BIENNIAL REPORT

...OF THE...

ADJUTANT GENERAL

...OF THE...

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

1907-8.

GAZETTE, HONOLULU.

Report of the Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii.

Militia Department,

The Adjutant General's Office,

Honolulu, T. H., February 9, 1909.

Honorable Walter F. Frear,

Governor of Hawaii.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this Department for the biennial period ending December 31, 1908:

The National Guard of Hawaii consists of nine staff departments, one regiment of infantry consisting of nine companies and a band, and one hospital company. The troops, approximately 75 per cent. of whom are Hawaiians, are armed, uniformed and equipped in conformity with the requirements of the War Department, and stationed as follows:

General Headquarters, Honolulu.

First Infantry—

Headquarters and band, Honolulu.

Company A,	Honolulu.
Company B,	Honolulu.
Company C,	Honolulu.
Company D,	Hilo, Hawaii.
Company E,	Honolulu.
Company F,	Honolulu.
Company G,	Honolulu.
Company I,	Wailuku, Maui.
Company L,	Lahaina, Maui.
First Hospital Company	(detachment), Honolulu.
	(detachment), Wailuku, Maui.

Total strength, 593.

Of the nine infantry companies, Company L and Company C were mustered in on July 29 and December 4, 1908, respectively and recruits are being examined and enlisted preparatory to forming another infantry company in Honolulu.

In order to comply with the regulations of the War Department, which require that a regiment shall consist of twelve companies, and in order that the Guard may furnish its necessary quota as a relief in the fortifications and perform other necessary work incident to the general scheme of the defense of this Territory, provision should be made for not less than twelve companies of infantry, which would also receive training as coast artillery, one hospital company and one signal company.

EFFICIENCY.

The best criterions in respect to the efficiency and discipline of the Guard are the reports of the United States inspecting officers.

Major R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Infy., detailed First Lieutenant Hannah and Second Lieutenant Cooper, First Sergeant Bunner and Private McCarthy of the 10th Infantry, to attend and act as instructors during the encampment held in February, 1907. Upon their reports and from his personal inspection he reported as follows:

"The organization of the regiment as it now stands is good. I believe this organization is zealous, rather efficient. I personally witnessed the entraining which occurred before daylight, and the details which consisted of the two companies from their islands connecting with the regiment—the furnishing of coffee and sandwiches to the entire regiment; the quickness and quietness of the entraining was perfect. The work in camp consisted of drills, guard and target practice—the latter particularly thorough. I believe that nearly one hundred per cent. of this command could be depended upon in an emergency."

Major Samuel W. Dunning, 20th U. S. Infantry, reported to the War Department on the inspection held in February, 1908, that the physical appearance, character and zeal of the companies was excellent, and efficiency good, and that they could be depended upon in domestic emergency.

Three applications have been made to the War Department to have an officer of the United States Army detailed for duty with the National Guard of Hawaii. The first two applications were refused on the ground that retired officers only were eligible for such duty. Upon the passage of the Act of Con-

gress of May 27, 1908, making provision for the detail of officers from active service for duty with the organized militia application was again made to the War Department to have an officer detailed for such duty, and was refused on the ground that there was an insufficient number of officers to permit such detail to be made. The Guard would be greatly benefited and its efficiency increased by having an officer from the regular department as an instructor.

ADMINISTRATION.

The departmental work of the Guard is performed in the Adjutant General's office without compensation, in this particular differing from the National Guards of the other States and Territories. The amount of time devoted by the Adjutant General to such work averages between five and six hours daily, including Sundays and holidays, much of the work being done at night. His personal work has greatly increased in the past two years, showing an increase of over 400 per cent. in 1907 and approximately 90 per cent. in 1908, so that it is practically impossible for one person to keep abreast of it without devoting his entire time thereto with the help of clerical assistance.

The nature of this work is such that most of it must be personally performed and cannot be performed by clerks, except in so far as their services are required to write from dictation or make copies of completed work; and in this connection I desire to say that almost the entire time of the clerk at present employed, who also occupies the position of Post Ordnance and Quartermaster Sergeant, is devoted to records and receiving and issuing ordnance and quartermaster property, matters which are essential and must be performed, leaving little time if any for the performance of even manual work in the Adjutant Generals office. Much of the work therefore has to be slighted because of insufficient time being devoted to it by the Adjutant General, and this neglect has a direct and immediate effect upon the condition and efficiency of the Guard. Because of the foregoing the records of the office have never been properly kept, and there is a large mass of work which should be performed which cannot be touched.

The office of Adjutant General is provided for by United States statute as follows: "*There shall be appointed in each State, Territory and District of Columbia, an Adjutant General.*" * * * The work of this office is necessary and important, not alone to the Territory, but to the Federal Government, and the office should be made a salaried one on the

same basis with the other Territorial Departments, and such work in its relation to this Territory and to the Federal Government should not depend for its performance upon the sense of duty or personal pleasure of any one person, as is now the case, but should be placed upon a thorough business basis.

At the present time the work of this office is more important than ever before, for largely upon its proper administration depends the compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of the United States statute requiring that after January 21, 1910, that "*the organization, armament and discipline "must be the same as that which is or may be prescribed for "the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States,*" the penalty for failure to comply with which is that this Territory will receive no further United States funds or supplies for militia purposes.

The amount of work which must necessarily be performed to bring the militia of this Territory fully within the statute is such that it will require the undivided attention of the Adjutant General, for in the step by step process of the education of the militia the War Department has enlarged the requirements from year to year, so that on January 21, 1908, the time originally set for full compliance, few militia organizations came within the provisions of the statute, partially because of the inadequacy of the Federal appropriation, the militia of this Territory being among those not complying, and Congress was constrained to extend the time two years, until January 21, 1910, and appropriated an additional $2,000,000.00 for militia purposes. The same process of gradually increasing the requirements obtains, and it will take the best energies of whoever fills the position of Adjutant General to properly administer his department and prescribe the necessary work, in order that the National Guard of Hawaii may meet the requirements prescribed by the War Department; for unless this official keeps fully in touch with and abreast of those requirements and prescribes and lays out the work to be performed and sees to its performance, the militia of this Territory on January 21, 1910, will be in the same position of noncompliance that it was on January 21, 1908.

The work of the Adjutant General for the biennial period has in part been as follows:

The preparation and publication in 1907 of a book of 199 printed pages of Rules and Regulations for the National Guard of Hawaii, in the preparation of which an effort was made to conform as near as possible with the requirements of the War Department, and the statute law of this Territory. Under these regulations all officers who are charged by law, order,

regulation, position or command with the care, custody, keeping or control of money or property of the Territory of Hawaii or the United States of America, are designated as disbursing and accounting officers and may be required to give bonds, and bonds in substantial amounts are given by such officers.

The bond required and given by the Adjutant General is $2,500.00.

Letters sent and received, orders and circulars issued, forms prepared and printed, and reports made and received. (Not including the orders, circulars and forms from the War Department. The work of 1906 is shown for purposes of comparison.)

	1906	1907	1908
Letters	70	238	440
General Orders	8	52	33
Special Orders	10	12	27
Circulars	..	3	1
Forms		27	..
Returns War Department	7	7	7
Reports	2	23	196
Records Enlistments		219	272
	97	581	972

The sums allotted by the Territory for the expenses of the Guard have been so meager that much necessary work had to be dispensed with, and the efficiency of the Guard consequently lowered. There has been a constant struggle on the part of the officers of the Guard to keep it in a fair state of efficiency and ready for service. This is especially true of the officers of the First Infantry, and they and the enlisted men of the Guard are entitled to a great deal of credit for the sacrifice of time and devotion displayed in their work. A general idea of the amount of time given each year by the members of the Guard to drill where two-thirds or more were present may be had from the Report of Drills, Target Practice and Field Instruction, which shows the following averages: For 1907, 43 drills, for 1908, 32 drills. Another factor entering into the amount of work performed during the last eighteen months (as well as the two years prior thereto when the Guard was entirely supported by the commercial bodies of Honolulu) is the generosity of the commercial houses of Honolulu in making special prices for articles required by the Guard, for without such action on their part, the amount of the appropriation spent would not have covered so much ground and the work would have lessened in

proportion, with consequent loss to the efficiency of the Guard.

During the past two years there have been made, without any compensation therefor, 491 physical examinations of those who have enlisted or reenlisted in the Guard, and the amount of time given by the medical officers, and in regard to enlistments at Hilo, by a medical gentleman of that city, in examining recruits and those who reenlisted is hard to compute, and the value of the services rendered is invaluable, as without such examination there could be no qualification under or compliance with the requirements of the Act of Congress above referred to.

Out of the $10,000 appropriated by the Territory for the biennial period, there have been disbursed in the last eighteen months the following amounts:

Expenses National Guard	$5,709.01
Specific salaries, clerk and janitor	2,070.00
Total	$7,779.01

In the past two years there has been disbursed through this office the sum of $23,000.00
of United States funds, more than $18,000 of which has been paid to residents of this Territory.

In addition to the United States funds so disbursed there have been received stores and supplies invoiced at 22,800.00

Making a total of $45,800.00

expended by the War Department on the National Guard of Hawaii during the two years ending December 31, 1908. (This does not take into consideration the value of the arms and equipments issued by the War Department in the early part of 1908 in place of the arms and equipment formerly used by the Guard.)

In February, 1909, approximately $5,500 will be paid to residents of this Territory for encampment purposes.

Therefore the United States, in the two years ending December 31, 1908, has paid to residents of this Territory $1.80 for every $1.00 appropriated by the Territory for militia purposes, and upon the completion of the encampment the United States will have paid to residents of this Territory $2.35 for every $1.00 appropriated by the Territory.

During the same period the amount of money actually spent by the United States upon the Guard is over four hundred and fifty per cent. more than that appropriated by the Territory, and approximately $10,000 more than the sum already appropriated by the Territory plus the amount recommended herein for current expenses.

The allotment by the War Department being determined by the strength of the Guard, the allotment will increase with its strength, so that an increased appropriation for current expenses for a larger Guard will be offset in whole or in part by the increased allowance by the United States for its use.

