maintained during times of peace, and augmented in the event of military emergency.

There is no doubt much confusion in the minds of the people generally as to what has occurred with respect to the National Guard under the operation of the National Defense Act and the legislation supplementary thereto. Long familiarity with the National Guard under past conditions has left an impression in the mind of the average man that the National Guard is still a state force only, and he is unable to comprehend how the Federal government can exercise any jurisdiction, or control, over a volunteer body of citizen soldiery recruited from the young men of his home community, of-

ficed by his friends and acquaintances, and provided with armory facilities by the state.

It is due to this lack of understanding of the real situation that causes the greatest difficulty to the state authorities in securing that character of cooperation and support on the part of the general public requisite to the organization and successful maintenance of National Guard units, and it is only by proper presentation of this matter through the medium of newspaper articles, and other publicity, that a real conception of the present National Guard program and its purposes can be gained.

The whole present plan of the Federal government for the creation of an adequate system of land defense in the United States is now based upon the policy that the United States Army shall be one-third Regular troops and two-thirds National Guard.

For every Regular Army unit there is to be two similar units of National Guard.

Under the Act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, the United States proper was divided into three Army Areas and each Army Area in three Corps Areas, giving nine Corps Areas in the United States. To each Corps Area there has been assigned one complete Division of the Regular Army and two complete Divisions of National Guard. In addition to the Divisional troops there has been prescribed certain Corps and Army troops to be divided between the Regular Army and the National Guard in the same ratio as in the case of the Divisions. Regular and National Guard units combined in each Corps Area constitute the quota of military forces of the United States which each Corps Area is to furnish at the outset of any military emergency.

To supplement the Regular and National Guard forces in each Corps Area, Reserve Divisions, Corps and Army units are provided for under a program which will enable the definite assignment of Reserve Corps officers to be made to the places they will fill in the event of war, and the plan under which the enlisted personnel for those Reserve Divisions will be secured either voluntary enlistments or under a selective service law has been definitely formulated.

The Federal laws now governing the National Guard impose upon the states the obligation of furnishing their prescribed quota of National Guard troops and to furnish the financial support, armory and storage facilities, which the Federal government believes that it is proper for the state to bear as its portion of the general expense involved in the maintenance of the National Guard as a dual Federal and state force. The Federal financial aid is predicated upon each state doing its part in the program and the purposes for which the Federal funds allotted to the state can be expended are prescribed with a view to meeting those matters which are primarily Federal in their aspect, leaving to the states the function of appropriating funds to meet other expenses incident to the National Guard service in time of peace.

In actual practice it has been found that the manner in which the division of expenses between the Federal and state governments is now effected is eminently satisfactory and presents the best possible basis upon which the National Guard can be successfully maintained.

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In actual practice it has been found that the manner in which the division of expenses between the Federal and state governments is now effected is eminently satisfactory and presents the best possible basis upon which the National Guard can be successfully maintained.

If, however, a state fails to fully carry out its part in providing for the expense of the National Guard, there is no way by which the Federal government can be called upon to make good this deficiency, and the state concerned seriously impairs the entire military program of the nation.

There is no doubt as to the ultimate success of the present military plans of the government, as soon as the theory upon which they are based is thoroughly understood and it becomes publicly recognized that the National Guard of the days prior to the Spanish-American war and the National Guard of today are entirely dissimilar in character, manner of organization and maintenance, and purpose for which the force is formed.

The greatest possible Federal aid in the development of the National Guard is an absolute certainty and it is believed by the Federal government that the several states will fully perform their part upon which the success of the National Guard depends.

With the proper cooperation of the state with the Federal government the quota of National Guard prescribed to each state can be secured within the time designated by the Federal laws and thereafter maintained upon a basis of absolute dependability and readiness for effective military service, either at home or abroad, in time of national emergency.

THE RELATION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

"To dedicate our lives to the preservation of the spirit of Americanism for which we fought. To inculcate in the minds of the youth of America, their duties and obligations as citizens of the state and nation." These are two of the fundamental principles upon which the American Legion was founded. They represent the ideals of these former service men who, believing in our government and its institutions, and imbued with the love of country, "that made it possible for us to get into the war and to fight as we did," banded together, purposing to perpetuate that quality of national justice, freedom, and democracy, that is expressed by the Constitution of the United States.

In the practical application of their creed, it is believed that a sphere exists in which the American Legion, in accordance with its professed purposes, can concentrate its energies with the certainty of a maximum return commensurate with the time and effort expended.

The American Legion is not a military organization. Membership in the Legion involves no obligation for future military service. Military rank is not recognized in the American Legion, and the former private and his one-time regimental commander are merely citizens enrolled in a great cause in which each has equal responsibility, opportunity and influence.

In this day and age there is vital need for a trained citizen soldiery in every state. The menace to our government, our homes, and our people presented by the rampant radicalism brought into our national life by the unrestricted immigration of the last half century, and the fertile field we have offered to the alien agitator, lusting for power, has made it imperative that the patriotic citizenry of the United States shall constitute an armed barrier against the plans of these revolutionists and their misguided followers.

The need for an adequate and thoroughly trained citizen soldiery since the close of the world war is greater than ever before in our national history. The after-war reactions have been adverse to the creation of a proper interest in a national citizen soldiery, and the attitude of the general public has given little encouragement to those who have been striving to overcome the obstacles which the constituted authorities of the state and nation have encountered.

It lies within the power of the American Legion to render to the state and nation a service of inestimable value in the development of this new National Guard. Such service involves no military obligation upon the members of the Legion, will require no sacrifices of time or business interests upon the part of the individual, and will directly contribute to the establishment of a moral influence which will exert a greater deterrent effect upon the radical revolutionary organizations than any other element which can be devoted to this cause. The mere fact that there is in every state in the Union a capable, efficient, thoroughly trained and equipped National Guard force, which will increase in strength each year, to the extent contemplated by the adopted military policy of the Federal government, will go a long way toward preventing the possibility of either incipient revolution, or organized lawlessness, and if the radical leaders who have so persistently fomented disregard for our present form of government, and advocated the overthrow of all constituted authority, force this issue to its ultimate conclusion, it is such a body of citizen soldiery which must be relied upon to meet this situation.

The American Legion should therefore recognize this opportunity fully, and collectively, and as individuals, extend their efforts to the recruiting of the National Guard throughout the United States. American Legion Posts should voluntarily offer to National Guard company commanders and recruiting officers the services of the Post in any way that they can assist in National Guard recruiting. Efforts should be made by such American Legion Posts to mould public sentiment in favor of the maintenance in every community within the State, of an efficient National Guard organization. Business men should be advised that the American Legion is back of the local National Guard company and expects that employees of the type suitable for National Guard service will enlist in the organization.

There are in every American Legion Post many former service men who would make exceptionally able officers for the new National Guard, and there is excellent opportunity in the National Guard for such men to obtain commissions.

Men of this type are needed in every National Guard company in existence today, for one of the greatest problems the state authorities have had to solve has been the lack of suitable officer material. The National Guard has nothing to offer the ex-service man who feels, because he is an ex-service man, that he possesses all of the essential qualifications for leadership in a National Guard organization, but it does welcome every ex-service man who is desirous of identifying himself with the state military forces and evidencing by his work in the organization, his right to positions of leadership and responsibility.

The American Legion, by resolution at the national convention which has just finished its session at Cleveland, Ohio, has pledged itself as a

national organization, to foster and forward the development of the National Guard in every state in the Union. This pledge should actuate every Legion Post in the Northwest to actively take up this work as the real opportunity for effective concentration of energy in furtherance of their desire to perpetuate those principles for which they fought, and upon which the great American Legion organization justifies its existence.

