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REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF OF  
THE MILITIA BUREAU

RELATIVE TO  
THE NATIONAL GUARD  
OF THE UNITED STATES



1917



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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,  
*Washington, D. C., October 1, 1917.*

SIR: This, the fifteenth annual report of the Bureau or Division in charge of militia affairs in the United States, must, for obvious reasons, be different from any that has preceded it, the National Guard, after its stages of development, having been drafted for war service.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In times past, under governing conditions, the objective of all Federal effort in behalf of organized militia in this country was naturally along the lines looking to its betterment and development, designed ultimately to make it in fact, as well as in name, a dependable and efficient part of an ever-ready national defense system. With this in view, errors and omissions from time to time were pointed out and remedial methods of improvement suggested. All criticisms, comments, or recommendations made by those charged with Federal supervision were directed in a kindly spirit toward the desired goal, namely, the improvement and proper development of the Organized Militia as an element of the national defense.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

STATE MILITIA.

In the closing 80's effort was made by the War Department to assist the militia, by allowing portions of the Regular Army of certain large garrisons to participate in encampments with State troops.

This plan of voluntary cooperative effort, by tacit understanding between the Regular Army and the militia in certain sections, was begun and conducted for some time without any official formal sanction of either State or Federal law, and went on from year to year, on a more or less limited scale, without any officially announced pre-arranged plans of coordinated effort.

This continued up to the War with Spain in 1898. The militia at that time had no place in the Federal military establishment except in the event that it might be called forth as a constitutional instrumentality to preserve the peace locally, or nationally to resist invasion by foreign foes.



Congress, doubtless realizing that something ought to be done toward helping to place the States' militia upon a higher plane of national usefulness, broke away from time-honored traditions and restrictions and passed two separate money-giving laws—one on June 6, 1900, allotting \$1,000,000 of Federal money annually for the supply of certain articles to the States' militia, and another, the law of March 2, 1903, appropriating the lump sum of \$2,000,000 for the procurement of certain articles of armament and equipment for the militia without raising any question as to commensurate cooperative State appropriations. These two Federal laws, calculated to stimulate the State militia, constituted a most important precedent in so far as, apart from the original \$200,000 annually allowed, they were the first donations made toward the support of the States' militia, and opened the door for those more extended and more liberal donations of later years.

#### THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Up to January 21, 1903, however, it must be borne in mind that there was no Organized Militia in the United States, as we now understand the term. By whatever name the States' militia had previously been called, they were nothing more or less than local State soldiers. The militia act passed Congress January 21, 1903, and marked the beginning of new life for the active militia, which henceforth was to be officially designated "Organized Militia" of the United States.

In his report for 1903, the Secretary of War, Mr. Root, reviewing the achievements of military legislation effected that year, stated that "of equal importance with the General Staff act in its relation to the general military efficiency of the country is the act to promote the efficiency of the militia, approved January 21, 1903."

He also stated:

That as the militia when called into the service of the United States and the Volunteer forces will form, together with the Regular troops, but one Army, subject to the same command, drawing arms, ammunition, and supplies from the same source, and subject to the same general system of accountability for property, it will be important that all parts of this greater Army shall have used and shall be familiar with the same arms, ammunition, supplies, and forms and methods of transacting business, and shall have similar organization and discipline.

It was with all this in view, doubtless, that Congress passed the Dick bill of 1903, providing for the calling of a better trained and Organized Militia into the service of the United States when required for constitutional purposes. Congress, in that act, exercised its constitutional power "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia" by a series of provisions designed to promote the strength, efficiency, and prosperity of these militia organizations; to make them, with the Regular Army, a homogeneous force.

To accomplish the ends in view, the act provided that the organization, armament, and discipline of the Organized Militia should be the same as that prescribed for the Regular Army. It authorized the Secretary of War to issue to the militia, at the expense of the National Government, the same arms, ammunition, and supplies

which are provided for the Regular Army. It provided for regular inspection by Army officers detailed by the Secretary of War and for regular returns by the adjutants general of the several States to the Secretary of War. It authorized the participation by the Organized Militia in joint maneuvers with the Regular Army, and provided that in such cases the Organized Militia so participating should receive the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as is provided by law for the officers and men of the Regular Army, to be paid out of the regular appropriations for the support of the Army. It provided also for separate State encampments of the Organized Militia by allowing, out of an annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 for militia purposes, to officers and enlisted men engaged in such encampments, the same pay, subsistence, and transportation or travel allowances as are allowed to officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army. It provided for detailing officers of the Army to attend State encampments, upon the request of the governors of the States, to give instruction and information, and for detailing officers to report to the governors as military advisers for duty generally with the militia. It provided further for the securing of a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any voluntary force which might be called out.

The Secretary of War, in 1903, said:

This statute plainly opens a wide field of new duty for the officers of the Regular Army. They can no longer fill the measure of their obligation to the country by perfecting themselves and the forces under their command in the performance of their own military duties. They are charged with the further duty of applying their military skill and experience to the preparation of the militia and volunteer force, which will be associated with them in the next war, for effective service. A new responsibility also rests upon the officers of the National Guard, to render to the Nation full and unstinted return for the enlarged means and opportunities which the liberality of Congress has afforded to them.

In the 15 years that have elapsed since the passage of the militia act of 1903, there has been steady improvement in the efficiency of the Organized Militia. At times this improvement seemed slow, but the ultimate results are gratifying.

Five years after the passage of the act of 1903 an amendatory law was passed, the act of February 12, 1908. That act instituted a relationship between the States' militia and the Federal Government, by creating "a board of five officers on the active list of the Organized Militia, so selected as to secure, as far as practicable, equitable representation to all sections of the United States, and which shall, from time to time, as the Secretary of War may direct, proceed to Washington, D. C., for consultation with the Secretary of War respecting conditions, status and needs of the whole body of the Organized Militia." The members of this board were appointed for four years unless sooner relieved by the Secretary of War.

The board met from time to time and usually had present with them the head of the War Department Division of Militia Affairs, whose knowledge of militia affairs was useful to the board in considering the matters which the War Department desired to have passed upon. The board continued in existence until the passage of the national defense act, June 3, 1916, which abolished it and made provision for the attachment of two National Guard officers for duty in the newly established Militia Bureau, presided over by a general



officer under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of War, and which was to take the place of both the former Division of Militia Affairs and The Militia Board as well.

The War Department militia office grew in size and importance until 1908, when it was duly organized as a separate division in the War Department in charge of a commissioned officer of field rank. From that time on the militia business before the War Department increased so steadily that it was not long before the Division of Militia Affairs, with many added desks, was placed outside of the War Department building proper in a specially rented building of its own. Subsequently, the increase in volume of militia business steadily went on until the War Department militia office was necessarily turned into a separate and distinct bureau, whose affairs are directed by a brigadier general, an ex officio member of the General Staff of the Army, assisted by 15 commissioned officers, in rank varying from colonel to captain, and with a corps of 46 clerks.

Undoubtedly the militia act of 1903 opened up many new ways for initiative Federal action, of which it is believed the War Department took full advantage, keeping in mind at all times the policy of help and guidance of the Organized Militia along lines of improved efficiency. Prior to 1903, it must be remembered, the militia, then unorganized except in the smaller independent units, consisted of over 1,600 independent company organizations, each of which had become accustomed to recognizing no authority except that of its own immediate commander. Gradually, however, these independent units consented to be yoked together for team work in battalions, regiments, and brigades, and ultimately the plan was developed to compose them into separate tactical divisions.

#### THE TACTICAL DIVISIONAL PLAN.

The report of this Bureau (then known as the Division of Militia Affairs) in 1913 vigorously reviewed the importance of the tactical divisional scheme of militia organization, declaring that "until practical men with an understanding of conditions surrounding the service and maintenance of the organized militia in time of peace, with an appreciation of the magnitude of the problem of organizing and equipping citizen soldiers for war, and a realization of the absolute necessity of creating real, actual, higher organizations, are enabled to devote themselves exclusively to the work, the present divisions can never be anything more than mere paper organizations."

Under the divisional plan, it was designed to divide the country into geographical divisional districts, embracing selected States whose organized militia would naturally form a part of the tactical division contained in that divisional area.

This was the largest and most comprehensive scheme inaugurated by this bureau for the betterment of the organized militia. In order to carry it into effect, it became necessary, from an assumed point of elevation and efficiency, to look downward to imperfections existing in the smallest unit and then, counting on improvement upward, to prepare the entire militia establishment for its new responsibilities.

It was soon discovered, however, that on account of organizational defects resulting from the excessive organization of infantry (which,

being the cheapest and easiest organization to maintain, naturally was always the most popular in the States) and the lack of needed auxiliary troops, the divisional plan of organization could not be quickly perfected.

Preparation for it, however, bore excellent fruit. The governors of States, to whom the matter was submitted for examination and approval, gave their hearty cooperation to the proposed scheme. Finally, in August, 1913, Circular No. 8 was issued by the Division of Militia Affairs. This document stands next in importance to the organic Organized Militia act, and unquestionably achieved most gratifying results. In every State, more conscientious, better, and in fact, stricter compliance with the law was to be required under that circular order. And, as was pointed out in the report of 1913, unless the smaller units were properly organized, it was manifestly impossible, when those smaller units were consolidated and organized into larger ones, ever to secure a correct organization of the next higher units.

The divisional plan was finally inaugurated, and fortunately so. It was the existence of this divisional plan that made it easier for this Bureau in the past few months to prepare the National Guard of the country for call and draft into the Federal service. Indeed, without such a divisional system, if it were possible to revert to the old-time system of independent smaller units unorganized into the larger ones, it would be difficult to understand how the work that has been accomplished in the past few months could have been handled.

#### NATIONAL GUARD AND NEW ORGANIZATION.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1916, the Militia Bureau was confronted with the problem of arranging for a proper scheme of organization of the existing National Guard forces of the States, including those that might be expected to exist, when the maximum of 800 men per Congressman was attained. The scheme of organization outlined in Circular 19, Division of Militia Affairs, 1914, provided for 12 divisions and took into account the National Guard organizations at that time. The National Guard was later on expanded to 14 divisions and finally, to provide for the maximum personnel obtainable under the act of June 3, 1916, to 16 divisions. It was decided to make divisional areas coincide approximately with the 16 National Army training areas, although the latter were based upon population, whereas the National Guard strength was based upon representation, as this would facilitate supply, recruitment, etc.

It was difficult enough to organize existing units into 12 divisions, as the Infantry arm predominated disproportionately, but it was infinitely more difficult to work out a scheme for 16 divisions, using all existing units and providing for the expansion to the maximum of 800 men per Congressman. The proper allotment of men to each divisional area and State was finally determined upon and published in inclosure to Circular Letter, Militia Bureau, of May 5, 1917. This inclosure, in addition, enumerated organizations that were assigned to each State and included in its existing units. This was done to enable State authorities to begin organizing, according to a definite



plan, the additional units not already in existence in their State whenever they felt able to do so, thus gradually building up the tactical divisional organization. It was likewise contemplated to raise two Cavalry divisions in addition to the Cavalry forming part of the 16 Infantry divisions, but these Cavalry divisions were not to be organized until enough Cavalry had been provided to complete 16 Infantry divisions.

The declaration of war found the National Guard still very short of auxiliary troops and strenuous efforts were made to raise them so as to complete the 16 divisions contemplated under the plan outlined above.

On August 5, 1917, there were drafted into Federal service 11,875 officers and 361,299 enlisted men, organized, as stated, into 16 National Guard divisions. Of these divisions, those of New York and Pennsylvania were complete according to Tables of Organization, 1917, that of Ohio had no Cavalry regiment but was otherwise complete. Practically all the organizations were short of war strength.

During the early part of August, the Secretary of War approved a scheme for creating a composite National Guard division composed of units from various parts of the country. This to constitute a 17th Division. This decision, in marked degree, accentuated the already existing shortage of special arms and auxiliary troops.

The active entry of the United States into the war necessitating the dispatch of troops overseas still further complicated the matter of organization of the National Guard, in that a complete reorganization had to be effected, a division under the new organization comprising the following units:

Division headquarters; machine-gun battalion (four companies); two Infantry brigades (each consisting of machine-gun battalion and 2 Infantry regiments); Field Artillery brigade (three regiments); trench mortar battery; one regiment Coast Artillery; one field signal battalion; headquarters military police; ammunition train; supply train; sanitary train; and engineer train.

This new organization and the already existing shortage in auxiliary units will naturally necessitate the conversion of many Infantry and Cavalry units into those of the special branches, a proceeding fraught with considerable difficulty.

#### MINOR EVENTS.

Inasmuch as this report is intended to be largely retrospective, singling out, like so many landmarks, the chief events which have contributed to the improvement of the Organized Militia of the country, reference has not been made to many of the minor details involved. The question of instruction, alone, involves enough to call for a chapter of many pages. Then, the matter of organization of auxiliary troops, of which few, if any, existed in the earlier years of militia organization, called for a great deal of attention and effort in this Bureau. Not only was attention demanded in the matter of auxiliary troops, including in particular sanitary troops, to the organization of which so little attention has been given by the State authorities, but much effort was required to create a proportionate number of Field Artillery and Cavalry, as well as Coast Artillery.

## JOINT ENCAMPMENTS AND MANEUVERS.

The joint encampments and maneuvers in different parts of the country, provided for under competent War Department orders, proved a most satisfactory means of militia instruction, and likewise tended to popularize the militia to such an extent that it was found difficult to prevent men from enlisting purely for the purpose of a summer jaunt. But they brought together officers and men of the Regular Army and militia establishment, made them better acquainted with each other, and imparted especially to the militiamen opportunities for keener insight into the methods and ideals of the Regular Army than any mere theoretical course of instruction could have imparted.

## FEDERAL FISCAL AID.

An examination of the records of this Bureau shows that the disbursements for the National Guard and Organized Militia from 1908 to 1917 aggregated \$37,820,465.44. This amount did not include Federal money appropriated prior to 1908 and back to 1900, when the first Federal annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made. There should be added, therefore, to the total amount above stated the estimated disbursements under appropriations from 1903 to 1907, inclusive—five years at \$3,000,000 per year, equaling \$15,000,000, which, added to the routine disbursements for the period above referred to, would make a grand total of routine disbursements of Federal money for and on behalf of the Organized Militia and National Guard of nearly \$53,000,000.

In considering these figures, however, the conclusion should not be reached that the amount just quoted includes all the Federal money that was expended during that period for the National Guard. On the contrary, an examination of the table showing the amount appropriated in the Army appropriation bill for the National Guard in 1917 discloses the fact that a total of \$57,685,450 was appropriated in that year alone. This last-named amount did not include the amount paid out for National Guard subsistence for those competing in national matches and other expenditures on account of both the Regular Army and the National Guard. Nor did it include the National Guard's portion of the \$11,000,000 appropriated for Regular Army transportation and supplies in 1916, nor the expenditures for the National Guard on account of travel allowances of those who were mustered in and discharged from the Federal service for adequate reasons. Neither did the amount quoted include the expenditures for the militia under a general appropriation of \$23,000,000 for military supplies.

Therefore, going back carefully into all of these items and adding to the routine cost of the National Guard the amount specifically appropriated, as well as those amounts estimated as having been appropriated, the grand total equals about \$86,000,000. Adding to this last-named amount the routine amount above referred to will make a grand total of Federal money expended for the Organized Militia and National Guard of nearly \$124,000,000.

In considering these figures, the fact must be borne in mind that unusual occurrences had developed the necessity for using a large



part of the Organized Militia and National Guard in the Federal service both on the Mexican Border in guarding railroads and other utilities and in the mobilization camps since war with the German Imperial Government has begun. Nevertheless, the prime purpose of these figures is intended to show that whereas for over 100 years the Federal Government contributed not a cent toward the maintenance of the militia in this country, recently—that is, within the present century, since 1900—most generous appropriations have been made, which would seem to have vested the United States with a supervisory right it never before had been able to claim. In other words, the States having wisely consented to accept large Federal donations, they are to be commended for the wisdom and foresight that guided the respective State authorities in coordinating and cooperating with the Federal Government in the development of a more efficient militia system in the United States.

#### EFFECT OF BORDER SERVICE.

The effect of border service and training is difficult to gauge for the period of service varied between wide limits. Some organizations were in service but three months, others six months, while others again remained in service continuously. The training itself was in the nature of things sadly handicapped because of the absence of any definite idea as to the duration of the entire period of service.

In spite of all handicaps, however, it must be admitted that the National Guard did learn and did improve during and on account of its border service.

#### DEMOBILIZATION OF 1916-17.

It is difficult to arrive at a just estimate of the effect of the demobilization on the National Guard. Having entered the Federal service with a keen desire for active service, the National Guard finally found itself scattered along the Mexican border forced to undergo a much more serious and extended course of training than any of them had ever undergone before. As a consequence, many were disappointed; complaints of "We came down here to fight; not to sit around in camp" became heard; criticism became rife; and appeals to go home were voiced. The camps were generally very comfortable, but the routine of a soldier's life, the dust storms, the marches on sandy soil, the lack of water and many of those little things that to the professional soldier are all in the day's work, grated on a large part of the National Guard. It is very probable that as a consequence many guardsmen came home completely disillusioned as to the romantic side of soldiering. That they had rendered really more valuable service to their country by preventing war than by making it, was realized perhaps by a few thoughtful ones only.

#### CONVENTION OF NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, MARCH 27-29, 1917.

While not a part of the operations of the Militia Bureau, it seems proper to make reference to the convention of the National Guard

Association, held in New York City March 27-29, 1917. The Chief of the Militia Bureau was asked to speak on these three questions:

First. The desires of the Government as to this branch of the service.

Second. Is the National Guard worth preserving?

Third. Can the system recently established by Congress be developed so as to provide a military force worth while?

Reply was made as to the first question, "The desires of the Government," that Congress, which represents the will of the people, enacted into law the national defense act which is the guide for the War Department and the Militia Bureau in the upbuilding of the National Guard into an efficient military force, if humanly possible. And that the defense act will continue to be the guide until the people and Congress give another law to take its place.

As to the second question, "Is the National Guard worth preserving?" reply was made that when one considers that the members of the National Guard have been the only citizens who have made an organized effort to provide the Government with a military force for use in an emergency to back up the small Regular Army, the question can have but one answer as far as the personnel is concerned, they should have all praise, and the Militia Bureau has gone on record as opposing legislative effort to abolish the National Guard as a system until something better is actually substituted, and that we shall continue to insist that in any plan to create another and better force due consideration should be given to the rank and file. The statement was also made that the dual control of a Federal military force negatives at once its attaining a real efficiency for Federal military purposes.

As to the third question, "Can the system recently established by Congress be developed so as to provide a military force worth while?" it was stated that as a Federal force it will not be developed to an efficiency worth the money spent by Nation and State and the time and effort of officers and men, but it can be improved if all concerned will play the game and not continue, in many cases, to avoid the requirements of law and regulations through personal and political influence. It is a long, hard road and full of discouragement. Some localities exhibit a most commendable spirit, while others are contentious and backward. It is an expensive system to the Nation and to the individual, and entails a maximum of sacrifice on those in the community who give most freely of their time and service and mayhap soon the last full measure of devotion. It should be remembered that this means the willing ones will continue to stand in the breach and that they have no legitimate ground to criticize the man or the State which does not come in on this voluntary basis.

In the further discussion of the experience on the border, it was also stated that the National Guard which has been to the border has received more actual benefit than could have been gotten in many years' training under normal National Guard conditions, and those men are to-day a greater military asset as a reserve to the Regular Army than was furnished by the entire war with Spain.

With reference to the policy of the Militia Bureau it was stated that this Bureau continues to carry out the law, seeking a gradual development and avoiding revolutionary methods which would



thwart and kill. It adheres to published plans of organization and endeavors to build units up to a sufficient strength for effective training. There have been numerous obstacles to surmount from within and without, but, all in all, we can report good progress and an endeavor to secure proper training, a proper equipment, and the necessary funds.

These remarks were also made: "All honor to the men and officers of the National Guard. Let us get together and do some of that teamwork we so often talk about, and, whether the system changes or not, do all we are able to develop the military strength of the Nation so that we may preserve our Republic free to work out its salvation without the interference or domination of other and hostile governments."

#### A GLANCE INTO THE FUTURE.

As this report is being prepared, all of the organizations of the National Guard in the United States proper having been drafted into Federal service, the States are engaged in the development of some force to take its place.

A few have made provision for State militia only, avoiding obligation to the Federal Government; others are raising Home Guards, while a number are engaged in raising properly qualified National Guard under the act of June 3, 1916, to serve their present needs and to be available for Federal service if required.

#### LEGISLATION.

The Bureau's report for last year summarized those provisions of the act of June 3, 1916 (the national defense act), which related to the militia. The new system established by that act has been in operation approximately a year. Inevitably a considerable period of time is required for all concerned to accommodate themselves to a system so radically different in many respects from that previously existing, and the call of many organizations into Federal service, necessary as it was for the protection of our border, and valuable as it was in raising the standard of training, made the readjustment to the conditions of the new law all the more difficult and confusing. Under the circumstances it was not to be expected that any extensive changes would be made in the militia law. It is still impossible to judge the extent of the improvement that may be brought about under the national defense act.

A few minor defects, however, soon made themselves manifest, and these have been brought to the attention of Congress as they developed. One of them has already been remedied by means of a proviso contained in the Army appropriation act approved May 12, 1917. The necessity of maintaining in many States certain officers and enlisted men of staff departments, in addition to those attached to tactical organizations, was recognized by this Bureau, and the proper number of each grade in each staff department was worked out. It was held by the Judge Advocate General, however, that the law did not allow the maintenance of any Staff Corps personnel except such as is attached, according to the tables of organization, to

tactical units. This fault has now been remedied by the passage of the proviso above referred to:

That the National Guard of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall include such officers and enlisted men of the Staff Corps and departments, corresponding to those of the Regular Army, as may be authorized by the Secretary of War.

This makes it possible not only to maintain the staff personnel necessary for administrative purposes in time of peace, but also to select and train that which will be required for the higher tactical units formed upon mobilization by combining the forces of two or more States.

No other measures changing our militia system were enacted during the fiscal year just closed, but several remedial provisions were made to correct unintentional hardships which had been imposed upon certain classes. Among these may be mentioned one granting pay to inspectors of small-arms practice of the Organized Militia for the time actually spent in the service of the United States in June and July, 1916, the fact that their offices went out of existence on the creation of the National Guard having deprived them of all compensation.

#### FEDERAL PAY FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Prior to the passage of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, the subject of Federal pay for the National Guard had been long under discussion.

By those who advocated the measure, it was held that payment by the Federal Government would lead to increased enlistments, sharpen the interests of the members in their duties and give the officers a stronger hold on their men for disciplinary and other purposes. There was already provision of law for the payment of National Guard troops participating in encampments and maneuvers.

The act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, provided:

*Pay for National Guard officers.*—Certain commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the National Guard of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard shall receive compensation for their services, except during periods of service for which they may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the Regular Army, as follows, not to include longevity pay: A captain \$500 per year and the same pay shall be paid to every officer of higher rank than that of captain, a first lieutenant \$240 per year, and a second lieutenant \$200 per year. Regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War shall determine the amount and character of service that must be rendered by officers to entitle them to the whole or specific parts of the maximum pay hereinbefore authorized: *Provided*, That all staff officers, aids de camp, and chaplains shall receive not to exceed one-half of the pay of a captain, except that regimental adjutants, and majors and captains in command of machine-gun companies, ambulance companies, field hospital companies, or sanitary troops shall receive the pay hereinbefore authorized for a captain.

*Pay for National Guard enlisted men.*—Each enlisted man on the active list belonging to an organization of the National Guard of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard, shall receive compensation for his services, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in the Regular Army, at a rate equal to twenty-five per centum of the initial pay now provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army: *Provided*, That such enlisted man shall receive the compensation herein pro-



vided if he shall have attended not less than forty-eight regular drills during any one year, and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills, not less than twenty-four; and no such enlisted man shall receive any part of said compensation except as authorized by this proviso and the three provisos next following: *Provided further*, That the compensation provided herein shall be computed for semiannual periods, beginning the first day of January and the first day of July of each year, in proportion to the number of drills attended; and no compensation shall be paid to any enlisted man for the first semiannual period of any year unless he shall have attended during said period at least twenty-four drills, but any lesser number of drills attended during said period shall be reckoned with the drills attended during the second semiannual period in computing the compensation, if any, due him for that year: *Provided further*, That when any man enters into an enlistment other than an immediate reenlistment he shall be entitled to proportional compensation for that year if during the remainder of the year he shall attend a number of drills whose ratio to twenty-four is not less than the ratio of the part of the year so served to the whole year; and when any man's enlistment shall expire the compensation, if any, to which he may be entitled shall be determined in like manner: *Provided further*, That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the drills herein prescribed (except those periods of service for which members of the National Guard may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of the corresponding grades in the Regular Army) may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when so provided by the Secretary of War.