PAY FOR RIOT DUTY.

Heretofore there has been no provision made for the pay of the Guard when called into the service of the Territory, and during the time of the strike at Lahaina in 1904, the men and officers of the Guard paid over $100 of their own funds to meet some of the expenses necessarily incident to the duty they were called upon to perform, and which should have been paid by the Territory. This money has never been reimbursed to those supplying it, and an appropriation should be made so that it may be repaid, and that all troops may be paid for riot duty or any other duty necessary in the opinion of the Governor for the preservation of order or the interests of the Territory.

PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

In January and February, 1907, prior to its encampment, the Guard had considerable gallery and range practice, and during the encampment devoted almost its entire time to small arms practice in Special Course "C", the report of the United States inspecting officer being that the target practice at camp was "particularly thorough."

Rifle Range.—A rifle range was built in June, 1907, upon land at Kaakaukukui, Honolulu, which was afterwards leased at an annual rental of $400.00, paid from the allotment to this Territory by the Secretary of War under the provisions of Sec. 1661, United States Revised Statutes. Firing on this range is at present limited to the 200, 300 and 500 yard ranges. Firing at the 600, 800 and 1000 yard ranges is now had, through the kindness of Major S. W. Dunning, 20th U. S. Infy., on the Fort Shafter range. The National Guard range should be completed in order that the required practice may be had upon our own range.

Record Practice For 1907.—Gallery and range practice was continued until the Territorial Rifle Competion at Honolulu in July, 1907, in which members of companies outside of Honolulu also competed, transportation and subsistence being provided for those who had qualified as marksmen at their home stations.

For this competition expert medals together with cash prizes of ten dollars for each enlisted man qualifying with any one of the fifteen highest scores made in the competion were furnished by the Territory, the War Department furnishing the sharpshooters' medals and marksmen's bars.

Nine of the fifteen highest scores were made by enlisted men; the following classification being the result of the competition:

Experts, 3; Sharpshooters, 7; Marksmen, 78; 1st Class, 37; 2nd Class, 26; 3rd Class, 182; 4th Class, 177.

Figure of merit, 30.00.

National Competition, 1907.—The twenty-five guardsmen having the highest aggregate scores for the year then competed for place as principals and alternates upon the rifle team to attend the National Competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August, 1907, the team selected leaving Honolulu en route for Camp Perry, August 14, 1907.

The following table exhibits the result of the work of the rifle team of the National Guard of Hawaii in the National Team Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 28-31, 1907:

TEAM CAPTAIN, MAJOR WILLIAM R. RILEY.

Order No. 34.
48 Teams Competing.

Members of Team	Slow fire					Rapid fire		Skirmish fire			Aggregate
	200 yards	600 yards	800 yards	1,000 yards	Total	200 yards	Total slow fire and rapid fire	No. of hits		Score	
								Lying	Kneeling		
Arthur Coyne, lieutenant colonel, 1st Infantry	44	39	43	29	155	40	195	..	7	28	223
Gustave Rose, major, 1st Infantry	44	43	36	40	163	44	207	3	8	47	254
Thomas P. Cummins, captain, adjutant, 1st Infantry	40	42	42	24	148	42	190	2	9	46	236
Charles M. Coster, captain, 1st Infantry	41	45	40	19	145	37	182	..	8	32	214
Arthur W. Neely, captain, 1st Infantry	39	42	42	31	154	42	196	5	9	61	257
Orlando J. Whitehead, 1st lieut., battalion adj., 1st Inf	38	35	46	4	123	35	158	..	6	24	182
Jose Ferreira, sergeant, Co. F, 1st Infantry	42	45	44	36	167	33	200	3	7	43	243
Jose Gouveia, corporal, Co. F, 1st Infantry	36	36	40	21	133	37	170	2	9	46	216
John Stone, corporal, Co. F, 1st Infantry	40	39	45	..	124	41	165	9	4	61	226
Luther A. K. Evans, corporal, 1st Signal Company	42	39	40	22	143	45	188	5	10	65	253
Eugene K. Duvauchelle, sergeant, Co. G, 1st Infantry	37	40	34	19	130	34	164	2	7	38	202
William R. Riley, major, 1st Infantry	36	45	44	5	130	34	164	..	4	16	180
Total											2686

Alternates, etc. Antone R. Phillips, sergeant; Charles Brede, private, Company F; Sam Pinao, private, Company B, 1st Infantry; William S. Chillingworth, Thomas J. K. Evans, Samuel F. Chillingworth, privates, 1st Signal Company, N. G. H.

After the Territorial Rifle Competition and selection of the Rifle Team to attend the National Match in 1907, gallery instruction was entirely suspended, and range practice was confined to a comparatively few of the good and excellent shots, to the neglect of all others, and in disregard of the instructions contained in the regulations prescribing preliminary drills and instruction practice with a view to securing average proficiency. Large quantities of ammunition were used in this way with no other result than keeping a few of the best shots in practice, which could have been done as well with the expenditure of but a small proportion of the ammunition used. This course was pursued until about June 5, 1908, when with the appointment of Major William R. Riley as captain for the Rifle Team to be selected to attend the National competition for 1908, very satisfactory practice was had with an economical expenditure of ammunition in comparison with the former practice.

New Arms.—In March, 1908, United States Rifles, Model of 1903, chambered for Model 1906 ammunition, were received and issued, replacing the United States Rifles, Model of 1898, with which the Guard was armed, sufficient ammunition being received with the new arms to provide for the necessary practice of a rifle team to attend the National Competition of 1908.

National Competition, 1908.—The Rifle Team selected to represent the Territory in the National Competition for 1908 left Honolulu en route for Camp Perry, August 5, 1908.

The following table exhibits the result of the work of the rifle team of the National Guard of Hawaii in the National Team Match at Camp Perry, Ottawa County, Ohio, August 24, 25, 26, 1908:

TEAM CAPTAIN, MAJOR W. R. RILEY.

Order No. 26.
50 Teams Competing.

Members of Team.	200 Yds. S.F.	200 Yds. R.F.	600 Yds. S.F.	800 Yds. S.F.	Sk.	1000 Yds. S.F.	Aggr.
Neely, A. W., Capt.	39	37	39	46	60	38	259
Evans, T. J. K., Sergt.	39	35	36	46	47	37	240
Lemon, D. K., Sergt.	41	34	36	45	52	41	249
Gouveia, Jose, Corporal	37	33	41	45	52	33	241
Johnson, M. M., Capt.	36	31	46	39	51	37	234
Evans, Luther, 1st Lieut.	41	35	36	27	58	32	229
Coster, Chas., Capt.	42	33	39	44	32	37	227
Stone, John, Corporal	46	36	45	28	45	24	218
Hopkins, E., 1st Sergt.	33	36	39	42	27	31	208
Ferreira, J., Sergt.	40	38	37	41	13	38	207
Sumner, B. M., Sergt.	37	36	34	34	23	38	202
Chillingworth, W. S., 1st Sergt.	34	25	37	34	35	35	200
Team totals.	459	409	459	471	495	421	2714

Officers, alternates, etc.—John W. Short, Lieutenant Colonel, N. G. H.; Arthur Coyne, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Infantry; Orlando J. Whitehead, 1st Lieutenant, 1st Infantry; Edgar S. Barry, Post Ord. and Q. M. Sergeant; Edward B. Blanchard, Private, Company A, 1st Infantry.

On October 18, 1908, a rifle competition was held at Fort Shafter between teams from the U. S. S. Colorado and the National Guard of Hawaii, in which the following scores were made:

U. S. S. Colorado Rifle Team, Lieutenant Griswold, Team Captain.

	S.F. 200 Yds.	S.F. 600 Yds.	S.F. 800 Yds.
Lieutenant Griswold	40	30	28
Midshipman Wilson	41	33	37
T. Woods, chief water tender	38	32	35
W. Wurm, boatswain's mate, 1st class	38	30	26
C. L. Perry, boatswain's mate, 2d class	36	36	39
W. McLachlin, coxswain	35	36	30
C. D. Johnson, gunner's mate, 3d class	36	29	40
J. Farrel, seaman	39	18	35
K. Goodman, seaman	39	29	33
O. Arrington, seaman	41	28	32
C. D. Slater, private, marines	40	34	24
J. Koritnik, private, marines	39	36	35
Total, 1,227.	462	371	394

National Guard Rifle Team, Major W. R. Riley, Team Captain.

	S.F. 200 Yds.	S.F. 600 Yds.	S.F. 800 Yds.
Lieutenant Colonel Coyne	40	36	41
Major Riley	41	35	36
Major Rose	36	31	41
Captain Johnson	43	46	46
Captain Neely	42	36	41
Lieutenant Evans	42	41	32
Lieutenant Hopkins	38	27	39
Sergeant Ferreira	35	38	31
Sergeant Evans	33	32	36
Corporal Gouveia	33	34	31
Corporal Stone	37	35	39
Private Pinao	39	37	37
Total, 1,337.	459	428	450

Shooting Gallery.—A shooting gallery has been constructed at Honolulu with money alloted by the Secretary of War, at a cost of $3113.00. The plans for this building and the supervision and inspection of the work entailed considerable labor, for all of which we are indebted to Captain C. W. Otwell, U. S. Engineer Corps.

On November 26, 1908, the gallery was formally opened with a competition for all comers for prizes contributed by the merchants of Honolulu, officers and enlisted men of the Regular force and civilians competing with the members of the Guard. This competition awakened a very general interest in rifle practice in Honolulu, and provision should be made for having such competitions either quarterly or semi-annually.

Steps have been taken to institute and encourage rifle practice in the schools of this Territory, and it is hoped that before long there will be inter-school competitions in the National Guard Shooting Gallery for trophys and prizes.

Record Practice for 1908.—In December record firing was had in Special Course "C", the classification and figure of merit of the Guard being as follows:

Experts, 6; Sharpshooters, 8; Marksmen, 40; 1st Class, 19; 2nd Class, 8; 3rd Class, 93; 4th Class, 401.

Figure of merit, 14.38.

MILITIA LAW.

