

BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**ADJUTANT GENERAL**  
OF THE  
**TERRITORY OF HAWAII**



HONOLULU :  
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## THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

Honolulu, February 2, 1915.

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Militia Department for the biennial period ending December 31, 1914:

The National Guard consists of the general staff and departments and one regiment of twelve infantry companies with a detachment of sanitary troops, the entire organization, with the exception of three infantry companies, being stationed at Honolulu.

The actual and authorized strength of the National Guard appears in the following table:

### BRANCHES OF SERVICE.

	Actual Officers	Strength Enl. Men	Authorized Officers	Strength Enl. Men
Adjutant General's Dept. ....	1	1	2	1
Inspector General's Dept. ....	1	...	1	....
Judge Advocate Gen'l's Dept. ....	1	...	1	....
Quartermaster Corps .....	2	2	3	3
Medical Corps .....	4	17	6	24
Ordnance Department .....	1	...	2	1
Infantry .....	43	778	52	1836
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 53	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 798	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 67	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 1865

The foregoing table shows an increase in strength of 10 officers and 355 enlisted men over that shown on December 31, 1912, placing the organization on a regimental basis in compliance with the provisions of Circular No. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, 1913.

This increase was made possible by the earnest efforts and systematic work of the officers of the National Guard and the Inspector-Instructor, assisted by the newspapers and the Merchants' Association, which contributed \$250.00 for an advertising and recruiting campaign, resulting in the mustering in of three new companies—one on each of the following dates, November 20, 1913, December 20, 1913 and January 1, 1914.

The number of males available for military duty but unorganized is about 14,000.

## INCREASE OF STRENGTH.

As the Secretary of War well says in his annual report:

“Whatever the future may hold in the way of agreements between nations, followed by actual disarmament thereof, of international courts of arbitration, and other greatly-to-be-desired measures to lessen or prevent conflict between nation and nation, we all know that at present these conditions are not existing. We can and will eagerly adapt ourselves to each beneficent development along these lines; but to merely enfeeble ourselves in the meantime would, in my view, be unthinkable folly. By neglecting and refusing to provide ourselves with the necessary means of self-protection and self-defense we could not hasten or in any way favorably influence the ultimate results we desire in these respects.”

The subject of increasing the National Guard throughout the States and this Territory is a matter of constant thought and discussion in the War Department, appearing in the various reports of the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant General and the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs. In accordance with the proposal of the Secretary of War, the National Guard of this Territory would have a strength of 4,000.

The Chief of Staff, General W. W. Wotherspoon, in his report says: “As regards the Hawaiian Islands, all military persons will recognize that the proposed garrison in this possession is far below what it should be to meet serious attack.” He further states that we should have “a thoroughly equipped and trained force of Organized Militia of not less than 300,000 men,” the present force of the Organized Militia being 127,410, showing a deficiency of 172,590.

General Wotherspoon, the retiring Chief of Staff of the Army, advocates the principle of a Reserve for the Organized Militia and a bill has been drawn by the War Department and introduced for passage by Congress providing that the organization of a reserve shall be prescribed by the regulations of the several States and Territories. The bill gives to the President of the United States the authority to prescribe the duties and qualifications of members of the reserve corps, and the military duties and obligations required of reservists. The bill further provides that the enlisted reserve corps shall constitute a part of the Organized Militia.

The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs in his report on the necessity for a reserve system says: "The subject is of great importance to the Nation, if it be considered possible that at some time we may be involved in war. No opportunity should be neglected to point out that under a system that provides for peace strength companies, which when war comes must be more than doubled in order to be raised to war strength, there will be a delay in obtaining recruits unless a trained reserve exists from which to supply the needed increase. A delay in the training, arming and equipping of the same, just at the time when the organizations are needed for immediate use, will occur. In addition to this, there will be repeated the same unnecessary loss of life from preventable diseases that occurred in the Spanish-American war. These diseases can be, in great measure, directly attributed to the fact that men newly enlisted had not been trained in discipline and sanitary methods, and therefore failed to obey the orders or take the ordinary precautions which every soldier is taught to observe."