The potential power of the American Legion to foster, create, and develop an adequate force of citizen soldiery, through the medium of the National Guard, in every state in the Union, has no limitation, except the willingness of the American Legion itself to use it. I can conceive of no way in which the spirit of Americanism which stirs the heart and mind of every member of the American Legion, can be expressed in a more worthy cause, both in example and action, than if devoted to the upbuilding in every community throughout the nation, of a National Guard organization, composed of young red-blooded, loyal American citizens, trained in the best possible school of democracy and good citizenship and prepared to meet any military emergency, whether state or Federal, which the future years may have in store for our people.

ARMORIES.

The State Armories in Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Bellingham and Yakima, while each needing some minor repairs are, in general, satisfactory, as to condition and equipment and provide the necessary facilities for the number of National Guard troops quartered therein at the present time.

Additional units to be formed in Spokane in the near future cannot be provided with quarters in the Spokane Armory until the addition thereto, referred to later in this report, can be constructed.

The Seattle armory, while sufficiently large to meet the immediate needs of the National Guard forces in that city, must be enlarged at a later date, and definite plans for the extension of this building, first prepared in 1916, have been adopted as the basis upon which provision can be made two years hence, for the increased number of National Guard units which the city of Seattle must maintain.

The armories in Tacoma, Bellingham and Yakima are sufficiently large to meet the ultimate requirements of the National Guard forces in those cities and will require no change in order to meet future demands for National Guard quarters.

EVERETT.

The State Legislature, in 1919, appropriated from the military fund \$125,000.00 for the construction, equipping and furnishing of an armory for the use of the National Guard at Everett.

The Everett Armory Commission created, under Section 2, Chapter 21, Session Laws of 1919, for the purpose of erecting, completing and furnishing the Everett armory, selected Mr. Louis Swarz, of Seattle, as the designing and supervising architect, for the construction of the Everett armory.

Completed plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Swarz were approved June 21, 1920.

Contracts for the construction of the armory were awarded to the following concerns, they having submitted the lowest bid on the subdivision covered by their contract:

General contract—McKae Bros	\$95,686 00
Heating and ventilating—Hellenthal Heating & Plumbing Co.....	8,900 00
Plumbing—A. P. Bassett Heating & Plumbing Co.	5,600 00
Electrical wiring—NePage McKenny Co.	1,745 00
Electric fixtures—H. E. Gleason & Co.	575 00
Finish hardware—Seattle Hardware Co.	1,671 20

The Everett armory will be a two-story concrete and brick structure. Actual construction of the armory was begun September, 1920. Rapid progress is being made with the work and it is expected that it will be completed before March 29, 1921, this being the date for its completion as specified in the general contract.

When completed the armory will provide quarters for two organizations. It will have a drill hall 150 by 80 feet. A veterans' hall and social hall have been provided for on the first floor and an indoor rifle range will be constructed in the basement of the building.

The site on which the armory was constructed was donated to the State by the city of Everett, and consists of lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and south 20 feet of block 627, Plat of Everett, with the vacated alley running through same.

WALLA WALLA.

The State Legislature, in 1919, appropriated from the military fund \$100,000.00 for the purpose of constructing, equipping and furnishing an armory for the use of the National Guard at Walla Walla.

The Walla Walla Armory Commission, created under Section 2, Chapter 19, Session Laws of 1919, for the purpose of erecting, completing and furnishing the Walla Walla armory, selected as a site for said armory the northeast corner of East and Poplar streets, same being 273.6 feet on Poplar street and 160 feet on East street.

This property was then deeded to the State by the city of Walla Walla.

The commission selected Messrs. Osterman and Seibert, of Walla Walla, as designing and supervising architects.

Completed plans and specifications, prepared by Messrs. Osterman and Seibert, were approved by the commission July 14, 1920.

Contracts for the construction of the armory were awarded to the following concerns, they having submitted the lowest bid on the subdivisions covered by their contract:

General contract—Taylor & McLeod	\$78,010 00
Heating and ventilating—G. H. Sutherland & Co.	11,925 00
Plumbing—G. H. Sutherland & Co.	4,375 00

The Walla Walla armory will be a two-story cement and brick structure. Construction work started on the first of October, 1920. The armory should be completed by September 1, 1921.

When completed the armory will provide quarters for one National Guard company and have a drill hall 83 by 136.5 feet.

A pistol range will be constructed in the basement.

The building has been so constructed so as to provide room for quarters for one additional organization, but the space so provided will not be finished under the present appropriation.

Plans for a very much needed gun shed, at this station, were prepared as a part of the Walla Walla armory construction plans, but lack of funds prevented the Armory Commission from including the gun shed in the final plans.

ABERDEEN.

The State Legislature, in 1919, appropriated \$100,000.00 from the military fund for the constructing, equipping and furnishing of an armory for the use of the National Guard organizations stationed at Aberdeen.

At present there are no National Guard organizations at Aberdeen. The commission, therefore, deemed it advisable to delay construction of this armory.

The present plans of this office, however, contemplate the organization of a coast artillery company at Aberdeen. The Aberdeen Armory Commission will in the near future take definite steps toward the construction of the armory in order to provide for this new organization.

ELLENSBURG.

On the 5th day of May, 1920, a two-year lease was made with Peter Casassa for quarters for the Machine Gun Company, 3rd Washington Infantry, Ellensburg, Washington, at a rental of \$75.00 per month.

WALLA WALLA.

A lease, from April 1, 1920, until March 30, 1920, was made with J. W. Wilson for use of a building, in Walla Walla, for quarters of Battery "A," 2nd Washington Field Artillery, at a rental of \$100.00 per month.

A lease, from October 20, 1920, until October 20, 1922, was made with Charles Martin for use of brick building, in Walla Walla, as gun shed and store house for artillery material for Battery "A," 2nd Washington Field Artillery, at a rental of \$150.00 per month.

CENTRALIA.

A lease, from October 27, 1920, until April 27, 1921, was made with C. A. Burnham, for the use of the second story of a building at Centralia, as quarters for Company L, Washington Tank Corps, at a rental of \$100.00 per month.

This lease was made for a short time as arrangements have been made whereby the Military Department will be able to obtain the lease of a new structure being built in Centralia, so constructed as to provide for the immediate needs of the tank company at that station.

EVERETT.

Temporary quarters for Company M, 3rd Washington Infantry, at Everett, are being provided for at a rental of \$35.00 per month, under an extension of an expired lease, until the new armory becomes available for permanent quarters.

WENATCHEE.

Temporary quarters for Company I, 3rd Washington Infantry, at Wenatchee are being provided for at a rental of \$75.00 per month, under the present lease. The quarters now in use are inadequate and every effort is being made to obtain the use of a suitable building which may be used for armory purposes.

USE OF ARMORIES FOR CIVIC PURPOSES.

Under the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916 (the National Defense Act), as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, the National Guard has become an integral part of the permanent military forces of the United States.

Officers and men of the National Guard are now serving under a form of oath of office or enlistment contract which places them in the dual status of both Federal and state troops.

State armories are erected by legislative appropriation from a **military fund** created by a special tax levy for military purposes only.

These buildings are a part of the necessary physical properties of the military branch of our government, and are identical in their general nature and character with the barracks, indoor training quarters, clothing, equipment, and ordnance storerooms, erected by the government at army posts or coast defense fortifications.

