

Arizona, Adjutant-General's Office.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT. 1914.

From: THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF ARIZONA
TO: THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.
SUBJECT: ANNUAL REPORT.

AGENTS AND PROPERTY OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL BY AND ARCHIVES ARIZONA	NUMBER 69138 RECEIVED JUN 14 '54
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SIR:-

I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Military Department during the period from Nov. 1st. 1913, to Nov., 1st. 1914.

ARMORIES.

During this year more has been done in the way of construction, than has ever been done by the National Guard of Arizona. The first state armory was constructed at Tucson, and was completed in Sept. 1914. This large armory, sitting 2200 people was constructed at a cost to the State of \$14,000.00, the total cost of the building being \$28,000.00, exclusive of the value of the armory site. The building designed by F. C. Hurst, is a credit to the State and to the Citizens of Tucson. It is two stories in height, above the basement and in it are provided a fine drill hall, locker rooms, study rooms, offices, baths, and indoor shooting gallery. The accompanying photographs will best show the appearance of the building.

Plans have been drawn for armories at Flagstaff and Yuma. The plans for the Flagstaff armory will also be suitable for an armory at Douglas. Armories at the three towns mentioned and at Phoenix, are needed at once and the construction of such armories are required of the State by the United States as an insurance of the proper storage and safe keeping of the government property. A State arsenal at Phoenix is an absolute necessity. We cannot have efficient organizations without armories. The National Guardsmen receive nothing for the time that they give during the year and the providing of suitable armories is the least

the State can do as a return for services rendered. By suitable armories, I do not mean merely barns for drill purposes, but armories with gymnasiums, with libraries, club accommodations and with bath. The men need not only the drill and exercises that make them better men physically, but they need some accommodations for study and amusement.

Young men make better citizens in every way, who have some clean place provided in which to spend their leisure time instead of spending it on the streets. The lessons they receive in discipline, in the understandings of their moral responsibilities, and in patriotism, make them self reliant and in every way better fitted to become the right kind of citizens of this state.

TARGET RANGES.

We have at Tucson a good target range with two batteries of targets, at Phoenix, this year, we have constructed a fine target range with everything necessary for range equipment except providing for a water supply. The pit has foundations for six steel national Carriers, and five targets have been installed. A range has been constructed at Douglas with ten wooden sliding targets. A range has been constructed at Flagstaff with one National Carrier, and one wooden target. A range has been constructed at Yuma with two wooden carriers. On Tucson range we have cased and drilled an eight inch well to a depth of 400 feet. There is good water supply, and we have on hand the necessary government funds to install the pump and build a pump house. All of this range construction has been without additional cost to the State, being covered either by funds allowed the companies for necessary expenses, or paid from government funds. In addition to our National Guard organizations, the state now has 12 civilian rifle clubs that purchase arms and ammunition thru this office at or below costs.

Under certain conditions free arms can now be secured from the government. Where ever military ranges are located we allow the civilian clubs free use of the military ranges. The handling of requisitions and property for these clubs have caused an increased amount of work and responsibility for the Adjutant General's Office.

The numbers of the members of the Clubs affii;iated with the Arizona State Rifle Association about equals the number of men in the Guard. Clubs are Located at Tucson (2), Phoenix, San Simon, Douglas, Bisbee, Nogales, Winslow, Wilcox, Fort Grant, Metcalf, and Mesa.

Two more clubs are now being organized at Yuma and Casa Grande

Rifle Practice and Matches,

Captain Stacy the Inspector- Instructor, has advised that we pay no particular attention to rifle practice this year, advising also that we stop the indoor practice for the present. For thix reason it is not to be expected that our rifle practice record will be what we intended to make it for this year, The State Team that we sent to Ft. Riley Kansas, to compete in the National Division Matches against the States indivision (D) and the Army Team ,selected from both the Cavalry and Infantry branches of the Army, maid a remarkable record . The team and members of the Team, won the National Divisional Match, the Regimental Match, the Individual Rapid Fire Match, the Individual divisional Championship, the Divisional Marine Corps Match, and the Divisional Leech Cup Match, losing only two of the rifle matched out of the total. We did not compete in the pistol matched. This is a record that has never been equaled by any State Team and is the more remarkable when it is known that the Army Team was selected from ten regiments of cavalry and seven regiments of infantry, while our Team, was selected

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from one National Guard Regiment of Infantry. Our Team shot with there old rifles while all the other teams had the latest selected rifles.