Many changes are required to be made in the law governing the militia of this Territory in order that the requirements of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, as amended May 27, 1908, and the regulations of the War Department may be fully complied with, and in order that the greatest possible efficiency and state of preparation may obtain. Drafts of proposed laws to remedy existing defects will be submitted for your consideration, one of which is to prohibit the unauthorized wearing of the uniform of the United States Army or Navy or National Guard, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

REPORT OF DRILLS, TARGET PRACTICE AND FIELD INSTRUCTION.

	Camp of Instruction		Rendezvous for Target Practice		Rendezvous for Drill		Inspect'ns U.S. Officer
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1907.	Days	Present	Times	Present	Times	Present	Dates
Company B.	5	75	6	80	48	65	Feb. 23, 1907
Company D.	5	85	32	11	60	75	" " "
Company E.	5	74	30	85	52	75	" " "
Company F.	5	100	11	93	36	90	
Company G.	5	82	..	..	33	53	" " "
Company L.	5	77	30	35	36	40	" " "
1 Signal Co.	5	46	10	33	35	90	" " "
1 Hospital Co. . . .	5	82	..	..	49	90	" " "

Percentage of absentees from inspection, 19.06.
Total strength, December 31, 1907, 511.

1908.							
Company A.	..	..	..	24	69	Feb. 23, 1908	
Company B	..	..	..	24	68	" " "	
Company C	..	..	..	7	72	" " "	
Company D	..	30	28	54	76	" 13 "	
Company E	..	..	..	39	89	" 23 "	
Company F	..	..	..	24	70	" " "	
Company G	..	5	25	26	69	" " "	
Company I	..	..	..	24	67	" 16 "	
Company L	..	1	71	34	73		
1 Hospital Co. . . .	..	..	..	40	67	" 23 "	

Percentage of absentees from inspection, 5.89.
Total strength, December 31, 1908, 593.
Company L was mustered in July 29, 1908.
Company C was mustered in December 4, 1908.

All companies were excused by the Governor under the provisions of the Act of January 21, 1903, as amended, from participation in practice marches and camps of instruction for the year 1908.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

1907.

February 20 to 24.—Encampment and target practice at "Camp Taft."

February 23.—Inspection by Major R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Infantry.

April 14.—Review and inspection by Governor George R. Carter and members of the Legislature.

May 8.—Parade and guard at wharf to receive visiting members of the United States Congress. Salute.

May 14.—Detachment under command of 2nd Lieut. A. W. Neely detailed to accompany Congressional party to Haleakala.

May 30.—Parade and decoration of graves.

July 4.—Parade and salute.

July 17.—Creation of staff departments.

July 18 to 31.—Territorial Rifle Competition.

July 31.—Parade and guard at wharf to receive Governor George R. Carter and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Honorable Oscar S. Straus. Salute.

August 14.—Territorial Rifle Team proceeds to National Competition at Camp Perry, Ohio.

August 15.—Inauguration of Governor Walter F. Frear. Salute.

October 27.—Review and inspection by Governor Walter F. Frear.

October 26.—Creation of General Staff Corps.

1908.

January 12.—Parade and guard at wharf to receive Governor Walter F. Frear. Salute.

February 13.—Inspection of Company D, 1st Infy., at Hilo, by Major S. W. Dunning, 20th U. S. Infy.

February 16.—Inspection of Company I, 1st Infy., at Wailuku, by Major S. W. Dunning, 20th U. S. Infy.

February 22.—Parade and guard at wharf to receive Honorable Wu Ting Fang, H. I. C. M. Ambassador to the United States.

February 23.—Inspection of organizations stationed at Honolulu by Major S. W. Dunning, 20th U. S. Infy.

March 18.—Issue of Model 1903 Rifle to troops.

May 30.—Parade and decoration of graves.

June 19, 20, 21.—Funeral obsequies of Prince David Kawananakoa.

July 4.—Parade and salute.

July 29.—Company L mustered in.

August 5.—Territorial Rifle Team proceeds to National Competition at Camp Perry, Ohio.

November 14.—Escort of two companies of 1st Infantry, acting in conjunction with two companies of 20th U. S. Infantry, from wharf to Executive Building, upon arrival of Special Embassy from China to the United States, with H. H. Prince Tsai Fu. Salute.

December 4.—Company C mustered in.

December.—Record firing.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

Specific Salaries.

Adjutant General, 24 months at $275.00	$ 6,600	
Clerk and assistant, 24 months at $100	2,400	
Janitor and Armorer, 24 months at $50	1,200	
		$10,200

Expenses of National Guard.

Monthly allowance for Regimental Headquarters and 12 companies of Infantry, one hospital company and one signal company at $30.00 each per month	$11,080	
Printing, postage, stationery and supplies	600	
Labor in Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments, cartage, inter-island transportation, telephones, Quartermaster and Ordnance supplies and field work	4,400	
		16,080

Armories.

For the erection of an armory at Honolulu, sufficient to provide for necessary staff departments, stores and supplies, 12 companies of Infantry, 1 hospital company and 1 signal company	$40,000	
For erection of armory at Lahaina	5,000	
		45,000

Special Duty.

For pay of troops when on riot or any other duty which in the opinion of the Governor is necessary for the preservation of order or the interests of the Territory	10,000

ARMORIES.

An armory should be erected at Honolulu wherein property could be safe-guarded and which would accommodate all necessary staff departments, with stores and supplies, 12 companies of infantry, 1 hospital company and 1 signal company, wherein there could be a gymnasium, library, social hall for the men and other necessary rooms and offices, and where attractions could be provided which would benefit the members of the Guard.

With such an armory the efficiency of the force would undoubtedly be increased and maintained at a higher state than at present. It should be a place where men of the Regular force would find something to attract them and where they would feel they were always welcome, as the guardsmen should have the benefit of their experience and advice in many matters which would help to increase the efficiency of the Guard.

An armory should be erected at Lahaina for the company stationed there. At present their arms and equipments are kept in the jail. This is a make-shift at best and should be remedied.

January 15, 1909.

Hon. W. F. Frear,
Governor of Hawaii.

Sir:—I have the honor to report in regard to the armory of the National Guard in Honolulu as follows:

This building, commonly known as the "Drill Shed," is a corrugated iron building, originally constructed (as I understand in 1886) for the purpose of housing eight 8 c.m. Austrian guns with their limbers and four 7 c.m. Austrian mountain guns, with harness, etc.

The iron columns of the main hall and side rooms and the iron trusses of the roof of the main hall are substantial and strong.

The roof of the building instead of being put on to have the corrugations lap over one and a half or two corrugations is constructed so that but half of one corrugation overlaps half of the first corrugation on the adjoining sheet, so that all heavy rains and all light rains accompanied by moderate trade winds (the prevailing wind) come through the joints thus made.

The sides and ends of the building are constructed in the manner above described.

In January or February, 1893, after the establishment of the Provisional Government, flooring and partitions were put in and the building used as a National Guard armory, the faults of the roof being remedied in part by the application of strips of tarred canvass over the joints of the roofing iron above referred to.

Since January, 1903, very little if any work has been done upon the roof, and most of the canvass strips have been blown off without being replaced, so that at times the janitor has had to stay up all night moving and caring for the arms and property in the company rooms.

This condition of affairs was covered in my report as commanding officer of the First Regiment, N. G. H., dated February 2, 1903, as follows:

"The dust in dry weather and the rain in wet weather blows into the drill shed and into the company rooms through the ventilating spaces near the roof, and the roof is defective and leaks badly, it being impossible to stop the leaking without putting an entire new roof on the building. The United States authorities (U. S. Depot Quartermaster) desire that the building be condemned and torn down, on the ground that it is unfit for any purpose but the temporary storage of articles practically unaffected by the weather." * * * "As it now is the rain and dust settles on the guns and other property making it impossible to keep such property in good condition. Even though a new roof were put on the drill shed and the ventilating spaces made weather proof, the building being an iron one, the moisture in the atmosphere would condense and run down and damage the arms. New arms have recently been received from the United States Government, and, in spite of the fact that the utmost care is exercised under the existing conditions and the pieces kept well greased while in the racks, they are beginning to show the effects of being kept under the conditions herein set forth, and unless something is done to remedy those conditions the arms will soon become more or less defective and fit for nothing but drill purposes, and become a total loss to the Territory and the United States Government."

The building is in a worse condition today than when the above report was made, but the gun racks have been sheltered from the vertical fall of water leaking through the roof, though the moisture laden air at times is driven by the wind against the arms and all other objects in the company rooms and main hall. And, were it not for the fact that the guns are at all times, when not in use, kept well greased, they would soon become useless.

Removing the grease so that the guns may be used for drill purposes and replacing the grease before the guns are put away in the racks entails a great deal of labor. It is impossible under the conditions stated to keep the grease off of the gun slings, and they becoming saturated have to be frequently cleaned to get the extra oil out, but in spite of all that can be done, the excess oil rubs on to the coats of the men, soon making them look greasy and dirty, requiring their frequent washing.

The value of the property in the armory for the efficient care and preservation of which the Territory is responsible and accountable to the United States Government, and for which company commanders give bonds to the Territory, is approximately $10,000.

There are no urinals or closets in the armory, the sewer having become defective and the closets taken out, dependence being had on those in the Government grounds. They also having been lately removed the men are subjected to great inconvenience.

The building is poorly lighted and is not a safe place in which to keep property of any kind.

In view of the foregoing I desire to state that the Legislature of 1903 appropriated $30,000 for an armory at Honolulu, out of which about $1100 was paid for plans, etc., but the building was not constructed, the Territorial Government feeling that the appropriate place for the armory was on the "Drill Shed Lot" and not being willing to erect it there without having title to the lands. The appropriation thus lapsed and the unexpended balance was covered back into the Territorial treasury.

The Territorial Government sought to secure the return of the "Drill Shed Lot" to the Territory, the following excerpt from the letter of Hon. William H. Taft, as Secretary of War, under date of November 15, 1904, showing the status of those negotiations:

"From personal observation I am of opinion that this property can properly be given up for an armory as soon as other arrangements have been made for the housing of Government troops."