All amounts appropriated for the purpose of this and the last preceding section shall be disbursed and accounted for by the officers and agents of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, and all disbursements under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be made as soon as practicable after the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June of each year upon pay rolls prepared and authenticated in the manner to be prescribed by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That stoppages may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to cover the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, no money appropriated under the provisions of this or the last preceding section shall be paid to any person not on the active list, nor to any person over sixty-four years of age, nor to any person who shall fail to qualify as to fitness for military service under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, nor to any State, Territory, or District, or officer or enlisted man in the National Guard thereof, unless and until such State, Territory, or District provides by law that staff officers, including officers of the Pay, Inspection, Subsistence, and Medical Departments, hereafter appointed shall have had previous military experience and shall hold their positions until they shall have reached the age of sixty-four years, unless retired prior to that time by reason of resignation, disability, or for cause to be determined by a court-martial legally convened for that purpose, and that vacancies among said officers shall be filled by appointment from the officers of the militia of such State, Territory, or District: *Provided further*, That the preceding proviso shall not apply to any State, Territory, or District until sixty days next after the adjournment of the next session of its legislature held after the approval of this act.

*Training of the National Guard.*—Each company, troop, battery, and detachment in the National Guard shall assemble for drill and instruction, including indoor target practice, not less than forty-eight times each year, and shall, in addition thereto, participate in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, at least fifteen days in training each year, including target practice, unless such company, troop, battery, or detachment shall have been excused from participation in any part thereof by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That credit for an assembly for drill or for indoor target practice shall not be given unless the number of officers and enlisted men present for duty at such assembly shall equal or exceed a minimum to be prescribed by the President, nor unless the period of actual military duty and instruction participated in by each officer and enlisted man at each such assembly at which he shall be credited as having been present shall be of at least one and one-half hours' duration and the character of training such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Regulations respecting the submission of pay rolls, the method of determining what organizations were entitled to be paid, and the

method of determining the amount of pay due were promulgated by this bureau.

Briefly stated, these regulations required that, for companies, troops, batteries, and detachments there should be an attendance of more than 50 per cent of the authorized minimum commissioned peace strength and more than 60 per cent of the authorized minimum enlisted peace strength, or 60 per cent of the enrolled enlisted strength where such strength was above the minimum required; that each company, troop, battery or detachment should assemble for armory instruction, including indoor target practice not less than forty-eight times each calendar year and not less than 24 times each semiannual period beginning January 1 and July 1, each year; that each and every assembly should be of not less than one and one-half hours' duration; that field and staff officers and noncommissioned staff officers of combatant units should attend the same number of drills of the same duration as prescribed for their companies and exercise during such periods the functions of their office; that officers of staff departments not commanding tactical units should attend the number of assemblies for drill and of the same duration as prescribed for companies, their duties thereat to consist of appropriate practical work in administration, supply, mobilization, equipment and records and in such administrative and tactical studies and exercises as might be prescribed by the inspector-instructor in carrying out the program prescribed by the War Department.

To insure a check on the character of instruction and to enable the War Department to determine whether any particular organization had qualified for pay, commanders of organizations were required to submit monthly records of attendance at drills or assemblies for instruction.

Pay rolls were checked by this Bureau to determine whether the organization submitting the same was entitled to pay.

A considerable number of organizations failed to qualify for pay owing to an insufficient average attendance at drills and instruction, and notwithstanding the fact that many of the officers and men had been faithful in attendance, no remuneration could be granted them. A large average attendance is essential to the effective training of any organization, and this Bureau has taken the view that the expenditure of Federal funds in payment of troops was justified on no other grounds.

However, the fact that a large amount of clerical work is involved in the rendition of reports of attendance at drills and the preparation of pay rolls, and that indifference on the part of a minority of the membership of an organization can deprive those who are faithful and zealous in the performance of duty of any pay for their services, has induced this Bureau to seek some simpler and more effective mode of payment.

In the opinion of many experienced officers who have had ample opportunity to observe the effect of such training, armory drills and exercises alone add very little to the field efficiency of the National Guard soldier. Such drills can not be dispensed with, as they lay the foundation for future efficiency, but a tiresome repetition serves no useful purpose.



It is believed that it would tend to the increased efficiency of the National Guard and the contentment of the enlisted personnel were the attendance at armory drill left to the discretion of the organization commander. *The condition of the organization as to discipline, instruction, equipment, and armament as determined by the inspectors-general at the annual inspection required by section 93, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, should then be made the basis of pay other than that for attendance at encampments and maneuvers. The proportion of the maximum pay authorized by the National Defense Act should be from one-fourth to the whole according to the class in which the organization detachment or officer is rated by the inspector. These inspections should preferably take place at the annual maneuvers, at which time a test of training can best be applied.*

#### EXAMINATION OF DRILL REPORTS.

The monthly drill reports which are submitted by company commanders to support their semiannual pay rolls are frequently returned for correction of evident omissions and errors in making. Their examination and verification involves comparison with reports of attendance made by inspector-instructors and sergeant-instructors on duty in their territory. Under the law requiring that there must be a minimum of twelve drills in each half-year period in order to entitle the organization to any pay, there was some question, during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1916, as to the proper qualification of troops, many of which had been on duty in United States service on the Mexican border. This matter was referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who ruled that, in case an organization had been in Federal service, a drill report was sufficient and payable that covered the time after their muster out of United States service and showed the individual men to have had a number of drills proportionate to the time in which they were actually at their home stations.

Under the present system of requirements, company commanders should submit their monthly drill reports direct to the inspector-instructor or sergeant-instructor having charge in their immediate district, for him to check with the notes made by him in visiting the different armories, and to verify the proper form of making the report; the reports could then be returned to the proper company commander, who could eliminate the errors before sending the reports forward to this Bureau for administrative examination.

In case an organization not in Federal service had no drills during any given month, the company commander should, nevertheless, be required to submit a single sheet, Form 100a, with company designation and signed by the captain, but without any names of men, and with the statement written across the front, "No drills in \_\_\_\_\_" (giving the name of the month). When no report whatever for a given month is received, it can not be known here whether it was forgotten or whether its omission was because the organization had no drills, frequently entailing unnecessary correspondence.

#### EXAMINATION OF PAY ROLLS.

Pay rolls are required to be made up and submitted promptly after June 30 and December 31 for such organizations as have qualified for pay during the preceding six months.

The study of his retained drill reports should show the company commander whether or not his company had qualified for pay; if it clearly fails to show the minimum required percentage of strength or attendance for the six months, there is no necessity for him to make out pay rolls; the nonreceipt of a pay roll is sufficient indication that the company commander knew that the company had not qualified under the law.

There is much carelessness in making the rolls and frequent necessity of returning them for completion or correction in some necessary particular; by reason of this, there is much time lost, not only by officers and clerks in the Militia Bureau, but also in paying the men of an organization. There is frequently a long delay in payment of rolls, causing a hardship to men of an organization, which is many times unnecessary, and is usually caused by the submission of faulty rolls with the loss of time in correcting them; but sometimes delay is unavoidable from congestion of work in the Militia Bureau. Pay rolls, when received, are stamped with the date of receipt and are checked up in this office in the order in which they are received, with the corresponding drill reports. If no errors are found, they are immediately forwarded to the Depot Quartermaster for payment, and comparatively quick action is obtained in getting the pay to the men by check. If, however, it is necessary to return pay rolls for correction, which occurs in a large percentage of cases, there is an inevitable, and usually long, delay. When such rolls are received back, they are stamped with the new date of receipt and have to take their place for administrative action corresponding to the last date of receipt, which is only fair to the companies whose rolls have come in between the first and last dates of receipt. It is apparent that the cause of a large number of errors may be removed by some slight modification in the form of the pay roll by which the officer making out the roll would have the necessary entries on its face much more clearly defined. These alterations in the blank rolls will be made as soon as practicable.

#### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The members of State staff corps and departments are National Guardsmen and, under the law, entitled to pay based on instructional work, given and received, corresponding to that required of line organizations. Such courses of instruction should be standardized and made practical and just both to the officer and to the Government. Members of such staff corps should be required to attend a minimum number of drills of neighboring organizations to familiarize themselves with military details (with which a material percentage of officers appointed in staff positions are not familiar), and thus add to their efficiency in staff work. As part of their instruction, such staff officers should be required to make a written report and critique to the Militia Bureau of what they saw on each occasion, which would serve to induce a closer study and analysis of military work.

As it is apparent that no staff officer should be appointed except from men who are acquainted with military affairs, it is believed that hereafter no appointments of staff officers of States should be given the recognition provided by law unless they have had military experience as officers of not less than two years' line duty for the



grade of captain, three years for that of major, and four for lieutenant colonel, and that their fitness for staff work be tested by written examination, which should include for all staff corps and departments the general principles of staff work common to all, and a specific examination in the particular work of the corps in which they are appointed.

Each such staff officer should also be required to attend a camp of instruction with troops for not less than 10 days in each year, there to stay and work on proper staff duty and to submit a written report thereon promptly after the end of camp to the senior inspector-instructor thereat. The latter should forward this report, with his comment and remarks, for file and reference with the efficiency reports and other military records of the staff officer concerned.

It is only through some definite system of instruction and tested results that paying these staff officers can be justified. The majority of officers and men of the National Guard earn the pay allowed by hard and conscientious work; those who fail to give adequate service and show adequate results should not be allowed to appear on the pay roll. A recent instance falling within this class occurred where a claim for a half year's pay was submitted by a staff officer, based on the fact that he had spent about two hours a week in reading military books and articles at home. This was laudable in itself, but scarcely entitled a man to draw pay from the Government for such slight instruction as could be obtained in that way and without system or examination.

#### FEDERAL FUNDS.

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

During the fiscal year 1917 the following amounts were disbursed from Federal appropriations for the support of the National Guard:

Under section 1661, Revised Statutes (arming and equipping the militia)-----	\$42, 805. 22
Under section 67, act of June 3, 1916 (arming, equipping and training the National Guard, 1917)-----	2, 558, 184. 98
Under section 83, act of June 3, 1916 (arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, 1917)-----	2, 873, 249. 14
Ranges for field artillery target practice, National Guard, 1917--	300, 000. 00
Supplying and exchanging infantry equipment, National Guard, 1917-----	400, 000. 00
Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia, 1916-17-----	181, 955. 67
Special appropriation for procurement of field artillery matériel--	2, 520, 000. 00

NOTE.—Itemized tables of appropriations, disbursements, etc., are appended to this report.

As provided by the national defense act of June 3, 1916, certain Federal funds apportioned to the various States and theretofore disbursed by the property and disbursing officers for the United States in the States were, during the fiscal year 1917, disbursed by United States property and disbursing officers under a more direct and centralized Federal control.

Of the above amount, \$673,936.93 was disbursed by the property and disbursing officers of the several States, the Territory of Hawaii, the District of Columbia, and the Militia Bureau, for authorized expenditures of the National Guard and expenses in connection therewith. Under the appropriations "Arming and equipping the mili-

tia," under section 1661, Revised Statutes, "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1917," and "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, 1917," the sum of \$4,413,809.37 was spent for supplies, equipment, etc., issued to the National Guard on requisitions of the governors of the several States and the Territory of Hawaii and the commanding general of the District of Columbia on requisitions approved by the Secretary of War.

The sum of \$181,955.67, under the appropriation "Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia," was expended for payment of transportation, pay, and subsistence, and other expenses of members of the National Guard participating in encampments and Coast Artillery defense exercises, both joint and State, such funds being disbursed by officers of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army.

The sum of \$2,558,184.98 shown in the above table under the appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1917," includes an amount of \$92,352.04 disbursed for travel expenses, quarters, etc., of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army on duty with or traveling in connection with the National Guard, as provided by the act of June 3, 1916. Certain of these disbursements were made by the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau, and in other cases by the property and disbursing officers in the several States, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

#### PROPERTY.

The only radical change as to property during the year was in the method of accounting. On January 12, 1917, a circular letter was issued to adjutants general giving tentative regulations governing the accounting for Federal property issued to National Guard not in Federal service. These regulations were a radical change from any system that had been followed before, but were carefully prepared with a view to fitting in with new regulations for the Regular Army which were at that time under consideration by a board in the War Department and have since been approved and issued. In the States where these regulations were put into effect the system has worked very well. Much less confusion has existed in the transfer of property to Federal service than was the case in 1916. Those who read the regulations carefully found little trouble in accounting for supplies in accordance therewith.

#### EQUIPMENT.

Consistent effort has been made toward the goal of maintaining organizations at an effective strength and supplying them with the entire equipment that would be needed in taking the field.

#### INSPECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Section 93 of the act of June 3, 1916, provides that the Secretary of War shall cause an inspection to be made at least once each year by inspectors general, and if necessary by other officers of the Regular Army, detailed by him for that purpose, to determine whether the amount and condition of the property in the hands of the National Guard is satisfactory; whether the National Guard is organ-



ized as prescribed by the act; whether the officers and enlisted men possess the physical and other qualifications prescribed; whether the organization and the officers and enlisted men thereof are sufficiently armed, uniformed, equipped, and being trained and instructed for active duty in the field or coast defense, and whether the records are being kept in accordance with requirements of the act. The reports of such inspections were prescribed as the basis for deciding as to the issue to and retention by the National Guard of the military property provided for by the act, and for determining what organizations and individuals should be considered as constituting parts of the National Guard within the meaning of the act.

The inspections were begun in compliance with the foregoing, but it was found impossible to complete same for two reasons: First, a large portion of the National Guard was retained in Federal service and was not in a position to be inspected as National Guard, and, second, the services of the officers necessary to make the inspections were required for other more important military duties owing to the pending war. This will explain the absence from this report of a large quantity of statistical information, such as was contained in former reports of the Bureau which was based on the annual reports of armory inspections.

There is, however, appended hereto a number of tables which show many illuminating details as to strength at various times and expenditures.

There is also appended a detailed report of militia operations in one department, which is an indication of what took place in others.

#### RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.

The law requires that National Guard units be organized according to the regulations governing like units in the Regular Army. When a State authorizes the organization of a unit of any arm, it is and remains State militia until it is "recognized" by the United States as National Guard on application of the State.

Being complete in personnel, it is duly inspected by an Army officer detailed for the purpose. On his report that the unit is properly organized, that officers and men are suitable, and that the conditions indicate a probable efficiency of permanent character, the Chief of the Militia Bureau formally "extends recognition" to the unit as having met the requirements of law and as a unit of the National Guard. From that time on its members will be entitled to receive the pay prescribed by law if they meet the requirements of that law as to drill and instruction, and if the unit is maintained at the required strength.

#### RECOGNITION OF MEMBERS OF STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Under the law of May 12, 1917, duly recognized members of the State staff corps and departments were declared to form part of the National Guard, and the Secretary of War was authorized to fix the number and grades of officers and enlisted men in such corps and departments.

On May 29, 1917, the Secretary approved an allotment of commissioned and enlisted personnel based on strength of tactical units

organized, and by a circular issued under date of May 31, 1917, all adjutants general of States were notified that Federal recognition of such corps and departments would be extended as rapidly as possible on receipt of certified lists from the States, with new oaths for the officers, memoranda of qualifications, military history, and efficiency reports in case of previous military service, all going to show fitness for the office to which each such officer had been appointed.

The authorized allowance in number and grade of such staff officers for any State was based on the number of regiments organized in that State, in which the aggregate strength of smaller units making the equivalent of a regiment was counted as such.

The allotments of officers and enlisted personnel authorized are shown in Appendix D.

The status and functions of members of the State staff corps and departments were stated to be as follows:

1. The officers and enlisted men of the administrative staff of a State are in addition to the officers and enlisted men of the staffs of higher tactical units to be hereafter authorized, and are designated for the following purposes:

(a) To provide officers and enlisted men for administrative, sanitary, supply, and property purposes for the National Guard not in Federal service, before and after the tactical organizations have been completed, except when higher tactical units comprising staffs for administration and supply are mobilized.

(b) To provide administrative, sanitary, and supply personnel for mobilization and recruiting purposes for the National Guard in Federal service.

(c) To provide administrative, sanitary, and supply personnel for camps of instruction held under section 94 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, except when such camps are of a complete higher tactical unit comprising a staff for administration and supply.

(d) For training National Guard officers in time of peace in duties of administration and supply and sanitation.

2. The designations of the senior officers of the several corps and departments shall correspond to those of the senior staff officers of a territorial department of the Regular Army as follows: Adjutant, inspector, judge advocate, quartermaster, surgeon. Officers junior in rank, serving in the same corps or department may be designated as assistants. Engineer and Signal officers for State administrative staffs are not authorized except in States where tactical organizations of not less than one battalion of Signal or Engineer troops are maintained as part of the National Guard, and the Engineer and Signal officer shall be detailed to the State administrative staff from line organizations of the Engineer and Signal Corps.

3. Other officers or enlisted men of a State staff, not included in tables herewith, and not recognized by the War Department as pertaining to the staff of tactical organizations, are not considered to be members of the National Guard within the meaning of the law.

4. Adjutants general and officers on the personal staff of the governor, not detailed from National Guard staffs or organizations, are not considered as part of the National Guard under the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916.



The immediate and pressing call for officers needed in supervision of construction and administration of camps and cantonments, and for general administrative work, resulted in calling into United States service over 80 per cent of officers of the State staff belonging to the Quartermaster Corps, a large number of medical and sanitary officers, and a few from other departments.

In the organization of a division composed of troops of different States, recommendations were made by the Militia Bureau for assignments to the division staff of the officers selected in nearly every instance from the staff lists of the States from which the tactical units of the division were drawn, and other things being equal, as nearly in proportion as was possible to the number furnished by each State.

This has resulted in a large proportion of the State staff appointed and recognized prior to August 5, 1917, having been designated for duty in their respective departments or corps on the staff of the National Guard divisions.

#### TERMS OF OFFICE OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN NATIONAL GUARD.

Although the general intent of the defense act was apparently to have permanent commissions for the National Guard as for the Regular Army, it was found that many States had codes which provided for appointment for limited terms instead.

This method is worthy of consideration in order to provide a proper flow of promotion and development in the National Guard, and it is thought there should be a change of office and grade at the end of every five years. Officers not previously promoted should be transferred to the reserve.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION.

Regulations for giving effect to the provisions of the defense act as to examinations for appointment and promotion were prepared and published, but because of the existing conditions almost all appointments were made subject to examination. Considerable progress was made in some branches in examining officers, but it was not until such matters were turned over to department commanders that much effect was given to the requirements.

A number who were found deficient have endeavored to retain their offices, but it seems wiser to stand by the provisions of the law and regulations as only efficient officers should be intrusted with the lives of the men who render military service to the Nation.

#### DETAILS TO SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Because of the suspension of the various schools, it was found impracticable to detail officers and noncommissioned officers thereat for instruction, except a class at Fort Sill for machine-gun instruction and another class at the War College for instruction in trench warfare.

With the upbuilding of a new National Guard every facility should be given the officer material to become proficient in their duties.

## INSIGNIA.

The awarding by several of the States of ribbons for service in maneuver campaigns and for length of service, which are identical or similar in appearance to ribbons awarded in the Army for service in actual campaign, has been noted by this Bureau. It is believed that such practice has a tendency to cheapen the value of such ribbons to those who have earned them through arduous service. The practice should be discontinued. There is every reason to encourage the awarding by States of medals which represent long service in the National Guard, when such medals are distinctive, but it is not believed that the issue of a ribbon of any combination of colors for service other than that in actual campaign can serve any good purpose. A service badge of uniform pattern, to be worn by members of the National Guard of all States who have earned them, would be advisable.

## REVISION OF THE MANUAL FOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

The Manual for Noncommissioned Officers and Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia and Volunteers of the United States, 1914, was superseded by the Manual for Noncommissioned Officers and Privates of Infantry of the Army of the United States, 1917. This manual is now also used by Engineer companies (dismounted) and Coast Artillery companies in connection with the prescribed Infantry instruction and training.

The revision of the manual was in charge of Capt. William N. Hughes, jr., Militia Bureau, who was assisted by Col. Charles Gerhardt, of the Militia Bureau, and Col. Peter C. Harris, of The Adjutant General's Office.

The French-English vocabulary was prepared on very short notice by Capt. George M. Russell, Cavalry, for use in this issue. Service in France will necessarily bring about modifications and improvements.

Distributions of the 400,000 copies printed commenced about June 15, 1917, and deliveries were made from time to time as fast as received from the printer. Shipments were first made to the training camps, then the Regular Army, and then the National Guard organizations not in Federal service. On June 16, 1917, 21,436 copies, and on June 22, 1917, 5,634 copies, a total of 27,070, were ordered issued to National Guard Infantry, Engineer, and Coast Artillery organizations not in Federal service, the manuals to be taken later into Federal service. Similar organizations in Federal service were supplied in August, through The Adjutant General's Office.

In view of the fact that the 400,000 copies were insufficient to meet all requirements it was necessary to use economy in making distributions, and therefore issues were ordered on the basis of 26 copies to each lettered company.

## NEW MOBILIZATION REGULATIONS.

Another document that was prepared jointly by the Militia Bureau and The Adjutant General's Office that should prove of considerable service is Special Regulations No. 55, Mobilization of the National



Guard. This pamphlet is the result of the experience gained in the mobilization of 1916 and the demobilization of 1916-17. It was prepared to meet the emergency that apparently was about to occur, and has already justified itself in the avoidance of many of the complications that took place in the mobilization of 1916.

#### REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS HOLDING COMMISSIONS IN NATIONAL GUARD.

The holding of commissions in the National Guard by officers of the Regular Army is a matter of comparatively recent growth, but has three stages, one leading up to and culminating in the Mexican border mobilization, another after muster out, and another still in connection with the mobilization of 1917.

#### PRIOR TO AND INCLUDING MEXICAN BORDER MOBILIZATION.

In 1911 a request was received from a State that an officer of the Regular Army be permitted to accept an appointment as colonel in the then Organized Militia. In view of the provisions of section 1222, Revised Statutes, the matter was referred to the Judge Advocate General, who held that the acceptance of such an office was not in violation of the provisions of said section; that offices in these organizations not being civil offices within the meaning of section 1222, Revised Statutes, are properly military offices, and as such may be accepted and the functions thereof performed by the officers of the Army of the United States on the active list without incurring the penalties prescribed in said section. He stated:

It is understood that the purpose of the appointment of Army officers as officers of the militia is to give them some relation of command in the militia, so that the purpose of Congress in authorizing their detail can be more effectually carried out. Having in view this relation of cooperation between the United States and the State in the matter of the training of the militia, I do not think it should be held that there is any such incompatibility between the two offices mentioned as would preclude the officer from holding both offices at the same time.

It remained, however, for the States, themselves, who must originate such action, to develop a real interest in the matter and to be sufficiently assured of the value of such a course as to depart from their former practice.

Not many cases occurred until the Mexican border mobilization, when a number of applications were received. The policy thereupon adopted contemplated placing officers in positions of real responsibility and command, but the rule was departed from to the extent of allowing officers to accept the appointment of lieutenant colonel. It was seen that the holding of such an office would have its drawbacks, so that approval was given with the understanding that the regular officer as lieutenant colonel should actually be made use of in the oversight of the regiment, and that, in case his services were not fully taken advantage of, he would be withdrawn. Under this policy some fifty odd officers were authorized to accept commissions in the National Guard.

#### AFTER MUSTER OUT FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE.

When the troops were withdrawn from the Mexican border, decision was reached not to permit officers of the Regular Army to accept in time of peace commissions in the National Guard.

This decision was not in accord with the policy the Militia Bureau desired to build up under the act of June 3, 1916, and an endeavor was made to have it reversed, as it was assumed that Congress intended through an express sanction in the said act to confirm and establish as a policy the practice of allowing officers of the Regular Army to accept commissions in the National Guard. It was believed that the influence of a good regular officer holding a commission in a National Guard regiment would tend to improve the training of all the officers of the regiment more than if the officer was simply attached to the regiment as an instructor. Much evidence had been furnished during the Mexican border mobilization to show the good influence of regular officers in improving the discipline and training of National Guard regiments and other units in which they held commissions. Such organizations were said to have been conspicuous above all the rest in the evidences of superior efficiency, although regular instructors had been detailed for all National Guard organizations. It was held that what was true under the circumstances of border service should hold good in a considerable measure for the kind of service rendered by the National Guard in time of peace at home, and it was thought that whatever evils might come from giving effect to the provision in question could be guarded against or at least minimized through appropriate restrictive rules and through a careful consideration of the merits of each case as it was presented.

Shortly after this policy had been adopted The Adjutant General of the Army notified all of the regular officers holding commissions in National Guard organizations to resign their commissions, provided the organization had been mustered out of the service of the United States. Due to the fact that some organizations continued in service, there were one or two cases that were never reached.

IN CONNECTION WITH MOBILIZATION OF 1917.

In April, 1917, the policy for the emergency that had arisen was adopted, as follows:

(a) Officers, Regular Army, may be appointed or permitted to accept commissions to command organizations of the National Guard raised in any one State, under section 100 of the act of June 3, 1916, provided commissions offered them afford opportunity to impose discipline and promote efficiency of the organizations and place the officers in positions which will render them responsible for the discipline and efficiency of the organizations. For example, no officer of the Regular Army will be permitted to accept a commission in a National Guard regiment raised within any one State below the grade of colonel, or in a separate battalion below the grade of major.

