



Report of the

Commanding Officer

...of the...

...First Regiment

National Guard of Hawaii



REPORT OF THE
COMMANDING OFFICER....

— OF THE —

FIRST REGIMENT

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII

HONOLULU
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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII

HONOLULU, T. H., February 2, 1903.

HON. S. B. DOLE,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir:

I have the honor to report as follows:

REPORT OF THE
COMMANDING OFFICER
—OF THE—
FIRST REGIMENT

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII

FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS FROM JULY 1st, 1901, to DEC. 31st, 1902

STRENGTH.

The First Regiment consists of nine companies, a hospital corps and a drum corps, the strength of which on December 31, 1902, was 508 men and officers.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The regiment is armed with rifles, Gatling guns and field artillery. About two-thirds of the rifles are new, having been lately received from the United States Government. Most of the arms are in good condition and fit for service.

The equipment of tents, blankets, field ovens, canteens,

haversacks, etc., is good (a large portion thereof being new) and almost complete.

EFFICIENCY.

There is more interest shown in the education of the officers and enlisted men of the militia of the various States and Territories in the duties which devolve upon them as members of that organization, which is now more than it ever has been before, occupying the attention of the Federal Government and of the governments of the various States and Territories, with a view to its improvement so that it may indeed be a force which may be called immediately into the service of the Federal Government as a well drilled, equipped and disciplined body of troops.

To this end a convention of the Interstate National Guard Association was held in January, 1902, attended by delegates from nearly all the States, to agree upon legislation to be presented to the Fifty-seventh Congress of the United States, which resulted in a Bill being prepared entitled, "A Bill to Promote the Efficiency of the Militia and for Other Purposes," which in February, 1902, was introduced concurrently in the Senate by Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, and in the House, by Congressman Dick, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Militia of the House. Having the endorsement of the Secretary of War, its provisions being directly in line with many of his recommendations and orders in regard to the army of the United States and the militia of the States and Territories, the Bill has been passed by Congress and signed by the President.

In pursuance of this policy, a board of officers has prepared a new militia law for presentation to the Territorial Legislature which will convene in February 1903, the draft of which accompanies this report for your inspection and approval, so that there may be a thorough reorganization of the National Guard of Hawaii along the lines indicated by the said Bill and the recommendations above referred to.

Under the present policy of the Federal Government of having but a small standing army, the safety of our country depends

in a large measure upon the efficiency and state of preparedness of our militia to take the field to augment and assist the regular troops. It is therefore a matter of vital interest to this community, as it is to all communities going to make up the State, that they provide a sufficient and efficient police arm which will insure immediate protection and upon which the general government may call in time of need.

One phase of the militia question which should never be lost sight of by the people of this community is that of our geographical and isolated position and the necessity of having a reasonably large and well drilled and equipped force of militia to, in case of necessity, assist the force of regular troops which may be stationed here, which taken in connection with the known policy of the Federal Government, should control all legislation providing for the militia.

The average citizen has but little conception of the amount of time and labor involved in maintaining a militia organization on a proper footing of efficiency. It means that the officers serve the Territory for nothing during the entire year, devoting many hours of each week to the training of their men, and that the men after a hard days work at their various occupations have gone to the armory and drilled so that they might be prepared when called on to serve their country in an intelligent and efficient manner.

The most essential part of the militiaman's education, is a thorough knowledge of the extended order drill or battle exercises, guard duty in its broadest sense and reconnaissance, and to be thoroughly master of the arm he uses. There is only one way to acquire this knowledge, and that is by spending hours and days on the drill ground, in the camp and on the field, and on the range, shooting at all ranges, over varied ground at targets representing those objects he would have to fire at in actual service, giving the closest attention to the firings and observing the most rigid fire discipline.

The work of the regiment has been as follows:

Regimental, battalion, and company drills, parades, practice marches, field exercises with ball cartridge, encampments,

competitive drill, muster and inspection, and target practice.

Number of drills, etc., from July 1, to December 31, 1901..... 183

Number of drills, etc., from January 1, to June 30, 1902..... .. 277

Number of drills, etc., from July 1, to December 31, 1902..... 189

Total..... 649

	Number.	Possible.
Attendance from July 1 to December 31, 1901.....	5,993	9,838
Attendance from January 1 to June 30, 1902.....	10,858	15,549
Attendance from July 1 to December 31, 1902.....	8,240	10,026
Total.....	23,086	35,413

Percentage of attendance, 65.