Without an armory properly constructed no property can be sufficiently protected and safe, and no militia organization can ever hope to attain a high state of efficiency when they see on every side property improperly cared for and deteriorating through almost criminal neglect, and where there are no facilities for the mental, moral and physical upbuilding of the organization, and no toilet or bathing facilities provided.

Such a condition of affairs strikes directly at the very foundation of discipline and produces a desire to hurry away from and remain away from such surroundings, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the field and line officers and the enlisted men of the National Guard of Hawaii for maintaining their organization under such disheartening circumstances.

I desire therefore to recommend that an effort be made to secure an appropriation from the Legislature of $40,000 for the construction of an armory at Honolulu, wherein there may be ample toilet and bathing facilities, a gymnasium, library, chaplain's study, social hall for the men, and such other provisions as may be necessary to attract and hold the interest of the members of the Guard.

Respectfully,

J. W. JONES,
Adjutant General.

ENCAMPMENTS.

An encampment of the National Guard of Hawaii, participated in by six companies of the First Infantry, Headquarters and band, one signal company and one hospital company, was held for five days at "Camp Taft," on February 20th, 1907. The usual camp orders specifying the list of calls and routine duties were published, guard duty was performed and some drills had. Almost the entire time of the encampment was given up to target practice and work incidental thereto. While in camp the Guard was reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief and inspected in heavy marching order by the inspecting officer, Major R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Infantry.

No encampment was held in 1908.

An order was issued December 31, 1908, providing for an encampment to be held in February, 1909.

Headquarters First Infantry, N. G. H.,

Honolulu, Oahu, Feb. 15th, 1907.

General Order No. 5.

The First Infantry, N. G. H., will assemble under arms at the "Drill Shed" on Tuesday, February 19th, 1907, at 7:30 p. m., in heavy marching order in pursuance of General Order No. 1, A. G. O., preparatory to going into camp. Officers will wear the blanket roll.

Uniform: Service.

By order of Colonel Jones,

THOS. P. CUMMINS,

Capt. and Adj. 1st Infantry, N. G. H.

Headquarters First Infantry, N. G. H.,

Honolulu, Oahu, February 19th, 1907.

General Order No. 6.

1. Company "E", 1st Infantry, N. G. H., will constitute the guard which will go on duty at the armory, February 19, at 7 o'clock p. m., and will continue as the guard throughout

Tuesday night and upon arrival at Campt Taft, will furnish all details, provost guard, etc., up and until the time set for Guard Mounting Wednesday evening.

2. Promptly at 4:30 Wednesday morning, February 20th, the entire command will march from the armory to the Oahu Railway & Land Company depot and entrain for Wahiawa.

3. Immediately upon getting into camp, company commanders will receive proper tentage, cots, and blankets, for their men, and will furnish fatigue parties for latrines, etc.

4. Companies will alternate in furnishing the guard and all necessary markers on the range throughout the encampment.

5. Particular attention will be paid to the fact that the limits of "Camp Taft" will be one mile outside of and around the camp and rifle range and that no man will go outside of such limits without permission in writing so to do. Also that no person not a member of the National Guard is allowed inside of those limits except in accordance with the provisions of this order.

6. Members and officers of the Dowsett Company, Limited, and their employees will be at liberty to go anywhere within said prohibited limits with the exception of such camp limits where tents are pitched, from which all persons are prohibited except during the hours set apart for visitors unless special authorization is given, such special authorization will be written.

7. Hours for visitors will be from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. All visitors entering and leaving camp must enter and leave passing by the guard house, on leaving proceeding in an easterly direction until outside of the camp limits.

8. All gates must be kept closed and the use of firearms of any description except on the target ranges is strictly prohibited.

9. Special attention is called to paragraph 9 of General Order No. 1, A. G. O., dated January 29, 1907, which reads as follows:

"The rights of property must be respected, and officers and enlisted men must understand that any depredations or the cutting of trees, or the killing or wounding of game or animals is strictly prohibited, and that in the case of such depredations, even though the same may be accidental, payment will be made therefor out of and from the amount due the troops for services, and a pro rata reduction will be made from the pay of every officer and enlisted man of the command.

By order of Colonel Jones.

THOS. P. CUMMINS,
Capt. and Adj. 1st Infantry, N. G. H.

Headquarters First Infantry, N. G. H.,
Camp Taft, Leilehua, Oahu, Feb. 20th, 1907.

General Order No. 1.

For the information of the 1st Infantry, N. G. H., the following list of "Service Calls" will be observed until further orders:

Reveille, First Call	5:15	A. M.
Reveille	5:30	"
Assembly immediately after.		
Mess Call	5:40	"
Sick Call	6:00	"
Drill Call	6:15	"
Assembly	6:20	"
Recall	11:30	"
Mess Call	12:00	noon
Drill Call	12:50	P. M.
Assembly	1:00	"
Guard Mounting	4:20	"
Assembly	4:30	"
Recall	4:45	"
Mess Call	5:15	"
Parade, First Call	5:50	"
Assembly	6:00	"
Tattoo	8:30	"
Call to Quarters	8:45	"
Taps	9:00	"

Position and aiming drill will be conducted by companies, under supervision of company officers, between Reveille and Mess Calls.

By order of Colonel Jones.

THOS. P. CUMMINS,
Capt. and Adj. 1st Infantry, N. G. H.

Headquarters First Infantry, N. G. H.,
Camp Taft, Leilehua, Oahu, Feb. 20th, 1907.

General Order No. 2.

First Lieut. J. G. Hannah and Second Lieut. H. M. Cooper, 10th U. S. Infantry, are requested to act as instructors to all officers of the National Guard in attendance at "Camp Taft," and every assistance will be rendered them by officers and members of this command.

By order of Colonel Jones,

THOS. P. CUMMINS,
Capt. and Adj. 1st Infantry, N. G. H.

TABLE SHOWING DAILY ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII, IN CAMP AT "LEILEHUA," OAHU, HAWAII, FEBRUARY 20TH TO 24TH, INCLUSIVE, 1907.

Organizations.	Wed. 20th		Thu. 21st		Fri. 22nd		Sat. 23rd		Sun. 24th		Mon. 25th		Tue. 26th		Duty Reported *
	Officers.....	Enlis. Men....	Officers.....	Enlis. Men....	Officers.....	Enlis. Men....	Officers.....	Enlis. Men....	Officers.....	Enlis. Men....	Officers.....	Enlis. Men....	Officers.....	Enlis. Men....	
General Staff	2	..	*3	..	*4	..	4	..	†3	..	..	..	..	..	*†
Field and Staff	9	4	*10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	..	..	..	..	* *
Band	..	..	..	..	..	*23	..	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	* *
Company "B"	3	31	3	31	3	31	3	*37	3	37	..	..	..	..	* *
Company "D"	3	40	3	40	3	*41	3	41	3	41	‡3	41	3	41	‡*
Company "E"	3	42	3	42	3	42	3	*43	3	43	..	..	..	..	*
Company "F"	3	60	3	60	3	60	3	60	3	60	..	..	..	..	
Company "G"	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	†39	3	39	..	..	..	..	†
Company "I"	3	46	3	46	3	46	3	46	3	46	‡3	46	3	46	‡
Hospital Corps	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	*21	..	21	..	..	..	..	*
Signal Corps	..	7	..	7	..	*12	..	12	..	†11	..	..	..	..	*†
Total	29	285	31	286	32	315	32	327	31	326	6	87	6	87	

* Reported for duty.
† Excused.
‡ Company at Drill Shed, Honolulu.

Company "D" left Hilo, Monday, February 18th, 1907, and arrived in Honolulu, Wednesday, Feb. 20th, 1907, at 2:30 a. m. Left Honolulu, Tuesday, Feb. 26th, 1907, at 12 noon.

Company "I" left Kahului, Tuesday, Feb. 19th, and arrived in Honolulu, Wednesday, Feb. 20th, 1907, at 2:30 a. m. Left Honolulu, Tuesday, Feb. 26th, 1907, at 12 noon.

The First Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, assembled at the "Drill Shed," Tuesday, February 19, 1907, at 7:30 p. m., in heavy marching order, preparatory to going into camp, as prescribed in General Order No. 1, A. G. O., dated January 29, 1907.

Company "E" constituted the guard on duty at the Armory, and upon arrival at "Camp Taft," furnished all details, provost guard, etc., up and until time for Guard Mounting, Wednesday, 4:30 p. m.

Company "D", with three commissioned officers and forty enlisted men, and Company "I" with three commissioned officers and forty-six enlisted men, arrived by the S. S. Claudine at 2:30 a. m., February 20th, 1907, and marched to the Capitol grounds soon after disembarking. Upon their arrival at headquarters, necessary quartermaster and ordnance property was issued to both companies.

At 4:15 a. m. coffee and sandwiches were furnished the entire command.

At 4:30 a. m., "assembly" was sounded, and the command was formed in column of squads, and marched to the Oahu Railway Station, entraining at 5 a. m., from which point 1st Lieut. J. G. Hannah and 2nd Lieut. H. M. Cooper, Sergt. Bunner and Private McCarthy, U. S. 10th Infantry, accompanied the command to "Camp Taft." At 5:20 a. m., the train left Honolulu, arriving at Wahiawa at 7:30 a. m. and the command marched six miles to camp, arriving there at 9:30 a. m.

Upon arrival at camp, details were made for digging latrines, kitchen and police work, and guard established over the water supply.

Instruction in cooking and the issuing of rations to the different companies was given by Sergeant Bunner and Private McCarthy, U. S. 10th Infantry. All companies with the exception of Co. "F" and the Hospital Corps had their noon and evening mess served to them from the officers' kitchen for the first day in camp.

J. W. JONES,

Adjutant General.

REPORT IN RE CONGRESSIONAL PARTY.

May 23, 1907.

The Adjutant General,

National Guard of Hawaii.

Sir:—Acting under Special Order No. 3, issued on May 13th, 1907, from the Adjutant General's office, Honolulu, T. H., a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, I beg to submit the following report:

Having previously shipped my supplies and equipment I boarded the steamer "Claudine" with detail at Honolulu, T. H., on Tuesday evening, May 14th, at 8 o'clock, bound for Kahului, Maui, and after a very pleasant run arrived at daybreak, and about one hour in advance of the steamer "Mexican," which conveyed the Acting Governor, Hon. A. L. C. Atkinson, and a portion of the Congressional party.