(b) Individual applications to accept commission in the National Guard will be submitted to the Chief of the Militia Bureau, and his recommendations thereon will be based solely upon the efficiency of the officers. Favorable action need not be recommended merely upon personal application or application by the State authorities for an officer designated.

(c) After the National Guard in any one State has been called or drafted into the Federal service, if there remain on duty in that State officers of the Regular Army who have not been given commissions, either in joint units of the National Guard raised from two or more States or in units raised within the State in which they have been on duty, such officers of the Regular Army will be relieved from duty as inspector-instructors and either returned to duty with units of the Regular Army or detailed for duty in training the additional forces which Congress has been asked to authorize.



But before this policy could be placed in effect the Secretary of War directed that, on account of the urgent demand for the presence of trained officers with organizations of the Regular Army during the expansion now in operation and with the units of the force to be organized under the act of May 18, 1917, the policy in respect to the detail of Regular Army officers with the National Guard enunciated above was revoked and replaced by the following:

(a) No more details of Regular Army officers to the National Guard organizations will be made until the same are drafted into the Federal service, and then only to brigades or higher units, except where a composite regiment made up of elements from more than one State is in question.

(b) The officers of the Regular Army now on duty as National Guard officers under section 100 of the national-defense act will not be disturbed, but when drafted into the service of the United States these officers will be assigned to duties as the interest of the whole service may seem to require. This rule will also govern with respect to the Regular Army officers now on detail as inspector-instructors.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is thought that a proper policy to govern such cases in the future would be about as follows:

1. Officers of experience, gained in service in the Regular Army, should be distributed throughout all the national forces in order to more quickly and efficiently prepare them for service.

2. Such officers should be placed in positions of control and responsibility commensurate with their experience plus their brains and their industry. This means, as a general rule, from the top down in order of length of service in the Regular Army.

3. Whenever proper opportunity arises for placing a Regular Army officer in command, or in a place of power and responsibility in the National Guard, it should be done when it can be accomplished without offense to the National Guard as a whole or the States from which they come.

In this it will be necessary to avoid the suspicion that the War Department or the Militia Bureau is unduly favoring the interest of the Regular Army or of any individual officer.

#### ENLISTED MEN OF THE REGULAR ARMY AS OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The matter of the appointment of enlisted men of the Regular Army as officers of the National Guard had received little consideration until the mobilization of 1916, when many of the sergeant-instructors on duty with the militia were offered commissions. To become eligible under section 74, act of June 3, 1916, it was necessary that they first enlist in the National Guard, and some 51 were discharged for this purpose. Their services in their new capacities proved of great value, but the state of the law at the time made it impossible to get the fullest benefit from them except at the cost of serious sacrifice on their part. As has been said, they had been discharged from the Regular Army, and unless they reenlisted within three months they lost their right to continuous-service pay—a very serious matter to men of 10, 15, or 20 years' service, as many of them were. Some resigned their National Guard commissions and reenlisted within the time limit; others continued with their militia

organizations until mustered out and then returned to the Regular Army at a rate of pay far below that which they had when leaving it. This obvious injustice has, as previously mentioned, now been remedied by certain provisions contained in the act of May 12, 1917:

That the enlisted men who were discharged from the Army to accept a commission in the National Guard, or in any volunteer force that may be organized in the future, at the call of the President, June 18, 1916, be restored to their original status upon reenlisting in the Regular Army: *Provided*, That they reenlist within three months from date of muster-out of the United States service, and that in computing service for retirement and continuous-service pay, service as an officer in the National Guard or in any volunteer force that may be organized in the future, while in the service of the United States be counted.

And a similar clause made provision for cases of the same nature that may arise in the future.

With retired enlisted men this hardship did not exist, for it was and is possible for them to hold commissions in the National Guard without being discharged from the retired list of the Regular Army. Several such men have been commissioned, but the number is necessarily limited, for unless the candidate is qualified as belonging to one of the other classes named in section 74, act of June 3, 1916 (which is rarely the case with an enlisted man), he can become eligible for appointment only by first enlisting in the National Guard. The upper age limit for original enlistment being fixed by law at 45 years, nearly all retired men are effectually excluded, and in the course of a few years more, when early retirements on account of "double time" credits for foreign service have entirely ceased, retired enlisted men will be excluded altogether.

It is thought there should be legislation to make retired enlisted men available for commissioned rank in the National Guard—as, for example, by specifying them as one of the classes from which appointments may be made. (Sec. 74, act of June 3, 1916.)

#### INSTRUCTION.

##### DIVISION INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTORS.

With a view to decentralization and to a building up of tactical divisions in fact, a number of division inspector-instructors were detailed and an effort made to utilize their services for these purposes. They were used instead, as a rule, in the annual inspections of organizations and in connection with their muster-out and muster-in, so that no real progress was made along the lines originally intended.

The plan might well be followed in future with the modifications made necessary by changed conditions.

When the National Guard returns to its former status it would be well to consider instruction, supply, and equipment (both ordinary and reserve) on a divisional basis, which would free the War Department and the Militia Bureau of many details of administration.

##### INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTORS AND SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS.

As a whole the corps of officers and sergeants of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard have rendered faithful and efficient service. They have been guided by the general instructions furnished by the Militia Bureau, but often found it necessary to use



their own judgment and initiative in dealing with local conditions. In this they have usually exercised a sound discretion.

#### SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS.

At the request of various State authorities, 31 noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army on duty as sergeant-instructors have received commissions in National Guard organizations in Federal service since the last report. Seventeen sergeant-instructors have been discharged to accept commissions as temporary second lieutenants of the Army and two have received appointments as provisional second lieutenants. The number of sergeants of the different arms, corps, and departments of the Regular Army who have been on duty with the several States since July 1, 1917, is shown in Table 14.

#### FIELD INSTRUCTION.

During the past year the attendance at ordinary summer camps of officers and men has been superseded by actual field work by a large percentage of State organizations, most of which were on duty along the Mexican border for several months during 1916 and the first half of 1917, and besides which a large amount of duty was done by such regiments in guarding railroad bridges and tunnels, waterworks, etc., in the different States at the time the relations of this Government with Germany became strained and war was finally declared. This experience, since July 1, 1916, has been extremely valuable in increasing the efficiency of both officers and men of the State troops and enabling them to come to a much higher degree of training and discipline since their call into the United States service.

#### INFANTRY.

##### STRENGTH.

The requirements of the act of June 3, 1916, made it necessary to devise some new method with reference to increasing the strength of infantry companies.

The old required strength of 65 per lettered company, which often was much lower, in fact, would no longer serve in building up a balanced organization.

To meet these requirements, authority was given for the raising of detached platoons as parts of companies, because with the added desire for a strength in lettered companies of 100, to be later increased to 150, it was apparent that small communities would be effectively discouraged from maintaining any National Guard units at all unless some effort was made to meet the new conditions.

This actually made but small difference during the current year, as the National Guard was no sooner brought back from the Mexican border than it was almost immediately necessary to recall it to service in guarding utilities of prime military importance.

When war was declared there was a strong movement in some quarters to enlist to maximum strength, regardless of armories or adequate supplies of uniform and equipment.

This was equivalent to what had been observed in 1916—a conversion of an organization of the National Guard into a volunteer

organization for war purposes only, a mushroom growth which had to be discouraged in order to allow a proper distribution of available supplies. This tendency went further and resulted in new organizations with new and untried officers being presented and accepted.

#### INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING.

The instruction of the Infantry has been interfered with to a great extent by the happenings of the past year. While on the border the National Guard organizations were furnished regular instructors, and undoubtedly were much benefited thereby, but on returning to their home stations it was found that the necessary duties of mustering out and making the annual inspection of returning organizations occupied the whole time of the inspector-instructors so that very little attention could be given to the instruction of organizations by them.

To meet the situation that arose later when the National Guard was recalled to Federal service, the Militia Bureau recommended that inspector-instructors be placed under the immediate control of department commanders so that they could be utilized for the instruction of the National Guard whether in service or not.

A scheme of instruction had been published which was based on the following fundamental principles:

(a) There must be a definite and progressive plan and schedule of instruction. Every course of instruction should embrace certain definite prescribed subjects and be for a definite period in order to unify instruction, prevent unnecessary repetition, and use the available time to the best advantage. On the completion of the prescribed course of theoretical instruction, all study should not cease, but sufficient post-graduate work should follow to broaden the student's professional horizon and keep him in touch with new methods and ideas.

(b) The efficiency of the squad, including its leadership, is the basis of efficiency, and this efficiency in turn depends on the thoroughness of the training of individual members of this unit. Military efficiency can only be attained through competent and instructed officers and noncommissioned officers.

(c) The officer must know the duties of the men under his command in addition to his own specific duties.

(d) The efficiency of every command depends on the efficiency of the units or teams composing it. As each team in a large command must be under the direct control of its immediate chief, it is evident that such chief should have all possible charge of the instruction of his team. Authority and responsibility should exist in equal degree. From such a system there should result not only suitable instruction of the team, but also comradeship among the individual members, pride in the team as a unit, and that confidence and habit of command on the part of the leader so necessary to efficient leadership.

(e) The best instruction is that which is practical and which is taught through personal contact between instructor and those under instruction. Any other kind is justified only when practical instruction can not be given.

(f) Officers and noncommissioned officers of each grade should be competent to take up the duties of the next higher grade.



(g) The ultimate object of all instruction being *field service efficiency*, field maneuvers and field firing should be considered as the culmination of previous training and the test of its thoroughness.

(h) The paramount object of instruction is not to impart knowledge as knowledge, but rather to so train the soldier that he shall be better qualified from year to year in meeting the situations that may face him in the field. It is believed that this desired development can be secured by accustoming the soldier to investigate for himself.

(i) The applicatory method of instruction should be used as far as possible. This method finds its principal application in theoretical instruction, especially in armory school courses, but its advantages should not be overlooked in practical work. Example: A company commander signaling to platoon commanders without company actually being present.

#### PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Except in very few instances there has been no practical instruction in camp or field exercises other than on the Mexican border, as almost the entire infantry of the National Guard has been engaged in guarding railroads, munition factories, and other utilities of military importance. Their instruction must now necessarily await their being gathered into divisional camps, especially the organizations recently raised which have been almost entirely without instruction of any kind.

#### MACHINE-GUN INSTRUCTION.

During the period of service of National Guard organizations on the Mexican border many officers and enlisted men took advantage of an opportunity to pursue instruction in machine-gun practice at the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Okla., at Fort Bliss, Tex., and at the Machine-gun School, Harlingen, Tex. From October 16 to December 20, 1916, the class of instruction for noncommissioned officers at the School of Musketry included 58 National Guardsmen, who entered the course very deficient in those matters relating to the technique of fire and combat fire. The results were so gratifying that the commandant of the school recommended that an invitation be extended to the several States to secure the attendance of a limited number of officers of the National Guard at the school for a six weeks' course, commencing April 5, 1917. This was approved by the Secretary of War, and 18 officers of machine-gun companies, not in the Federal service, were ordered to take the course, 17 of whom completed same. The instruction was expanded by approving of a 9 or 10 weeks' course for selected field officers (major or lieutenant colonel), whether in or out of Federal service, to begin May 28, 1917, the officers detailed to be selected particularly for their probable fitness as instructors in rifle, machine-gun, and grenade firing. One hundred and twenty-five field officers were detailed from the several States, and finished the course July 1, 1917.

#### SMALL-ARMS TARGET PRACTICE AND COMPETITIONS OF NATIONAL GUARD, BOTH IN AND OUT OF FEDERAL SERVICE.

On account of the call of the National Guard into Federal service early in the target practice season of 1916, and the assignment of

these organizations to duty on the Mexican border, where many of them remained practically throughout the target practice year, and the further fact that there were insufficient target range facilities available in and near the vicinity where these troops were stationed, it is impossible to give the usual complete target practice reports in tabular form. There was also an insufficient supply of ammunition available at the border camps to enable the organizations to participate in record practice. A number of the organizations had practice at their mobilization camps, and practice of a certain kind was had by practically all organizations during their stay on the border or at home stations (Table No. 5, Appendix E). Because of the conditions prevailing as stated above, this practice in many cases was not of the character on which definite records could be based. Many organizations engaged in practice on improvised ranges, and the firing was more of the character of instruction practice than record practice. Detailed reports were not kept by many organizations because the practice was not carried on under the usual conditions, and this accounts for the absence of the usual statistical reports from many States. In but few cases was the return of the organizations to their home stations sufficiently early in the year to enable them to conduct the usual record practice.

While the detailed reports of target firing by the National Guard for the year are therefore not available from all the States, and it is not possible to determine the relative degree of efficiency in small-arms practice, it is believed that the other duties of the organizations while in Federal service were of a compensating character.

The Bureau called for the usual reports of target practice, and where definite details of practice were not given the reports received were of a sufficient character to indicate that the practice, where held, was all that could be expected under the circumstances; and where no practice was held it was generally through no fault of the organizations concerned. The reports, however, were so fragmentary and incomplete that a tabulation of the results would signify but little. In lieu thereof the following notes are given:

#### ALABAMA.

*First Infantry.*—Preliminary courses and field firing. Did not shoot regular course.

*Fourth Infantry.*—Instruction firing from June 19 to October 21, 1916, at mobilization camp, Montgomery. No record course fired, on account of lack of ammunition. In March, 1917, participated in field firing by platoon, company, and battalion at Nogales, Ariz.

#### ARIZONA.

The report of the adjutant general states that while the National Guard of the State was in Federal service for eight months they did not fire the record course. The allowance of ammunition was 100 rounds per rifle and 50 rounds per pistol, which was expended by each organization in practice firing, qualification course, which was carried forward as rapidly as possible, although interrupted by changes of station of some of the units. Gallery practice and pistol



practice were had by all organizations during January and February, 1917, when weather conditions permitted. Actual record practice was started March 6, 1917, in spite of high winds, which made it almost impossible to keep the targets in place. The machine-gun company fired the record course March 6 and 7 and Company I on March 8, 9, and 10. After this time practice was discontinued on account of preparations for muster out.

## ARKANSAS.

In Federal service; none held.

## CALIFORNIA.

Qualifications, rifle: 224 expert riflemen, 300 sharpshooters, 473 marksmen, 260 first-class men, 95 second-class men.

Unqualified: 286 who fired and completed instruction course, 196 who fired but failed to complete instruction course, 1,176 who failed to fire.

Total firing range practice, 1,829; total borne on rolls during target year, 3,635; total qualifying in gallery practice test, 221; total firing prescribed gallery course, 249.

Qualification, pistol: 21 expert pistol shots, 18 first-class men, 64 second-class men.

Unqualified, 191.

The records of firing of nine companies were lost in a flood at Nogales, Ariz.

## COLORADO.

Qualifications, rifle: 15 expert riflemen, 25 sharpshooters, 53 marksmen, 102 first-class men, 25 second-class men.

Unqualified: 224 who fired and completed instruction course; 106 fired but failed to complete instruction course.

The First and Second Battalions of Infantry and First Squadron of Cavalry held prescribed practice while in Federal service.

Companies A and B, Engineers, did not complete practice.

## CONNECTICUT.

Qualifications, rifle: 55 expert riflemen, 38 expert riflemen hold-overs, 109 sharpshooters, 187 marksmen, 151 first-class men, 48 second-class men.

Unqualified: 123 who fired and completed instruction course, 901 who fired but failed to complete instruction course, 331 who failed to fire.

Total firing range practice, 1,580; unclassified, 167; total borne on rolls during target year, 2,119; total qualifying in gallery practice, 457; total firing prescribed gallery course, 466.

Qualifications, pistol: 2 expert pistol shots, 7 first-class men, 10 second-class men.

Unqualified, 460.

First Infantry had no practice while in the Eastern Department. At Nogales the ammunition allowance, 100 rounds per man, was insufficient to permit firing prescribed courses.

Fifth Cavalry, Troop A, did not fire record practice; 84 men had practice on three separate days. Troop B had the range at Nogales for two mornings only and made no qualifications. At Arivaca there was no range, but the troop held combat practice and pistol practice.

Tenth Field Artillery, Battery E, had pistol practice at Tobyhanna, Pa. Battery F had preliminary pistol practice on this range also.

First Field Company Signal Troops had no practice while in Federal service.

## DELAWARE.

There was no firing by the National Guard not in Federal service, except a very limited amount during a camp of instruction for officers from June 12 to 17, 1916.

First Battalion, Infantry fired instruction course only.

Second Battalion, Infantry did not fire qualification course.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Qualifications, rifle: 70 expert riflemen, 99 sharpshooters, 265 marksmen, 400 first-class men, 143 second-class men.

Unqualified: 391 who fired and completed instruction course.

Qualifications, pistol: 2 expert pistol shots, 6 first-class men, 52 second-class men.

Unqualified, 131.

## FLORIDA.

Second Infantry fired record course.

## GEORGIA.

Qualifications, rifle: 40 expert riflemen, 27 expert riflemen hold-overs, 41 sharpshooters, 42 marksmen, 13 first-class men, 1 second-class man.

Unqualified: 1 who fired and completed instruction course, 5 who fired but failed to complete instruction course, 412 who failed to fire.

Total firing range practice, 357; unclassified, 127; total borne on rolls during target year, 708.

First Battalion, Field Artillery, fired pistol instruction course at El Paso, Tex.

## HAWAII.

No report.

## IDAHO.

None held.

## ILLINOIS.

Qualifications, rifle: 149 expert riflemen, 54 expert riflemen hold-overs, 122 sharpshooters, 115 marksmen, 303 first-class men, 33 second-class men.

Unqualified: 28 who fired and completed instruction course, 678 who fired but failed to complete instruction course, 622 who failed to fire.



Total firing range practice, 1,482; unclassified, 98; total borne on rolls during target year, 2,202; total qualifying in gallery practice test, 992.

Qualifications, pistol: 1 expert pistol shot, 6 first-class men, 5 second-class men.

Unqualified, 1.

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Infantry, the First Cavalry, and Company A, Engineers, were in Federal service during the target season.

#### INDIANA.

In Federal service; none held.

#### IOWA.

First Infantry had no record practice while in Federal service, but fired 100 rounds per man in camp at Fort Des Moines. Application was made by regimental commander for target practice at Brownsville, Tex., but not granted.

#### KANSAS.

Qualifications, rifle: 111 expert riflemen, 64 expert riflemen hold-overs, 131 sharpshooters, 178 marksmen, 100 first-class men, 94 second-class men.

Unqualified: 102 who fired and completed instruction course, 43 who fired but failed to complete instruction course, 1,429 who failed to fire.

Total firing range practice, 793; unclassified, 270; total borne on rolls during target year, 2,516; total qualifying in long range practice, 141; total qualifying in gallery practice test, 769; total firing prescribed gallery course, 789.

#### KENTUCKY.

First Infantry, Company A, fired instruction course only; Second Infantry fired preliminary course only; Signal Corps, Company B, had no practice.

#### LOUISIANA.

In Federal service; none held.

#### MAINE.

Second Infantry had rifle and pistol practice near Laredo, Tex., for eight days, but no qualifications were made. Pistol firing was limited to dismounted instruction practice.

#### MARYLAND.

Qualifications, rifle: 89 expert riflemen, 30 expert riflemen hold-overs, 228 sharpshooters, 417 marksmen, 142 first-class men, 110 second-class men.

Unqualified: 246 who fired and completed instruction course, 187 who fired but failed to complete instruction course, 194 who failed to fire.

Total firing range practice, 1,438; total borne on rolls during target year, 1,704; total qualifying in gallery practice test, 255; total firing prescribed gallery course, 285.

Qualifications, pistol: 6 first-class men, 17 second-class men.

Unqualified, 68.

Fourth Infantry had gallery practice only while in Federal service in Southern Department. Battery A, Field Artillery, had pistol practice at Tobyhanna, Pa.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Qualifications, rifle: 254 expert riflemen, 445 expert riflemen hold-overs, 388 sharpshooters, 651 marksmen, 91 first-class men, 45 second-class men.

Unqualified: 39 who fired and completed instruction course, 41 who fired but failed to complete instruction course, 339 who failed to fire.

Unclassified, 354.

Total firing range practice, 1,954; total borne on rolls during target year, 2,647; total qualifying in long-range practice, 45; total qualifying in gallery practice test, 989; total firing prescribed gallery course, 1,306.

Qualifications, pistol: 33 expert pistol shots, 32 first-class men, 21 second-class men.

Unqualified, 344.

Second Infantry held preliminary instruction practice and field firing at Columbus, N. Mex.

Fifth Infantry: No qualifications in Army course were made or attempted. Practice confined to Organized Militia course. All recruits enlisted in the State and who were sent to the border participated in practice at the Wakefield, Mass., range. At El Paso, Tex., no opportunity was given to pursue a regular and systematic course. The regiment constructed a gallery range and the men who had not qualified theretofore were instructed in the elementary courses. The only outdoor range available was 8 miles distant, and one day's practice was had thereon. Improvised targets were constructed and such practice as the limited supply of ammunition would afford was had. After return to home station the men of Company G took the Organized Militia course while waiting to be mustered out. Summary of practice by companies:

Company A: While on guard at the cement plant, 30 men fired 50 rounds each at 200, 300, and 500 yards, private range. No pistol practice.

Company B: All men had subcaliber practice on 50-foot range while on duty at Ysleta. On the Pennsylvania range 29 men fired five rounds each. No pistol practice.

Company C: On return home 40 men qualified in the Organized Militia course. All others fired but did not complete course. No pistol practice.

Company D: At Fort Hancock, Tex., 70 men fired 10 shots at 200 yards.

Company E: At El Paso 67 men fired 50 rounds at 200 yards.

Company F: All men fired 10 rounds at 200 yards.

Company H: All men fired 10 rounds at 200 yards.



Company I: All men had subcaliber practice at Camp Cotton and 80 men fired 10 rounds at 200 yards.

Company K: Forty men fired 30 rounds at 200 yards.

Company L: No opportunity afforded for practice while in Federal service.

Company M: Twenty-five men fired 75 rounds at 200 yards.

Machine-gun company: Engaged in practice several days.

Headquarters company: No opportunity afforded for practice.

Supply company: Had no pistols or opportunity to practice.

First Field Artillery: Pistol practice had at El Paso, each man firing 50 rounds. No attempt to qualify made.

First Field Battalion, Signal Troops: No practice had while in Federal service.

No report made for the Eighth and Ninth Infantry and the First Squadron of cavalry in Federal service.

#### MICHIGAN.

In Federal service; none held.

#### MINNESOTA.

In Federal service; none held.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

Qualifications, rifle: 28 expert riflemen, 66 sharpshooters, 202 marksmen, 192 first-class men, 106 second-class men.

Unqualified: 651 who fired and completed instruction course, 102 who failed to fire.

Pistol practice: Unqualified, 159.

#### MISSOURI.

In Federal service; none held.

#### MONTANA.

In Federal service; none held in State.

The Second Infantry while on the border in Federal service completed its course of firing.

#### NEBRASKA.

In Federal service; none held.

#### NEVADA.

No Organized Militia.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

All organizations, except Coast Artillery, were in Federal service and had no firing to report. The Coast Artillery participated in practice at times, but each organization is not provided with a range so that the practice assumed more of the nature of desultory firing.

First Infantry: No qualifications were possible, as no opportunity for firing record courses was afforded while in Federal service. Five days' practice was held at Laredo, Tex., September 4 to 8, the modified course being fired, excluding 500 yards.

The Signal Corps had no practice.

## NEW JERSEY.

Qualifications, rifle: 570 expert riflemen, 11 expert riflemen hold-overs, 530 sharpshooters, 984 marksmen, 529 first-class men, 72 second-class men.

Unqualified: 44 who fired and completed instruction course, 624 who fired but failed to complete instruction course, 463 who failed to fire.

Unclassified, 60.

Total firing-range practice, 2,355; total borne on rolls during target year, 2,878; total qualifying in long-range practice, 70; total qualifying in gallery practice test, 2,926; total firing prescribed gallery course, 3,042.

Qualifications, pistol: 2 expert pistol shots; 3 second-class men.

Unqualified, 15.

Fourth Infantry arranged for practice at Douglas, Ariz., September 4, but troops were ordered home. Rifle practice for all companies held when in Federal service at Seagirt, N. J., entire regiment firing regular courses. No opportunity for pistol practice.

First Field Company, Signal Corps, held pistol practice by sections nearly every day while on the border. Ordered home before time set for record practice for qualification.

Field Artillery: Battery A had no practice while in Federal service. Battery B had no practice during the year.

Rifle practice held by the First Squadron of Cavalry, the First Infantry Field Staff and Headquarters Company, and the Fifth Infantry Field Staff and Headquarters Company at Douglas, Ariz., but no record was kept.

No pistol practice was held by the machine-gun company, Second Infantry and Fourth Infantry.

## NEW MEXICO.

In Federal service; practice held, but no reports made.

## NEW YORK.

Qualifications, rifle: 316 expert riflemen, 555 expert riflemen hold-overs, 516 sharpshooters, 1,106 marksmen, 990 first-class men, 844 second-class men.