The National Defense Act requires that each state shall establish an initial National Guard force of two hundred men for each representative and senator in Congress, and shall thereafter increase such force each year by increments of fifty per cent of this initial force, until there is being maintained a National Guard of not less than eight hundred men for each senator and representative in Congress.

As a joint Federal and state force, the National Guard receives a large degree of Federal financial aid and support. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, Congress appropriated more than twenty-eight million dollars to carry into effect for that period the National Guard provisions of the National Defense Act.

These Federal funds are apportioned to the states upon the actual National Guard strength existing on June 30th of each year.

As a condition precedent to participation in this Federal aid, the Governor of a state must certify that the state has adequate armory facilities for the indoor training of its National Guard troops, and that these armories are of a character to afford safe storage for the arms, uniforms and equipage issued by the Federal government.

The basic military equipment issued to a National Guard Company has a cost value of approximately seventy-five thousand dollars, and where several National Guard troops are quartered in one armory, the value of the Federal property stored therein will exceed a half million dollars. The use of an armory for civic purposes under these circumstances is a departure from the premises on which the certificate of the governor is based, and violation of the contractual relations between the state and Federal government in their dual administration of the National Guard laws.

As a practical proposition, however, it has been found that absolute adherence, upon the part of the state, to the express provisions of its contract with the government in regard to armory facilities, is precluded. To obtain that degree of civic support essential to the successful maintenance of a National Guard force in any given community, the general public must be brought into close contact with these troops under favorable auspices, and public gatherings in a local armory from time to time afford an excel-

lent means to this end. The policy has therefore been adopted, and is sanctioned by the War Department, to permit state armories to be used for:

(1) Such social and athletic affairs as may, with the approval of the custodian of the armory, be given by the National Guard organizations occupying the building, and for which the officers thereof shall be fully responsible;

(2) Social affairs under the auspices of veteran organizations, Red Cross chapters, or similar patriotic organizations;

(3) State and national conferences of general public interest;

(4) Public gatherings of importance or interest to the entire community in which the armory is situated, and,

(5) Civic purposes in the event of fire, disturbance, or other public emergency.

The use of a state armory to promote the interest of any private or corporate enterprise possesses none of those elements which in any way contribute to the success and welfare of the National Guard, and is prohibited. No armory may be used for commercial purposes, or in any which will enable any individual, corporation, association, or enterprise to derive a financial profit therefrom, except to that extent embraced in the creation of a fund to further some recognized civic need.

The officer of the National Guard assigned as custodian of an armory is primarily the judge of the propriety of permitting such armory to be used for any civic purpose, and without his approval having first been had, no armory can be made available for any public gatherings.

There is a general misconception in the public mind as to the present status of the National Guard, its relation to the Federal government, the provisions of the Federal and state laws by which it is governed, and particularly with respect to the armory buildings in which the National Guard troops are quartered, receive their indoor training and instruction, and wherein the Federal arms, equipment and military property, are stored and safeguarded. It is fully realized that it is due to this misconception that the persistent demand for the general civic use of state armories arises. No other Federal or state institution is met with a problem of this character. A large drill hall is an essential characteristic of an armory, and as such a drill hall affords the spacious floor area requisite to a public auditorium or assembly place, it is perhaps natural that people should look to these buildings to provide the accommodations needed for any public gathering.

The refusal of the constituted Federal military authorities to turn over for civic use the barracks and store houses at an army post would not be questioned by any reasonable man, but the inability of the general public to obtain unlimited use of the buildings in which the National Guard troops are quartered and in which their military property is stored, occasions much dissatisfaction, yet the two purposes above stated are exactly identical.

It is the earnest desire of the military authorities of the State and the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard to foster the most excellent spirit of friendly cooperation between the National Guard and the people of the communities in which National Guard armories are located, and to secure a full appreciation of the efforts that are devoted by officers and men alike to creating and maintaining dependable National Guard units. It is sincerely believed that when the general public fully understands the situation, and the manifest impossibility of permitting a National Guard

armory to be used as a general civic auditorium without impairing the efficiency of the National Guard, jeopardizing the interests of the organizations and the safety of valuable military property, the attitude of those who have persisted in the demand for the civic use of State armories will become entirely changed and they will be found in complete accord with the Federal and State policies governing the control of these buildings.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS.

It is not possible at this time to obtain definite knowledge as to the arms of the service and the number of units of each which the new plans of the War Department for the reconstruction of the National Guard will assign to the State of Washington. Sufficient information is at hand, however, upon which to base a general estimate as to the requirements which the State must fulfill during the next biennium to meet this period of the Federal program. Careful studies which have been made have been used as a basis upon which to formulate estimates of the funds that will be needed for the maintenance of the existing properties and personnel of the National Guard of Washington, and to form and maintain the number of units required by the fifty per cent increase to be made during each of the next two years.

The armory facilities in the city of Spokane will of necessity have to be materially increased, and a definite plan for the acquisition of additional ground adjacent to the Spokane armory and the erection of a new headhouse for company quarters and the construction of an additional story on the existing headhouse, has been drafted. The estimated cost of this armory extension, not including the additional land needed therefor, is approximately \$125,000.00, and an appropriation for this purpose will be requested from the Legislature.

The armory at Aberdeen, for which an appropriation was provided by the Legislature of 1917, will be essential in meeting the needs of the organization which must be formed in that city, and this building should be carried forward to completion at the earliest practicable date. Additional storage facilities are urgently needed on the State Military Reservation at American Lake, and the necessary funds for this purpose should be provided.

The budget of the Military Department of the State has been carefully compiled and is based upon known existing, and carefully estimated future expenses, which must be met during the next two years in caring for the maintenance of the existing properties and organizations of the National Guard and the new units and armory facilities which must be provided during the next two years under the requirements of the National Defense Act. Full consideration has been given to the fact that the supplies for, and fixed charges of, armories and other military properties may possibly be reduced by reason of a gradual lowering in costs, and allowances have been made for this wherever possible.

Every effort has been made to anticipate the difficulties which may be expected in organizing the annual increase in the number of National Guard units which the State must maintain, and a careful plan of office organization for the Adjutant General's Department has been formulated to most effectively carry out the War Department program as soon as practicable

after that program has been promulgated by the Secretary of War. The recent changes in the National Defense Act will necessitate some amendments of the military laws of this State. A board of officers will be detailed for the purpose of drafting such amendments to the Military Code and revising the same wherever it may appear necessary in order that the State law may not conflict in any respect with the Federal statutes.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended that Section 14 of Chapter 107 of the Session Laws of 1917 relating to the qualifications of the officer detailed as The Adjutant General, be modified to the extent of removing the present three-years' immediate prior service requirement, and in lieu thereof, authorizing the detail as The Adjutant General of any federally recognized legally constituted National Guard officer, not below the grade of captain, who has had at least one year's service on the active list of the National Guard of Washington subsequent to June 3, 1916, the date upon which the National Defense Act became effective. This change in the Military Code will prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the conditions which developed in 1917, after the entire National Guard of this State had been brought into the Federal service, when only one officer was technically eligible for detail as The Adjutant General, and all former officers of the National Guard, upon their release from Federal service were, under a strict construction of this law, ineligible for this detail until they had again served three years in the military forces of this State.

It is further recommended that the statutory tax levy for military purposes be increased from a maximum of 30/100 of one mill, to a maximum of 50/100 of one mill. While the present levy is adequate to meet the immediate requirements of the National Guard and to provide the funds for the completion of armories now under construction, and the increased armory facilities needed during the next biennium, it is believed that this levy will be insufficient to maintain the ultimate force which the State must organize under the National Defense Act, and to provide satisfactory armory accommodations therefor.