During the day it became evident that but a portion of my equipment would be necessary and I immediately shipped the balance to Honolulu rather than allow same to remain on Maui unguarded.

At 5 o'clock p. m., detail, with the exception of one of the Signal Corps men, boarded the train at Kahului for Paia, where the night was spent, and after an early breakfast we began the necessary preparations for the ascent of Haleakala; the actual start being made at 8:30 a. m., May 15th.

Owing to the steepness of the ascent of the mountain we were caused some trouble and loss of time as the packs were continually slipping, but from Olinda on were able to make a more secure pack and had no further difficulty; the experience however was instructive.

We arrived at Olinda, which is about 14 miles from Paia, at 12 noon and made a halt for lunch, removing the packs from the animals, watered them and allowed them to graze for an hour, as this was the only water available until the return to Olinda, made 24 hours later. At about 1 p. m. we saddled up and made the start for the summit, which is about 8 miles from Olinda with every one in the best of spirits and the animals apparently fresh.

Acting Governor Atkinson headed a party of 14 Congressmen and left Olinda some 20 minutes prior to our departure with the intention of spending the night on the summit; the main party agreed to spend the fore part of the night at Olinda, Ukulele and Idlewild and start for the crater at about midnight arriving by sunrise.

The detail arrived at the summit at about 8 p. m. and some 20 minutes after the Acting Governor's party and immediately

pitched wall and shelter tents and set up the buzzacott, serving coffee and sandwiches to the party in a few minutes; the detail then busied itself caring for the animals and procuring firewood, which was scarce.

At the first indications of daybreak the whole party took up a position at the brink of the crater in order to observe the rising of the sun, which is the feature of the trip.

The main party, having left Olinda and the vicinity at about midnight, were now observed approaching the crater and considerable anxiety was felt lest they should miss the sunrise, but by strenuous work they were assisted to the summit just in time.

After sunrise the detail served breakfast and otherwise cared for the comfort of the party, and at about 8:30, as the clouds rolled away from over Kahului, we observed the heliograph located on Kahului Breakwater; signals were exchanged and the Acting Governor dispatched several messages to Honolulu.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to report that the proficiency of the two Signal Corps men of the detail was warmly commented on by the Acting Governor as well as by the different members of the Congressional party.

At 8:45 a. m. the last of the party left the crater and at 12 noon we were at Olinda, where we rested and lunched on the bank of a small stream. The pack animals were unfit to continue and I shipped the equipment from this point direct to Honolulu, being enabled so to do through the kindness of Mr. Louis von Tempsky. Here we parted company with the Acting Governor and party and at about 1:30 p. m. made the start for Paia, where we caught the train for Wailuku, arriving there at 7 p. m., after having been delayed at Kahului. Took the mail-stage at Wailuku for McGregor's Landing and arrived at 1 a. m. on the 18th inst. in time to catch the steamer "Kinau" for Honolulu, got aboard and lay down for a well earned sleep, the first in 45 hours.

Arrived in Honolulu at about 9 a. m., May 18th, having consumed three days and twelve hours on the trip.

A detailed expense account accompanies this report, but as all expenditures have been charged to the Secretary's Office, no vouchers accompany same.

I take especial pride in being able to state that every man of the detail conducted himself in a manner calculated to reflect the greatest credit on the National Guard as a whole and to inspire confidence in its personnel.

Yours very respectfully,

ARTHUR W. NEELY,
Second Lieutenant, N. G. H.

INSPECTION REPORT.

War Department,
The Adjutant General's Office,
May 31, 1907.

MEMORANDUM.

Extracts from memoranda of inspection of the organized militia of Hawaii, giving remarks of inspecting officer with regard to the conditions of the several organizations of the Territorial forces.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters.—The physical appearance of the men is good, robust and strong; the majority being native Hawaiians. All the higher general officers are white,—all the regimental field and staff, except the adjutant are white; about 50 per cent. of company officers are white. In this connection I believe that all officers should be white, although the present native officers are zealous, and attend to their duties. This cannot be remedied where the officers are elected. Of the native officers, the captain and first lieutenant of Company I, First Infantry, Island of Maui, the regimental adjutant and the captain of Corps of Engineers are particularly good men. Of the regimental officers Colonel Jones is an exceedingly good man for his position—his fault is in trying to do all the work. He is responsible for all the property, and so far as I could see, also performed in addition to his regimental work most of that pertaining to the adjutant general's position and general adviser to the Governor. He would make an excellent adjutant general, but it would be hard to find a good man for the colonelcy, the only one whom I could recommend from personal observation would be Lieutenant-Colonel Ziegler, who has been in the Guard for a number of years. The reason for speaking of this matter is that there will be an election of officers on the 28th of March, and many changes are contemplated. The organization as it now stands is good —the changes may be better.

I believe that this organization is zealous, rather efficient, and could be relied upon in domestic emergencies,—they have been so tried in Japanese riots, and performed well.

The fact that the regiment was enabled to go into camp 27 miles from Honolulu (Camp Taft) allowed me to materially help them in detailing the following officers and men of my command to live in camp, and act as instructors:

First Lieutenant Hannah, Battalion Adjutant; Second Lieutenant Cooper, First Sergeant Bunner, Company K, and Private McCarthy, Company L, 10th Infantry. The officers look after things in general; the First Sergeant instructed the commissioned officers, and Private McCarthy, as an expert in handling the ration, cooking and care of kitchens; that these men did splendid service could be seen from the appearance of the regiment and camp, and from the report of Colonel Jones, I feel that their work was appreciated.

I personally witnessed the entraining, which occurred before daylight, and the details which consisted of the two companies from their islands connecting with the regiment—the furnishing of coffee and sandwiches to the entire regiment, the quickness and quietness of the entraining was perfect. The native Hawaiians, by their desire to learn and their obedience and good habits, make model soldiers in these respects. The only adverse reports made to me by my officers who accompanied the command, was regarding the march from the station to camp, about six miles, this was in bad form, much straggling. Their conduct in camp was exemplary, not one case of confinement being reported.

The work in camp consisted of drills, guard and target practice—the latter particularly thorough. Special Course C was followed as follows:

Range	No. Firing	Marksmen	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class
200 Yds.	256	22	12	25	197	99
300 Yds.	167					
500 Yds.	108					

I inspected in marching order with blanket rolls, after the command had been reviewed by Governor Carter. This was a practical inspection, and was much more satisfactory than last year in the armories. I recommend that all yearly inspections of the National Guard be made in camps, as in no other way can an intelligent idea be arrived at as to efficiency. Camp life, such as this, teaches men obedience, how to care for themselves and marksmanship, and makes them very nearly good soldiers.

I believe that nearly 100 per cent. of this command could be depended upon in an emergency. Requirements of Section 18, Act of January 21, 1903, have been fulfilled. The physical examination is carefully carried out. There are adequate storage facilities for storage of government property; adequate armories, but they should be prepared for defense. The Governor should not be held responsible for property. It is similar to requiring a Department Commander to be held accountable, instead of the Quartermaster's Department.

Band.—Physical appearance, good; men, robust and strong. All natives except chief musician—white. The band is maintained by appropriation of Legislature of Territory. It is part of the National Guard, which has first call upon its services; at other times it is detailed to play throughout the Territory. It is quite celebrated, and is an efficient musical organization.

At this inspection the appearance and the uniformity of the contents, etc., of the packs exceeded all the other organizations, and they were complimented upon their military appearance.

All property held on memorandum receipt, and accounted for on report of Inspection First Regiment of Hawaii.

Property was inspected and found correct.

Company B.—Physical appearance, good; men, robust and strong. Nearly all native Hawaiians, captain white; men are zealous and efficient, and I believe reliable in case of emergency.

This company has had considerable gallery practice and range shooting, and are efficient in the use of their arms.

All property held on memorandum receipt, and accounted for on report of Inspection First Regiment Hawaii.

Property was inspected and found correct.

Company D.—Physical appearance, good; men, robust and strong—mostly native Hawaiians. Captain and first lieutenant white. A very good and efficient company; zealous, and I think would be reliable in emergency. This company came by boat from the Island of Hawaii, and joined regiment at Honolulu, thence by train to camp station, thence by marching to camp.

They have their own range up to 600 yards, and had much gallery practice and range work, and are efficient in the use of their arms.

This is a thoroughly reliable company, and the officers are efficient.

All property is held on memorandum receipt, and accounted for on report of Inspection First Regiment Hawaii.

Property was inspected and found correct.

Company E.—The men are good, physically, and make a good appearance. The character was excellent in camp. They are, I think, efficient and should be reliable in domestic emergency. As stated in last year's report, I believe that all officers of National Guard should be white men.

This company was inspected in camp, in heavy marching order, and exercised in battalion drill; they have had plenty of good target practice, and are rather efficient in the latter. Their camp was neat and clean—their cooks were well instructed, and kitchens neat and clean. I noticed a marked improvement over last year.

All property is held on memorandum receipt, and accounted for on report of Inspection First Regiment of Hawaii.

Property was inspected and found correct.

Company F.—Physical appearance of men good, robust and strong. Nearly all native Hawaiians. Captain white and very efficient. This company is well drilled, and possesses the most expert shots in the regiment. Captain Johnson is considered the best marksman and instructor in the National Guard. I ordered this company to give a company drill in close and extended order, as an object lesson to the rest of the regiment—some companies of which are isolated upon other Islands. Everything was excellently carried out. The company has had much gallery and range practice, and are very efficient in handling their arms—taking almost all the prizes offered for rifle shooting during the encampment.

Captain Johnson has commanded this company for several years; is enthusiastic and capable, and by far the best company commander in Hawaii; he should be given a commission in the regular forces in case of war.

The company has shown itself reliable in domestic emergency.

All property held on memorandum receipt, and accounted for on report of Inspection First Regiment of Hawaii.

Property was inspected and found correct.