The National Guard represents the people, carrying out their laws. It seeks to be strong and efficient in order that it may protect the home and the rights of the people in peace and war. It is by law a portion of the first line of defense of the Nation, and every citizen should further its state of preparedness toward that end. They who deliberately retard the work of the National Guard or seek to curtail its usefulness or do away with it, commit an act which is as infamous and treasonable as a deliberate betrayal in time of war.

### ARMORIES.

The armory at Lahaina, Maui, was completed on August 14, 1913, on February 1, 1914, the armory at Honolulu was accepted and in December, 1914, the concrete storage room for the armory at Wailuku, Maui, was completed, thus providing housing in armories for all Territorial troops.

The armory at Honolulu was accepted although not completed, and the companies at present are with one exception very much congested in their quarters, having but one room each in which to assemble and keep their lockers with clothing and arms. Each company if the armory were completed would and should have three rooms, for the following purposes: an

assembly room for the men, an arms and locker room and a storage room for field equipment. Practically half of the main and upper floors are in an incomplete shape while the basement in which the storage rooms for company property should be situated is bare of any facilities for storage, no flooring being laid or rooms partitioned off. The gymnasium is incomplete, while there are an insufficient number of showers, toilets and basins. There is no place to properly store and care for ammunition. The lighting system is only partially installed.

It is very essential that the National Guard Armory at Honolulu should be completed for many cogent reasons other than those above stated, which would make it of incalculable value to the War Department in case of hostilities. If completed it could be used as place for the mobilization of the Organized Militia of this Territory in place of Kapiolani Park, which has been designated as the place for mobilization and where there would be necessitated the erection of many costly structures for barracks, offices, stables and storage purposes, the blue prints and plans for which have been furnished this office from the War Department.

At the present time the armory is in an unsatisfactory condition for storage and its facilities are absolutely inadequate for the demands made upon it, and those to be made upon it within the next sixty days, when additional property in the sum of \$22,449.81 will be received, a large proportion of which cannot properly be taken care of.

The estimated expense for the completion of the armory at Honolulu is \$40,000.00.

#### INSTRUCTION.

In November 1913, a correspondence school for officers was instituted, the papers submitted as a rule being well prepared. About May 1, 1914, Inspector-Instructor 1st Lieut. A. L. Bump was relieved from duty and 1st Lieut. William C. Whitener, 25th U. S. Infantry, detailed as Inspector-Instructor. Both of the officers mentioned applied themselves to the work in hand and assisted in every way to promote efficiency.

In conformity with Circular No. 3, Division of Militia Affairs, February 26, 1914, instruction orders have been prepared for issue during the month of January, 1915, covering

a four years' period of instruction for officers and requiring more systematic instruction in companies in the armory.

### SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

In August, 1913, the National Guard Rifle Team participated in the National Competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, making a score of 2415, ranking number 29 among the competing teams.

Fourteen officers and 208 men completed target practice in Special Course "C," while 93 men qualified in the gallery test.

In 1914, 14 officers and 208 enlisted men had instruction practice and 368 men qualified in the gallery test. 22 officers and 149 men completed record practice in the new course.

The classification for the year 1914 is as follows: Experts, 43; Sharpshooters, 51; Marksmen, 53; 1st Class, 44; 2nd Class, 12; Total 203. Unqualified, 575.

By Executive Order No. 26 under date of July 17, 1914, a tract of land for a Rifle Range was set aside at Hilo, Hawaii.

### ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

Inspections of personnel and property were held during 1913 and 1914 and while satisfactory in most respects were disappointing in the matter of attendance. The U. S. Inspector for 1914 reports as follows: "General Efficiency—Good. In general the condition of the regiment as set forth in the inspection reports may be rated as satisfactory."

### CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Battalion and company overnight camps have been had from time to time during 1914 with practice marches.

A "Joint Camp of Instruction" (Regular and National Guard troops) was held July 25-30, 1914.

1st Infantry.....	38 officers	612 enlisted men
Sanitary Troops .....	1	12
	—	—
Total .....	39	624

The field inspection report of this encampment is as follows:

## SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE.

Present in camp 38 officers, 612 enlisted men.

Absent from camp 8 officers, 220 enlisted men.

Average number present at drill and maneuvers 36 officers  
522 enlisted men.

## ORGANIZATION.

Company L is below the prescribed minimum strength. The regiment has no band.

## DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

Company extended order	} Very good.
Company combat	
Camping	

Battalion close order good, in view of the fact that but little drill had been held previous to the encampment.

Battalion combat good. An inclination to "run away to the front" showing that fire tactics are not thoroughly understood.

Regimental combat good. Due to lack of practice, attack was not co-ordinated, so that troops would have been beaten in detail.

Maneuvers.—Two regimental problems with represented enemy were held, viz.: march with advance guard and an attack. The plans and tactics were good, but the team work was poor.

Marches were made in good order without straggling.

Security and information very good:

Discipline:—Satisfactory.

Arms, Uniforms and Equipment:—Satisfactory. No surplus kits on hand.

Sanitation and Messing:—Food not properly protected from flies.

## OFFICERS.

The following comments were made by the inspector in regard to the officers of the regiment:

Lieut. Colonel William R. Riley, 1st Infantry, was very earnest and conscientious in the performance of his duties. He

devoted much attention to the sanitation of the camp and to discipline. He allowed no absenteeism except when specially excused by himself and noted on the rolls. He was in harmony with the officers detailed as inspector-instructors.

Captain George B. Schrader, 1st Infantry, performed his duties in a satisfactory manner. This was this officer's first experience as quartermaster and he displayed ability in performing his duties. He is hard working and conscientious and the troops were well supplied.

Captain Reginald W. Warham, Commissary, 1st Infantry, performed his duties well. This was his first duty as commissary and the troops wanted for nothing in the way of commissary supplies. He displayed ability in performing his duties and is very conscientious and hard working. Captain James A. Thompson, Adjutant, Captain Arthur W. Neely, I. S. A. P., and Chaplain Valentine H. Franx, performed their duties satisfactorily. All other staff officers were satisfactory.

#### GENERAL EFFICIENCY.

Fair. It is estimated that about 6 months would be required to fit the regiment to take the field as an effective force.

"The weakest features of the regiment were the large number of uninstructed recruits, lack of armory instruction, due to poor attendance, and lack of teamwork."

The Secretary of War in his report states: "It is furthermore true that by intensive military training, any young man of good health and average mentality can be made a service-able soldier in 12 months, and, in fact, has been so made. This has been tried abroad, and I have caused it to be tried under my own administration and inspection."

United States property received and funds disbursed by disbursing officer, property lost, etc., during the biennial period 1913-14.

#### Section 1661 Revised Statutes.

Quartermaster .....	\$14,893.27
Ordnance .....	8,483.52
Signal .....	44.80
Publications .....	401.16
Funds by disbursing officer .....	10,795.76
Property lost .....	6.00
Total .....	<u>\$34,629.51</u>



United States property received during biennial period of 1913-14.

Section 13 U. S. Militia Law Act of May 27, 1908.

Quartermaster .....	\$20,306.98
Ordnance .....	8,136.23
Signal .....	60.24
Publications .....	7.80
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$28,511.25</b>

United States Appropriation "Joint Camp and Maneuvers."  
Joint Camp July 25-30, 1914.

Payrolls .....	\$ 3,338.00
Transportation .....	1,228.05
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,566.05</b>

Total of United States property received and funds disbursed during biennial period 1913-14 ..... \$67,706.81

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF TERRITORIAL FUNDS.

Armory Rents

Hilo .....	\$ 70.00	Repairs,	\$ 48.21	Balance	\$ 21.79
Lahaina .....	35.00				\$35.00
Honolulu .....	659.76	Furniture, etc.	347.65	Balance	312.11
	<u>\$764.76</u>		<u>\$395.86</u>		<u>\$368.90</u>

Expenses National Guard, Appropriation \$10,000.00.

Ordnance and Promotion of Rifle Practice .....	\$ 857.17
Transportation .....	763.80
Subsistence .....	564.65
Quartermaster Dept. labor and supplies .....	1,378.12
Clerical help .....	297.45
Office supplies, stationery and printing .....	824.84
Current expense and incidentals .....	284.29
Electric current .....	567.12
Allowances First Infantry .....	4,022.50
Cablegrams and wireless messages .....	36.72
	<u>\$ 9,596.76</u>
Balance .....	403.24
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

Pay of Officers and Enlisted Men, Appropriation \$7,500.00.