Unqualified: 4,934 who fired and completed instruction course, 599 who fired but failed to complete instruction course, 579 who failed to fire.

Unclassified, 105.

Total firing-range practice, 9,465.

Qualifications, pistol: 10 expert pistol shots, 16 first-class men, 51 second-class men.

There were no target ranges in the sector occupied by the New York division while in Federal service on the border, and improvised ranges or ranges at a distance were used.

Third Infantry: The nearest range was a 3-target range at Sam Fordyce, used by Regular troops. The elementary rifle course was fired on improvised targets at 50 yards, and pistol practice at 25 yards. The firers were rated on the basis of 50 per cent or better,



good;  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent or better, fair; less than  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent, poor. The results of the practice were: Rifle—Good, 268; fair, 312; poor, 722; total, 1,302. Pistol—Good, 54; fair, 77; poor, 70; total, 201.

Seventh Infantry: No regular course was fired while in Federal service. Rifle and pistol practice was held on a 50-yard range, but no records were kept.

Twelfth Infantry held practice at Penitas and Sam Fordyce.

Fourteenth Infantry had no practice while in Federal service.

Twenty-third Infantry made no qualifications while in Federal service.

Sixty-ninth Infantry had practice at Penitas and Sam Fordyce.

Seventy-first Infantry held no practice.

Seventy-fourth Infantry: At Pharr, Tex., each man armed with the rifle fired 20 shots at 50 yards and each officer and man armed with the pistol fired 20 shots at 25 yards. No qualification course was fired.

First Field Artillery had pistol instruction practice at McAllen, Tex., each man firing 20 shots.

Second Field Artillery held pistol practice in Southern Department while in Federal service, but not at prescribed ranges, the ratings being made on the basis of good, fair, and poor. No rifle practice was held.

The First Battalion, Signal Corps, held pistol practice at McAllen, Tex., each man firing 20 shots. No record practice was had.

Twenty-second Regiment Engineers had no record practice while in Federal service.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Qualifications, rifle: 46 expert riflemen, 47 sharpshooters, 142 marksmen, 26 first-class men, 52 second-class men.

Unqualified: 471 who fired and completed instruction course; Third Infantry fired Organized Militia course at home camp in July and August, but had no practice while in Federal service.

Troop A, Cavalry, had instruction practice only.

Company A, Engineers: All members completed gallery course and instruction course in known-distance firing.

Company B, Engineers: Half of company completed Regular Army instruction course and remainder completed all but rapid fire. No qualifications were made, as, before the record course could be shot, orders were received to cease practice and return to home station.

#### OHIO.

Qualifications, rifle: 93 expert riflemen, 110 sharpshooters, 193 marksmen, 58 first-class men, 53 second-class men.

Unqualified: 145 who fired and completed instruction course, 189 who fired but failed to complete instruction course.

Qualifications, pistol: 1 first-class man. Eight companies did not fire record course.

The following organizations in Federal service did not fire record course: Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Infantry; First Battalion Engineers; First Squadron Cavalry.

## OKLAHOMA.

No report received.

## OREGON.

Qualifications, rifle: 137 expert riflemen, 96 expert riflemen hold-overs, 123 sharpshooters, 201 marksmen, 185 first-class men, 63 second-class men.

Unqualified: 176 who fired and completed instruction course, 330 who fired but failed to complete instruction course, 726 who failed to fire.

Unclassified, 262.

Total firing range practice, 1,240; total borne on rolls during target year, 2,143; total qualifying in long-range practice, 95; total qualifying in gallery practice test, 498; total firing prescribed gallery course, 549.

Qualifications, pistol: 9 expert pistol shots, 2 first-class men, 4 second-class men.

Unqualified, 51.

The Adjutant General reports he has no records of small-arms practice of the National Guard while in Federal service, but understands Battery A, Field Artillery, and Troop A, Cavalry, had practice.

Third Infantry did not have practice, except preliminary, for a few days, before muster out, but had practice before called into Federal service.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Third Infantry: No qualification scores were shot, as practice shooting only was held.

Fourth Infantry: Ammunition allowance not sufficient to qualify in various grades. Temporary ranges established and all enlisted men were given preliminary instruction and fired 10 shots. Skirmish run was also had.

Sixteenth Infantry: Target practice was held while in Federal service. No prescribed course was followed. No records of firing were kept and no qualifications were made.

First Brigade, Seventh Division: No ammunition available for qualifying and only used for practice.

Third Field Artillery: Pistol practice had by most members at El Paso, Battery B; of 125 men having pistol practice, 22 qualified.

First Cavalry had pistol practice on improvised targets.

Company A, Engineers, had no practice while in Federal service.

First Field Battalion, Signal Troops. Only pistol practice held was a course to familiarize officers and men with handling the arm. The division commander instructed that no record of scores be reported, and scratch records only were kept. Only 50 rounds of ammunition were issued per man, and no regular prescribed course could be fired.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Qualifications, rifle: 101 expert riflemen, 4 expert riflemen hold-overs, 228 sharpshooters, 317 marksmen, 231 first-class men, 18 second-class men.



Unqualified: 74 who fired but failed to complete instruction practice, 782 who failed to fire.

Unclassified, 310.

Total firing range practice, 1,173; total borne on rolls during target year, 2,065; total qualifying in gallery practice test, 700; total firing prescribed gallery course, 786.

Qualifications, pistol: 5 expert pistol shots, 55 first-class men, 66 second-class men.

Unqualified, 757.

Cavalry Squadron: Prior to leaving the State for border service all the troops had instruction in handling arms, and shot at short ranges. Practice course was shot at El Paso, Tex.

Battery A, Field Artillery: Instruction practice only held while in Federal service.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Second Infantry: All officers and men except eight had rifle, and all officers and men had pistol practice instruction, but no qualification practice.

Company A, Engineers, had preliminary practice, but made no qualifications.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA.

In Federal service; none held.

#### TENNESSEE.

In Federal service, except Company G, Separate Infantry, which did not fire.

First Infantry: Fired prescribed militia course in Federal service; no pistol practice.

Cavalry, Troop B: Instruction practice only.

#### TEXAS.

In Federal service; none held.

#### UTAH.

Qualifications, pistol: 7 first-class men, 33 second-class men.

Unqualified, 98.

#### VERMONT.

In Federal service; some practice, but no reports received.

First Infantry, Companies E, F, G, and H: Completed regular course.

#### VIRGINIA.

Second Infantry: No practice while in Federal service; all companies, except D, completed instruction course, special B. No regular pistol practice, but some officers and men fired.

Fourth Infantry: Practice held, but no report made.

First Squadron Cavalry: No range practice. Special course B fired while in Federal service on border; regular course not followed in pistol practice.

Company A, Signal Corps: No practice while in Federal service.  
Machine-gun company: Did considerable firing, but no report made.

## WASHINGTON.

Qualifications: 62 expert riflemen, 3 expert riflemen holdovers, 32 sharpshooters, 84 marksmen, 141 first-class men, 72 second-class men.

Unclassified, 74.

Unqualified: 1,173 who fired and completed instruction course.

Qualifications, pistol: 10 expert pistol shots, 17 first-class men, 118 second-class men.

Unqualified, 434.

Unclassified, 74.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

In Federal service, partially held, but no reports rendered.

First Infantry: Did not complete gallery practice and outdoor practice courses.

Second Infantry: Partially completed gallery practice, but called into Federal service and partially completed outdoor practice later in the year.

## WISCONSIN.

Entire National Guard, with the exception of the First Separate Company, was ordered into Federal Service in June. On account of wet and inclement weather there had been no opportunity to practice on the ranges. When the commands moved to the State mobilization camp there was no opportunity to fire, and if any firing was had at the training camp near San Antonio no reports were made.

First Separate Company: Used during greater part of summer as a guard at the State military reservation and had no opportunity to fire for record.

## WYOMING.

In Federal service; none held.

## CAVALRY.

The provisions of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, which authorized the supply of 32 Government-owned horses to each troop, together with forage therefor and the pay of caretakers, has greatly stimulated the interest in this branch of the service and has resulted in much progress in equitation and knowledge of mounted duties in existing organizations.

The following new units have been organized and recognized during the year:

Alabama: 1 regiment complete.

Colorado: Regimental headquarters, headquarters supply and machine-gun troop, and 2 squadrons.

Connecticut: Squadron headquarters and 2 troops.

District of Columbia: Squadron headquarters and 3 troops.

Indiana: 1 squadron.

Kansas: Squadron headquarters and 3 troops.



Louisiana: 1 troop.

Michigan: Squadron headquarters and 2 troops.

Ohio: Regimental headquarters, headquarters supply and machine-gun troops, and 2 squadrons.

Oklahoma: Squadron headquarters and 2 troops.

Oregon: Squadron headquarters and 3 troops.

South Dakota: 1 regiment complete.

Tennessee: 1 troop.

Texas: Regimental headquarters, headquarters supply and machine-gun troops, and 2 squadrons.

Utah: 2 troops.

Washington: Squadron headquarters and 3 troops.

Wisconsin: 9 troops.

The above increment, together with the existing Cavalry organizations, aggregated 16 regiments, being the necessary Cavalry component for the 16 Infantry divisions which it had been decided to organize from the National Guard. The plan of organization decided upon included two Cavalry divisions, and the regiments composing these divisions were assigned to States, but no effort was made to organize them pending the completion of the Infantry divisions.

Prior to the call of 1917 for the National Guard, the War Department announced that the Cavalry of the National Guard would not be included in the call, and later announced that the Cavalry of the National Guard would be called dismounted.

Following these announcements several governors made application for the conversion of Cavalry organizations into Field Artillery. Authority was given for the conversion of the following:

Illinois: 1 regiment Cavalry into 1 regiment and 1 battalion Field Artillery.

Ohio: 1 regiment Cavalry into 2 regiments Field Artillery.

Utah: 10 troops Cavalry into 2 regiments Field Artillery.

Troop A Montana Cavalry, was disbanded during the year.

The 1916 Cavalry Drill Regulations were distributed early in 1917, and the examination of National Guard Cavalry officers was deferred until the officers had sufficient time to familiarize themselves with the new drill regulations. These examinations were in progress when the draft took place.

The reports of officers detailed to make the annual inspection of the National Guard show, with few exceptions, uniformly good care of animals and increased interest in mounted instruction. No case of improper use of public animals has been reported during the year.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

Since the last annual report, the Field Artillery of the National Guard has been in the service of the United States a large part of the time, and some organizations have been continuously in Federal service. After returning to their homes from the Mexican border, there were evidences of deterioration in many units, and it became necessary to disband several batteries and reorganize them with a different personnel. In other cases Federal recognition was withdrawn and the matériel was shipped to depots.

Every annual report of the Bureau has pointed out the grave deficiency of the country in Field Artillery, and the policies of the

Bureau have been consistently directed toward overcoming this deficiency. Upon the declaration of war with Germany, many States endeavored to supply their allotment of batteries. It was evident that nearly all the new units were not only without the armory facilities and the community and State support that would insure permanency, but they were raised for the war only, and were, in fact, volunteers rather than National Guard. Nevertheless they were accepted by the War Department, and as a result the following Field Artillery organizations were in existence at the date of the draft, August 5, 1917:

	Units.	Bat- teries.		Units.	Bat- teries.
California.....	2 regiments.....	12	New Hampshire.....	1 battery.....	1
Colorado.....	1 battalion.....	3	New Jersey.....	1 regiment.....	6
Connecticut.....	2 batteries.....	2	New Mexico.....	1 battery.....	1
District of Columbia.....	do.....	2	New York.....	1 brigade.....	18
Georgia.....	1 battalion.....	3	North Carolina.....	1 regiment.....	6
Illinois.....	3 regiments.....	18	Ohio.....	3 regiments.....	18
Indiana.....	1 regiment.....	6	Oregon.....	2 batteries.....	2
Iowa.....	do.....	6	Pennsylvania.....	1 brigade.....	18
Kansas.....	do.....	6	Rhode Island.....	1 battalion.....	3
Louisiana.....	do.....	6	Tennessee.....	1 regiment.....	6
Maine.....	1 regiment (heavy).....	6	Texas.....	2 regiments.....	12
Maryland.....	3 batteries.....	3	Utah.....	1 regiment.....	6
Massachusetts.....	2 regiments.....	12	Virginia.....	do.....	6
Michigan.....	1 battalion.....	3	Washington.....	1 battery.....	1
Minnesota.....	1 regiment.....	6	Wisconsin.....	1 regiment.....	6
Mississippi.....	do.....	6			
Missouri.....	2 regiments.....	12	Total batteries.....		222

The total shows an increase of 114 batteries over those in existence at the date of the last annual report, or a total increase of slightly more than 100 per cent. One hundred twenty-six of the batteries were without material, and none was available for issue to them.

#### HORSES FOR FIELD ARTILLERY.

Upon the return of the National Guard from the Mexican border practically all batteries and headquarters were allowed to retain the allowance of 32 horses for each battery and 4 for each headquarters. The reports of the annual inspection made in the early part of 1917 showed that the results of this liberality on the part of the Federal Government were disappointing. Stable accommodations were often inadequate, and the proper care of the horses was the exception rather than the rule. Very little use was made of the animals in many organizations, and the value derived from them was not commensurate with the cost of their purchase and maintenance.

#### FIELD TRAINING.

The encampment on the Mexican border afforded an excellent opportunity for field training, and the result was generally satisfactory. The report of the inspection of a majority of the batteries by the Inspector General's Department showed that the average National Guard battery made 86 per cent as many hits as the average Regular battery, and fired 60 per cent as fast. The firing of three National Guard batteries compared favorably, except in point of time, with that of the best Regular batteries. In view of the lack of



instructors prior to the mobilization and of the limited number who could be furnished at the camps, this result was highly gratifying and showed that the system of training that had been established could be made effective. The horsemanship and the care and training of animals were not satisfactory, but due allowance must be made for the lack of opportunity that had been afforded to train the personnel prior to the mobilization.

#### ARMORY TRAINING.

While a course of armory training was prescribed for the year, it has been evident that little progress was made. This was due mainly to the lack of instructors. The officers of the Regular Army on duty with the Field Artillery of the National Guard have been largely employed in mustering duty and in making the annual inspection, so that little time has been available for instruction. In many cases no attempt could be made to conduct any armory training. Unless an adequate number of officers and noncommissioned officers can be made available as instructors, little progress can be expected, either at the armories or during the encampments for field training.

Ninety-six batteries were fully equipped at the date of the draft. A majority of these organizations have been in existence for a number of years and contain a large per cent of officers and enlisted men whose experience and training render them a most valuable asset to the country. It is believed that these batteries can be made ready for active service by a proper system of training in a very short time. Their condition not only vindicates the existence of the National Guard Field Artillery but shows that an extension of adequate Federal support in the way of instructors and other proper allowances can be made to produce efficiency of a high order.

#### COAST ARTILLERY.

Since the date of the last report (Oct. 1, 1916), the following new companies of Coast Artillery have been organized: Rhode Island, 3 companies; New York, 2 companies; New Jersey, 2 companies; Maryland 3 companies; District of Columbia, 1 company; Virginia, 7 companies; Florida, 3 companies; Texas, 5 companies; California, 12 companies; Washington, 3 companies.

The strength of the National Guard Coast Artillery since 1909, based upon the annual Federal inspections, is shown in the following table:

Year.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Companies.	Average enlisted strength per company.
1909.....	395	6,288	119	53
1910.....	457	6,864	122	56
1911.....	446	6,654	120	55
1912.....	472	7,228	125	58
1913.....	479	7,171	126	57
1914.....	450	7,150	123	58
1915.....	440	7,438	123	60
1916.....	450	8,090	127	64
1917.....	573	11,659	159	71

On the date of the draft into Federal service there were 188 companies and the total strength of the Coast Artillery, including those companies organized since the Federal inspection for 1917, was approximately 765 officers and 21,215 enlisted men.

The record of enlisted men who have qualified under War Department orders for various grades and ratings shows improvement from year to year, as is indicated below:

	1914	1915	1916	1917		1914	1915	1916	1917
Master electricians.....	2	5	6	8	Firemen.....	5	8	6	11
Engineers.....	6	8	11	8	Master gunners.....	3	5	12	20
Electrician sergeants, first class.....	9	9	13	19	Gun commanders.....	40	63	137	234
Electrician sergeants, second class.....	3	8	14	25	Gun pointers.....	27	37	72	143
Assistant engineers.....					Plotters.....	35	62	121	201
Radio sergeants.....				1	Observers.....	48	69	157	310
					First-class gunners.....	628	848	909	1,492
					Second-class gunners..	579	1,216	1,230	1,599

The following table shows the results of service target practice held during the last three years:

	1914		1915		1916	
	Mean range (yards).	Hits (per cent).	Mean range (yards).	Hits (per cent).	Mean range (yards).	Hits (per cent).
12-inch rifle.....	6,635	22.6	6,942	45.5	8,910	15.4
10-inch rifle.....	6,565	34.5	7,185	43.3	9,676	22.9
8-inch rifle.....	4,878	45.5	5,977	33.3	8,144	25
6-inch rifle.....	5,301	28.6	4,958	18.1	6,405	9.9
3-inch rifle.....					2,347	30
12-inch mortar.....	4,720	13.6	4,701	10.5	7,015	5.3

The system of instruction applied to the Coast Artillery was prescribed by War Department orders in 1911, and under the original orders attention was concentrated almost entirely upon Coast Artillery subjects. The scope of the courses was restricted on account of the limited number of inspector-instructors and sergeant-instructors who could be detailed to assist the National Guard. In the past year additional officers became available and the program of instruction was revised and extended to cover a much wider field of work. The new instruction order was published in circular 14, Militia Bureau, 1917, but the mobilization came before any great progress had been made under the new schedules of instruction.

The task heretofore set for the National Guard Coast Artillery was to man one-half of the gun and mortar batteries in the continental limits of the United States. The total strength taken into the Federal service at the time of the draft was sufficient for the purpose, though the large proportion of new men throughout the companies made immediate service of batteries impossible. In addition to the coast-defense work assigned to these troops, two companies of Maryland Coast Artillery were converted into a trench mortar battery and three companies of Virginia Coast Artillery were converted into the headquarters trains and military police for service with the First Composite Division of National Guard in France. As the situation



develops it may be found advisable to convert other Coast Artillery organizations into heavy artillery for service in France. Their training should have laid a proper foundation of instruction for such work.

#### SANITARY TROOPS.

Due to the influence of the European war, there has been an unprecedented activity during the past year in both the organization and training of the sanitary units and detachments of the National Guard.

Since the date of the last report 21 field hospitals and 21 ambulance companies have been organized and extended Federal recognition. In addition 93 sanitary detachments have been organized for line organizations, making a total of 59 field hospitals, 47 ambulance companies, and 267 sanitary detachments, which were drafted into the Federal service August 5, 1917.

The following table shows the existing sanitary units in the Federal service, and the number required for the 16 National Guard Divisions:

Division.	States comprising National Guard divisions.	Organized.	Shortage.
Fifth.....	Maine (none); New Hampshire (1 F. H.); Vermont (none); Massachusetts (2 F. H. and 2 A. C.); Connecticut (1 F. H. and 1 A. C.); Rhode Island (1 A. C.).	4 F. H.... 4 A. C....	None.
Sixth.....	New York (4 F. H. and 4 A. C.).....	4 F. H.... 4 A. C....	None.
Seventh.....	Pennsylvania (4 F. H. and 4 A. C.).....	4 F. H.... 4 A. C....	None.
Eighth.....	New Jersey (1 F. H. and 1 A. C.); Delaware (none); Maryland (1 F. H. and 1 A. C.); District of Columbia (1 F. H.); Virginia (1 F. H. and 1 A. C.).	4 F. H.... 3 A. C....	1 A. C. (Del.)
Ninth.....	North Carolina (1 F. H. and 1 A. C.); South Carolina (1 F. H.); Tennessee (1 F. H. and 1 A. C.).	3 F. H.... 2 A. C....	1 F. H. (Tenn.) 2 A. C. (1 Tenn.) (1 S. C.)
Tenth.....	Alabama (1 F. H. and 1 A. C.); Georgia (1 F. H.); Florida (1 F. H.)	3 F. H.... 1 A. C....	1 F. H. (Ga.) 3 A. C. (1 Ala.) (2 Ga.)
Eleventh.....	Michigan (1 F. H. and 2 A. C.); Wisconsin (2 F. H. and 2 A. C.)..	3 F. H.... 4 A. C....	1 F. H. (Mich.)
Twelfth.....	Illinois (4 F. H. and 4 A. C.).....	4 F. H.... 4 A. C....	None.
Thirteenth...	Minnesota (1 F. H. and 1 A. C.); North Dakota (1 F. H.); South Dakota (none); Iowa (2 F. H. and 2 A. C.); Nebraska (1 F. H.).	1 5 F. H... 3 A. C....	1 A. C. (Nebr.)
Seventeenth.	Kentucky (2 F. H. and 1 A. C.); Indiana (2 F. H. and 3 A. C.)....	4 F. H.... 4 A. C....	None.
Eighteenth...	Arkansas (1 F. H. and 1 A. C.); Mississippi (1 F. H.); Louisiana (1 F. H.).	3 F. H.... 1 A. C....	1 F. H. (Miss.) 3 A. C. (2 Miss.) (1 La.)
Nineteenth...	California (2 F. H. and 2 A. C.); Utah (1 F. H.); Arizona (none); Colorado (1 F. H.); New Mexico (none); Nevada (none).	4 F. H.... 2 A. C....	2 A. C. (1 Utah) (1 Colo.)
Twentieth...	Washington (1 F. H.); Oregon (1 F. H.); Montana (none); Idaho (1 F. H.); Wyoming (none).....	3 F. H.... No A. C....	1 F. H. (Wyo.) 4 A. C. (1 Wash.) (1 Oreg.) (1 Idaho) (1 Wyo.)
	Total.....	59 F. H....	5 F. H.
	Total.....	47 A. C....	17 A. C.
	Total units.....	106.....	22.

<sup>1</sup> One field hospital in excess in this division.

The commissioned personnel of the medical department, National Guard, on August 5, 1917, whose eligibility under the act of June 3, 1916, was passed upon by this Bureau, and were recognized, consisted as follows: One thousand four hundred and seven medical officers, 53 reserve medical officers, 307 dentists, and 81 veterinarians, a total of 1,848 officers. The reserve officers were not drafted into the Federal service, as they were not included in the call of the President. The medical officers of the State staff corps were not included in the call. However, a number of these were drafted later to fill vacancies and for the divisional staff. The States of Arkansas and Texas had an excess of eligible dental surgeons, who were not drafted into the Federal service. Exclusive of the medical officers of the State staff corps and reserve there was a deficiency of approximately 60 officers for the National Guard drafted into the Federal service. If the National Guard reserve medical officers and the remainder belonging to the State staff corps are drafted into the Federal service, the medical department of the National Guard will have its full quota required by Tables of Organization, 1917, for the National Guard drafted into the Federal service.

The enlisted personnel of the Medical Department had, on August 5, the maximum strength authorized by Tables of Organization, 1917, the approximate strength being 19,000.

A considerable number of medical officers whose efficiency records on the border were reported as excellent, severed their connection with the National Guard; some for personal reasons, others to accept commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, which gave them better opportunities for advancement; so that about 50 per cent of the present commissioned personnel have had no prior military service.

#### INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING.

The few officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Medical Corps assigned to duty with the medical department of the National Guard were used for various duties, so that very little instruction was given the sanitary troops by the Regular Establishment. A uniform and progressive course of armory instruction was prescribed for the sanitary units and detachments, which was for the most part conscientiously followed by the responsible National Guard medical officers. Schools for officers and noncommissioned officers were established, and a special course of instruction was prescribed. The medical officers' correspondence course had to be abandoned for lack of inspector-instructors to supervise it.

#### EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 3, 1916.

Due to the nonavailability of Regular medical officers to supervise and act as members of boards, this Bureau was unable to convene boards of medical officers to examine persons appointed and promoted in the medical department, National Guard, as required under the act of June 3, 1916. One board was convened for this purpose in the State of Connecticut, where there was a retired medical officer on duty. Upon recommendation of this Bureau these examinations were turned over to department commanders. They, however, were



only able to determine the qualifications of a few applicants for appointment and promotion in the medical department. The eligibility of all appointments was passed upon by this Bureau, and appointments authorized, subject to future examination, which has resulted in securing a high grade of medical officers.

#### EQUIPMENT.

The supply departments have been unable to furnish full equipment or supplies to the National Guard since January 1, 1917, so that 19 newly organized field hospitals and 22 ambulance companies were not equipped August 5, 1917; 40 field hospitals and 25 ambulance companies were supposed to be fully equipped and had animal-drawn transportation, but not the animals.

Tables of Organization, 1917, require that half of the units of the sanitary train have motor-drawn transportation. From funds appropriated this Bureau the Surgeon General's office placed contracts for 265 motor ambulances and 105 motorcycles to equip 23 field hospitals and 23 ambulance companies with motor equipment. The total cost of this equipment, some of which has been delivered, amounted to \$488,300. The furnishing of motor trucks and cars for these units pertains to the Quartermaster Corps. They were unable to furnish this equipment prior to the draft of the National Guard.