Company G.—Physically the men are robust and strong. Nearly all native Hawaiians; seem efficient and reliable, and could be relied upon in emergency. The officers are natives. I believe that all officers should be white to obtain the greatest efficiency. This company has had much gallery practice, and range firing, and are, as a class, efficient in the use of the rifle—there is much interest in rifle shooting.

This company made a better appearance in camp at this inspection than last year in the armory, and I believe that Captain Rose has perfected himself in knowledge of tactics, etc.

All property is held on memorandum receipt, and accounted for on report of Inspection of First Regiment of Hawaii.

Property was inspected and found correct.

Company I.—Physical condition good; men robust and strong. Nearly all native Hawaiians; officers Hawaiians, but rather efficient. Being isolated upon the Island of Maui, they do not have the same chance of seeing other companies' work. This camp has been of great benefit, and I find the company much improved. They came by boat from Maui to Honolulu, and there joined the regiment, thence by rail to camp station, thence by marching to camp. This company has had considerable gallery practice and range work, and they are efficient in handling their arms. They have shown themselves efficient in handling domestic emergencies in a Japanese riot on their island.

All property held on memorandum receipt, and accounted for on report of Inspection First Regiment of Hawaii.

Property was inspected and found correct.

Hospital Corps.—Physical condition very good; zeal and character, good, and can be relied upon. There are three medical officers, Dr. Cooper, the head man, and one of the leading physicians of Honolulu. It is thought that better results could be obtained if the Chief Medical Officer could be carried on the staff as Medical Director, and the junior officers be in direct touch with the corps, as in this way they could teach their men, and a commissioned officer would be directly responsible for them and their equipment. The drill and field work is under charge of the Hospital Steward, who is a very efficient man. It might be difficult to get a physician who could afford enough time to give the proper attention to drills, etc.

The drill of the corps is quite as good as that of a like unit in the regular service.

All property is held on memorandum receipt and accounted for on report of Inspection of First Regiment of Hawaii.

Signal Corps.—Physical condition good. All enlisted men are natives. Officers, white. The men are of high character; zealous and efficient, particularly in signalling in the double flags (semaphore style).

They are a reliable and well instructed command, and are a credit to the National Guard of Hawaii.

Lieutenant Angus is zealous and much interested in the work; quite long messages were sent in very quick time. The two-flag system is much in advance of the method used in our infantry commands.

All property is held on memorandum receipt, and is accounted for on report of Inspection of First Regiment of Hawaii.

Property was inspected and found correct.

REPORT OF FIRST LIEUT. JAMES G. HANNAH, 10TH U. S. INFANTRY.

Camp McKinley, Honolulu, T. H.,

23rd June, 1907.

The Adjutant General, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—Pursuant to Section 19, General Orders 7, A. G. O. 1903, and letter A. G. O. May 31st, 1907, I have the honor to report as follows on encampment of National Guard of Hawaii in February, 1907:

Detailed per S. O. 20, Camp McKinley, H. T., 1907, joining at railroad station, Honolulu, about 5:00 a. m., February 20, 1907. Arrived at Wahiawa about 8:30 a. m., and marched to camp site, about five miles.

Camp had been made by details the day preceding and was in compliance with Field service Regulations as to form in every respect.

Immediately upon arrival, points for securing drinking water were selected and guard mounted over it. Other points below on stream were designated for laundry and bathing purposes, and company sinks and also sinks for kitchen refuse were dug and sentries placed over them to see that earth was thrown in whenever sinks were used.

The troops were subsisted on practically the ration, with salmon (whole) and "Poi", a native dish, extra.

Private McCarthy cooked the first day for the whole command, the company cooks assisting. After the first day, each company ran its own mess, Private McCarthy visiting the different kitchens during preparation of meals.

First Sergeant Bunner instructed the First Sergeants in preparing reports, etc., and also assisted and coached the non-commissioned officers in general.

Lieut. Cooper was given charge of range work and devoted most of his time to this part of the work, especially pit work.

I worked with Adjutant in arranging calls, rosters, reports, details, etc., and was given charge of drills and formations.

A copy of list of calls is attached.

The firing on range would be by company, another company doing pit work and other companies being available for drill and instruction at any time between 6:20 a. m. and 11:30 a. m., and 1:00 p. m. and 4:45 p. m.

After parade there would be battalion drill, after which the officers would assemble for purposes of discussing any points that may have arisen during the day. From this, it will be seen, that very little time was unoccupied.

The ranges used at rifle practice were: 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, and all officers not at drill were required to act as instructors. This time was also used in teaching men the care of the rifle.

Both officers and men were very anxious to improve themselves and their organizations and were always ready and eager for any work or drill.

This, with the excellent feeling existing among the N. G. officers, due almost wholly to the enthusiasm and devotion to the organization displayed by Colonel J. W. Jones, N. G. H., commanding the 1st Regiment, and the spirit in which all corrections and criticisms were taken, made the detail a very enjoyable one and impressed both Lieut. Cooper and myself with the possibilities of the National Guard of Hawaii if properly supported and encouraged.

Very respectfully,

JAS. G. HANNAH,
1st Lieut. 10th Infantry.

REPORT OF TEAM CAPTAIN.

Headquarters
First Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii,
Honolulu, Hawaii, Nov. 13th, 1907.

J. W. Jones,
Colonel and Adjutant General,
Territory of Hawaii.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that in pursuance of General Orders No. 46, the Rifle Team, consisting of eighteen officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of Hawaii, detailed to participate in the National shoot for the year 1907 held at Camp Perry, Ohio, left Honolulu by the O. S. S. "Ala-

meda" August 14th, 1907, arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 21st following, entrained at 5:30 p. m. same day, and arrived at Camp Perry in the early morning of the 26th following.

The team made a creditable showing, standing 34th on the list of 48 teams entered, and the conduct and proficiency of the members of the team throughout has been commendable.

Leaving Camp Perry at the close of the shoot in the afternoon of the 1st of September the team arrived in San Francisco at 10:30 p. m. September 6th; sailed for Honolulu by O. S. S. "Sierra" September 16th and reached home port on the morning of the 23rd, with all members well and present, excepting Captain A. W. Neely, who parted from the team at Camp Perry, with permission to visit relatives in the East, and Lieutenant O. J. Whitehead, who remained at San Francisco to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Both of these officers have since returned.

My observation and experience in this shoot leads me to respectfully suggest that the team should have left earlier for the scene of competition so as to ensure there an opportunity for at least a week's needed rest from the fatigues of travel and practice on the range to accustom members in the peculiarities of local conditions, prior to commencement of the competition. Had this been possible I am convinced that our team would have done even better than it did.

I am also convinced that it is weakening the team to have the team captain and disbursing officer a member of the firing party, as the numerous duties and responsibilities of such office render it impossible for him to give the required and necessary attention to the details thereof without impairing to some extent his efficiency on the firing line. One or the other must suffer, and I would respectfully urge that in the dispatch of any team for future National competitions these suggestions be weighed and considered.

In the matter of range equipment I was impressed with the usefulness of the Warner Anemometer used for wind measuring and the Prism Terrestrial Telescope, and would recommend that instruments of this character be secured and added to the equipment of our own range.

The expenditures incident to the journey to and from Camp Perry are summarily set forth as follows:

Transportation Expenses:

Steamer fare	$1,800.00	
Railroad fare	1,876.60	
Lodging	132.00	
Baggage	11.15	
		$3,819.75

Subsistance:

Camp and travel ration	$ 353.00		
Payroll: August $ 876.20			
September 1,119.59			
	1,995.79		
		2,348.79	
			$6,168.54
Allowance		$6,000.00	
War Dept. Warrant, Oct. 16, 1907		184.53	
			6,184.53
Balance			$ 15.99

In addition, however, to the above expenditures were sundry items paid out of private means and which should be reimbursed, as follows:

Lt. Col. Arthur Coyne (transportation)	$ 12.00
Major W. R. Riley (subsistance)	33.00
Capt. A. W. Neely (transportation)	14.00
	$59.00

I have the honor to be,

Yours very respectfully,

W. R. RILEY,

Major, First Infantry, N. G. H.,
Team Captain and Disbursing Officer.

INSPECTION REPORT.

War Department,
The Adjutant General's Office,
April 14, 1908.

MEMORANDUM.

Extracts from reports of inspection of the organized militia of Hawaii, giving remarks of inspecting officer with regard to condition of the several organizations of the Territorial forces.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Staff.—This report is the staff of the National Guard, and I see no place for it under General Orders No. 222, War Department, series of 1907.

The different departments hold their supplies in store at Honolulu, and issue to the guard as required.

The returns show large quantities of supplies, much more than required by guard of present size.

The following memorandum furnished by the War Department of extracts from reports of inspection of the organized militia of Hawaii, is published for the information of all concerned:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters.—See remarks under each company.

Company B.—Physical appearance, character and zeal excellent; efficiency good; reliability in case of domestic emergencies complete. Examination conforms to army standard.

Company D.—The officers of the company are all white, and are energetic and competent. The men are about one-half white and Portuguese, and half natives. All are strong and apparently capable of standing hardships of active service, and physical examinations are the Army standard.

The entire organization can be depended on in case of domestic disturbances. Character and zeal are excellent; efficiency good.

Gallery practice is more extensive than range practice.

Company E.—Physical appearance, character and zeal excellent; reliability in domestic emergencies complete. Examinations conform to army standard.

Company F.—Physical appearance, character and zeal excellent; efficiency good; reliability in domestic emergencies complete.

Examination conforms to Army standard.

This company is enough better in a general way, to mark it as first, comparatively, in the Guard, but not enough to note it excellent throughout.

Company G.—Physical appearance, character and zeal excellent; efficiency good; reliability in domestic emergencies complete.

Examination conforms to Army standard.

Company I.—The officers and men are all natives. The captain is energetic and competent, with good common sense. The lieutenants are energetic and competent.

The men are of excellent physical condition; character and zeal excellent. Appearance fair and all can be relied on in case of domestic emergencies.

Target practice verv little—about eight men fired Class C—about sixteen have had gallery practice.