The percentages awarded by United States Army officers acting as judges of companies taking part in the competitive drill on May 10, 1902, are as follows: Company F, 98 per cent; Company G, 93 per cent; Company E, 95 per cent; Company B, 90 per cent; Company A, 75 per cent.

The work of the last eighteen months has done much to raise the standard of efficiency of the regiment, and if the contemplated changes are made in the militia law, the work of the regiment will be greatly facilitated and its efficiency correspondingly increased.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The rifle fire during the field exercises was at positions outlined by breastworks and skirmish targets and was very accurate and effective.

The artillery fire was at triangular targets with a base and rise of ten feet built on pontoons anchored at a distance of 1700 yards from the shore and was very accurate, the targets being repeatedly hit and one of the pontoons sunk.

It is very desirable to increase the efficiency of the men in the use of the piece, and a bulkhead should be constructed in the armory for "Gallery Practice" so that the men could have the advantage of using the same piece with which they shoot on the rifle range and with which they would be armed in case they

were called into active service, the only difference being in the amount of powder and weight of the ball used and the size of the target fired at.

The markers and target butts at the rifle range should be reconstructed as they are in bad condition and sadly in need of repair. They were originally built in 1895, and have been repaired from time to time, the last repairing being in December, 1902, when new facing timbers were put on the target butts. These timbers could be used in the reconstruction and lessen its cost about one-third.

The following is the record of medals won during the semi-annual shoots for 1901-2, at 200 yards, off hand, 10 rounds per man: Gold (for 45 or better), 11; silver (for 40 or better), 66; bronze (for 35 or better), 136; total, 213. Number of scores fired 564.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Owing to the fact that there was no specific appropriation and no provision of law making it mandatory that the regiment should have an annual encampment, the expense of the several encampments (none lasting over two days) had to be met out of the appropriations for incidentals and transportation and money contributions from outside sources, and the consequent amount of work which could and should be performed by the regiment and the knowledge acquired in the camp and field has therefore been limited.

There should be provision made for an annual encampment of at least one weeks duration.

PROPERTY FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

There have been received from the War Department 18 cases, 1 bundle and 3 packages of quartermasters stores and 94 cases of ordnance stores containing rifles and parts thereof, gun slings, ammunition, skirmish targets, belts and plates, drums, bugles, fifes, canteens, haversacks, blouses, chevrons, caps and ornaments, of the total value of \$10,161.65.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

Ever since the organization of the National Guard of Hawaii, the First Regiment has been the custodian of and responsible for all of the military property of the Government, and accountable therefor; being charged with its care and preservation and the keeping of the records thereof, so that all of the physical labor and clerical work necessarily incident to the conduct of the business of the National Guard of Hawaii has been done by and under the supervision of the officers of the First Regiment with the consequent economy of running but one department instead of two or perhaps three.

The system of keeping the papers, books and records of the regiment was completely changed in the latter part of 1901 and all records are now in a very satisfactory condition there being three complete sets of books kept, one set in the regimental adjutant's office, one set in the quartermasters' department and one set in the ordnance department, showing the exact accountability of all persons (persons having material for manufacture), officers and enlisted men having government property in their possession, all original vouchers being carefully numbered and filed.

BONDS AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

Although there was no provision of law therefor, Company treasurers have, ever since January, 1902, been required to give bonds to the regimental quartermaster and have their accounts audited by company finance committees semi-annually, and all persons and officers having military property in their possession have been required to sign proper inventory memorandum receipts showing the cost of each article and aggregate value thereof.

EXAMINATIONS.

The system of examinations established by the examining board to determine the fitness of officers and non-commissioned officers of the national guard has been revised and made more complete so that they may meet the requirements of the Act passed by Congress.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. H.