Early in 1917, \$94,500 was allotted to the Ordnance Department from funds appropriated this Bureau for furnishing 1,200 officers' belts (par. 864, M. M. D.) and 6,600 enlisted men's belts (par. 865, M. M. D.), including the necessary pouches and tags and ration bags. These articles were intended for equipping the commissioned and enlisted personnel, medical department, National Guard, to replace old and obsolete equipment, and delivery was to be made in July, 1917. None were issued to the National Guard prior to the draft.

Indiana Ambulance Company No. 3, Michigan Ambulance Company No. 2, and Wisconsin Ambulance Company No. 1 were furnished complete standard motor equipment by private persons, approved by the War Department.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TRAINING CAMP.

With a view to providing an adequate number of trained medical officers of the National Guard who could take up the work of training and instructing the sanitary personnel and line troops at concentration camps, which could not be furnished by the Regular Establishment, 257 medical officers and 762 enlisted men of the National Guard from among those not in the Federal service and who were not on the border were called into the Federal service in June and sent to the Medical Department training camps at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Fort Riley, Kans., and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for a three-month course of intensive training. In addition 1 field hospital and 1 ambulance company, National Guard, were requested to be sent to each of these camps for the purpose of aiding in giving instruction to the student officers and enlisted men in attendance, none from the Regular establishment being available for this purpose.

Those selected were Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Company No. 1, Tennessee, to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Company No. 1, Indiana, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; and Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Company No. 1, Missouri, to Fort Riley, Kans. Four medical officers, National Guard, were requested called into Federal service for the purpose of instructors at Medical Department training camps.

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Prior to the act of June 3, 1916, the War Department had no mandatory authority concerning the physical requirements of the personnel of the Organized Militia not in the Federal service, although all but four States claimed to have adopted the standard of physical examination prescribed for the Regular Army. These requirements were not rigidly enforced by the States, as evidenced by the large number found physically disqualified upon muster into the Federal service under the calls of May 9 and June 18, 1916. The mobilization report, Organized Militia, 1916, shows that from data available there were 23,721 rejections out of a total of 128,517 persons examined, making an average of 18.45 per cent rejected on account of physical defects.

It might be interesting to compare the above with the mobilization of the National Guard in 1917. From the data available, representing 39 States, there were 11,762 rejections out of 121,721 examined, making an average of 9.9 per cent rejected on account of physical disabilities.

#### CAUSES OF REJECTION.

The following is a tabulation of the causes of rejection on account of physical disabilities.

Cause.	1916	1917
	5 States, 35,824 troops ex- amined.	39 States, 121,721 troops ex- amined.
Venereal diseases.....	287	1,026
Poor physiques, under height and weight.....	1,731	1,932
Defective vision and diseases of the eyes.....	741	1,503
Deformity of feet and flatfoot.....	414	1,369
Amputations and deformities.....	195	612
Goiter.....	57	67
Defective mentality.....	40	135
Diseases of the nose and throat.....	24	108
Veins, arteries, and varicosities.....	80	158
Hydrocele and varicocele.....	89	308
Hernia.....	396	1,032
Defective dentition.....	249	629
Defective hearing.....	96	401
Overweight and obesity.....	65	35
Nervous diseases.....	19	113
Hemorrhoids.....	43	144
Heart and lungs.....	724	1,291
Illiteracy.....	49	10
Skin diseases.....	26	7
Alcoholism and drug habits.....	12	62
Unclassified.....	189	820
Total.....	5,526	11,762



## ENGINEERS.

In order for engineer units of the National Guard to be of any real value to the Government, the officers must be practicing engineers, and a majority of the enlisted personnel must be men who are engaged in engineering trades. These conditions impose certain difficulties upon maintaining engineer units in the National Guard in time of peace, which are very hard to overcome except in a few localities where local conditions are especially favorable. The men with trades who would be desirable in an engineer company, as a rule get plenty of physical exercise in the course of a day's work, so that more exercise in the way of a drill after hours does not appeal to them. Construction men, who would be especially desirable, have to follow their jobs to such an extent that their belonging to a company would detract from attendance at drill and permanence of personnel, which is desirable in a National Guard unit. The prospect of active service attracts a great many of these men, as is shown by the increase in the National Guard Engineers in the past year. All new units have been required to show certain evidences of permanence, which are required of the National Guard, but undoubtedly a large proportion of the new men have joined solely on account of the prospect for active service in the near future.

On July 1, 1916, the strength of the National Guard Engineers was 77 officers and 1,284 enlisted men. This was a gain over the preceding year of 8 officers and 16 enlisted men. This number was largely increased during this year, first due to the impetus given by the border situation, and later from the strained relations, and declaration of war against Germany.

Every effort has been made to insure obtaining a desirable personnel in all of the new engineer units. A minimum of 109 men has been required for recognition of a company. All of the officers must be practicing engineers, with an engineering experience equal to that which is required by the Chief of Engineers for similar grades in the Engineer Reserve Corps. A majority of the men in any company must have trades which will render them valuable men in the company. Reports from inspectors, some of them officers of the Corps of Engineers, indicate that the personnel, as far as trades are concerned, is up to the standard which can be expected for the regular service.

From all indications it seems that a high-class personnel has been obtained in the National Guard Engineers. With proper training after they are drafted into Federal service it is believed that they will render efficient service.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

During the past year the following changes have taken place in the signal troops:

In order to avoid confusion in designating organizations to be called into service of the United States, it was necessary to require signal troops of the National Guard to be designated so as to conform to the regulations covering similar organizations in the Regular Army, and in accordance therewith the State authorities were directed to change the designation of their signal organizations to conform to the following:

All radio companies to be designated as Company A.

All wire companies to be designated as Company B.

All outpost companies to be designated as Company C.

The field signal battalions were increased by the addition thereto of an outpost company.

The general function of this company is to extend the lines of information in the division forward of the brigade. Specifically, its normal function is to furnish telephone communication between the Infantry brigade commander and his regimental commanders in combat. In addition, it may be called upon to supplement the work of the other companies of the field battalion wherever the same may be necessary or desirable.

The present organization of the various National Guard signal troops is as follows:

*Ten field battalions.*

Companies.		Companies.	
Kansas-----	3	Ohio-----	3
Massachusetts-----	3	Pennsylvania-----	3
Michigan-----	2	Texas-----	3
Missouri-----	3	Washington-----	3
New York-----	3	Wisconsin-----	3

*Sixteen field companies.*

Alabama, radio company.	Iowa, outpost company.
California, wire company.	Kentucky, wire company.
Colorado, wire company.	Nebraska, wire company.
Connecticut, radio company.	New Hampshire, wire company.
District of Columbia, wire company.	New Jersey, radio company and out-
Hawaii, wire company.	post company.
Illinois, radio company.	North Carolina, radio company.
Indiana, radio company and wire com-	Virginia, radio company.
pany.	

AVIATION.

Under the annual appropriation of \$76,000 to provide the necessary equipment for training a nucleus of instructed aviators in the National Guard, the following applicants who successfully passed the required physical examination were detailed to receive a course of instruction in military aviation at the United States Corps Aviation School:

School.	Name of officer.	State.
Mineola, L. I.....	Corpl. Brackett O. Watkins.....	Alabama.
San Diego, Cal.....	Capt. Almon Stroupe.....	Arkansas.
	Second Lieut. Ralph L. Taylor.....	Connecticut.
	Sergt. Maj. Frederick I. Eglin.....	Indiana.
	First Lieut. Arthur A. R. Scheleen....	Kansas.
	First Lieut. K. G. Pulliam.....	Kentucky.
	Second Lieut. Ernest G. Horigan.....	Maine.
	Second Lieut. Dean Smith.....	New Mexico.
	First Lieut. Edwin E. Newbold.....	Nebraska.
	Capt. Frank W. Wright.....	Oregon.
Memphis, Tenn.....	Lieut. W. W. Spain.....	South Dakota.
San Diego, Cal.....	First Lieut. Geo. C. Furrow.....	Tennessee.
	Capt. Reuben H. Fleet.....	Washington.
	Capt. J. Beverly Alexander.....	Do.
	First Sergt. Paul R. Stockton.....	New York.
	Sergt. Edmund A. Kruss.....	Do.
	Pvt. Roland S. Knowlson.....	Do.
	Pvt. Thomas F. Ward.....	Do.



The First Aero Company, New York National Guard, was disbanded May 12, 1917.

#### TARGET RANGES AND TRAINING CAMPS.

##### FOR MACHINE GUN AND FIELD ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

In order to afford proper facilities for the field training of the Field Artillery of the National Guard adequate camping grounds and target ranges are indispensable. In 1915 a large tract of land was purchased at Tobyhanna, Pa., and all the necessary facilities for instruction were prepared. During the past year additional land has been purchased for this reservation, and the total area now comprises about 25,000 acres. This camp stands available for all the batteries in the Eastern and the Central Atlantic States. It is so located that troops may attend with a minimum of cost and time, and the conditions for training are ideal. The reservations at Sparta, Wis., Fort Riley, Kans., and Fort Sill, Okla., were available for the batteries of the States centering on these places, but there was no provision for the batteries of the Southern States and the Pacific Coast States. During the past year appropriations were secured for the purchase of ranges in these two sections of the country. After an exhaustive examination of all available sites, the southern range was purchased at Anniston, Ala., and the Pacific coast range was purchased at Monterey, Cal.

The range at Anniston comprises about 18,500 acres of land, with ideal topography. It is centrally located for the States concerned. The conditions for transportation, health, and climate are admirable. In order to test the suitability of the range an encampment was held there in 1915, and the experience of the troops was eminently satisfactory. Already the advantages of this range have been demonstrated by the location there of a divisional camp of the National Guard.

The range at Monterey, Cal., comprises over 15,800 acres, extending from the Del Monte property to the Salinas Valley, and having communication with Monterey Bay. It has been used by the Government for a number of years for military purposes, and it possesses all the requisite advantages of a central location, abundant railway communications, favorable climatic conditions, and water supply. The terrain is sufficiently varied to afford all the facilities for maneuvering and firing that could be desired, with ease of mobility for artillery of all types.

All these ranges afford facilities for the training of machine-gun units, in addition to artillery. Ample ranges for a large number of machine-gun units have been constructed during the past year at Tobyhanna, Pa., and at Anniston, Ala. A range already exists at Sparta, Wis. It is proposed to construct a machine-gun range at Monterey, Cal., and at such other of the ranges as may be required for machine-gun training. The Bureau is thus in possession of ample facilities for intensive training of the Field Artillery and machine-gun units of the National Guard in all sections of the country, and it is prepared upon the restoration of peace to resume the system of summer encampments which has already proved so beneficial to the troops who were allowed to attend them.

## THE NATIONAL MATCHES, 1916.

The national matches, in which the Organized Militia has in the past taken a very active part, were provided for by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, January 13, 1916, for the year 1916, and its action was approved by the Secretary of War. The rules and regulations governing the national matches and other competitions were published in Bulletin No. 6, War Department, February 25, 1916. Upon the dispatch of the troops to the Mexican border announcement was made that because of the emergency the matches would not be held. On September 13, however, it was decided by the War Department to hold the matches as previously scheduled. While the arrangements therefor had to be hurried, the matches and competitions were conducted in a most satisfactory manner. Col. S. W. Miller, Infantry, was the executive officer. The service of the camp was performed by detachments of United States Coast Artillery and United States Marines.

Department commanders were authorized to send teams to represent the National Guard in Federal service. Twenty-four teams from the National Guard in Federal service and three teams from the National Guard not in Federal service participated in the national team match, and finished in the following order:

2. New York. (In Federal service.) Winner of "Hilton trophy."
3. Pennsylvania. (In Federal service.)
4. Minnesota. (In Federal service.)
5. Iowa. (In Federal service.)
6. New Jersey. (Not in Federal service.)
7. Indiana. (In Federal service.)
8. Georgia. (In Federal service.)
10. North Carolina. (In Federal service.)
11. Wyoming. (In Federal service.)
12. Ohio. (Not in Federal service.)
13. Delaware. (In Federal service.)
15. New Mexico. (In Federal service.)
16. Kansas. (In Federal service.)
17. Mississippi. (In Federal service.)
18. Colorado. (In Federal service.)
19. California. (In Federal service.)
20. Maryland. (In Federal service.)
21. Oklahoma. (In Federal service.)
22. Florida. (In Federal service.)
23. Tennessee. (In Federal service.)
25. North Dakota. (In Federal service.)
30. District of Columbia. (Not in Federal service.)
32. West Virginia. (In Federal service.)
35. Texas. (In Federal service.)
36. Arkansas. (In Federal service.)
38. Virginia. (In Federal service.)
39. Nebraska. (In Federal service.)

The National Guard team, composed of picked men of the various National Guard teams, finished second in the United Service match.

The United States service was represented by one team from the United States Marine Corps.



Under authority of Congress, bulletin No. 6, War Department, February 25, 1916, was amended (bulletin No. 37, War Department, Sept. 26, 1916), admitting for the first time civilian teams from each State, composed of members of rifle clubs, to participate in the national team match. The following States were represented by civilian teams, given in the order in which they finished in the national team match:

9. California.
14. District of Columbia.
24. Indiana.
26. Ohio.
27. Washington, D. C., high schools.
28. Florida civilian.
29. Missouri.
31. Military College of South Carolina.
33. Idaho.
34. Iowa.
37. Michigan.
40. Kansas.
41. Oklahoma.
42. Wyoming.
43. Texas.
44. Minnesota.
45. Alaska.
46. Nevada.
47. Pennsylvania.
48. South Dakota.
49. Maryland.
50. Utah.
51. West Virginia.
52. Georgia.
53. Arkansas.
54. Alabama.
55. Florida Military Academy.

W. H. Spencer, of the Missouri civilian team, won the national individual match, and George E. Cook, of the District of Columbia civilian team, won the national pistol match.

#### THE NATIONAL MATCHES FOR 1917.

Rules for the 1917 national matches were drawn early in the year, but owing to the emergency were not published. The War Department announced on May 25, 1917, that the national matches for 1917 would not be held.

#### CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP.

Under the provisions of section 113 of the national-defense act of June 3, 1916, and the Army appropriation act of August 29, 1916, there was established in this Bureau on December 13, 1916, the office of director of civilian marksmanship, in charge of matters relating to rifle practice by civilians. The law contemplates the establishment and maintenance of rifle ranges for the use of those in the military and naval service and by all able-bodied males capable of

bearing arms. As required by the act of August 29, 1916, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice prescribed regulations for carrying the legislation into effect, which have not been published owing to the war. The director has collected much data on rifle ranges and rifle practice and is in thorough touch with conditions as affecting civilian rifle practice. A step in the direction of range construction under this law was taken when the director investigated and favorably reported on the acquisition of a target range site in northern New Jersey, which will serve a large population in that State and New York as well. The department approved the proposed target range and bills for its establishment were introduced in Congress. At the close of the fiscal year the bill had been passed by the Senate, but remained unacted upon by the House of Representatives.

The Government has an important military asset in these rifle clubs, which at the close of the fiscal year totaled 2,188, with a membership of 108,577. A great proportion conduct regular target practice on both indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, and the whole constitute a strong force of marksmen.

Col. S. W. Miller, Infantry, D. O. L., was appointed and served as director from December 13, 1916, to April 27, 1917, when he was relieved to take command of the citizens' training camp at Fort Niagara, N. Y. Capt. W. N. Hughes, jr., Infantry, D. O. L., in addition to his other duties in the Bureau, was temporarily in charge of the office of director of civilian marksmanship from April 28, until June 1, 1917, when Maj. E. V. Bookmiller (retired) was appointed director and assumed the duties of the office and has since been in charge. (See Appendix A for report of director.)

#### PERSONNEL OF BUREAU AND OFFICE FORCE.

At present the following-named officers are on duty in the Militia Bureau:

Col. Jesse McL. Carter, Cavalry.  
Col. Charles Gerhardt, Infantry.  
Lieut. Col. Louis T. Hess, Medical Corps.  
Maj. Ira L. Reeves, Infantry.  
Maj. Louis C. Wilson, National Guard, United States.  
Capt. Thomas M. Spaulding, Coast Artillery Corps.  
Maj. Henry R. Stiles, United States Army, retired.  
Maj. Edwin V. Bookmiller, United States Army, retired, director of civilian marksmanship.  
Maj. David P. Cordray, United States Army, retired.  
Maj. William Baird, United States Army, retired.  
Maj. Lewis D. Greene, United States Army, retired.

Since the last annual report the following-named officers were relieved from duty as assistants to the Chief of the Militia Bureau for various causes:

Col. Samuel W. Miller, Infantry, director of civilian marksmanship.  
Col. George W. McIver, Infantry.  
Col. William C. Brown, Cavalry (on temporary duty).  
Col. Charles P. Summerall, Field Artillery.



Lieut. Col. Frank M. Rumbold, Third Missouri Infantry.  
 Maj. John A. Dapray, United States Army, retired.  
 Maj. Curtis W. Otwell, Corps of Engineers.  
 Maj. W. A. Mitchell, Corps of Engineers.  
 Maj. Henry B. Clark, Coast Artillery Corps.  
 Maj. Charles R. Pettis, Corps of Engineers.  
 Maj. Alexander E. Williams, Quartermaster Corps.  
 Maj. Clarence Deems, jr., Field Artillery (on temporary duty).  
 Maj. Dana T. Merrill, Infantry.  
 Maj. William N. Hughes, jr., Infantry.  
 Maj. Walter Krueger, Infantry.  
 Capt. John L. DeWitt, Quartermaster Corps.  
 Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, Infantry.  
 Capt. Frank R. Curtis, Signal Corps.  
 Capt. John B. Barnes, Infantry (on temporary duty).  
 Capt. George A. Lynch, Infantry.  
 Capt. Campbell B. Hodges, Infantry.

All the officers who have been on duty in the bureau have been faithful and efficient in the performance of their duties.

The mobilization and muster in of the National Guard for border service and for service with the war with Germany necessarily increased to a very large extent the duties of the small clerical force of the Bureau. These have been performed by faithful and competent service during the prescribed working hours and by work after such hours, on Sundays, and legal holidays, and by the yielding in many instances of the authorized leaves of absence. Great credit is due to this force, which should be recognized by increased remuneration commensurate with the services performed, and it is recommended that the increase included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1919 be allowed.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. A. MANN,  
*Major General, General Staff,*  
*Chief of the Militia Bureau.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

## APPENDIX A.

### REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP.

This office was established December 13, 1916, in compliance with acts of Congress approved June 3 and August 29, 1916. The general purpose of these acts was the encouragement of rifle practice by citizens capable of bearing arms through the establishment of rifle ranges, issues of arms and ammunition, and detail of instructors. The act of August 29, 1916, appropriated \$300,000 to be expended under regulations prescribed by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and approved by the Secretary of War. The national board met in January, 1917, and adopted regulations of a general character to guide the director of civilian marksmanship in his duties, and authorized him to make use of the National Rifle Association of America as an agency in instructing civilians in marksmanship. Twenty-one hundred and eighty-eight civilian rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association were in existence on June 30, 1917, of which 489 had been organized since the establishment of this office.

The act of March 3, 1905, authorized the sale of magazine arms, ammunition, ordnance stores and equipment, and the act of April 27, 1914, authorized the free issue of magazine rifles not of existing model together with ammunition therefor to civilian rifle clubs; and 8,617 Krag rifles and 8,287,234 cartridges have been issued under the above act.

Clubs as a rule are equipped for gallery practice, the means for which have been provided by the clubs in most cases, otherwise by patriotic citizens. Where outdoor ranges exist they have been provided in like manner, otherwise clubs make use of ranges of the National Guard and of the Army. Suitable ranges are the principal needs of many clubs.

During the calendar year 1916, fully 417 clubs reported 5,520 members qualified in the militia course—2,653 marksmen, 1,475 sharpshooters, and 1,392 expert riflemen.

In May, 1917, the issue of ordnance stores to all civilians was suspended during the war by the department. This has naturally curtailed the activities of clubs at a time when it is believed their service in instructing citizens drafted into the Army would have been valuable to the Government, as well as an incentive to stimulate rifle practice by civilians in general. Certain clubs have, however, with a limited amount of ammunition on hand, given instruction to men subject to the draft. Applications for organization of new clubs are received and they are encouraged in the work by this office through the expression of the belief that issues will be resumed in the future. Owing to the existing emergency the furnishing of instructors to rifle clubs, as well as the method of procuring competent instructors, as contemplated in the act of Congress has been deferred.



Information as to sites available and suitable for the establishment of rifle ranges is being collected. So far but one such site has been recommended for purchase by this office. The proposed range referred to is known as the Great Piece Meadow, located in northern New Jersey, available to a very large population. An act authorizing its purchase has passed the Senate and is pending in the House of Representatives.

#### APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Act of Aug. 29, 1916, for the promotion of civilian rifle practice (available until expended)-----	\$300,000.00
Expenditures to June 30, 1917:	
Ammunition and ordnance supplies for civilian rifle teams, national matches, 1916-----	\$17,366.09
Office director civilian marksmanship—	
Clerical service-----	903.33
Office supplies-----	146.21
Transportation-----	53.47
Total-----	18,469.10
Unexpended balance-----	281,530.90
Act of May 12, 1917, for promotion of civilian rifle practice (available until expended)-----	20,000.00
Fiscal year 1918, for arms, ammunition, targets, and other accessories for target practice-----	300,000.00

Of this last amount, \$60,000 shall be available for transportation of teams to the national match.

As the national matches for 1917 have been canceled, and owing to the suspension of issues of ordnance stores to civilian institutions during the war, it is quite probable that no part of this latter appropriation will be expended within the year. It is therefore recommended that the same amount be made available for the fiscal year 1919.

Col. S. W. Miller, Infantry, detached officers' list, was appointed director of civilian marksmanship December 9, 1916. He established the office December 13 and continued in charge until relieved April 27, 1917.

Maj. E. V. Bookmiller, United States Army, retired, took charge of the office June 1, 1917.

Capt. W. N. Hughes, jr., Infantry, detached officers' list, was in temporary charge of the office from April 28 to May 31, 1917.

E. V. BOOKMILLER,  
*Major, United States Army, Retired,*  
*Director of Civilian Marksmanship.*

#### APPENDIX B.

##### SMALL-ARMS FIRING BY NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS IN FEDERAL SERVICE WHILE ON DUTY ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

A report of target practice in the Southern Department by National Guard troops on border duty in 1916, was made by the headquarters of the Southern Department, which shows the following qualifications:

Rifle: 121 expert riflemen, 326 sharpshooters, 830 marksmen, 392 first-class men, 571 second-class men; total of 2,240.

Pistol: 9 qualified as expert pistol shots, 26 as first-class men, 82 as second-class men; total of 117.

Organizations engaging in rifle practice, with the qualifications attained, were as follows:

## ENGINEER TROOPS.

Michigan, Company A (separate company): 2 sharpshooters, 10 marksmen, 10 first-class men, 13 second-class men.

Ohio, Company C: 3 marksmen, 5 first-class men, 6 second-class men.

## INFANTRY.

First Arkansas, Companies A, B, C, and E: 6 marksmen, 14 first-class men, 23 second-class men.

Second Arkansas: 2 expert riflemen, 9 sharpshooters, 29 marksmen, 31 first-class men, 46 second-class men.

First Colorado: 9 expert riflemen, 37 sharpshooters, 112 marksmen, 1 first-class man, 59 second-class men.

Fifth Maryland: 46 expert riflemen, 113 sharpshooters, 217 marksmen, 66 first-class men, 74 second-class men.

Thirty-third Michigan: Companies G, I, L, and M: 3 expert riflemen, 7 sharpshooters, 26 marksmen, 32 first-class men, 37 second-class men.

First New Mexico: 11 expert riflemen, 20 sharpshooters, 111 marksmen, 77 first-class men, 66 second-class men.

Third Ohio: 7 sharpshooters, 51 marksmen, 66 first-class men, 99 second-class men.

First Tennessee: 48 expert riflemen, 127 sharpshooters, 241 marksmen, 60 first-class men, 119 second-class men.

Third Tennessee, Companies E, F, G, and H: 2 expert riflemen, 4 sharpshooters, 24 marksmen, 30 first-class men, 29 second-class men.

Companies E, F, G, and H, First Vermont, fired preliminary and record practice, but no report was rendered.

The qualifications attained in pistol practice were as follows:

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

District of Columbia, first separate battalion: 5 first-class shots, 14 second-class shots.

Michigan, first separate battalion: 9 first-class shots, 47 second-class shots.

## INFANTRY.

First Colorado: 1 expert pistol shot, 8 second-class shots.

First New Mexico: 8 expert shots, 12 first-class shots, 13 second-class shots.

The following troops fired over 100 rounds in special course B and later over 40 rounds in a field-firing contest: First and Second Indiana Infantry; First, Second, and Third Iowa Infantry; First and Second Minnesota Infantry; Fourth and Fifth Nebraska Infantry; First North Dakota Infantry; First Oklahoma Infantry; Fourth South Dakota Infantry; Second and Third Texas Infantry; First and Second Virginia Infantry; First Illinois Cavalry; First Squadron Iowa Cavalry.