It has been repeatedly urged from many sources that there should be created, in connection with the Military Department of this State, a small civilian force of special agents, who could gather and compile for the information of the Governor, data which would be of greatest importance in meeting and combating revolutionary, seditious and anti-American propaganda. It is recommended that legislation be enacted authorizing such civilian intelligence section in connection with the Military Department of the State, and an appropriation be made to meet the expenses thereof.

Other changes of a minor character in the military laws of the State will be asked at the coming session of the Legislature, and as they are of considerable importance in the administration of the military affairs of this State, it is requested that Your Excellency recommend favorable legislative action thereon.

ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION.

The Military Department has, during the last year, as was the case prior to the war, received very gratifying aid and encouragement from all other State officers and institutions. Every courtesy has been extended to The Adjutant General and other officers of this Department by the heads and employees of other State institutions, and our work has been greatly facilitated thereby.

In return it has been found possible to materially assist the State Board of Control, the Washington State Reformatory at Monroe, and the State Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices, in several instances. This was particularly true in the case of the Washington State Reformatory, the Military Department having been able to turn over to this institution blankets, clothing, shoes, overcoats, and other items of this character, of an approximate value of \$25,000.00, thereby relieving a condition of pressing concern to Mr. C. B. Roe, superintendent of the reformatory. It was a distinct pleasure to be able to render this service to the reformatory, and to add something to the comfort and welfare of its inmates.

IN CONCLUSION.

Your Excellency is thoroughly familiar with the great volume of routine work which must be done in this Department, and it has been considered unnecessary to incorporate in this report copies of orders, circulars, bulletins, and other statistical data, all of which have heretofore been submitted to Your Excellency in original form.

A large amount of work was necessary to bring the records of this office down to date, and fill in the gaps which had occurred in these records during the period of the war. At the present time the files of this office are in a very satisfactory condition.

All of the officers on duty as assistants to The Adjutant General are especially qualified for the effective performance of their duties, and the civilian personnel employed in the Military Department are proving entirely dependable and efficient in their work. It is believed that the present office force is fully qualified to handle the administrative problems which will arise in the annual expansion of the National Guard under the Federal law, and can be expected to materially contribute to the future success of the National Guard forces of this State.

Very respectfully,

MAURICE THOMPSON,

The Adjutant General.

APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation for Maintenance of National Guard During the Biennial Period,
April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1921.

Appropriation\$304,720 00

Expended to September 30, 1920.

Uniform allowance	\$11,319 75
Quarterly allowance	7,003 60
Retained pay	2,436 84
Promotion of rifle practice	6,919 88
Aid of civil authorities	4,116 02
Revolving fund	2,000 00
Printing	941 75
Expenses National Guard officers on special duty.....	3,848 45
Examining boards, officers on pay and expenses.....	145 07
Examination, enlisted men and recruits	220 00
Expenses, U. S. officers (inspector-instructors)	99 14
Expenses U. S. non-commissioned officers	172 31
Freight, drayage and express	3,988 54
Pay of troops	71,916 26
Subsistence of troops	10,349 79
Quartermaster stores	563 72
Hospital supplies	74 08
Transportation of troops	8,921 15
State property	4,306 81
Transportation and traveling expenses of the adjutant general's department	5,048 88
Miscellaneous camp expenses	1,860 46
Bonded officers National Guard of Washington	297 02
Bonded, miscellaneous	30 00
Office expenses, Adjutant General's department	3,468 83
Miscellaneous	1,045 71

MAINTENANCE OF ARMORIES

SEATTLE ARMORY

Fuel	\$2,268 64
Light	1,653 17
Water	680 06
Incidentals	689 95
Furniture and fixtures	123 58
Repairs on buildings	721 98
Telephone and telegraph	266 00

\$6,403 38

TACOMA ARMORY

Heat and light	1,731 03
Water	402 83
Incidentals	153 00
Furniture and fixtures	12 65
Repairs on building	136 20
Telephone and telegraph	189 16

2,624 87

SPOKANE ARMORY

Fuel	1,064 84
Light	1,027 79
Water	306 72
Incidentals	187 63
Furniture and fixtures	1,182 10
Repairs on buildings	90 61
Telephone and telegraph	139 00

3,998 69

BELLINGHAM ARMORY

Fuel	515 25
Light	731 24
Water	268 41
Incidentals	32 26
Furniture and fixtures	32 55
Repairs on building	464 56

2,044 27

YAKIMA ARMORY

Fuel	714 45
Light and water	1,038 18
Incidentals	203 94
Furniture and fixtures	21 00
Repairs on building	324 17
Telephone and telegraph	96 63

2,398 37

RENTED ARMORIES

ABERDEEN

Rent	1,575 00
Light	124 80
Incidentals	11 70

1,711 50

ELLENSBURG

Rent	1,037 50
Fuel	77 90
Light	315 90
Water	351 40
Incidentals	117 14
Furniture and fixtures	142 43
Repairs on building	412 75

2,455 02

EVERETT

Rent	630 00
Light	166 89

796 89

SNOHOMISH

Rent	165 00
Light	16 07
Water	3 00
Incidentals	69 34
Telephone	5 55

258 96

WALLA WALLA

Rent	860 00
Light	41 90
Water	3 00
Incidentals	66 50
Repairs on building	460 25

1,431 63

WENATCHEE ARMORY

Rent	1,455 00
Fuel	50 75
Incidentals	6 25
Repairs on building	12 70

1,524 70

COLFAX ARMORY

Rent	400 00
Light	117 10
Water	3 85
Telephone	9 00

529 95

STATE ARSENAL, MURRAY

Fuel	316 53
Light	290 34
Incidentals	1,042 58
Telephone	13 49
Hire of labor	2,357 30
Auto truck license	5 00
Lumber and material	529 76
Gasoline for ambulance and drag saw	36 00

4,591 00

Amount turned in to State Treasurer, account sub-rentals 1,485 82

Total expended to September 20, 1920.....\$181,873 31

Balance, October 1, 1920 124,332 51 |Totals \$306,205 82 \$306,205 82 |

APPENDIX B.

MILITARY FUND.

Financial Statement for Month Ending September 30, 1920.

FUND	Amount Appropriated	Expended During Nineteen Months	Balance October 1st
Salary of Adjutant General	\$7,200 00	\$5,700 00	\$1,500 00
Salaries and wages	61,200 00	42,673 56	18,521 44
Supplies, materials and service....	304,720 00	185,039 64	119,680 36
Maintenance of fencing and grounds, military reservation	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Relief appropriations	733 62	733 62	
Special relief appropriation of Cut- ter and Malmgren	250 00	250 00	
Special appropriations:			
Walla Walla armory	100,000 00	96 13	99,903 87
Aberdeen armory	100,000 00	25 07	99,974 93
Everett armory	125,000 00	11,365 27	113,634 73
Totals	\$700,103 62	\$246,888 29	\$453,215 33

APPENDIX C.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—MILITARY DEPARTMENT
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

To His Excellency, Louis F. Hart,

Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Olympia, Washington.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Military Department of the State of Washington from November 1, 1918, to December 26, 1919, the date of my relief from duty as The Adjutant General:

Following Federal recognition of the 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G., by the War Department, September 30, 1918, the regiment continued in prosperous and healthy condition, gaining new recruits from time to time and the esprit de corps of the organization was excellent.

A meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States having been called to meet in Richmond, Va., on November 14th, orders were issued detailing The Adjutant General and Major Harry G. Winsor, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G., as the representatives of the State of Washington at said convention. At said convention the association was reorganized, there having been no meeting since March, 1917, and The Adjutant General of the State of Washington was elected president and Major Harry G. Winsor, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G., secretary for the ensuing year. Business of importance to the National Guard of Washington was also taken up with the Militia Bureau, War Department, in Washington City, following the meeting of the National Guard Association.

The estimate for the biennial appropriation for the support of the National Guard, 1919 to 1921, as shown by Appendix "A" in The Adjutant General's Report of Washington in 1917-1918, was included in the general appropriation made by the Legislature in 1919; only one item being stricken from The Adjutant General's estimate, i. e., \$50,000 for aid of the civil authorities.

The signing of the armistice on the 11th of November in the world war in Europe placed a considerable damper on enlistments in the National Guard as it was then known that there would be no possible chance of being called for active service by the War Department. However, by strenuous effort the organizations were kept up to the minimum authorized strength.

On December 31st, Colonel Wm. E. McClure, commanding officer of the 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G., tendered his resignation from the active list and requested to be returned to the retired list from which list he was called to take command of the regiment in 1917 when the then federalized troops had been called into the active service of the United States. It was with great reluctance that this resignation was accepted as Colonel McClure had rendered exceedingly valuable service to the State of Washington during the active war period, having sacrificed very materially in order to do this work. He insisted that as the war was over it was necessary for him to return to his business in the practice of law and devote his whole time thereto. He is to be heartily commended for his patriotic service to the State. An able successor was found in Major Arthur E. Campbell, who was promoted to fill the vacancy.

Major Wm. T. Patten, U. S. A., was detailed by the War Department as inspector-instructor for the infantry branch of the National Guard of Washington and reported for duty early in 1919. His services have been of exceedingly great value to the organization by reason of his council, advice and the able manner in which he carried on courses of instruction, both at camp and the interim between camps.

As a result of the Federal inspection in the spring of 1919, Company "G" at Centralia and the Supply Company at South Bend were mustered out of the service, having fallen below the minimum requirement of the War Department, and there being no prospect of their being able to meet such requirements in the future. Company "C," 4th Infantry Battalion at Yakima, was reorganized and mustered into the regiment as Company "G" and the organization of a Supply Company at Tacoma was attempted but with little success until late in the fall or winter of 1919.

The executive committee of the National Guard Association having called another meeting of the association at St. Louis, Mo., May 5, 1919, The Adjutant General and Lieut. Colonel Harry G. Winsor, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G., together with Brigadier General James A. Drain, retired, were detailed to represent the State of Washington. This meeting was called prior to the convening of Congress, in order to lay definite plans for necessary National Guard legislation to be presented to Congress at the earliest practicable date.

On June 14th the State and the National Guard of Washington was shocked by the death of its Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief, Governor Ernest Lister, at Seattle, Washington, who was buried with military honors at Tacoma on June 17, 1919. The State lost an excellent Chief Executive and the Military Department a kindly and considerate Commander-in-Chief. The flags on all military buildings were displayed at half-mast and the proper badge of mourning worn by officers of the National Guard for the customary thirty days.

Companies A and D, 4th Inf. Battalion, at Walla Walla and Snohomish voluntarily asked to be mustered out of the state service on May 22, 1919, and Company "B," 4th Inf. Battalion, at Colfax on June 18, 1919, as a result of the cessation of war in Europe, and there not being any organizations allotted to the State of Washington to which they could be transferred.

ENCAMPMENTS.

The annual encampment of the Washington National Guard from July 6th to July 20th was exceedingly successful. The camp was designated "Camp George W. Farewell" in honor of a citizen of the State of Washington and a former member of the Washington National Guard, who was killed in France during the world war. All officers and men were earnest and conscientious in the discharge of their duties and in an effort to perfect themselves in military efficiency. Major Wm. T. Patten, inspector-instructor, was untiring in his instruction and efforts to perfect the organization in its military duties. He was ably assisted by several officers and noncommissioned officers from the regular service at Camp Lewis, to whom the Military Department is greatly indebted.

The most important feature of the encampment was the presentation to the State of Washington of thirty-six stands of colors by the commanding

general of Camp Lewis, under authority of the War Department, giving to the State those organization colors and standards, the majority of whose personnel came from the State of Washington. The ceremony was arranged under the direction of the staff of the commanding general at Camp Lewis, and was impressive and beautiful and one long to be remembered by those who took part in it or had the pleasure of viewing it. The State thus secured colors and standards of great historical value to the people of this commonwealth.

At the conclusion of the encampment a rifle team was chosen to represent the State of Washington in the national matches and the National Rifle Association matches at Caldwell, N. J., in September, 1919, consisting of:

TEAM OFFICERS—

Captain George W. Carr, Team Captain.
2nd Lt. Frederick M. Lash, Team Coach.
2nd Lt. Alfred Donohue, Quartermaster.

TEAM—

2nd Lt. W. Gordon Rogers.
1st Sgt. John D. Olds, Machine Gun Company.
Sgt. Mark C. Short, Company "G," 3rd Wash. Inf.
Sgt. Fred O'Neill, Company "G," 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.
Sgt. Milton P. Warnick, Company "C," 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.
Sgt. Ezekial W. Lyen, Machine Gun Company, 3rd Wash. Inf. N. G.
Sgt. Lewis N. Moss, Company "K," 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.
Corp. Carl H. Bergman, Company "B," 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.
Corp. E. Remmens, Company "F," 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.
Corp. E. F. Casebeer, Company "I," 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.
Pvt. James J. Burt, Company "D," 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.
Pvt. Lester L. Bettes, Company "B," 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.
Pvt. Roy L. Wyman, Company "I," 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.

This team brought great honor to the State of Washington by taking first place among the National Guard teams of the United States, thereby winning the National Guard trophy known as the "Marathon" trophy. Several minor trophies and prizes were won by individuals and company teams. It is recommended that special attention be paid to promotion of rifle practice in the future.

A meeting of the executive committee of the National Guard Association having been called to meet in New York, August 14, 1919, and upon repeated telegraphic requests from the chairman of the executive committee and information that the president of the National Guard Association had resigned and The Adjutant General of Washington being the senior vice-president, The Adjutant General proceeded to New York for participation in said meeting, at which time matters of vital importance to the National Guard of the United States were considered and policies adopted which it is hoped will result in much beneficial legislation by Congress.

DISTURBANCES.

In February, 1919, the general strike and attempted revolution in Seattle occurred and the Seattle organizations of the Washington National Guard were held in readiness, not, however, being ordered on active duty to quell any disturbances that might arise previous to the arrival of Federal troops. For a time there seemed to be more or less of a feeling of unrest or dis-

satisfaction because Federal troops were called into the State before the National Guard had been utilized to their fullest extent.

Threatened disturbances at Everett on October the 8th and in Spokane, November 14th to 16th, inclusive, required the ordering on active duty of the organizations in their respective cities.

On the afternoon of November 11th, as a peaceful parade, in celebration of Armistice Day, was progressing on the streets of Centralia the organization of the American Legion was fired into from several directions and positions and four ex-soldiers, citizens of Centralia, were killed, as a result of which Company "F," 3rd Wash. Inf. of Tacoma, was immediately ordered on duty and dispatched to Centralia, remaining on duty until Sunday evening following; Lieut. Col. Harry G. Winsor, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G., being in active charge of all the military work during the continuance of this tour of duty. He is heartily commended for his efficient management of affairs during this trying period. The several organizations participating in these several duties acquitted themselves with credit to themselves and honor to the State of Washington.

ADDITIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Following the 1st of July, the beginning of the government fiscal year, there was allotted to the State of Washington by the Militia Bureau, for organization prior to the 30th of June, 1920, one Machine Gun troop, one battery of Field Artillery, one Signal Corps Company Wire, one Field Hospital and four companies of Coast Artillery Corps. Permission was asked and granted to transfer the Machine Gun Company, 3rd Wash. Inf., N. G., to be the Machine Gun Troop, with authority to organized the Machine Gun Company at some other location within the State. Efforts were made to recruit the Machine Gun Company at Ellensburg to the strength necessary to effect this transfer without success up to the end of the current year. The organization of the battery of Field Artillery at Walla Walla was begun on October 2, 1919, by the commissioning of Bruce C. Whitney to be Captain of Field Artillery with authorization to recruit said battery. Recruiting progressed satisfactorily and the date set for Federal inspection on January 8, 1920. It was deemed advisable not to attempt to organize any of the other units authorized until after the beginning of 1920. Therefore, no further organizations were attempted.

Section 24 of the Military Laws of the State of Washington provides: "Whenever a vacancy shall have occurred or shall be about to occur in the office of The Adjutant General of this State, the Governor shall detail for that position from the active list of the Organized Militia of Washington some officer not below the grade of captain of the National Guard or senior lieutenant of the Naval Militia, who shall have had at least three years' service as an officer on the active list of the Organized Militia of Washington continuously next prior to such detail, and the officer so detailed shall be subject to relief therefrom by the Governor at will, and shall during the continuance of his service as The Adjutant General hold the rank and grade of brigadier general." The Adjutant General, through the military committee of the Legislature of 1919, submitted an amendment to the above section which read about as follows: * * * "who shall have had at least eighteen months' service as an officer of the active list of the Organ-

ized Militia of Washington continuously during the five years next prior to such detail." * * * The Legislature, however, refused to pass said amendment together with others submitted, leaving the eligibility clause for the position of The Adjutant General as passed by the Legislature of 1917.

Without regard, however, for the provisions of this section and the evident desires of the Legislature, The Adjutant General was informed on or about October 5, 1919, that he would be supplanted in the position of The Adjutant General and on December 6, 1919, The Adjutant General was informed by the Governor that his resignation would be effective February 1, 1920. The resignation was demanded on December 23, 1919, but The Adjutant General refused to submit same on statutory grounds. The Adjutant General, however, was relieved from said detail on December 26, 1919.

Appended herewith list of organizations, Washington National Guard and Washington State Guard, November 1, 1918, and list of Washington National Guard, December 26, 1919; also financial statement of condition of the military fund, December 31, 1919.

In concluding, The Adjutant General desires to thank the officers and men of the Washington National Guard for their faithful and efficient service and earnest support during his very pleasant tour of duty as The Adjutant General.

Very respectfully,

HARVEY J. MOSS,
The Adjutant General.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON,
NOVEMBER 1, 1918.

Adjutant General's Department.

Brig. General Harvey J. Moss, The Adjutant General, Seattle.
Major Ernest H. Keene, Washington Quartermaster Corps, Asst. Adj. Gen.

State Staff Corps and Departments.

Inspector General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Judge Advocate General's Department, Medical Department and Ordnance Department.

3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.

Companies A, B, C, D, Headquarters Company and Sanitary Detachment, Seattle, Washington.

Company E, Bellingham.	Company F, and Band, Tacoma.
Company G, Centralia.	Company H, Aberdeen.
Company I, Wenatchee.	Companies K and L, Spokane.
Company M, Everett.	Mach. Gun Co., Ellensburg.
Supply Company, South Bend.	

Indep. Batt., N. G. W.

Company A, Walla Walla.	Company B, Colfax.
Company C, Yakima.	Company D, Snohomish.

DECEMBER 26, 1919.

Adjutant General's Department.

Brig. General Harvey J. Moss, The Adjutant General, Seattle.
Major Ernest H. Keene, Washington Quartermaster Corps, Asst. Adj. Gen., Seattle.

State Staff Corps and Departments.

Inspector General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Judge Advocate General's Department, Medical Department and Ordnance Department.

3rd Wash. Inf., N. G.

Companies A, B, C, D, Headquarters Company and Sanitary Detachment, Seattle, Washington.

Company E, Bellingham.	Company F, and Band, Tacoma.
Company G, Yakima.	Company H, Aberdeen.
Company I, Wenatchee.	Companies K and L, Spokane.
Company M, Everett.	Mach. Gun Co., Ellensburg.
Supply Company in process of organization.	

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF WASHINGTON
AS OF DECEMBER 26, 1919.

Financial Statement for Month Ending December 31, 1919.

FUND	Amount Appropriated	Expended During Nine months	Balance January 1st
Salary of Adjutant General.....	\$7,200 00	\$2,700 00	\$4,500 00
Salaries and wages	61,200 00	17,746 49	43,454 51
Supplies, materials and service....	304,720 00	110,094 14	194,625 86
Maintenance of fencing and grounds, military reservation	1,000 00		1,000 00
Relief appropriations	733 62	733 62	
Special relief appropriation of Cutter & Malmgren	250 00	250 00	
Special appropriations:			
Walla Walla armory	100,000 00	25 00	99,975 00
Aberdeen armory	100,000 00	12 50	99,987 50
Everett armory	125,000 00	25 00	124,975 00
Totals	\$700,103 62	\$131,586 75	\$568,516 87

APPENDIX D.

MONEYS RECEIVED AND TRANSMITTED TO STATE TREASURER TO
CREDIT OF MILITARY FUND.

April 1, 1919, to September 30, 1920.

RENTALS—State Armories.

Bellingham armory	\$40 00
Yakima armory	795 00
Seattle armory	1,045 00
Spokane armory	165 00
Tacoma armory	275 00
Aberdeen armory	25 00
	<hr/>
Condemned portion of Camp Murray, Wn., reservation	580 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,345 00

DELINQUENCY COURT FINES.

Aberdeen court	5 00
Ellensburg court	48 00
Everett court	10 00
Seattle court	132 00
Spokane court	86 00
Tacoma court	102 00
Yakima court	71 00
Camp Geo. W. Farwell, camp of instruction..	91 00
	<hr/>
Refund quarterly allowance on appropriation ended March 31, 1919	102 74
Miscellaneous receipts	194 27
Total receipts to state treasurer.....	<hr/>
	\$3,767 01

CREDIT FOR STATE MILITARY SUPPLIES.

Turned in to the Monroe State Reformatory.....\$25,675 00

APPENDIX E.

LIST AND DIRECTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON.

Commander-in-Chief, Acting Governor Louis F. Hart, Olympia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier General Maurice Thompson, The Acting Adjutant General, Seattle.

STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant General's Department, Major Maurice Thompson, Seattle.

Inspector General's Department, Major David A. Maurier, Spokane.

Judge Advocate General's Department, Major Noah Shakespeare, Everett.

Ordnance Department, Major Alvin H. Hankins, Seattle.

Quartermaster Corps:

Major Paul Edwards, Seattle, Assistant to Acting Adjutant General.

Major Clarence R. Christie, Seattle. (U. S. P. & D. O.)

Captain Walter F. Hoyer, Yakima.

Captain Harry G. Smart, Seattle.

THIRD WASHINGTON INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Seattle.)

Colonel William T. Patten, Commanding, Seattle.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry G. Winsor, Tacoma.

Chaplain, Captain Albert L. Knudson, Seattle.

Adjutant, Captain John C. Coart, Seattle.

Headquarters Company, Seattle, Captain John C. Coart, Commanding.