NAME	GRADE AND ASSIGNMENT	RANK FROM
John W. Jones.....	Colonel, 1st Regiment.....	March 28, 1899
Charles W. Ziegler.....	Lieut. Colonel, 1st Regiment.....	December 1, 1902
Charles B. Cooper.....	Major and Surgeon, 1st Regiment.....	June 23, 1896
Thomas E. Wall.....	Major, 1st Battalion.....	December 1, 1902
William R. Riley.....	Major, 2nd Battalion.....	December 1, 1902
John Schaefer.....	Captain Adjutant, 1st Regiment.....	April 27, 1896
Elmer T. Winant.....	Captain Quartermaster, 1st Regt.....	November 18, 1902
John W. Short.....	Captain Ordnance Off. 1st Regt.....	December 8, 1902
Robert P. Myers.....	Captain Surgeon, 2nd Battalion.....	April 27, 1896
C. L. Garvin.....	Captain Surgeon, 1st Battalion.....	September 28, 1899
Clifton H. Tracy.....	First Lieut. Adjutant, 2nd Batt.....	June 30, 1902
Samuel Johnson.....	Captain Company F.....	April 12, 1900
Henry Klemme.....	" " A.....	April 14, 1900
William A. Better.....	" " D.....	April 30, 1900
L. J. Nahora Hipa.....	" " E.....	October 1, 1900
Joa A. Gonsalves.....	" " C.....	June 4, 1901
William Bal.....	" " I.....	December 20, 1901
Gustave Rose.....	" " G.....	January 7, 1902
James A. Thompson.....	" " H.....	March 18, 1902
Hermann Ludloff.....	First Lieut. Company D.....	August 30, 1900
J. K. Mauloa.....	" " E.....	October 1, 1900
James B. Gorman.....	" " B.....	November 5, 1901
George H. Cummings.....	" " I.....	December 20, 1902
Samuel K. Kamaipili.....	" " G.....	January 7, 1902
Moses K. Nakuina.....	" " H.....	March 18, 1902
Joseph E. Santos.....	" Company C.....	September 27, 1902
Ernest L. Berndt.....	" " A.....	November 20, 1902
William W. Carlyle.....	" " F.....	December 15, 1902
William H. Beers.....	Second Lieut. Company D.....	August 30, 1900
Thomas Kakalia.....	" " E.....	October 1, 1900
Theo. P. Melim.....	" " C.....	September 18, 1901
Noah Aluli.....	" " I.....	December 20, 1901
Daniel Kekaulike.....	" " G.....	January 7, 1902
M. C. Amana.....	" " H.....	March 18, 1902
Robert H. Reid.....	" Asst. Surgeon (Hilo).....	August 29, 1902
Merle M. Johnson.....	" Company B.....	September 8, 1902
Orlando J. Whitehead.....	" " A.....	November 20, 1902
John J. Donnelly.....	" " F.....	December 15, 1902

OFFICERS ASSIGNED FOR DUTY WITH FIRST REGIMENT.

Marston Campbell, Captain and Engineer, Governor's Staff.

Charles B. Cottrell, Captain (retired list) Inspector of Rifle Practice, Maui.

Herman Ludwig, Captain (retired list) Inspector of Rifle Practice, Hawaii.

BOARD OF SURVEY.

In March, 1902, at the request of the regimental commander, a board of survey was appointed by the commander-in-chief to report on the military property turned over by the National Guard of Hawaii to the United States Government and re-issued to the National Guard of Hawaii on the 13th day of April, 1899.

STATEMENT OF MILITARY PROPERTY FOR PERIOD FROM
JULY 1, 1901, TO DECEMBER 31, 1902,

EXCLUSIVE OF AUSTRIAN BATTERY AND PROPERTY TO BE CONDEMNED

Q. M. DEPT.

Property on hand, July 1, 1901....	\$11,654 33		
Property recd. from U. S.....	2,833 61		
Property recd. from Territory.....	3,223 52		
	<u>\$17,711 46</u>		\$17,711 46
In possession of Co.'s at Drill-shed		\$7,669 51	
In possession of Co.'s D and I....		1,159 11	8,828 62
		<u></u>	<u>\$8,882 84</u>
Remaining in possession of Dept.			

ORDNANCE DEPT.

Property on hand, July 1, 1901....	\$26,442 37		
Property recd. from U. S.....	7,328 04		
Property recd. from Territory.....	764 72		
	<u>\$34,535 13</u>		\$34,535 13
	\$52,246 59		
In possession of Co.'s at Drill-shed		\$7,253 53	
In possession of Co.'s D and I....		1,734 54	\$ 8,988 07
		<u></u>	<u>\$25,547 06</u>
Value of property expended.....			1,772 69
			<u>\$23,774 37</u>
Remaining in possession of Dept.			