The following troops fired over 100 rounds in special course B only: Third Indiana Infantry; Third Minnesota Infantry; First Squadron Colorado Cavalry (3 troops); Troop A, Kansas Cavalry; Troop A, Louisiana Cavalry; Troop A, New Hampshire Cavalry; Troops A and B, Oklahoma Cavalry; First Squadron, Virginia Cavalry.

The following organizations had no rifle practice on account of border conditions: Ohio engineer troops, with exception of Company C; First New York Cavalry; First Texas Cavalry (first separate squadron); first Arizona Infantry; First Arkansas Infantry, except Companies A, B, C, and E; First Delaware Infantry; Thirty-third Michigan Infantry, except Companies G, I, L, and M; Fourth Missouri Infantry; New Hampshire Infantry; Second New York Infantry; First South Dakota Infantry; Third Tennessee Infantry, except Companies E, F, G, and H; Fourth Texas Infantry; First Wyoming Infantry; Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, First Vermont Infantry.

The following organizations had no pistol practice on account of border conditions: Company A, Engineers, Michigan, Separate Company; Ohio Engineer Troops; First Separate Squadron, Iowa Cavalry; First New York Cavalry; First Separate Squadron Cavalry, Texas; First Separate Squadron Cavalry, Virginia; Battery A, Separate Battalion, Texas Field Artillery; First Arizona Infantry; First Arkansas Infantry; Second Arkansas Infantry; First Delaware Infantry; Second Iowa Infantry; Third Iowa Infantry; Fifth Maryland Infantry; Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; Fourth Missouri Infantry; New Hampshire Infantry; Second New York Infantry; First North Dakota Infantry; Third Ohio Infantry; First Oklahoma Infantry; First South Dakota Infantry; First Tennessee Infantry; Third Tennessee Infantry; Second Texas Infantry; Third Texas Infantry; Fourth Texas Infantry; First Vermont Infantry; First Virginia Infantry; Second Virginia Infantry; First Wyoming Infantry.

Thirty organizations were excused on account of border service.

The remaining National Guard organizations that were in the Southern Department during the target season of 1916 were mustered out of the Federal service and left the Southern Department before submitting a report.

## APPENDIX C.

### EXTRACTS FROM REPORT HEADQUARTERS SOUTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF MILITIA AFFAIRS,  
*Charleston, S. C., August 31, 1917.*

REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, HEADQUARTERS SOUTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT, FROM MAY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1917, AND FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 21, 1917.

The organization of the Office of Militia Affairs for the Southeastern Department was coincident with the establishment of this department on May 1, 1917.

The National Guard troops of the nine States comprised within the geographical limits of this department were divided into National Guard in Federal service and National Guard not in Federal service. They were proportioned in three divisional areas, as follows:

*Thirtieth Division (old Ninth).—North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.*

In United States service.	Not in United States service.	Total available.
Second North Carolina Infantry.	Headquarters First Brigade, North Carolina Infantry.	1 brigade North Carolina Infantry.
Supply Company, Third North Carolina.	First North Carolina Infantry.	1 squadron North Carolina Cavalry.
Companies A and B, North Carolina Engineers.	Third North Carolina Infantry, less Supply Company.	1 machine-gun troop, North Carolina Cavalry.
	First Squadron North Carolina Cavalry.	1 battalion North Carolina Engineers.
	1 machine-gun troop, North Carolina Cavalry.	1 regiment North Carolina Field Artillery.
	First Battalion North Carolina Engineers, less companies A and B.	1 motor truck company, supply train.
	First North Carolina Field Artillery.	1 North Carolina Engineer train.
	1 motor truck company, supply train.	1 North Carolina field hospital.
	1 North Carolina Engineer troop.	1 North Carolina ambulance company.
	First North Carolina Field Hospital.	1 North Carolina radio company.
	First North Carolina Ambulance Company.	
	Radio Company, North Carolina Signal Corps.	
First South Carolina Infantry.	Second South Carolina Infantry.	2 regiments South Carolina Infantry.
Company C, South Carolina Engineers.	Troop A, South Carolina Cavalry.	1 troop South Carolina Cavalry.
	Battalion South Carolina Engineers, less Company C.	1 battalion South Carolina Engineers.
	First South Carolina Field Hospital.	1 South Carolina field hospital.
First Tennessee Infantry.....	Second Tennessee Infantry.	First Brigade Tennessee Infantry, less brigade headquarters.
First Tennessee Field Hospital..	Third Tennessee Infantry.	First Squadron Tennessee Cavalry.
First Tennessee Ambulance Company.	First Squadron Tennessee Cavalry.	First Regiment Tennessee Field Artillery.
	First Tennessee Field Artillery.	1 Tennessee Field Hospital.
	Separate Company G, Tennessee.	1 Tennessee ambulance company.
	Colored Infantry.	1 Tennessee colored company.

*Recapitulation.*—Infantry: 2 brigades, less brigade headquarters; 8 regiments; 1 Tennessee company (colored). Cavalry: 2 squadrons, 2 troops. Field artillery: 2 regiments. Other troops: 2 battalions Engineers, 3 field hospital companies, 2 ambulance companies, 1 radio company.

*Thirty-first division (old Tenth).—Alabama, Florida, Georgia.*

In United States service.	Not in United States service.	Total available.
Headquarters First Brigade Alabama Infantry.	Company A, Alabama Signal Corps.	1 brigade Alabama Infantry.
First Alabama Infantry.....		1 regiment Alabama Cavalry.
Second Alabama Infantry.....		1 company Alabama Signal Corps.
Fourth Alabama Infantry.....		1 Alabama ambulance company.
First Alabama Cavalry.....		1 Alabama field hospital.
First Alabama Field Hospital.....		
First Alabama Ambulance Company.....		
1 battalion First Florida Infantry.	First Florida Infantry, less 1 battalion.	2 regiments Florida Infantry.
	Second Florida Infantry.....	1 Florida field hospital.
	First Florida Field Hospital.....	
Headquarters First Brigade, Georgia Infantry.	Third Separate Battalion Georgia Infantry.	1 brigade Georgia Infantry.
First Georgia Infantry.....		1 separate battalion Georgia Infantry.
Second Georgia Infantry.....		1 company Georgia Engineers.
Fifth Georgia Infantry.....		1 Georgia field hospital.
First Battalion Georgia Field Artillery.		1 squadron, Georgia Cavalry.
Company A, Georgia Engineers.		1 separate troop, Georgia Cavalry.
First Georgia Field Hospital.....		
First Squadron Georgia Cavalry.		
Troop A, Georgia Cavalry.....		

*Recapitulation.*—Infantry: 2 brigade headquarters; 7 regiments; 1 separate battalion Georgia Infantry; 1 regiment, less 1 battalion, First Florida Infantry. Cavalry: 1 regiment, 1 squadron, 1 troop. Field Artillery: 1 battalion. Other troops: 1 company engineers, 3 field hospitals, 1 ambulance company.



*Thirty-ninth division (old Eighteenth)—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi.*

In United States service.	Not in United States service.	Total available.
First Arkansas Infantry.....	Second Arkansas Infantry..... Third Arkansas Infantry..... Arkansas Ammunition Train..... First Arkansas Field Hospital..... First Arkansas Ambulance Com- pany.	3 regiments Infantry. 1 ammunition train. 1 field hospital. 1 ambulance.
First Louisiana Infantry.....	First Louisiana Field Artillery, less 1 battalion.	1 regiment Louisiana Infantry.
First Battalion, First Louisiana Field Artillery.	Second Troop Louisiana Cavalry..	1 regiment Louisiana Field Artil- lery.
First Troop, Louisiana Cavalry.	First Louisiana Field Hospital....	2 troops Louisiana Cavalry. 1 Louisiana field hospital.
First Mississippi Infantry.....	Second Mississippi Infantry.....	2 regiments Mississippi Infantry.
Company A, Mississippi Engi- neers.	First Mississippi Field Artillery...	1 regiment Mississippi Field Artil- lery.
	First Squadron, Mississippi Cav- alry.	2 squadrons Mississippi Cavalry.
	Second Squadron, Mississippi Cavalry.	1 machine gun troop.
	Machine Gun Troop, Mississippi Cavalry.	1 company Mississippi Engineers.
	First Mississippi Field Hospital...	1 Mississippi field hospital.

*Recapitulation.*—Infantry: 6 regiments. Cavalry: 10 troops; 1 machine gun troop. Field Artillery: 2 regiments. Other troops: 1 company engineers, 3 field hospitals, 1 ambulance company, 1 ammunition train.

Upon the establishment of this department on May 1, 1917, there were 714 officers and 14,765 men of the National Guard in Federal service. These troops, upon their return from the border in March and April, had been scattered throughout the several States of the department on guard duty. Their equipment was practically complete. During the latter part of June they were reassembled at State mobilization camps.

When this office was first organized, and practically during the entire month of May, all details pertaining to the National Guard, both in and out of Federal service, were handled by this office. Gradually most of the work that did not pertain to militia affairs was transferred to the proper offices at these headquarters, thus relieving this office of a mass of outside work which it was not prepared to handle to advantage and which served only to complicate the records kept.

During the period, May 1 to June 30, three companies of engineers, one company each from Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi; two batteries of Field Artillery from Georgia; and an ambulance company and field hospital from Tennessee, were mustered into the Federal service with a strength of 28 officers and 757 men. In addition, 21 medical officers and 77 men from various parts of the department were mustered in and sent to the training camps.

The strength of the federalized State troops, June 30, was 819 officers and 20,638 men—an increase by recruiting since the establishment of the department of 5,039 men.

*July 1 to August 21, 1917.*—Prior to the call of July 25 there were 862 officers and 22,225 men in the Federal service—an increase for July of 1,585 men. On July 25 the troops of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee not already in Federal service were called and mustered in. These troops numbered 422 officers and 12,630 men.

The work of effecting the initial muster of these troops was accomplished by 27 officers of the line, Regular Army, and selected National Guard officers in Federal service, and 26 medical officers selected from those on duty with National Guard troops in Federal service and from the Medical Reserve Corps. In the performance of their duties these officers visited 79 home stations of National Guard organizations. Of the men presented for muster 12.6 per cent were rejected because of physical disability. The highest percentage of rejections for one organization was 37 per cent.

There were absent from the call of July 25, 416 men. Many of these men have reported since, and every effort is being made to locate and apprehend the others, or induce them to join their proper organizations.

The equipment of the organizations which had been on duty on the Texas border was fairly satisfactory; that of others, very poor. Practically all of the newly recognized organizations had neither clothing nor equipment.

Following the call of August 5, 1917, 367 officers and 11,907 men from the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi were mustered into the Federal service. The work of effecting this muster was accomplished by 46 officers from the Regular Army and selected officers of the National Guard in Federal service, and 45 medical officers selected from the National Guard and the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. In the performance of their duties these officers visited 101 home stations of National Guard organizations.

Four hundred and forty-three men were absent from the draft of August 5. As in the case of the absentees from the call of July 25, many of these men have since reported and diligent search is being made for the remainder.

The reports to this office in the case of reservists joining the organizations nearest their respective homes have been very incomplete and inaccurate. From those available it appears that 187 reservists have joined the colors. Wherever reservists joined the organizations from which they were originally furloughed and a suitable vacancy existed therein at the time, the reservist was assigned to that organization. In other cases the reservists were simply attached to the organization to which they had reported and instructed to proceed to the division camp with it.

As in the case of the prior call, the equipment was found to be only fair for the organizations that had seen prior service. The newly recognized organizations were deficient in clothing and equipment.

There are now in the Federal service within the Southeastern Department 1,652 officers and 46,292 men, exclusive of the advance detachments of the National Guard from other departments now at the various divisional training camps. Both mobilizations could have been carried out more expeditiously, more efficiently, and at less expense if central mobilization points for the reception of troops had been available and fully prepared. As it was, the organizations suffered in morale and discipline through remaining under lax control at their home stations. The absence of cooking and quartering



facilities at a great majority of these home stations greatly increased the cost of maintenance of the troops.

The records of the examinations of 140 officers were received and reviewed in this office. After proper action had been taken thereon, these papers were forwarded to the Militia Bureau in Washington. Six of these records showed that the officers under examination had failed to pass. They were immediately discharged. All these examinations were of officers commissioned or advanced in grade since June 3, 1916, and were held prior to August 5, 1917.

Under instructions of the department commander there has been compiled in this office a list of the officers who, in the opinion of inspector-instructors and commanding officers, do not come up to the necessary standard of fitness and efficiency, with a view to having them appear before a properly constituted board of officers for examination. Further appropriate action has been suspended owing to some delay in obtaining from the Militia Bureau of the War Department the efficiency reports and other pertinent papers relating to these officers. These papers had not been received at the date of writing this report. The list of the Thirtieth Division comprises 40 names; that of the Thirty-first Division, 42 names; that of the Thirty-ninth Division, 33 names.

The work of this office at present consists principally in rounding up the absentees from the call and the draft and in collecting the data in connection with the call of July 25 and the draft of August 5, which, due to the fact that the great majority of the mustering and examining officers were new at the business and unfamiliar with the requirements, is very incomplete.

# APPENDIX D.

## Allotment Staff Corps and Departments, National Guard.<sup>1</sup>

Staff corps and departments.	2 regiments or less.	1 brigade, 3 to 5 regiments.	2 brigades, 6 to 8 regiments.	3 brigades, 9 to 11 regiments.	4 brigades, 12 to 13 regiments.	5 brigades, 14 to 17 regiments.	6 brigades, 18 regiments or 2 divisions.
Adjutants general. <sup>2</sup>	1 major.	1 major.	1 lieutenant colonel.	1 lieutenant colonel.	1 lieutenant colonel. 1 major.	1 colonel. 1 lieutenant colonel.	1 colonel. 1 lieutenant colonel.
Inspectors general. Judge advocates general.	1 major. 1 major.	1 major. 1 major.	1 lieutenant colonel. 1 lieutenant colonel. 1 major.	1 lieutenant colonel. 1 lieutenant colonel. 1 major.	1 lieutenant colonel. 1 lieutenant colonel. 2 majors.	1 colonel. 1 major. 1 colonel. 1 colonel. 1 lieutenant colonel. 2 majors.	1 colonel. 2 majors. 1 colonel. 1 colonel. 1 lieutenant colonel. 3 majors.
Quartermaster's Corps. <sup>4 5</sup>	2 majors. <sup>3</sup> 2 captains. 5 sergeants, first class. 5 sergeants. 10 privates, first class, and privates. 2 cooks.	2 majors. <sup>3</sup> 3 captains. 6 sergeants, first class. 6 sergeants. 12 privates, first class, and privates. 2 cooks.	2 lieutenant colonels. <sup>3</sup> 1 major. 3 captains. 8 sergeants, first class. 8 sergeants. 16 privates, first class, and privates. 3 cooks. 1 major. 1 captain.	2 lieutenant colonels. <sup>3</sup> 2 majors. 4 captains. 12 sergeants, first class. 12 sergeants. 24 privates, first class, and privates. 3 cooks. 1 lieutenant colonel. 2 captains.	2 lieutenant colonels. <sup>3</sup> 3 majors. 5 captains. 14 sergeants, first class. 14 sergeants. 28 privates, first class, and privates. 4 cooks. 1 lieutenant colonel. 1 major. 2 captain.	2 colonels. <sup>3</sup> 1 lieutenant colonel. 4 majors. 6 captains. 18 sergeants, first class. 18 sergeants. 36 privates, first class, and privates. 4 cooks. 1 lieutenant colonel. 2 majors. 3 captains.	2 lieutenant colonels. 2 colonels. <sup>3</sup> 4 majors. 8 captains. 20 sergeants, first class. 20 sergeants. 40 privates, first class, and privates. 4 cooks. 1 lieutenant colonel. 2 majors. 3 captains.
Ordnance Department.	1 major.	1 major. 1 captain.	1 lieutenant colonel. 1 major. 1 captain.	1 lieutenant colonel. 2 captains.	1 lieutenant colonel. 1 major. 2 captain.	1 lieutenant colonel. 2 majors. 3 captains.	1 lieutenant colonel. 2 majors. 3 captains.

For each regiment: Infantry, 1 sergeant, 1 private, first class; Cavalry and Engineer, 1 sergeant, 2 privates, first class; Field Artillery, 2 sergeants, 4 privates, first class; for each 12 companies Coast Artillery Corps, 1 sergeant, 2 privates, first class.

Medical Department <sup>6</sup> .	1 major. 1 first lieutenant or captain. 1 sergeant. 4 privates and privates, first class.	1 major. 2 first lieutenants or captains. 2 sergeants. 6 privates and privates, first class.	1 lieutenant colonel. 1 major. 2 first lieutenants or captains. 2 sergeants. 8 privates and privates, first class.	1 lieutenant colonel. 2 majors. 2 first lieutenants or captains. 3 sergeants, first class. 6 sergeants. 12 privates and privates, first class.	1 lieutenant colonel. 2 majors. 3 first lieutenants or captains. 4 sergeants, first class. 8 sergeants. 20 privates and privates, first class.	1 colonel. 1 lieutenant colonel. 2 majors. 4 first lieutenants or captains. 5 sergeants, first class. 10 sergeants. 24 privates and privates, first class.	1 colonel. 1 lieutenant colonel. 3 majors. 4 first lieutenants or captains. 5 sergeants, first class. 10 sergeants. 24 privates and privates, first class.
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Dental Corps: <sup>7</sup> 1 first lieutenant and 1 private, first class, Medical Department, for each 1,000 authorized enlisted men of the line. Veterinary Corps: <sup>7</sup> 1 lieutenant (first or second) for each 3 batteries Field Artillery; 2 for each Cavalry regiment.

Chaplains: <sup>7</sup> 1 to each regiment, and 1 to each 1,200 enlisted men Coast Artillery Corps.

<sup>1</sup> 12 companies of Coast Artillery and 1,000 enlisted men of the Medical Corps, Quartermaster Corps, and Signal Corps will be considered the equivalent of a regiment of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Engineers.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to the adjutant general of the State, who is not a member of the National Guard.

<sup>3</sup> One authorized only as United States disbursing officer.

<sup>4</sup> The proportion of privates, first class, to privates is 5 to 1.

<sup>5</sup> The following quartermaster personnel will be detailed from the Quartermaster's Department for each Coast Artillery defense command of not less than 6 companies: 1 sergeant, first class, or sergeant. For each coast defense command of not less than 12 companies: 2 sergeants, first class, or sergeants.

<sup>6</sup> In addition to those attached to combatant and belonging to sanitary units.

<sup>7</sup> Chaplains and officers and enlisted men of the Veterinary and Dental Corps are attached to tactical units and are not of the administrative staff.

## APPENDIX E.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Enlisted strength of the National Guard on dates indicated.*

State.	Apr. 1, 1917.			May 31, 1917.			June 30, 1917.			Reserve enlisted strength, June 30, 1917.
	In Fed- eral service.	In State service.	Total.	In Fed- eral service.	In State service.	Total.	In Fed- eral service.	In State service.	Total.	
Alabama.....	3,866	315	4,181	4,549	48	4,597	5,441	46	5,487	336
Arizona.....	672	-----	672	553	-----	553	665	-----	665	25
Arkansas.....	527	665	1,192	1,089	1,641	2,730	1,304	4,715	6,019	-----
California.....	3,040	1,813	4,853	3,475	2,830	6,305	3,744	2,847	6,591	30
Colorado.....	448	842	1,290	455	2,145	2,600	555	3,395	3,950	-----
Connecticut.....	2,631	1,314	3,945	2,809	1,759	4,568	3,521	2,026	5,547	370
Delaware.....	299	245	544	315	206	521	409	614	1,023	21
District of Colum- bia.....	1,368	575	1,943	1,032	582	1,614	1,124	739	1,863	-----
Florida.....	273	1,173	1,446	415	1,216	1,631	569	2,273	2,842	-----
Georgia.....	3,443	688	4,131	4,852	776	5,628	4,979	650	5,629	15
Hawaii.....	-----	4,237	4,237	-----	3,130	3,130	-----	3,048	3,048	62
Idaho.....	966	-----	966	1,580	-----	1,580	1,629	-----	1,629	-----
Illinois.....	3,411	3,551	6,962	3,806	8,488	12,294	4,621	10,864	15,485	-----
Indiana.....	795	3,180	3,975	1,035	4,056	5,091	1,284	4,865	6,149	-----
Iowa.....	932	1,312	2,244	1,370	5,290	6,660	1,570	6,253	7,823	-----
Kansas.....	-----	1,798	1,798	-----	3,941	3,941	-----	8,144	8,144	-----
Kentucky.....	1,980	1,602	3,582	3,410	281	3,691	4,870	294	5,164	95
Louisiana.....	1,661	432	2,093	2,209	486	2,695	2,388	500	2,888	92
Maine.....	932	1,044	1,976	1,400	1,541	2,941	2,015	2,208	4,223	86
Maryland.....	2,100	1,507	3,607	2,477	2,166	4,643	2,718	2,743	5,461	45
Massachusetts.....	4,104	5,868	9,972	4,763	9,030	13,793	5,948	9,801	15,749	427
Michigan.....	877	2,846	3,723	1,235	3,455	4,690	1,616	5,281	6,897	184
Minnesota.....	1,231	2,736	3,967	1,427	3,025	4,452	1,925	2,748	4,673	52
Mississippi.....	1,192	93	1,285	1,276	441	1,717	1,443	2,995	4,438	46
Missouri.....	2,456	2,320	4,776	2,865	3,683	6,548	3,330	8,436	11,766	-----
Montana.....	559	-----	559	1,321	-----	1,321	1,510	29	1,539	-----
Nebraska.....	663	637	1,300	1,092	1,395	2,487	1,369	2,669	4,038	122
Nevada.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	54	1,535	1,589	109	1,947	2,056	122	2,347	2,369	-----
New Jersey.....	4,387	1,723	6,110	4,710	2,357	7,067	5,480	2,697	8,177	-----
New Mexico.....	719	-----	719	751	-----	751	1,276	-----	1,276	-----
New York.....	7,422	17,845	25,267	7,804	20,982	28,786	9,900	24,859	34,859	1,702
North Carolina.....	849	2,438	3,287	1,199	3,362	4,561	1,248	4,695	5,943	116
North Dakota.....	118	253	371	371	380	751	521	1,765	2,286	-----
Ohio.....	2,398	6,039	8,437	2,851	9,205	12,056	4,063	15,595	19,658	-----
Oklahoma.....	559	73	632	1,133	596	1,729	1,343	852	2,195	65
Oregon.....	1,197	1,097	2,294	1,942	1,958	3,900	1,931	2,253	4,184	56
Pennsylvania.....	3,940	10,188	14,128	4,860	12,504	17,364	5,511	15,839	21,350	-----
Rhode Island.....	410	1,768	2,178	437	2,586	3,023	458	2,914	3,372	49
South Carolina.....	991	1,466	2,457	1,392	1,740	3,132	1,564	2,062	3,626	-----
South Dakota.....	282	617	899	420	2,367	2,787	607	2,886	3,493	-----
Tennessee.....	1,031	2,344	3,375	1,403	1,557	2,960	1,901	3,155	5,056	43
Texas.....	3,706	641	4,347	3,544	735	4,279	3,922	7,845	11,767	118
Utah.....	-----	613	613	-----	896	896	-----	1,358	1,358	-----
Vermont.....	923	848	1,771	1,066	7	1,073	1,548	10	1,558	-----
Virginia.....	2,341	1,525	3,866	2,700	1,927	4,627	3,164	1,879	5,043	126
Washington.....	1,273	1,134	2,407	1,368	1,954	3,322	1,510	2,186	3,696	-----
West Virginia.....	2,116	883	2,999	2,633	-----	2,633	3,247	18	3,265	115
Wisconsin.....	1,373	3,286	4,659	1,408	5,926	7,334	1,648	7,073	8,721	-----
Wyoming.....	198	186	384	395	522	917	451	1,148	1,599	45
Total.....	76,713	97,295	174,008	93,006	135,119	228,425	111,962	191,619	303,581	4,443



## APPENDIX E.

TABLE NO. 2.—*National Guard organizations in Federal service on June 30, 1917.*

State.	Organization.	Retained or date called.
Alabama.....	First Infantry.....	Retained.
	Second Infantry.....	Do.
	Fourth Infantry.....	Do.
	First Cavalry.....	Do.
	Ambulance Company No. 1.....	Mar. 27, 1917.
	Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	Retained.
Arizona.....	First Infantry.....	Do.
Arkansas.....	do.....	Mar. 31, 1917.
California.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917.
	Fifth Infantry.....	Do.
	Seventh Infantry.....	Do.
	Fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Apr. 12, 1917.
	Eighth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Do.
	Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Do.
	Fourteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Do.
	Fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Do.
	Eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Do.
Colorado.....	First Separate Battalion of Infantry.....	Retained.
	Second Separate Battalion of Infantry.....	Do.
Connecticut.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917.
	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 28, 1917.
	Battery E, Field Artillery.....	Mar. 29, 1917.
	Battery F, Field Artillery.....	Do.
	Second Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Apr. 2, 1917.
	Fourth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Do.
Delaware.....	First Separate Battalion of Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917.
District of Columbia.....	Third Infantry.....	Mar. 31, 1917.
	First Separate Battalion of Infantry (colored).....	Mar. 25, 1917.
Florida.....	First Separate Battalion of Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917.
Georgia.....	First Infantry.....	Retained.
	Second Infantry.....	Do.
	Fifth Infantry.....	Do.
	Second Separate Squadron of Cavalry.....	Do.
	Troop A (Separate), Cavalry.....	Do.
	First Separate Battalion Field Artillery (less Battery A).....	June 22, 1917.
	Battery A, First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery.....	Mar. 30, 1917.
	Company A, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917.
Idaho.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917.
	Field Hospital Company No. 1 (mustered into Federal service June 30, 1917), added to call of.....	Do.
Illinois.....	First Brigade headquarters.....	Do.
	Second Brigade headquarters.....	Do.
	First Infantry.....	Do.
	Second Infantry.....	Do.
	Third Infantry.....	Do.
	Fourth Infantry.....	Do.
	Fifth Infantry.....	Do.
	Sixth Infantry.....	Do.
	Seventh Infantry.....	Do.
	Eighth Infantry (colored).....	Do.
	First Field Artillery.....	June 25, 1917.
	Company A, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917.
Indiana.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917.
	First Battalion, First Field Artillery.....	June 22, 1917.
	Company B, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917.
	First Ambulance Company.....	June 2, 1917.
	First Field Hospital Company.....	Do.
Iowa.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917.
	First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery.....	June 22, 1917.
	Company A, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917.
Kansas.....	Company A, Engineers.....	Do.
Kentucky.....	First Infantry (less Company A).....	Retained.
	Company A, First Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917.
	Second Infantry.....	Do.
	Third Infantry.....	Do.
Louisiana.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 31, 1917.
	First Separate Troop of Cavalry.....	Do.
	First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery.....	Apr. 10, 1917.
Maine.....	Second Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917.
Maryland.....	Fourth Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917.
	Fifth Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917.
Massachusetts.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917.
	Sixth Infantry.....	Mar. 30, 1917.
	Ninth Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917.
	Company B, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917.
Michigan.....	Thirty-third Infantry.....	Retained.
	Company A, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917.