This company is unfortunately situated. About 20 men live 23 miles from the headquarters and others are scattered widely.

It is surprising that so good a showing was made, and it is due to force of the captain and the energy of the officers.

There is no means of locking up material inside the armory.

FIRST HOSPITAL COMPANY.

Physical appearance, character and zeal excellent; efficiency excellent; reliability in domestic emergencies complete.

Examination conforms to Army standard.

FIRST COMPANY SIGNAL CORPS.

Physical appearance, character, zeal and efficiency excellent; reliability in domestic emergencies complete.

Examination conforms to Army standard.

REPORT OF TEAM CAPTAIN.

National Guard of Hawaii,
Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 21, 1908.

J. W. Jones,
Colonel and Adjutant General,
Territory of Hawaii.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that in pursuance of General Orders No. 18, the Rifle Team, consisting of eighteen officers and men of the National Guard of Hawaii, detailed to participate in the National shoot for the year 1908, held at Camp Perry, Ohio, left Honolulu by the O. S. S. "Alameda," August 5th, 1908, arrived at San Francisco on the 11th. Left San Francisco on the night of the 13th, arrived at Camp Perry on the 18th. The team made a very good showing, winning 26th place, 50 teams competing. Left Camp Perry at the close of the shoot on the 29th, arrived at San Francisco Sept. 4th, and sailed for home on the 5th. Arrived at Honolulu Sept. 11th.

Respectfully,
Major, 1st Inft., N. G. H.,
Team Captain.

REPORT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Office of the Quartermaster General,
National Guard of Hawaii.
Honolulu, Hawaii, January 2, 1909.

The Adjutant General,
Territory of Hawaii.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report, in connection with a statement of all money received from the Territory of Hawaii and expended by the National Guard of Hawaii, for the period (18 months, beginning July 1st, 1907,) ending December 31, 1908:

On July 31, 1907, I receipted to the Adjutant General for all uniforms, tentage, quartermaster and commissary equipment and supplies then in the possession of the Quartermaster

Department, and all property shown on itemized transfer receipts from the various organizations received by them. During the same month there was issued to the First Infantry all necessary quartermaster and commissary equipment and supplies, in order to equip that organization for field service.

During the six months ending December 31, 1907, four small invoices of quartermaster supplies were received, and at once issued to the organizations of the Guard.

No quartermaster supplies were received in the year 1908.

The value of property received from the United States during the year 1907 was invoiced at $9,331.02.

The value of property for which invoices have been received, and which will be received in January, 1909, is $4,093.45.

On December 31, 1908, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 27, 1908, property which was originally invoiced at $3,766.66 was dropped as unfit for further service.

The camp equipage of the Guard has been on hand for a good many years and is in poor condition. With the expected increase in the Guard by the organization of new companies, new tentage should be provided for to replace that which is now on hand and provide for the increase, together with cots, chairs, etc.

The quartermaster reports from the companies and corps have usually been late in arriving at this office at the end of each quarter, but an improvement was shown in this last quarter as all but one company complied with the regulation in this respect.

This department has expended during the period about $900.00 for printing, advertising and stationery, it being necessary to have the Rules and Regulations printed and an entirely new set of blank forms for enlistments and physical examinations, returns of drills, etc., account current of companies, requisitions and quarterly returns of property, certificates of expenditure, target practice returns, parade and morning reports and transfer invoices and receipts to comply with the requirements of the War Department; and while this sum of money may seem large, the money was well expended as we were entirely out of blank forms and stationery of all kinds at the beginning of the period, and the only way to have reports properly made so that accountability and responsibility for property may be easily ascertained and readily checked, is to have proper blank forms whereon to make such reports in order that the reports may be systematically made and kept.

The allowance given the companies was small and entirely inadequate for what they are expected to do with it, but it was all that could be given them under our appropriation. Each

company should have an allowance of at least $30.00 per month.

The money expended for the promotion of rifle practice was put to the best possible use, that of repairing and keeping our rifle range at Kakaako in good shape and in helping to finish and fit up the new shooting gallery, being expended to the best possible advantage.

Respectfully,

JNO. W. SHORT,

Lt. Col. and Q. M. Gen'l., N. G. H.

FINANCIAL REPORT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Receipts and Expenditures Under the Territory of Hawaii Appropriation, "Expense of Militia," for the Period Beginning July 1st, 1907, and Ending Dec. 31st, 1908:

During the period mentioned, this office has received directly from the Territory in warrants payable to the "Quartermaster General," the sum of.....$3,360.65
and indirectly, in warrants made payable to various persons, in payment of bills incurred, contracted or approved of by this office, the sum of..... 2,348.36

Total received from Territory.....$5,709.01

All warrants received from the Territory were at once deposited in the Bank of Hawaii to the credit of the National Guard of Hawaii, and all payments made directly by this office, were by checks on said bank, the expenditures made in this manner were as follows:

Allowances to Companies B, E, F and G of Honolulu, Company D of Hilo and Company I of Wailuku, 18 months each at $20.00 per month.....$2,160.00
Allowance to Company L of Maui, 9 months at $20.00 180.00
Allowance to Company A of Honolulu, 5 months at $20.00 . . .. 100.00
Allowance to Company C of Honolulu, 2 months at $20.00 . . .. 40.00

Total allowance to Companies.....$2,480.00
Allowance Hospital Corps detachments at Honolulu and Maui, 18 months at $10.00 per month..... 180.00
Allowance 1st Signal Corps, Honolulu, 13 months at $10.00 ..... 130.00
Allowance 1st Infantry Headquarters, 18 months at $10.00 . . .. 180.00

Total paid to Companies, Corps and 1st Infantry		$2,970.00
For promotion of rifle practice—		
Prizes to competitors in annual match	$ 90.00	
Pay of markers, etc., at rifle range	146.50	
Pay of laborers, painting, etc., range and gallery	86.00	
Total		322.50
For supplies and stock Quartermaster's Dept		68.15
Total expended directly by this office		$3,360.65

The expenditures made by warrants from the Auditor's office, drawn in favor of various parties, upon the approval of this office, were as follows:

For promotion of rifle practice—		
Labor on range and gallery	$212.77	
Hardware for range and gallery	104.39	
Electric lamps for gallery	30.00	
Painting gallery	198.00	
Lumber for range and gallery	119.37	
		$ 664.53
Printing blanks, letter heads, envelopes, forms and regulations		530.85
Stationery for Companies, Corps, 1st Infantry and N. G. H. Headquarters		388.30
Subsistence 1st Infantry		147.19
Transportation 1st Infantry		113.00
Bonds of officers N. G. H., premium on		82.20
Rent of cots, for guard duty		15.00
Laundry Headquarters and Medical Department		25.40
Engrossing commissions of officers		32.00
Rent of telephone		46.00
Cable and telegram charges		35.71
Medicine for Medical Department		10.05
Express charges		39.53
Supplies for storerooms and warehouse		30.23
Electric lamps for Headquarters		8.55
Repairs to safe, to seals, to machinery, etc., Headquarters		24.15
Oil Headquarters		4.50
Freight		30.07
Labor at Headquarters, storerooms and warehouse		82.35
Typewriter, one for Headquarters		30.00
Advertising		8.75
Total		$2,348.36

Summary of Expenditures.

Monthly allowance to Companies, Corps, etc.	$2,970.00
Promotion of rifle practice	987.03
Supplies of all kinds, for use in shop and storerooms	112.93
Stationery, printing and advertising	927.90
Subsistence, transportation, etc., 1st Infantry	329.79
Labor, lights, repairs, etc., at Headquarters	231.68
Sundry incidentals, freight, express, cable, engrossing, etc.	149.68
Total expenditure for the period	$5,709.01

JNO. W. SHORT,
Lt. Col., Q. M. Gen'l., N. G. H.

REPORT INSPECTOR SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

Headquarters National Guard of Hawaii,

Honolulu, H. T., Feb. 8th, 1909.

The Adjutant General,
Territory of Hawaii.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following brief report on Small Arms Practice in the National Guard of Hawaii for the two years ending December 31st, 1908:

A comparison of results as between 1907 and 1908 shows a decided drop—the Figure of Merit for the former year being 30.09 as against 14.38 for the latter period. Out of the total strength of the Organized Militia of this Territory 65 per cent. qualified in 1907 at against 30 per cent. in 1908. In 1907 there were 3 Experts, 7 Sharpshooters and 78 Marksmen; in 1908 there were 6 Experts, 8 Sharpshooters and 40 Marksmen. The considerable difference in the qualified percentage is due principally to the fact that the encampment in 1907, devoted as it was entirely to rifle practice, gave an exceptional opportunity and ensured the participation of a greater number of the enlisted strength of the Guard. This emphasizes the practical value of such an encampment. It is difficult to induce men whose leisure is limited, to ordinarily devote much time to range work, when private duties of the majority preclude the

possibility of visiting the range on other than Sundays or holidays. The few who take a lively interest manage to find time to practice, but some measures should be considered to ensure a more general attendance. With this in view I venture to submit the following suggestions as a method of procedure in promotion of target practice, and for the carrying out of which company commanders should be held accountable:

1. That all recruits be required to shoot at the Gallery Ranges at least once each month until qualified for Field Ranges;

2. That all enlisted men who have qualified at the Gallery Ranges be required to shoot at the Feld Ranges at least six times each year until qualified as Marksmen;

3. That one official shoot be held each year, on dates to be specified, at which all enlisted men who have qualified at the Gallery Ranges be required to participate unless excused for valid reasons.

Commanders of companies should be required to submit yearly to the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, a report of the company's official scores, showing the details of each score on the several ranges, the percentage of the attendance at target practice and the Figure of Merit as per form of Regulations. This has never been done, and the scores that have come to my hands, and upon which the Guard's official status has been computed, have been in such shape as to be entirely unsatisfactory. In some of these I have found that official scores have been accepted for ranges beyond that for which the individual had classified. There may be no objection to the individual *practicing* on the higher ranges but, in my opinion, in an official shoot the individual should be limited to within the range of his qualification; i.e. a marksman or sharpshooter should qualify as prescribed by regulations before being allowed to officially take up the next higher course; and I would suggest that hereafter the Range Officer be instructed to accept no scores as official except such as may be within the scope of the shooters' classification.