For more complete information than appears on the foregoing tabulated statements, there are in both the quartermaster and ordnance departments, complete sets of books and memorandum inventories showing all property on hand and its value, together with the receipt, issue and expenditure thereof.

DISPOSITION OF CURRENT APPROPRIATION FOR 18 MONTHS
JULY 1, 1901 TO DECEMBER 31, 1902.

<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Expended</i>	<i>Balance</i>
COMP'Y AND REGIM'T'L ALLOWANCES	11,520 00		
Company and regimental expenses.		8,640 00	2,880 00
Q. M. DEPT.			
UNIFORMS ENLISTED MEN.....	5,000 00		
Material, fabrication and repair....		2,950 64	2,049 36
STATIONERY AND PRINTING.....	250 00		
Supplies.....		134 85	115 15
TRANSPORTATION.....	300 00		
Fare, freight and cartage.....		135 65	164 35
INCIDENTALS.....	500 00		
Supplies, sundries, etc.....		499 78	22
ORDNANCE DEPT.			
ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.....	2,500 00		
Ordnance, material, fabrication and repair		1,960 83	539 17
Totals.....	20,070 00	14,321 75	5,748 25

ARMORIES.

The work and interior economy of the regiment has been greatly hampered by reason of being housed under four different roofs in Honolulu instead of one, and the work attending the care and preservation of the property entrusted to its keeping thereby greatly increased. All of this property has not been as well cared for as it should have been; this, however, is not through any neglect on the part of the officers having it in charge, but by reason of the fact that the drill shed, in which a portion of it is kept, is neither dust nor weather proof, the roof leaking badly and being sadly in need of repairs.

The dust in dry weather and 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 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, although they have a temporary use for and greatly desire to get the drill shed at the present time to house carts and wagons in that they are not now able to properly care for, and the regiment is only allowed to continue in the use of the drill shed until such time as other quarters may be provided or until such time as the shed or the space occupied by it is arbitrarily taken. The regiment therefore is subject to being permanently dispossessed at any time. The regiment has several times been called upon to relinquish the use of the drill shed for short periods, the last time being in March 1902.

If there were no question about the retention of the drill shed in the possession of the regiment, it would cost a very considerable sum to put it in a proper condition and re-roof it. 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 value of the arms in the drill shed, for the efficient care and preservation of which the Territory is responsible and accountable to the United States Government, at the rate for which they must be paid if damaged by neglect is \$5,510.40

Other ordnance property in drill shed.....	1,743 13
Quartermaster property in drill shed, (approximately).....	7,669 51
Total.....	\$14,923 04
Other military property in Honolulu.....	32,657 21
Total	\$47,580 25

There is no insurance on any of the above mentioned property.

For the foregoing reasons I strongly recommend an appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection of a new armory in Honolulu so that all military property may be brought under one roof. *Appropriations should also be made for armories at Hilo and Wailuku. There are several available sites for armories.*

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEW PERIOD.

The responsibility for the care and preservation of the property in the custody of the First Regiment is considerable as will be seen from the foregoing statement of values, and as the property requires constant handling and attention and involves the expenditures of a great deal of time and skilled labor and the keeping of exact books and records, the compensation of those performing the work, to wit, the clerk at regimental headquarters, who is also acting quartermaster, the armorer and the janitor—should be commensurate with the responsibility attaching and labor performed. I recommend the following appropriations for the new period:

Regimental allowance for companies, drum corps and band signal corps, ambulance and hospital corps.....	\$14,400 00
Headquarter's clerk and acting quartermaster.....	2,400 00
Armorer.....	2,400 00
Janitor	1,080 00
Range keeper.....	600 00

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT:

Uniforms enlisted men, stationery, printing and advertising, incidentals and transportation, repair, etc.....	5,000 00
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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT:

Ordnance property, supplies and repair.....	2,000 00
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Total.....	\$27,880 00
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Respectfully,

J. W. JONES,

*Colonel, First Regiment,
National Guard of Hawaii.*

Honolulu, Feb. 2, 1903