

NATIONAL GUARD SEPARATED FROM MILITIA COMMANDS

July 18
War Department Draws Sharp
Line Between Branches of
Military Service

ORDERS DEFINE STATUS OF ALL CITIZEN SOLDIERS

Move Made Necessary By Action
of Authorities In Several
States

An important decision just received from the war department definitely settles the title by which the citizen soldiers of the militia shall be known. For many years the terms 'Organized Militia' and 'National Guard' have been regarded as synonymous. The decision of the War Department became necessary when reports of the action of several of the adjutant generals of the states in discharging militiamen who declined to take the double oath were reported to the Washington authorities.

The number of militiamen called to the colors recently by the President who declined to take the new oath runs into several thousand, and in several states these men were drummed out of camp and their discharge ordered by the state authorities. The War Department has informed the militia authorities of each of the states that it is quite beyond their power to discharge any of these militiamen, as they had previously been sworn under the Dick law and were therefore liable for service anywhere in the United States at the command of the President. The several states have been directed to recall these men to the state training camps, and to hold them there in training until further orders are received from the War department.

The military authorities have decided that, hereafter, all officers and enlisted men who have taken the double oath under the new law, whether mustered in or not, are designated as members of the national guard.

All organizations mustered into the federal service under the Dick law are to be designated as 'organized militia.' Therefore those militiamen who have not taken the new oath must now serve in the organized militia and be liable for service anywhere within the territorial limits of the United States.

The interpretation of the new National Defense law shows that the war department now recognizes the following military resources of the nation; the regular army, the national guard in federal service, the national guard in reserve, the organized militia in federal service, the organized militia in reserve, and the unorganized militia, comprising all male citizens liable to drafting in case of emergency.

LIEUTENANT BUMP MAY BE RETIRED

Former Inspector-Instructor of
Hawaii Militia May Have
To Quit Service

The omission from the list of nominations sent to the senate on July 1 of the name of First Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, Seventeenth Infantry, and the inclusion on the list of the names of officers who are his juniors in rank, has led officers stationed here to believe that this popular officer, who was formerly inspector-instructor of the Hawaiian national guard, is slated for retirement.

During his many visits to Honolulu as transport quartermaster of the transport Dix, and his tours of duty here with the Twenty-fifth Infantry and the local guard, Lieutenant Bump made many friends who will be sorry to hear that his days of active service are over. Lieutenant Bump left Hawaii about a year and a half ago by transfer to the Fifteenth Infantry in the China station, and made a brief twenty-four hour visit here while the May transport was in port en route to the mainland.

For some weeks he has been serving with the Seventeenth Infantry in Mexico. He has been in poor health for some years, and it is thought that he was unable to pass the physical tests

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