TABLE NO. 2.—*National Guard organizations in Federal service on June 30, 1917—Continued.*

State.	Organization.	Retained or date called.
Minnesota.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	First Field Artillery.....	June 22, 1917
Mississippi.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 27, 1917
	Company A, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
Missouri.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Third Infantry.....	Do.
	First Field Hospital Company.....	June 2, 1917
Montana.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
Nebraska.....	Fourth Infantry.....	Do.
New Hampshire.....	First Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Apr. 12, 1917
New Jersey.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 28, 1917
	Fourth Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
	Fifth Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Companies A and C, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
New Mexico.....	First Infantry.....	Apr. 21, 1917
	Battery A, Field Artillery.....	Do.
New York.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Third Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
	Twenty-third Infantry.....	Mar. 30, 1917
	Forty-seventh Infantry.....	Do.
	Seventy-first Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Seventy-fourth Infantry.....	Mar. 28, 1917
	First Squadron, First Cavalry.....	Mar. 30, 1917
	First Field Artillery.....	June 22, 1917
	Second Field Artillery.....	June 23, 1917
	Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
North Carolina.....	Second Infantry.....	Retained.
	Supply Company, Third Infantry.....	Do.
	Companies A and B, Engineers.....	Do.
North Dakota.....	Second Battalion, First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
Ohio.....	Third Infantry.....	Retained.
	Sixth Infantry.....	Do.
	First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery.....	Do.
	First Battalion, Engineers.....	Do.
	Separate Company D, Engineers.....	Do.
	First Battalion, Signal Corps.....	Do.
Oklahoma.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 31, 1917
Oregon.....	Third Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
Pennsylvania.....	First Infantry.....	Do.
	Third Infantry.....	Do.
	Thirteenth Infantry.....	Retained.
	Eighteenth Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
	Battery E, Third Field Artillery.....	Retained.
	Company B, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
Rhode Island.....	Second, Fifth, Twelfth, and Fifteenth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Mar. 31, 1917
South Carolina.....	First Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
	Company C, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
South Dakota.....	Third Battalion, Fourth Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
Tennessee.....	First Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
	First Ambulance Company.....	June 2, 1917
	First Field Hospital Company.....	Do.
Texas.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 31, 1917
	Third Infantry.....	Do.
	Fourth Infantry.....	Do.
	First Separate Squadron, Cavalry.....	Do.
	Company B, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
Vermont.....	First Infantry (less Company B).....	Apr. 2, 1917
	Company B, First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
Virginia.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Fourth Infantry.....	Apr. 2, 1917
	First Separate Squadron, Cavalry.....	Retained.
	First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery.....	June 22, 1917
	Battery D, Field Artillery.....	Apr. 2, 1917
	First and Second Companies, Coast Artillery.....	Do.
Washington.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
West Virginia.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 28, 1917
	Second Infantry.....	Apr. 2, 1917
Wisconsin.....	Third Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
Wyoming.....	Second Separate Battalion Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917



## APPENDIX E.

TABLE No. 3.—*National Guard organizations not in the Federal service on June 30, 1917.*

	War strength.	Total.
53 regiments of Infantry at.....	2,002	106,106
4 battalions of Infantry at.....	600	2,400
19 companies of Infantry at.....	150	2,850
4 regiments of Cavalry at.....	1,487	5,948
10 squadrons of Cavalry at.....	420	4,200
31 troops of Cavalry at.....	105	3,255
9 regiments of Field Artillery at.....	1,267	11,403
2 battalions of Field Artillery at.....	570	1,140
29 batteries of Field Artillery at.....	190	5,510
2 regiments of Engineers at.....	1,038	2,076
1 battalion of Engineers at.....	499	499
18 companies of Engineers at.....	164	2,952
6 battalions of Signal Corps at.....	245	1,470
15 companies of Signal Corps at.....	75	1,125
34 ambulance companies at.....	150	5,100
42 field hospital companies at.....	80	3,360
157 companies of Coast Artillery Corps at.....	109	17,113
12 bands, Coast Artillery Corps, at.....	30	360
Total.....		176,867

## ORGANIZATIONS IN PROCESS OF FORMATION.

13 regiments of Infantry at.....	2,002	26,026
2 battalions of Infantry at.....	600	1,200
9 companies of Infantry at.....	150	1,350
2 headquarters companies (Infantry) at.....	58	116
2 supply companies (Infantry) at.....	37	74
1 machine-gun company (Infantry) at.....	74	74
3 squadrons of Cavalry at.....	420	1,260
12 troops of Cavalry at.....	105	1,260
4 headquarters troop (Cavalry) at.....	85	340
4 supply troops (Cavalry) at.....	51	204
4 machine-gun troops (Cavalry) at.....	91	364
11 regiments of Field Artillery at.....	1,267	13,937
3 battalions of Field Artillery at.....	570	1,710
11 batteries of Field Artillery at.....	190	2,090
3 headquarters companies (Field Artillery) at.....	92	276
3 supply companies (Field Artillery) at.....	35	105
15 companies of Engineers at.....	164	2,460
2 battalions of Signal Corps at.....	245	490
5 companies of Signal Corps at.....	75	375
3 ambulance companies at.....	150	450
7 field hospital companies at.....	80	560
9 companies of Coast Artillery Corps at.....	109	981
2 supply trains at.....	301	602
3 ammunition trains at.....	631	1,893
3 Engineer trains at.....	166	498
Total.....		58,695
Aggregate.....		235,562
Strength of National Guard not in Federal service on June 30, 1917.....		189,717
Shortage.....		45,845

TABLE NO. 4.—*Maximum strength of National Guard organizations drafted into Federal service Aug. 5, 1917.*

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
2 division headquarters.....	48	60
5 division headquarters troops.....	15	465
36 brigades of Infantry.....	6,192	216,756
35 regiments of Infantry.....	1,960	70,070
2 battalions of Infantry.....	28	1,200
46 companies of Infantry.....	138	6,800
4 machine-gun companies, Infantry.....	16	296
7 regiments of Cavalry.....	413	10,640
20 squadrons of Cavalry.....	280	8,400
6 machine-gun troops.....	24	546
5 troops of Cavalry.....	15	525
2 brigade headquarters, Field Artillery.....	8	30
32 regiments of Field Artillery.....	1,504	41,280
4 battalions of Field Artillery.....	68	2,280
12 batteries of Field Artillery.....	60	2,280
1 regiment of heavy Field Artillery.....	51	1,321
5 regiments of Engineers.....	185	5,305
14 battalions of Engineers.....	196	6,986
2 companies of Engineers.....	8	328
10 battalion headquarters, Signal Corps.....	140	160
17 wire companies, Signal Corps.....	51	1,275
17 radio companies, Signal Corps.....	51	1,275
11 outpost companies, Signal Corps.....	55	825
35 ambulance companies.....	175	5,250
46 field hospitals.....	276	3,680
4 headquarters and military police.....	52	1,276
6 ammunition trains.....	108	4,104
5 supply trains.....	40	1,620
5 engineer trains.....	20	830
3 sanitary trains.....	147	2,634
2 field bakery companies.....	4	122
17 headquarters, Coast Artillery.....	207	581
12 bands, Coast Artillery.....		360
186 companies, Coast Artillery.....	558	20,274
Total.....	13,093	419,834



TABLE No. 5.—Results of small-arms practice, Organized Militia, season 1916—Rifle firing—Organized Militia course—Classification.

State, Territory, or District.	Expert riflemen.	Expert riflemen, holdovers.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	First-class men.	Second-class men.	Unqualified, who fired and completed instruction course.	Unqualified, who fired but failed to complete instruction course.	Total firing range practice.	Unqualified, who failed to fire.	Unclassified.	Total borne on rolls during target practice.	Total qualifying in long-range practice.	Total qualifying in gallery practice test.	Total firing prescribed gallery course.	Pistol firing—Classification.				
																Expert pistol shots.	First-class men.	Second-class men.	Unqualified.	Unclassified.
Alabama.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Arizona.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Arkansas.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
California.....	224		300	473	260	95	286	190	1,829	1,176		3,635		221	249	21	18	64	191	
Colorado.....	15		25	53	102	25	224	106												
Connecticut.....	55	38	109	187	151	48	123	901	1,580	331	167	2,119		457	466	2	7	10	460	
Delaware.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
District of Columbia.....	70		99	265	400	143	391									2	6	52	131	
Florida.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Georgia.....	40	27	41	42	13	1	1	5	357	412	127	708				(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Hawaii.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Idaho.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Illinois.....	149	54	122	115	303	33	28	678	1,482	622	98	2,202		992		1	6	5	1	
Indiana.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Iowa.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Kansas.....	111	64	131	178	100	94	102	43	793	1,429	270	2,516	141	769	789	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Kentucky.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Louisiana.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Maine.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Maryland.....	89	30	228	417	142	110	246	187	1,438	194		1,704		255	285		6	17	68	
Massachusetts.....	254	445	388	651	91	45	39	41	1,954	339	354	2,647	45	989	1,306	33	32	21	344	
Michigan.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minnesota.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Mississippi.....	28		66	202	192	106	651			102						(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Missouri.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Montana.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nebraska.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nevada.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
New Hampshire.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Jersey.....	570	11	530	984	529	72	44	624	2,355	463	60	2,878	70	2,926	3,042	2		3	15	
New Mexico.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
New York.....	316	555	516	1,106	990	844	4,934	599	9,465	579	105					10	16	51		
North Carolina.....	46		47	142	26	52	471	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
North Dakota.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ohio.....	93		110	193	58	53	145	189								(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Oklahoma.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	1			
Oregon.....	137	96	123	201	185	63	176	330	1,240	726	262	2,143	95	498	549	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Pennsylvania.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	9	2	4	51	(9)

Rhode Island.....	101	4	228	317	231	18	-----	74	1,173	782	310	2,065	-----	700	786	5	55	66	757	-----
South Carolina.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
South Dakota.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Tennessee.....	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Texas.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Utah.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	33	98	-----
Vermont.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Virginia.....	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
Washington.....	62	3	32	84	141	72	1,173	-----	74	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	17	118	434	74
West Virginia.....	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
Wisconsin.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wyoming.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total.....	2,360	1,327	3,095	5,610	3,914	1,874	9,034	3,967	23,666	7,155	1,827	22,617	351	7,807	7,472	95	173	444	2,709	74

<sup>1</sup> Brief report.

<sup>2</sup> In Federal service; none held.

<sup>3</sup> Report incomplete.

<sup>4</sup> No report.

<sup>5</sup> None held.

<sup>6</sup> No National Guard.

<sup>7</sup> In Federal service. Practice held, but no report made.

<sup>8</sup> In Federal service; not complete.

<sup>9</sup> In Federal service.

<sup>10</sup> In Federal service, except Company G, Separate Infantry, which did not fire.

<sup>11</sup> None held except by Fourth Infantry, of which no report was made.

<sup>12</sup> In Federal service. Partially held, but no reports rendered.



TABLE No 6.—*Disbursements under available appropriations during the fiscal year 1917.*

Under section 1661, Revised Statutes (arming and equipping the militia) .....	\$42,805.22
Under section 67, act of June 3, 1916 (arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1917) .....	2,558,184.98
Under section 83, act of June 3, 1916 (arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, 1917) .....	2,873,249.14
Ranges for Field Artillery target practice, National Guard, 1917 .....	300,000.00
Supplying and exchanging Infantry equipment, National Guard, 1917 .....	400,000.00
Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia, 1916-17 .....	181,955.67
Special appropriation for procurement of Field Artillery matériel .....	2,520,000.00

TABLE No. 7.—*Appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1917"—Expenditures by subappropriations.*

Subappropriation.	Amount available.	Amount expended.	Deficit.	Balance.
Purchase of horses for mounted units.....	\$50,000.00	Nil.	.....	\$50,000.00
Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for horses.....	480,000.00	\$101,117.11	.....	378,882.89
Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment.....	331,790.00	283,770.33	.....	48,019.67
Expenses, camps of instructions.....	500,000.00	211,619.46	.....	288,380.54
Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools.....	50,000.00	39,880.59	.....	10,119.41
Pay and allowances of officers, National Guard, Militia Bureau.....	12,000.00	1,150.00	.....	10,850.00
Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.....	44,150.00	30,737.78	.....	13,412.22
General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard.....	2,020,499.79	1,701,958.94	.....	318,540.85
Travel of Federal officers making inspections.....	37,500.00	28,989.79	.....	8,510.21
Travel of Federal officers and National Guard officers changing stations.....	17,500.00	8,704.24	.....	8,795.76
Travel of Federal officers on visits of instruction.....	50,000.00	12,781.41	.....	37,218.59
Travel of Federal officers connected with camps of instruction.....	30,000.00	100.00	.....	29,900.00
Inspection of target ranges, etc.....	1,000.00	309.84	.....	690.16
Inspection of matériel, Field Artillery and Signal Corps.....	2,000.00	1,800.00	.....	200.00
Transportation of supplies.....	125,000.00	42,997.48	.....	82,002.52
Expenses, sergeant-instructors.....	80,000.00	37,265.50	.....	42,734.50
Office rent, inspector-instructors.....	12,500.00	2,401.26	.....	10,098.74
Expenses, Militia Bureau.....	4,000.00	6,289.68	\$2,289.68	.....
Salaries, Militia Bureau.....	49,800.00	46,311.57	.....	3,488.43
Total.....	3,897,739.79	2,558,184.98	2,289.68	1,341,844.49
Deficit.....				2,289.68
Net balance.....				1,339,554.81

TABLE No. 8.—Statement by States of expenditures under the subappropriations enumerated under the general appropriation, "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1917," not apportioned to States.

State, Territory, or District of Columbia.	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for horses.	Compensation of help for care of material, animals, and equipment.	Expenses, camps of instruction.	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools.	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.	Transportation of supplies.
Alabama.....	\$540.06	\$1,583.00	\$26,000.00	\$57.40	\$333.32	\$1,886.06
Arizona.....						4.30
Arkansas.....				600.00	400.56	
California.....		13,955.32		2,208.21	305.54	2,066.77
Colorado.....	2,389.48	2,591.69			291.67	308.86
Connecticut.....	5,146.24	5,245.71		875.45	1,045.10	560.60
Delaware.....					483.31	19.97
District of Columbia.....	486.40	5,909.50	2,813.20		630.00	89.41
Florida.....			746.21		503.59	218.49
Georgia.....		408.00			891.65	4.04
Hawaii.....			7,111.06		811.09	4,019.96
Idaho.....					304.16	263.89
Illinois.....	32.60	39,726.22		2,255.34	1,404.86	2,259.24
Indiana.....	1,139.38	5,994.91		2,872.34	841.67	396.43
Iowa.....	1,886.70	9,508.12		794.98	1,090.27	617.80
Kansas.....	1,238.12	3,771.00		1,250.00	655.27	703.08
Kentucky.....	1,492.65	768.00		800.00	816.65	1,345.79
Louisiana.....	5,501.94	4,971.00			402.76	324.46
Maine.....				1,442.01	423.78	709.86
Maryland.....	2,289.70	3,976.00			569.72	325.79
Massachusetts.....	620.15	25,292.00	11,451.16	3,413.76	1,267.75	1,084.61
Michigan.....	3,015.42	3,425.67		486.14	826.39	612.75
Minnesota.....	2,257.01					1,070.23
Mississippi.....					383.25	465.51
Missouri.....	1,095.83	8,321.54		777.27	812.50	2,057.47
Montana.....					320.93	644.04
Nebraska.....	255.63	1,055.20		1,332.90	635.84	560.10
Nevada <sup>1</sup> .....						
New Hampshire.....	295.00	2,483.31			355.55	69.49
New Jersey.....	50.00	11,307.00	26,220.07	1,500.00	1,100.28	2,593.19
New Mexico.....		270.00		1,234.82	329.13	91.40
New York.....	27,336.32	42,321.88	77,650.35	5,582.16	1,854.15	566.80
North Carolina.....	3,860.82	1,512.00		1,081.37	786.09	158.35
North Dakota.....						397.51
Ohio.....		3,840.00	13,102.18	2,757.09	988.90	898.25
Oklahoma.....					462.49	770.30
Oregon.....	571.22	2,267.82	1,384.14	2,123.66	655.25	194.55
Pennsylvania.....	12 438.40	42,457.71	42,000.00		2,298.60	494.09
Rhode Island.....	5 464.52	10,288.83		301.14	331.59	125.56
South Carolina.....	1 410.24	1,058.00			458.87	35.33
South Dakota.....				569.92	333.34	437.24
Tennessee.....		2,440.00		1,281.62	116.67	138.35
Texas.....	685.87	2,875.99			936.10	404.63
Utah.....	5 886.93	12,824.00			347.20	529.39
Vermont.....					329.17	14.02
Virginia.....	12,657.64	3,855.48	841.09	490.84	722.24	776.61
Washington.....	1,072.84	3,261.43	2,300.00	2,265.83	479.15	3,605.38
West Virginia.....				552.67	350.00	845.93
Wisconsin.....		4,204.00		973.67	583.34	2,329.28
Wyoming.....					468.04	369.70
Miscellaneous.....						4,532.62
Total.....	101,117.11	283,770.33	211,619.46	39,880.59	30,737.78	42,997.48

<sup>1</sup> No National Guard.



TABLE NO. 9.—Statement of issues of military stores and funds placed to credit of property and disbursing officers of the States, the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, under the subappropriation, "General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard," appropriation, "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1917," act of June 3, 1916, for the fiscal year 1917.

State, Territory of Hawaii, and District of Columbia.	Amount to credit of State.			Value of issues, fiscal year 1917.						Funds placed to credit of disbursing officer, less refund- ments to personal credit.	Total value of expendi- tures.	Balance June 30, 1917.
	Allotments, fiscal year 1917.	Refunds for lost and sold prop- erty.	Total amount available, fiscal year 1917.	Quarter- master.	Ordnance.	Signal.	Engineers.	Medical.	Publica- tions.			
Alabama.....	\$3,967.30	\$394.25	\$4,361.55	\$1.04	\$1,000.91				\$317.66	\$350.00	\$1,669.61	\$2,691.94
Arizona.....	278.30	4.00	282.30						188.70		188.70	93.60
Arkansas.....	18,465.52	56.80	18,522.32	198.32	3.14	\$196.80		\$216.52	471.50	1,138.34	2,224.62	16,297.70
California.....	40,818.84		40,818.84	11,814.98	1,327.02	17.35	\$6.93	23,196.82	1,255.40	3,000.00	40,618.50	200.34
Colorado.....	12,036.70		12,036.70			21.00			452.65		473.65	11,563.05
Connecticut.....	39,402.94		39,402.94	18,249.63	147.33	857.88	398.72	1,184.97	644.35	500.00	21,982.88	17,420.06
Delaware.....	3,038.35	138.60	3,176.95	2.61					191.35		193.96	2,982.99
District of Columbia.....	8,925.71	1,054.86	9,980.57	131.68	363.31			2.84	433.35	3,301.75	4,232.93	5,747.64
Florida.....	16,645.34	591.45	17,236.79	2,706.73	542.19				645.46	24.80	3,919.18	13,317.61
Georgia.....	19,731.98		19,731.98	132.66	4,793.10	46.50	4.30	9.11	1,317.45	2,025.00	8,328.12	11,403.86
Hawaii.....	167,654.77		167,654.77	76,400.89	51,012.81	74.52	668.05	286.04	818.38	8,783.21	138,043.90	29,610.87
Idaho.....	1,677.90		1,677.90	12.99	1.83				246.12		260.94	1,416.96
Illinois.....	108,995.38	6,484.84	115,480.22	38,278.07	5,704.57	29.36	2.15	874.07	3,635.75	3,595.25	52,119.22	63,361.00
Indiana.....	32,305.51		32,305.51	.86	32.00			22,200.00	1,051.49	36.05	23,320.40	8,985.11
Iowa.....	41,481.99		41,481.99	105.56	66.10	2.15	4.05	22,204.16	756.54	18,343.43	41,481.99	
Kansas.....	36,280.39	255.04	36,535.43	365.16	52.96	71.52			991.46	675.00	2,156.10	34,379.33
Kentucky.....	2,204.63	2,000.00	4,204.63	57.56	11.26	1.75		1.53	320.35	1,514.18	1,906.63	2,298.00
Louisiana.....	910.65		910.65						311.00		311.00	599.65
Maine.....	36,195.44		36,195.44	12,687.17	14,985.95	525.75	40.62		300.05		28,539.54	7,655.90
Maryland.....	26,877.61	56.46	26,934.07	2,491.19	1,622.59	108.98	2.35	21,438.59	710.73	186.00	26,560.43	373.64
Massachusetts.....	136,861.41	1,199.24	138,060.65	172,913.45	95,566.71	386.49	8.90	46,214.51	1,924.53	1,180.81	318,195.40	180,134.75
Michigan.....	37,711.82	197.65	37,909.47	719.00	26.15	2.40	851.14	22,202.78	1,088.96		24,890.43	13,019.04
Minnesota.....	22,946.64		22,946.64	5.40	1,897.50			20,454.14	589.60		22,946.64	
Mississippi.....	4,562.21	24.50	4,586.71	10.89	309.29				423.31	2,314.80	3,058.29	1,528.42
Missouri.....	36,355.62		36,355.62	115.90				22,200.00	995.90		23,311.80	13,043.82
Montana.....	5,760.10		5,760.10	33.77					200.00		233.77	5,526.33
Nebraska.....	11,598.99	26.97	11,625.96	3,736.48	25.02	306.36		1.66	981.60	12.00	5,063.12	6,562.84
Nevada <sup>2</sup> .....												
New Hampshire.....	24,260.86	218.49	24,479.35	5,510.94	760.97	3.25		10.58	536.56	509.60	7,331.90	17,147.45
New Jersey.....	63,385.60	363.92	63,749.52	11,456.21	46,675.48	2,489.37	13.44	129.79	1,585.76	1,081.00	63,431.05	318.47
New Mexico.....	636.86		636.86		.72				454.10		454.82	182.04
New York.....	387,495.48	237.74	387,733.22	145,482.23	97,208.95	12,730.59	1,014.78	58,177.13	8,624.28	11,100.00	334,337.96	53,395.26
North Carolina.....	42,420.73	594.20	43,014.93	378.67	642.55	105.00		22,206.58	1,400.30	1,067.43	25,800.53	17,214.40
North Dakota.....	2,592.83		2,592.83						296.88			2,295.95

Ohio.....	115,893.97	3,907.03	119,801.00	27,467.46	16,372.99	98.58	12.94	44,608.66	1,822.39	1,299.25	91,682.27	28,118.73
Oklahoma.....	8,180.91		8,180.91	2.47	.54			7,000.00	366.84		7,369.85	811.06
Oregon.....	40,012.50		40,012.50	12,457.72	5,069.63	5.68	3.62	2,681.96	653.05	1,420.17	22,291.83	17,720.67
Pennsylvania.....	131,700.02	30.79	131,730.81	103.01	286.65	21.50	5.84	7,010.91	1,670.80	121,215.00	130,313.71	1,417.10
Rhode Island.....	48,792.16	2,499.05	51,291.21	26,359.60	12,094.15	793.33	498.34	105.43	894.15	9,619.58	50,364.58	926.63
South Carolina.....	26,753.01		26,753.01	2,185.07	1,377.31		15.54		630.56	21,591.69	25,800.17	952.84
South Dakota.....	10,150.37		10,150.37	896.58	97.50			413.20	705.50		2,112.78	8,037.59
Tennessee.....	18,454.54		18,454.54	281.93		9.26		17,500.00	660.32		18,451.51	3.03
Texas.....	16,260.70		16,260.70	783.93	36.35	4.98		1.25	2,144.98	482.05	3,453.54	12,807.16
Utah.....	9,294.59		9,294.59	769.84	1,860.60			218.55	549.45	500.00	3,898.44	5,396.15
Vermont.....	273.66		273.66						250.00		250.00	23.66
Virginia.....	32,749.92		32,749.92	9,337.79	1,049.54	207.32	13.68	15,861.21	1,445.18	3,535.74	31,450.46	1,299.46
Washington.....	44,910.91		44,910.91	10,053.81	3,115.40	413.55	81.50	43.62	1,402.37	10,554.40	25,664.65	19,246.26
West Virginia.....	26,279.53	163.91	26,443.44	11.03	3,395.08				232.35	100.00	3,738.46	22,704.98
Wisconsin.....	55,547.71		55,547.71	43,243.20	301.92		98.35	73.37	3,542.73	8,247.00	55,506.57	41.14
Wyoming.....	2,377.70		2,377.70						197.04	251.70	448.74	1,928.96
Unallotted funds.....	17,883.40		17,883.40						1,276.49		1,276.49	16,606.91
Total.....	2,000,000.00	20,499.79	2,020,499.79	637,953.48	369,838.07	19,531.22	3,745.24	378,729.98	52,605.72	239,555.23	1,701,958.94	318,540.85

<sup>1</sup> Overdraft.<sup>2</sup> No National Guard.