Military Tournament .....	\$ 600.00
Encampment .....	5,185.95
	<u>\$ 5,785.95</u>
Balance .....	1,714.05
	<u>\$ 7,500.00</u>

Specific Salaries	Amount	Paid	Balance
Adjutant General .....	\$3,600.00	\$2,700.00	\$900.00
Clerk and Assistant .....	1,800.00	1,350.00	450.00
Janitor and Armorer .....	960.00	720.00	240.00

#### Appropriations:

Attention is invited to the fact that in order to comply with the frequently expressed desire of the War Department for the organization and maintenance of a National Guard Regiment in Honolulu with separate companies on the other islands, larger and more liberal appropriations are necessary for general expenses. The organization has been increased as far as possible to meet the requirements imposed by the War Department, though much necessary work could not be performed owing to the lack of sufficient appropriations by the last Legislature, and for the last six months of the present biennial period there will be a deficit of \$1,601.81.

The following appropriations are requested:

General Expenses .....	\$20,000.00
Out of which it is proposed to allow infantry companies \$30.00 per month, and other units of organization in accordance with their strength and the work entailed.....	\$12,000.00
Ordnance and Promotion of Rifle Practice, Transportation, Subsistence, Quartermaster Department, Labor and Supplies, Extra Clerical Help, Office Supplies, Stationery and Printing and Incidentals .....	\$ 8,000.00
Pay, active duty .....	\$10,000.00
For officers and enlisted men on active duty in accordance with Act 153, Session Laws 1911 .....	\$10,000.00
Specific Salaries:	
Adjutant General (as recommended by General Staff and Field Officers Ex. A.) mo. \$275.00 yr. \$3,300.00.....	\$ 6,600.00
Chief Clerk mo. 125.00 yr. 1,500.00.....	3,000.00
Armorer mo. 75.00 yr. 900.00.....	1,800.00
Janitor mo. 65.00 yr. 780.00.....	1,560.00
Armory, Honolulu:	
To complete armory .....	\$40,000.00
Furniture for armory .....	7,500.00
Military census and enrollment .....	\$10,000.00

This census should be taken once every ten years, alternating with the census taken by the United States Government, so that a census would be taken every five years.

## LEGISLATION.

Attention is invited to the need for the following legislation:

An amendment to the Militia Law permitting the formation of a Naval Militia as a portion of the National Guard of Hawaii, in accordance with the expressed desire of the Secretary of the Navy for the formation of such an organization in this Territory.

Authority to establish a Reserve Militia.

An act to provide for making a military census every ten years, such census to alternate with the census made by the United States Government so that a census will be made each five years.

An act to prohibit aviation without formal permission from the Territorial authorities.

An act prohibiting the wearing of the uniform of the United States Army or Navy or National Guard of Hawaii.

## CONCLUSION.

Great progress has been made in the work of the National Guard during the past eighteen months, the officers of the Guard and the inspector-instructors have assisted this office in every way to better its status and improve the efficiency of the organization. The inspector-instructor in his report to the War Department for the quarter ending December 31, 1914, states: "I have therefore to report that the status of the guard at the present time is, in my opinion, better than at any previous time of my service therewith."

J. W. JONES,

Colonel, The Adjutant General,  
Chief of Staff.

HON. L. E. PINKHAM,  
Governor of Hawaii.

**EXHIBIT "A."**

Honolulu, January 22nd, 1915.

From: General Staff and Field Officers.

To: The Adjutant General.

Subject: Salary of the Adjutant General.

1. The following General Staff and Field Officers of the National Guard of Hawaii, assembled to discuss appropriations, unanimously agree, and respectfully urge that the salary of the Adjutant General should be \$3,300.00 per annum.

W. R. RILEY,  
Lieut. Colonel, 1st Inf., N. G. H.

C. W. ZIEGLER,  
Inspector-General, N. G. H.

CHAS. B. COOPER,  
Surgeon-General, N. G. H.

JNO. W. SHORT,  
Quartermaster-General, N. G. H.

GUSTAVE ROSE,  
Major, 1st Inf., N. G. H.

MERLE M. JOHNSON,  
Major, 1st Inf., N. G. H.

A. W. NEELEY,  
Major, Chief of Ordnance.