Supply Company, Tacoma, Captain Oliver C. Nelson, Commanding.

2d Lieut. Harold A. Mallum.

Machine Gun Company, Ellensburg..	{	Captain Warren T. Bowman
		1st Lieut. Ralph O. Walton
		2d Lieut. Charles A. Love
		2d Lieut. George T. Martin

First Battalion (Seattle).

Major Albert H. Beebe, Commanding, Seattle.

Adjutant, First Lieut. Frederick M. Lash, Stevenson.

Company A, Seattle.....	{	Captain William G. Rogers
		1st Lieut. _____
		2d Lieut. Earl Polen

Company B, Seattle.....	{	Captain Charles J. Hutchinson
		1st Lieut. Sam A. Wright
		2d Lieut. Earle W. Allen

Company C, Seattle.....	{	Captain Cyril Stutfield
		1st Lieut. _____
		2d Lieut. Charles D. Haynes

Company D, Seattle.....	{	Captain Edwin J. Brown
		1st Lieut. Edwin S. Booth
		2d Lieut. George F. White

Second Battalion.

Major Elmer R. Brady, Commanding, Satsop.

Adjutant, 1st Lieut. George E. Acret, Aberdeen.

Company E, Bellingham.....	{	Captain Frank J. Downie
		1st Lieut. Anthony Y. Drain
		2d Lieut. Albert L. Smith
Company F, Tacoma.....	{	Captain Thomas L. Shurtleff
		1st Lieut. Howard Wright
		2d Lieut. George A. Conger
Company G, Yakima.....	{	Captain Samuel W. C. Hand
		1st Lieut. Roger A. Neal
		2d Lieut. George B. Emery
Company H.....	{	_____

Third Battalion.

Major Thomas G. Aston, Commanding, Spokane.

Adjutant, 1st Lieut. Charles E. Lohnes, Spokane.

Company I, Wenatchee.....	{	Captain Raymond R. Morrison
		1st Lieut. Jay J. Vermilya
		2d Lieut. Fred Taylor
Company K, Spokane.....	{	Captain Lloyd Hill
		1st Lieut. Douglas G. Poland
		2d Lieut. Malcolm F. Sabiston
Company L, Spokane.....	{	Captain James A. Sabiston
		1st Lieut. Stoddard King
Company M, Everett.....	{	Captain Enoch W. Bagshaw
		1st Lieut. Fred A. Milheim
		2d Lieut. Joseph H. Smith

SECOND WASHINGTON FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery A, Walla Walla.....	{	Captain James P. Neal
		1st Lieut. Jasper A. Reynolds
		1st Lieut. Frank G. Mitchell, Jr.
		2d Lieut. Lewis A. Corbett
		2d Lieut. Griffith I. Jones

WASHINGTON TANK CORPS.

Company L, Centralia.....	{	Captain David Livingstone
		1st Lieut. Archer S. Kresky
		2d Lieut. Adrian F. Cormier
		2d Lieut. Earl S. Abbott

WASHINGTON CAVALRY.

Troop B, Tacoma.....	{	Captain Joseph I. Middlesworth
		1st Lieut. Elmer E. Kohlstad
		2d Lieut. _____

WASHINGTON MEDICAL CORPS.

Major John G. Byrne, Acting State Surgeon, Seattle.

First Lieut. Frederick C. Parker, Seattle.

Third Washington Infantry	{	Major John G. Byrne, Seattle
Sanitary Detachment.....		Captain Will G. Crosby
		(Dental Surgeon), Seattle
		Captain Willis H. Hall, Seattle
		1st Lieut. Matthew T. Dalton, Seattle

RELATIVE RANK.

(Seniority based upon date of first commission.)