TABLE NO. 10.—Statement of issues to the States, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia of armament and equipment under section 83, act of June 3, 1916, fiscal year 1917.

State, Territory of Hawaii, and District of Columbia.	Value of issues, fiscal year 1917.						Total.
	Quarter-master.	Ordnance.	Signal.	Engineers.	Medical.	Publications.	
Alabama.....	\$16,357.55						\$16,357.55
Arizona.....							Nil.
Arkansas.....	8,148.73		\$1,197.00			\$329.25	9,674.98
California.....	65,834.58	\$30,936.60	4,293.77	\$2,376.21	\$20,066.53		123,507.69
Colorado.....	1,186.56	13,138.94					14,325.50
Connecticut.....	62,463.55	11,460.44	3,956.75		736.27		78,617.01
Delaware.....							Nil.
District of Columbia.....	15,521.28	9,950.01	545.63	18.60	41.01		26,076.53
Florida.....	7,792.86						7,792.86
Georgia.....	7,415.89	1,726.94	130.56				9,273.39
Hawaii.....	78,202.59	50,774.95	8,680.43	3,568.61	504.04		141,730.62
Idaho.....		179.09				115.00	294.09
Illinois.....	45,703.16		4,821.25		156.80		50,681.21
Indiana.....							Nil.
Iowa.....	4,812.80					89.82	4,902.62
Kansas.....	23,492.76	1,361.87	2,493.75	1,867.93			29,216.31
Kentucky.....							Nil.
Louisiana.....	1,033.17		399.00				1,432.17
Maine.....	31,735.01		2,128.00		746.58		34,609.59
Maryland.....	75,202.19	9,011.77	825.85	386.71	2,200.00		87,626.52
Massachusetts.....	154,301.50	72,629.87	7,776.87	646.94	6,777.92	317.00	242,450.10
Michigan.....	15,400.08	7,612.17				32.50	23,044.75
Minnesota.....	4,805.86	2.86			1,749.40	501.85	7,059.97
Mississippi.....	1,426.61	159.15					1,585.76
Missouri.....	28,988.09	16.60	.80	2.00		73.50	29,080.99
Montana.....							Nil.
Nebraska.....	1,227.44		2,327.50				3,554.94
Nevada <sup>1</sup> .....							
New Hampshire.....	5,734.06		269.50				6,003.56
New Jersey.....	55,136.98	7,626.25	382.86		22,696.80	6.00	85,848.89
New Mexico.....						14.40	14.40
New York.....	241,535.47	41,480.74	4,592.50	304.94	2,057.99	75.00	290,046.64
North Carolina.....	12,604.31	1,386.49	496.74	55.80	398.95		14,942.29
North Dakota.....							Nil.
Ohio.....	52,054.98						52,054.98
Oklahoma.....					4,869.56		4,869.56
Oregon.....	31,270.02	7,926.79	1,088.01	111.60	89.52	.40	40,486.34
Pennsylvania.....	56,030.94	524.31	15,980.81		39,946.20	758.00	113,240.26
Rhode Island.....	36,168.74	1,440.97	4,921.00				42,530.71
South Carolina.....	7,489.60	3,176.94			28.00		10,694.54
South Dakota.....							Nil.
Tennessee.....	3,609.46		166.25		4,789.00	309.95	8,874.66
Texas.....	11,798.57				45.28		11,843.85
Utah.....	12,058.38						12,058.38
Vermont.....	733.96		1,356.10				2,090.06
Virginia.....	18,887.35	1,868.25	1,296.14	9.30	7,076.59		29,137.63
Washington.....	52,671.01	18,106.24	845.13	154.40	726.29	213.90	72,716.97
West Virginia.....							Nil.
Wisconsin.....	56,515.41	209,650.00	4,651.98	42.00	23,069.13		293,928.52
Wyoming.....							Nil.
Aviation.....			75,977.00				75,977.00
Type "EE" glasses, and radio tractor sets.....			208,494.75				208,494.75
Self-contained base range finders, web belts, pouches and ration bags.....		154,500.00					154,500.00
Trucks, for National Guard.....	400,000.00						400,000.00
Total.....	1,705,351.50	656,648.24	360,095.93	9,545.04	138,771.86	2,836.57	2,873,249.14

<sup>1</sup> No National Guard.

TABLE NO. 11.—Statement of issues of military stores, funds to credit of property and disbursing officers, and charges for lost property pertaining to the States, the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, under the appropriation "Arming and equipping the militia," under section 1661, Revised Statutes, for the fiscal year 1917.

State, Territory of Hawaii, and District of Columbia.	Amount to credit of State.			Value of issues, fiscal year 1917.						Funds placed to credit of disbursing officer, less refundments to personal credit.	Charges for property lost and unaccounted for.	Total value of expenditures.	Balance to credit of State, June 30, 1917.
	Balance, July 1, 1916.	Credit from miscellaneous purposes.	Total amount available for fiscal year 1917.	Quartermaster.	Ordnance.	Signal.	Engineers.	Medical.	Publications.				
Alabama	\$2,335.60		\$2,335.60		\$2,034.05				\$140.30	<sup>1</sup> \$97.26		\$2,077.09	\$258.51
Arizona	93.97		93.97		6.63				<sup>1</sup> 14.61	<sup>1</sup> 1,618.00	\$676.59	<sup>1</sup> 949.39	1,043.36
Arkansas	Nil.		Nil.	\$86.63	3.33	<sup>1</sup> \$74.88		\$1.15	162.94	<sup>1</sup> 183.70		<sup>1</sup> 4.53	4.53
California	19,152.06		19,152.06		530.70			872.86	<sup>1</sup> 104.68	16,000.00	1,703.18	19,002.06	150.00
Colorado	2,812.20		2,812.20		29.79		<sup>1</sup> \$22.65		134.63	<sup>1</sup> 10.33	1,167.89	1,299.33	1,512.87
Connecticut	2,771.31		2,771.31	3,199.14	<sup>1</sup> 1,054.95	7.04	3.34	860.64	327.64	<sup>1</sup> 9,175.58	53.39	<sup>1</sup> 5,779.34	8,550.65
Delaware	4,563.28		4,563.28	26.95	1,597.83	3.08	2.00	4.96	4.07	836.47		2,475.36	2,087.92
District of Columbia	563.33		563.33	290.52	<sup>1</sup> 510.95		12.00		125.33	31.43		<sup>1</sup> 51.67	615.00
Florida	347.32	\$295.04	642.36	.71					<sup>1</sup> 25.45	156.26		131.52	510.84
Georgia	15,363.64		15,363.64	1.95	62.83	3.33			<sup>1</sup> 43.80	14,409.98		14,434.29	929.35
Hawaii	7.77		7.77	.38					7.07	<sup>1</sup> 30.50		<sup>1</sup> 23.05	30.82
Idaho	Nil.		Nil.		<sup>1</sup> 1.74				<sup>1</sup> 20.68	<sup>1</sup> 445.85	468.27	Nil.	Nil.
Illinois	115.68	1.06	116.74	<sup>1</sup> 51.65	1,259.66		<sup>1</sup> 637.03	4.33	<sup>1</sup> 61.33	<sup>1</sup> 786.18	386.11	113.91	2.83
Indiana	21,374.51		21,374.51	7,038.55	58.70	8.50		7.22	542.23	<sup>1</sup> 17,059.36	585.77	<sup>1</sup> 8,818.39	30,192.90
Iowa	9,502.59	14.40	9,516.99	232.76	2,201.73	808.52		624.35	1,096.23	<sup>1</sup> 511.61	<sup>1</sup> 7.60	4,444.38	5,072.61
Kansas	42.85		42.85	4,614.23	37.49	37.72	3.62		199.84	<sup>1</sup> 4,893.04		.14	42.99
Kentucky	63.89		63.89	1.64	<sup>1</sup> 59.29				5.06	<sup>1</sup> 12.68		<sup>1</sup> 65.27	129.16
Louisiana	42,717.05		42,717.05	22,416.61	29.18	<sup>1</sup> 1.00	5.98		118.29	18,466.66		41,035.72	1,681.33
Maine	920.61		920.61		6.26		3.78	149.92	43.77	<sup>1</sup> 50.96		152.77	767.84
Maryland	626.14		626.14	.25	.70			51.09	140.84	<sup>1</sup> 208.07	338.07	141.20	484.94
Massachusetts	1,507.48		1,507.48	2,816.55	137.79	308.25			69.22	<sup>1</sup> 2,200.05	53.32	1,185.08	322.40
Michigan	253.58		253.58	239.95	1,278.64		2.35	420.00	<sup>1</sup> 47.07	<sup>1</sup> 3,332.41		1,438.54	1,692.12
Minnesota	2,692.30		2,692.30	101.25	986.19				45.47		66.32	1,199.23	1,493.07
Mississippi	109.26		109.26	<sup>1</sup> 21.32					<sup>1</sup> 29.58	<sup>1</sup> 1,287.90	50.72	<sup>1</sup> 1,288.08	1,397.34
Missouri	9,763.53		9,763.53	612.05	664.59			3.16	84.75	6,180.46	838.52	8,383.53	1,380.00
Montana	1,094.83		1,094.83	8.95	<sup>1</sup> 106.52			5.49	105.57	<sup>1</sup> 4,302.88		<sup>1</sup> 4,289.39	5,384.22
Nebraska	11,658.49		11,658.49	1.36					<sup>1</sup> 7.22	<sup>1</sup> 512.89		<sup>1</sup> 518.75	12,177.24
Nevada <sup>2</sup>													
New Hampshire	1,287.18		1,287.18	242.30	112.69				<sup>1</sup> 23.27	<sup>1</sup> 7,640.54		<sup>1</sup> 7,308.82	8,596.00
New Jersey	582.93		582.93	67.47	1,051.92	121.11	6.60	100.00	26.63	<sup>1</sup> 817.76		555.97	26.96
New Mexico	928.28		928.28	149.66	<sup>1</sup> 603.17				7.23	<sup>1</sup> 858.69	2,233.25	928.28	Nil.
New York	14,019.36		14,019.36	140.87	1,241.08	<sup>1</sup> 4.87		5,844.28	26.52	5,993.80	603.16	13,844.84	174.52
North Carolina	191.43		191.43		37.20				<sup>1</sup> 72.24	<sup>1</sup> 774.23		<sup>1</sup> 809.27	1,000.70

<sup>1</sup> Recredit.<sup>2</sup> No National Guard.



TABLE NO. 11.—Statement of issues of military stores, funds to credit of property and disbursing officers, and charges for lost property pertaining to the States, the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, under the appropriation "Arming and equipping the militia," under section 1616, Revised Statutes, for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

State, Territory of Hawaii, and District of Columbia.	Amount to credit of State.			Value of issues, fiscal year 1917.						Funds placed to credit of disbursing officer, less refundments to personal credit.	Charges for property lost and unaccounted for.	Total value of expenditures.	Balance to credit of State, June 30, 1917.
	Balance, July 1, 1916	Credit from miscellaneous purposes.	Total amount available for fiscal year 1917.	Quarter-master.	Ordnance.	Signal.	Engineers.	Medical.	Publications.				
North Dakota.....	\$990.04		\$990.04	\$254.60	<sup>1</sup> \$665.66				\$32.20	<sup>1</sup> \$5,897.18	<sup>1</sup> \$623.04	<sup>1</sup> \$6,899.08	\$7,889.12
Ohio.....	14.26		14.26						<sup>1</sup> 180.01	<sup>1</sup> 1,372.59		<sup>1</sup> 1,552.60	1,566.86
Oklahoma.....	30,095.49		30,095.49		<sup>1</sup> 1.00			\$10,330.44	<sup>1</sup> 48.27	<sup>1</sup> 46.71	231.88	10,466.34	19,629.15
Oregon.....	301.46		301.46	36.22	<sup>1</sup> 5.64				<sup>1</sup> 21.25	<sup>1</sup> 352.17		<sup>1</sup> 342.84	644.30
Pennsylvania.....	422.46		422.46	99.00	137.21	\$11.07		2.44	53.68	41.24		344.64	77.82
Rhode Island.....	150.53	\$301.02	451.55	96.19	108.99				3.47	242.90		451.55	Nil.
South Carolina.....	.36	9.30	9.66	388.86	<sup>1</sup> 255.00				<sup>1</sup> 30.09	<sup>1</sup> 11,426.82		<sup>1</sup> 11,323.05	11,332.71
South Dakota.....	67.86		67.86	87.78	<sup>1</sup> 278.73			1.06	133.54	<sup>1</sup> 3,138.91		<sup>1</sup> 3,195.26	3,263.12
Tennessee.....	61.14		61.14	7.28	44.84				<sup>1</sup> 26.24	<sup>1</sup> 25,954.22		25,928.34	25,989.48
Texas.....	12,444.80		12,444.80	<sup>1</sup> 5.65	<sup>1</sup> 194.60			1,071.60	10.03	<sup>1</sup> 4,646.48	2,509.26	<sup>1</sup> 1,255.84	13,700.64
Utah.....	757.88		757.88	169.29	7.54			1.69	35.99	518.71		733.22	24.66
Vermont.....	520.40		520.40	8.89	21.30	4.08		3.16	<sup>1</sup> 48.17	387.51		376.77	143.63
Virginia.....	1,036.13		1,036.13	104.12	103.68				<sup>1</sup> 32.63	780.69		955.86	80.27
Washington.....	15.30		15.30	18.91	59.18			41.47	<sup>1</sup> 21.03	<sup>1</sup> 83.54		14.79	.51
West Virginia.....	.20		.20	5.39				150.58	<sup>1</sup> 33.18	<sup>1</sup> 122.59		.20	Nil.
Wisconsin.....	125.60		125.60	730.58	1.51		\$10.46		8.51	<sup>1</sup> 837.23		<sup>1</sup> 86.17	211.77
Wyoming.....	3,870.24		3,870.24	37.34					<sup>1</sup> 8.68	<sup>1</sup> 43.56		<sup>1</sup> 14.90	3,885.14
Total.....	218,336.60	620.82	218,957.42	44,256.56	10,115.98	1,231.95	<sup>1</sup> 609.55	20,551.69	2,609.89	<sup>1</sup> 46,686.36	11,335.06	42,805.22	176,152.20

<sup>1</sup> Recredit.

TABLE No. 12.—Statement of gross expenditures made by property and disbursing officers for the National Guard during the fiscal year 1917, as shown by the accounts current.

States, Territory of Hawaii, District of Columbia, and Militia Bureau.	Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1917.							Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1917.							Care of horses and matériel, Field Artillery, Organized Militia, 1916.	Arming and equipping the militia.		Total.		
	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for horses.	Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment.	Expenses, camps of instruction.	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools.	Pay and allowances of officers, National Guard, Militia Bureau.	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.	General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard.		Travel of Federal officers making inspections.	Travel of Federal officers and non-commissioned officers changing stations.	Travel of Federal officers on visits of instruction.	Travel of Federal officers, connection with camps of instruction.	Inspection of target ranges, etc.	Transportation of supplies.		Expenses, sergeant-instructors.	Office rent, inspector-instructors.		Arms, equipments, and camp purposes.	Promotion of rifle practice
							Equipment and incidental expenses	Rifle practice and target ranges.												
Alabama	\$540.06	\$1,583.00		\$57.40		\$613.87	\$64.98								\$125.31		\$2,683.94		\$5,968.56	
Arizona																	198.00		198.00	
Arkansas				225.90		400.56									148.55		90.60		865.61	
California		12,095.32		2,049.93		201.38	168.40	\$375.00			\$381.60				925.64	\$125.33	2,939.23	\$1,184.00	20,445.83	
Colorado		1,811.69				208.33									58.40				2,078.42	
Connecticut	454.33	4,983.71		875.45		940.94	392.36			461.88					1,816.29		\$184.05	178.08	10,287.09	
Delaware						483.31												91.25	1,327.24	
District of Columbia		5,871.62	\$307.70			455.00	591.46	1,976.40							581.25			78.07	10,657.75	
Florida			746.21			445.25	24.80			12.30					200.48			156.26	1,585.30	
Georgia		382.00				891.65	258.95								144.75		14,461.14	4,237.78	20,376.27	
Hawaii						811.09		7,678.47							1,722.75		5,109.90		15,322.21	
Idaho																				
Illinois	32.60	39,866.22		2,217.54		1,404.86	547.20	2,749.02			70.15				868.89	61.50	208.00	343.66	50,000.97	
Indiana	379.06	4,710.91		2,384.75		841.67		18.05			35.55				164.00			179.65	11,428.35	
Iowa		5,810.00		660.54		1,090.27	302.00								229.60		30.00		8,123.01	
Kansas		3,591.00		931.68		655.27	129.56	70.00		\$12.50	18.83				907.53	270.00		1,177.29	8,649.53	
Kentucky		208.00		392.36		816.65	202.04	1,012.88							80.50			21.20	3,552.99	
Louisiana	251.08	2,644.48		1,241.83		402.75					124.28				143.00				3,532.99	
Maine						423.78					157.72				1,309.89	135.40	216.00	624.45	16,621.62	
Maryland	148.58	3,976.00				569.72	114.50				133.60				672.53	122.25		457.32	4,442.25	
Massachusetts	594.35	21,568.90	9,993.99	2,801.29		1,121.92	880.32		4.59	52.31					3,710.86		159.47	410.67	6,147.85	
Michigan	11.20	3,425.67		430.58		826.39	17.50												53,322.33	
Minnesota														\$24.65			2,000.00	3,837.43	2,608.75	
Mississippi		8,321.54		754.54		383.25	1,686.80	628.00											7,344.74	
Missouri						812.50													6,017.43	
Montana						320.93				3.35					371.89			598.37	4,259.77	
Nebraska						577.50	12.00											907.90	13,057.37	
New Hampshire	255.03	815.20		1,265.74		313.88	403.97								132.18			203.00	523.93	
New Jersey	206.58	1,703.31				673.61	1,035.22				37.86				421.23			4,805.61	7,863.86	
New Mexico		9,747.00	15,393.08	1,168.61		329.13				11.89	72.46				808.16		98.40	3,349.72	6,710.45	
New York		270.00		1,234.82		1,854.15	7,123.01	2,597.32										2,366.36	34,153.96	
North Carolina	17.83	42,007.85	49,426.19	5,494.20		786.09	749.05				9.52				38.80				1,872.75	
North Dakota		1,512.00		1,088.04											6,015.93		11,382.16	1,709.80	127,637.96	
Ohio						822.23	74.25	605.00							677.49			1,029.82	260.04	
Oklahoma		2,880.00	13,096.12	1,693.86		379.15												1,845.18	1,845.18	
Oregon						657.21	89.24	400.00			55.62				1,033.55			2,096.40	22,357.03	
Pennsylvania		2,267.82	1,395.44	2,081.71		57.29														
Rhode Island	57.29	30,929.71	10,467.49			2,090.27	3,125.00	1,081.75	6.70	381.50					535.39	360.00	6.51	27.50	8,175.01	
South Carolina	294.03	9,867.50		301.14		679.58	520.00		8.23	58.73					1,500.52				8,175.01	
South Dakota		1,058.00				458.87	62.40	405.16							782.66			844.25	13,314.11	
Tennessee				569.92							24.95				385.49			72.80	2,889.27	
Texas		1,719.96		460.71							59.95							455.65	1,025.57	
Utah		2,951.99								13.92									2,343.31	
Vermont	82.00	12,768.00				936.10	482.05								148.72				7,332.31	
Virginia						347.00														
Washington	133.23	3,715.48	841.09	490.84		204.17									194.21		2,962.17	46.92	13,960.60	
West Virginia	7.50	2,541.43	1,278.40	2,026.00		722.24	193.05	965.13	23.22	199.15					109.75		522.47		813.92	
Wisconsin						479.15	3,681.81	2,623.00							148.60	265.00			8,613.53	
Wyoming		3,514.00		551.55		350.00	61.65			338.56					821.38	922.50	821.50	95.00	14,719.73	
Militia Bureau				583.74		500.00		7,547.00							23.78		1,054.60	1,034.00	3,075.58	
Total	3,465.35	251,119.31	102,945.71	34,034.67	1,148.45	28,042.74	23,153.75	31,252.18	\$24,483.51	3,921.24	5,115.35	8.56	82.80	24.65	29,618.59	2,264.98	86,133.15	44,226.02	673,936.93	



TABLE No. 13.—*Statement of expenses of the Militia Bureau for the fiscal year 1917.*

By allotment for salaries of employees		\$49,800.00
To salaries paid	\$46,311.57	
Balance on hand June 30, 1917	3,488.43	
		<u>49,800.00</u>
By allotment for miscellaneous expenses		4,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,622.40	
Office supplies	130.99	
Stationery and supplies	682.58	
Printing	558.89	
Telegraph service	2,963.77	
Telephone service	136.98	
Publications	35.15	
Labor	11.77	
Ice	8.49	
Miscellaneous	138.66	
Overdraft		2,289.68
	<u>6,289.68</u>	<u>6,289.68</u>

TABLE No. 14.—*Number of sergeants of different arms of the Regular Army on duty with the several States, the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.*

State, Territory, or District.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery.	Engi-neers.	Signal Corps.	Sanitary troops.	Total.
Alabama	2	2					1	5
Arizona								
Arkansas	1						1	2
California <sup>1</sup>	2	1	3	1				7
Colorado			1					1
Connecticut <sup>1</sup>	2	1	1	3				7
Delaware								
District of Columbia	1		1					2
Florida	1							1
Georgia	1		1					2
Hawaii <sup>1</sup>	1							1
Idaho								
Illinois <sup>1</sup>	4				1			5
Indiana	4		1					5
Iowa <sup>1</sup>		1						1
Kansas	2							2
Kentucky	1							1
Louisiana			1					1
Maine				3				3
Maryland <sup>1</sup>			1					1
Massachusetts <sup>1</sup>	8	1	3	4			1	17
Michigan	1		1					2
Minnesota	3		1				1	5
Mississippi								
Missouri	1		1					2
Montana								
Nebraska								
Nevada								
New Hampshire	1		1	1				3
New Jersey	1		1			1		3
New Mexico			1					1
New York			1				2	3
North Carolina	1	1			1			3
North Dakota	1							1
Ohio	6	1	2					9
Oklahoma								
Oregon	1		1	1				3
Pennsylvania	2	1	2		1		1	7
Rhode Island		1	1					2
South Carolina <sup>1</sup>								
South Dakota								
Tennessee	1	1					1	3
Texas			1					1
Utah		2	1					3

<sup>1</sup> One Quartermaster Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, assigned to duty at State headquarters.

TABLE No. 14.—*Number of sergeants of different arms of the Regular Army on duty with the several States, the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia—Continued.*

State, Territory, or District.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery.	Engineers.	Signal Corps.	Sanitary troops.	Total.
Vermont.....								
Virginia <sup>1</sup> .....			1			1		2
Washington.....								
West Virginia.....	1							1
Wisconsin <sup>1</sup> .....	1						1	2
Wyoming.....	2							2
Total.....	53	13	29	13	3	2	9	122

<sup>1</sup> One Quartermaster Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, assigned to duty at State headquarters.