I would further suggest that each course be officially scored separately on cards printed in lots, each in form to embrace the several ranges constituting the separate courses; to-wit, Marksman, Sharpshooter and Expert.

Considering the dearth of funds and the limited time in which the organized Militia of this Territory has had in which to conform to regulation requirements (comparatively new to some of us) the Guard is tolerably well equipped as to ranges and accessories, but there is still much room for improvement. In Honolulu we have a modern, well-equipped Gallery Range, and a Field Range at Kakaako (under lease), which might be

made available up to 600 yards. This latter, however, is in a poor location: facing west, towards the sea, the reflection from the afternoon sun is severe on the eyes and the light is very poor; the radiation of heat from the white sand between firing line and target is a deceptive quality to be reckoned with and the wind, in this locality, is usually variable. In addition to these objections there is always a danger (to which attention has been called by Masters and Pilots) of wild shots finding a lodgment in vessels entering, leaving or anchored off the harbor entrance. Neither is the range adapted to a skirmish run as normal tides flood the ground up to within 100 yards of the present firing line. Heretofore up to 1000 yards has been obtainable by falling back and firing across the road, but as the private owners of the land have withdrawn this privilege and intend to fence the line of road, it will be necessary if this range is to be continued to provide additional targets seaward—probably 600 yards is all that would be practicable. Some general repairs should be made to present bulkheads and a board walk should be placed from firing line to targets. Grass should be planted on such space as may be adaptable between the firing line and the 200-yard target, and a shed should be built, furnished with benches, for the accommodation of men awaiting their turn. Water for drinking and washing should also be laid on. But it would seem desirable, before incurring much outlay, to consider the practicability of securing, at the end of the present lease, another site for a range, preferably one facing north towards the hills.

Through the kindness and courtesy of the U. S. Army officers in authority the Guard has always been permitted to use the regular army range at Kahauiki; and the team practicing for the National shoot has availed itself of this privilege, principally in connection with the longer ranges.

The Field ranges in Hilo and Wailuku should also be improved, the former has now up to 500 yards, while the latter has only the 200 yards range. Each of these should be provided with the complete course of from 200 to 1000 yards.

At each of these stations Armory Galleries should also be provided.

In the event of the future establishment of a new range in Honolulu and the improvement of the ranges at Hilo and Wailuku, it is suggested that, if the location be practicable, National Target Carriers be procured with A, B and C target frames, such as are now in use at the United States Army School of Musketry at Monterey, California. These come shipped completely assembled and ready to be bolted to pit foundations and may be drawn from the Ordnance Department on regular requisition.

Each range should be provided with a telescope and with an improved telephone connection between firing line and marker's stations. These are essentially important features to range equipment. The Kakaako range now has a telephonic connection, but this has never been in satisfactory working order and needs re-adjustment.

The Wind Measuring Machine, with which the Kakaako range has been provided, has been found to be of but little use or assistance, probably on account of the variability of the air-currents in this locality.

In concluding this report I beg to call attention to the creditable showing made by our team in the two last National Shoots held at Camp Perry, Ohio. Under the able direction of Major W. R. Riley, the team captain, excellent teams were developed by an impartial selection of men showing the best all-round averages on all ranges during a protracted series of try-out shoots over a period of several months prior to the date set for the departure of the team. Out of 48 teams competing in the shoot for 1907 our team stood 34, and out of 50 teams participating in the 1908 shoot the Hawaiian team stood 26. In fact the team each year has shown improvement and the training and experience gained has been invaluable. Unfortunately, the team in 1907 arrived on the ground so late that the men had no time in which to recuperate from the fatigues of the long journey nor to familiarize themselves with conditions there; but in 1908 they reached the range some two days before the actual opening of the competition. This undoubtedly helped them, and future teams here should profit by timing their departure accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

E. T. WINANT,

Captain and Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice, N. G. H.

ROSTER NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Honorable Walter F. Frear, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL STAFF.

Name	Rank from
John W. Jones, Colonel, Adjt. General	Mar. 25, 1899
Charles B. Cooper, Lt. Col., Surg. General	Aug. 7, 1903
John W. Short, Lt. Col., Q. M. General	Mar. 29, 1907
Joseph H. Fisher, Lt. Col., P. M. General	Nov. 2, 1907
Marston Campbell, Lt. Col., C. E. Officer	Feb. 28, 1908
William L. Moore, Major, Surg. M. Dept	April 17, 1908
James W. Pratt, Captain, C. S. Officer	Sept. 25, 1893
Emil C. Peters, Captain, J. A. General	Aug. 28, 1903
Elmer T. Winant, Captain, Insp. S. A. P	June 12, 1907
George E. Smithies, Captain, Ord. Officer	April 17, 1908
Robert H. Dinegar, Captain, Surg. M. Dept	July 10, 1908
John C. O'Day, Captain, Surg. M. Dept	Dec. 30, 1908

LINE OFFICERS.

Charles W. Ziegler, Colonel, 1st Infantry	June 22, 1908
Arthur Coyne, Lt. Col., 1st Infantry	April 15, 1907
William R. Riley, Major, 1st Batt., 1st Infantry	Dec. 1, 1902
Gustave Rose, Major, 2nd Batt., 1st Infantry	Mar. 29, 1907
William A. Fetter, Captain, Co. D, 1st Infantry	April 30, 1900
William E. Bal, Captain, Co. I, 1st Infantry	Dec. 19, 1901
Merle M. Johnson, Captain, Q. M. 1st Infantry	June 12, 1904
Thomas P. Cummins, Captain, Adjt. 1st Infantry	Jan. 1, 1907
Charles M. Coster, Captain, Co. E, 1st Infantry	May 28, 1907
Arthur W. Neely, Captain, Comsy. 1st Infantry	July 2, 1907
Edmund T. Simpson, Captain, Chaplain 1st Infantry	April 17, 1908
Fred B. Angus, Captain, Co. A, 1st Infantry	May 27, 1908
James A. Thompson, Captain, Co. F, 1st Infantry	July 29, 1908
Samuel Keliinoi, Captain, Co. L, 1st Infantry	July 29, 1908
Benjamin K. Ka-ne, Captain, Co. G, 1st Infantry	Aug. 5, 1908
John W. Cook, Captain, Co. B, 1st Infantry	Dec. 3, 1908
Joaquim M. Camara, Captain, Co. C, 1st Infantry	Dec. 4, 1908
Orlando J. Whitehead, 1st Lt., Batt. Adjt. 1st Infantry	May 14, 1903
Thomas Kakalia, 1st Lt., Co. E, 1st Infantry	Nov. 24, 1903
John D. Easton, 1st Lt., Co. D, 1st Infantry	Jan. 4, 1907
James D. Dougherty, 1st Lt., 1st Infantry	Mar. 1, 1907
Henry P. O'Sullivan, 1st Lt., Co. F, 1st Infantry	Feb. 12, 1908
Luther A. K. Evans, 1st Lt., Co. A, 1st Infantry	May 27, 1908
Louis K. Ka-ne, 1st Lt., Co. G, 1st Infantry	Aug. 5, 1908
John W. Searle, 1st Lt., Co. L, 1st Infantry	Aug. 8, 1908
John W. Kanaeholo, 1st Lt., Co. I, 1st Infantry	Aug. 11, 1908
William Ahia, 1st Lt., Co. B, 1st Infantry	Dec. 3, 1908
Manuel Costa, 1st Lt., Co. C, 1st Infantry	Dec. 4, 1908
Henry Kailimai, 2nd Lt., Co. E, 1st Infantry	Dec. 13, 1905
Harry H. Morehead, 2nd Lt., Co. D, 1st Infantry	Jan. 28, 1908
Edward Hopkins, 2nd Lt., Co. F, 1st Infantry	Aug. 4, 1908
William K. Kaluakini, 2nd Lt., Co. L, 1st Infantry	Aug. 8, 1908
William F. Kaae, 2nd Lt., Co. I, 1st Infantry	Aug. 11, 1908
Henry A. Bishaw, 2nd Lt., Co. G, 1st Infantry	Dec. 11, 1908
Antonio Q. Marcallino, 2nd Lt., Co. C, 1st Infantry	Dec. 11, 1908
Wm. S. Chillingworth, 2nd Lt., 1st Infantry	Dec. 21, 1908
Bradford M. Sumner, 2nd Lt., Co. A, 1st Infantry	Feb. 9, 1909
Charles Biart, 2nd Lt., 1st Infantry	Feb. 9, 1909

OFFICERS ON RETIRED LIST.

John H. Soper, Brig. General.....G. O. 1, April 2, 1907
Samuel Johnson, Colonel.....G. O. 11, June 5, 1908
Thomas E. Wall, Major.....G. O. 10, Mar. 30, 1907
A. Gartenberg, Captain.....G. O. 15, Mar. 21, 1899
Paul Smith, Captain.....—.....G. O. 26, Nov. 9, 1899
T. H. Petrie, Captain.....G. O. 26, Nov. 9, 1899
Charles B. Cottrell, Captain.....S. O. 10, Oct. 22, 1900
Charles Wilcox, Captain.....G. O. 1, Feb. 13, 1902
W. G. Ashley, Captain.....S. O. 2, Feb. 26, 1902
Herman F. Ludwig, Captain.....S. O. 8, June 23, 1902
J. N. Hipa, Captain.....G. O. 28, June 8, 1907
Daniel K. Kekaulike, Captain.....G. O. 29, June 10, 1907
Ed. Towse, Captain.....G. O. 2 , Dec. 3, 1908
Henry Klemme, Captain.....G. O. 26, Dec. 3, 1908
John Evenson, 1st Lt.....S. O. 25, Sept. 24, 1898
R. Friedersdorff, 1st Lt.....S. O. 12, Dec. 3, 1900
C. M. V. Forster, 1st Lt.....G. O. 21, Sept. 18, 1901
Fred A. Smith, 1st Lt.....S. O. 14, Oct. 15, 1902
John Wirud, 2nd Lt.....S. O. 19, July 26, 1901