	Rank and Branch of Service	First Commission	Present Commission	Recognized by Militia Bureau, W. D.	Assignment
William T. Patten.....	Colonel, Inf.	10- 4-20	10- 4-20	10- 4-20	3d Inf.
Harry G. Winsor.....	Lt. Col., Inf.	12-28-17	1- 3-19	3- 4-19	3d Inf.
Alvin H. Hankins*.....	Maj., O. D.	3-10-04	3-27-11	4- 5-19	Ord. Dept.
Maurice Thompson.....	Maj., A. G. D.	5-29-01	3-31-11	12-27-19	Actg. Adj. G.
David A. Maurier.....	Maj., I. G. D.	12-16-07	11-15-19	11-15-19	I. G. Dept.
John G. Byrne.....	Maj., M. C.	5-31-10	11-15-19	11-15-19	Med. Dept.
Paul Edwards.....	Maj., Q. M. C.	4- 7-15	1- 9-20	1- 9-20	Q. M. C.
Clarence R. Christie.....	Maj., Q. M. C.	4- 5-17	3-15-20	3-15-20	U. S. P. & D. O.
Albert H. Beebe.....	Maj., Inf.	8-13-17	1- 3-19	3- 4-19	1st Bn., 3d Inf.
Noah Shakespeare.....	Maj., J. A. G. D.	8-30-17	5- 1-18	11-25-18	J. A. G. Dept.
Elmer R. Brady.....	Maj., Inf.	4-29-18	6- 2-19	6- 2-19	2d Bn., 3d Inf.
Thomas G. Aston.....	Maj., Inf.	7-29-18	7-29-18	3-12-19	3d Bn., 3d Inf.
David Livingston*.....	Capt., Inf.	1-13-10	3-22-11	7- 6-20	Tank Co. L.
Thomas L. Shurtleff.....	Capt., Inf.	2-20-07	4-10-19	4-19-19	Co. F, 3d Inf.
Will G. Crosby.....	Capt., D. C.	8- 3-17	9- 6-19	9- 6-19	M. D.
Samuel W. C. Hand.....	Capt., Inf.	8-15-17	6- 6-19	6- 6-19	Co. G, 3d Inf.
John C. Coart.....	Capt., Inf.	8-16-17	4-24-19	5-15-19	Adj. 3d Inf.
Walter F. Hoyer.....	Capt., Q. M. C.	8-18-17	10- 6-19	10- 6-19	Q. M. C.
Charles J. Hutchinson.....	Capt., Inf.	8-22-17	1- 3-19	2- 3-19	Co. B, 3d Inf.
Raymond R. Morrison.....	Capt., Inf.	8-30-17	1-27-19	4- 8-19	Co. I, 3d Inf.
Albert L. Knudson.....	Capt.	5-13-18	5-13-18	3- 8-19	Chaplain 3d Inf.
Edwin J. Brown.....	Capt., Inf.	1-16-19	3-31-20	3-31-20	Co. D, 3d Inf.
Cyril Stutfield.....	Capt., Inf.	2-17-19	10-10-19	10-10-19	Co. C, 3d Inf.
James A. Sabiston.....	Capt., Inf.	3- 7-19	12-20-19	12-20-19	Co. L, 3d Inf.
Enoch W. Bagshaw.....	Capt., Inf.	5-19-19	10-17-19	10-17-19	Co. M, 3d Inf.
Lloyd Hill.....	Capt., Inf.	6-10-19	9-16-20	9-16-20	Co. K, 3d Inf.
William G. Rogers.....	Capt., Inf.	7- 1-19	10-19-20	10-19-20	Co. A, 3d Inf.
Frank J. Downie.....	Capt., Inf.	8- 9-19	6-15-20	6-15-20	Co. E, 3d Inf.
Warren T. Bowman.....	Capt., Inf.	9-25-19	10- 6-20	10- 6-20	M. G. Co., 3d Inf.
James P. Neal.....	Capt., F. A.	1- 8-20	10-12-20	10-12-20	Bat. A, 2d F. A.
Oliver C. Nelson.....	Capt., Inf.	3- 4-20	3- 4-20	3- 4-20	Sup. Co., 3d Inf.
Harry G. Smart.....	Capt., Q. M. C.	3-12-20	3-12-20	3-12-20	Q. M. C.
Willis G. Hall.....	Capt., M. C.	4-14-20	4-14-20	4-14-20	Med. Dept.
Joseph I. Middlesworth.....	Capt., Cav.	8-18-20	8-18-20	8-18-20	Tr. B. Cav.
Jasper H. Reynolds.....	1st Lt., F. A.	2- 8-17	10-12-20	10-12-20	Bat. A, 2d F. A.
Frederick C. Parker.....	1st Lt., M. C.	3- 1-18	3- 7-19	3- 7-19	Med. Dept.
Frederick M. Lash.....	1st Lt., Inf.	8-18-17	7- 8-20	7- 8-20	Adj. 1st Bn., 3d Inf.
Fred A. Vilhelm.....	1st Lt., Inf.	8-29-17	10-17-19	10-17-19	Co. M, 3d Inf.
Jay J. Vermilya.....	1st Lt., Inf.	8-16-18	3- 8-19	3- 8-19	Co. I, 3d Inf.
Sam A. Wright.....	1st Lt., Inf.	4-18-19	10-18-19	10-18-19	Co. B, 3d Inf.
Roger A. Neal.....	1st Lt., Inf.	6- 9-19	9-26-19	9-26-19	Co. G, 3d Inf.
Anthony Y. Drain.....	1st Lt., Inf.	6-25-19	6-15-20	6-15-20	Co. E, 3d Inf.
Stoddard King.....	1st Lt., Inf.	6-26-19	2- 9-20	2- 9-20	Co. L, 3d Inf.
Howard Wright.....	1st Lt., Inf.	7- 5-19	7- 5-19	7- 5-19	Co. F, 3d Inf.
Douglas G. Poland.....	1st Lt., Inf.	9-26-19	2- 5-20	2- 5-20	Co. K, 3d Inf.
Edwin S. Booth.....	1st Lt., Inf.	10-22-19	5-12-20	5-12-19	Co. D, 3d Inf.
Charles E. Lobnes.....	1st Lt., Inf.	2-11-20	9- 2-20	9- 2-20	Adj., 3d Bn., 3d Inf.
Ralph O. Walton.....	1st Lt., Inf.	3-25-20	10- 6-20	10- 6-20	M. G. Co., 3d Inf.
George E. Acret.....	1st Lt., Inf.	6-19-20	6-19-20	6-19-20	Adj., 2d Bn., 3d Inf.
Archer S. Kresky.....	1st Lt., Inf.	7-14-20	7-14-20	7-14-20	Co. L, Tank Corps.
Frank G. Mitchell, Jr.....	1st Lt., F. A.	8-10-20	10-12-20	10-12-20	Bat. A, 2d F. A.
Matthew T. Dalton.....	1st Lt., M. C.	8-17-20	8-17-20	8-17-20	M. D.
Elmer E. Kohlstad.....	1st Lt., Cav.	8-13-20	8-13-20	8-13-20	Tr. B. Cav.
Joseph H. Smith.....	2d Lt., Inf.	10-17-19	10-17-19	10-17-19	Co. M, 3d Inf.
Malcolm F. Sabiston.....	2d Lt., Inf.	1- 2-20	1- 2-20	1- 2-20	Co. K, 3d Inf.
Harold A. Mallum.....	2d Lt., Inf.	3- 4-20	3- 4-20	3- 4-20	Sup. Co., 3d Inf.
Earle W. Allen.....	2d Lt., Inf.	3-24-20	3-24-20	3-24-20	Co. B, 3d Inf.
Charles A. Love.....	2d Lt., Inf.	3-26-20	3-26-20	3-26-20	M. G. Co., 3d Inf.
George A. Conger.....	2d Lt., Inf.	4-20-20	4-20-20	4-20-20	Co. F, 3d Inf.
George F. White.....	2d Lt., Inf.	5-19-20	5-19-20	5-19-20	Co. D, 3d Inf.
Albert L. Smith.....	2d Lt., Inf.	6-15-20	6-15-20	6-15-20	Co. E, 3d Inf.
Adrian F. Cormier.....	2d Lt., Inf.	7- 6-20	7- 6-20	7- 6-20	Co. L, Tank Corps.
Earl Polen.....	2d Lt., Inf.	7- 7-20	7- 7-20	7- 7-20	Co. A, 3d Inf.
Earl S. Abbott.....	2d Lt., Inf.	7-13-20	7-13-20	7-13-20	Co. L, Tank Corps.
George B. Emery.....	2d Lt., Inf.	8-20-20	8-20-20	8-20-20	Co. G, 3d Inf.
Fred Taylor.....	2d Lt., Inf.	9-14-20	9-14-20	9-14-20	Co. I, 3d Inf.
George T. Martin.....	2d Lt., Inf.	10- 6-20	10- 6-20	10- 6-20	M. G. Co., 3d Inf.
Lewis A. Corbett.....	2d Lt., F. A.	10-12-20	10-12-20	10-12-20	Bat. A, 2d F. A.
Griffith I. Jones.....	3d Lt., F. A.	10-12-20	10-12-20	10-12-20	Bat. A, 2d F. A.
Charles D. Haynes.....	3d Lt., Inf.	10-19-20	10-19-20	10-19-20	Co. C, 3d Inf.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE.

NAME AND ADDRESS	Rank	Date of Reserve Commission	Branch of Service
Howard A. Hanson, Seattle.....	Colonel.....	10-30-16	C. A. C.
Paul H. Weyrauch, Walla Walla.....	Colonel.....	10- 1-19	F. A.
Harvey J. Moss, Seattle.....	Colonel.....	1-20-20	A. G. D.
Clarence B. Bolthen, Seattle.....	Colonel.....	2-10-20	C. A. C.
Lemuel L. Bolles, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Lt. Colonel.....	9-30-19	Q. M. C.
Seth W. Ellison, Seattle.....	Major.....	10-29-19	C. A. C.
Jesse W. Ingram, Walla Walla.....	Major.....	12-20-19	M. C.
Herbert W. Meyers, Seattle.....	Major.....	8- 7-20	Inf.
Jesse A. Jackson, Seattle.....	Major.....	8-28-20	S. C.
Thomas R. Greenwood, Centralia.....	Capt.....	4-29-19	Inf.
Bertram W. Paschke, Everett.....	Capt.....	9- 1-19	Inf.
Herbert J. Flagg, Olympia.....	Capt.....	11-12-19	C. A. C.
Frank E. Burrows, Aberdeen.....	Capt.....	3- 9-20	Inf.
Jacob H. Tatche, Spokane.....	1st Lt.....	10- 3-19	Inf.
Kenneth McNeill, Aberdeen.....	1st Lt.....	3- 9-20	Inf.
Hugh R. Fullerton, Seattle.....	2d Lt.....	12-28-14	Inf.
Ernest C. Murphy, Seattle.....	2d Lt.....	10-31-16	Inf.
William E. Parker, Yakima.....	2d Lt.....	11-24-19	Q. M. C.
James N. Mount, Everett.....	2d Lt.....	12-22-19	C. A. C.
Albert B. Doerr, Aberdeen.....	2d Lt.....	3- 9-20	Inf.
Gene P. Porter, Seattle.....	2d Lt.....	5-11-20	C. A. C.

* Most continuous service in grade, subsequent to March 15, 1909.