CAMPS

The first camp of instruction held this year was a school for officers and non-commission officers held on the grounds at the University of Arizona at Tucson. The school was held under canvas, Col. Geo. LeRoy Brown, U.S. A. retired, being detailed in charge of instruction. Lectures on military subjects were given each day by the military and members of the faculty in addition to the regular instruction work of the camp. This school was held under General Orders # 2, dated March 30th. 1914. 19 officers and 42 men attended the school which was held from April th 5th, to April 11th. 1914. The joint maneuver camp was held at Garden Canyon Arizona from Aug. 5th to Aug., 17th. 1914. We had 37 officers, and 564 men in camp. The field work of the men was good and there knowledge of camping and their ability to march is exceptionally good. attached to appendix "A" is the copy of the inspection report furnished this office by the division of Militia Affairs. The weakness of our organization was shown in preliminary armory drill and instruction, and as I have stated before, we must have armories to correct this defect. Col. W. S. Scott, officer in charge, Militia Affairs, Southern Department, visited this camp and expressed himself as being highly pleased with appearance of our camp and men. We received very favorable reports from three Inspectors, detailed with our Regiment from the regular Army, in fact these are the best Inspection Reports we have ever received. One of the officers reported that this regiment would be ready to take the field after thirty days instruction in camp.

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Following is the number of officers and men who attended the camp at Garden Canyon.

	Officers	Men.
Medical Corps.	3	
Hospital Corps.		15
1st. Infantry.		
Field And Staff.	10	27
Company "A" Phoenix	2	53
Company "B" Phoenix	2	56
Company "C" Tempe	2	45
Company "D" Mesa	2	57
Company "E" Tucson	3	66
Camps.		
Company "F" Snowflake)	3	48
Company "F" Prescott)		
Company "G" Douglas	2	40
Company "H" Yuma	3	50
Company "I" Flagstaff	3	42
Company "K" Tucson	<u>2</u>	<u>65</u>
Total	37	564

Companies "L" Yuma and "M" Morenci were excuse from attendance. We had not enough funds alloted us from the Federal Appropriations to cover the expense of the number that attended. Local conditions were such at the points where companies "L" and "M" were located that it was deemed adviseABLE to excuse these companies.

After the camp at Garden Canyon, a short rifle practice camp was held for six days on the Fort Huachuca range to select a tem to compete at Fort Riley. Six officers and 26 men were in attendance.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

The Mexican situation has caused this department a great deal of expense. Just after United States troops landed in Vera Cruz, requests and demands for state troops came from prominent citizens and members of the Boards of Supervisors in all of the Border Counties and some of the Central Counties of the State. Had we furnished the troops requested, the expense would have been over \$50,000.00 for one month. Guards were placed over armories and the State storeroom, but the only organizations called out were Companies "H" and "L" of Yuma under the command of Major H. H. Donkersley. These companies were in the field from April the 21st. to April the 27th. Guards were placed over the works of the reclamation service at and near Yuma. Some Mexican Soldiers were found under arms near the town of Yuma and a few rifles were captured and a cache was found where a great many arms had been stored on the American side of the line. Under orders from yourself, Capt. M. G. Seely and myself were sent to Naco on Oct the 14th 1914 to make a report on the situation there. My report made to yourself covered the situation as found. Since that time a number of citizens of Naco have been shot and some of them killed. As the the U.S. Authorities are in control of the town of Naco, nothing, can be done by the State authorities and it is very probable the the War Department would immediately order the Guard into the service of the United States should you deem it advisable to order our troops to Naco. This would prevent us from taking any action not though advisable by the Authorities at Washington.

M. G. S. E. R.

The situation is one to be deplored, and it seems a remarkable condition that citizens of the United States should be shot, their homes destroyed, and they themselves driven from their homes and occupations by armed troops of a foreign country when this country is at peace with all the world.

Property Accountability.

There has been a considerable loss of Federal property during the last few years. This loss to a great extent, has been unavoidable since the State has not provided for the construction of proper armories in which the property could be kept. In civil life every man recognizes the fact that from time to time he will lose certain of his individual property through causes which to him appear unavoidable, and which to another man may not so appear. The Federal Government does not recognize the fact that any property can be lost except in actual engagements in the field. Our officers can not issue clothing and equipment to enlisted men as it is issued in the Army, the individual then becoming responsible for the property. This property responsibility can be so fixed in the army because of the hold that the Government has over the pay of the men. Our officers have no such hold over men that receive no compensation. Property lost by the individual enlisted man becomes the responsibility of the officer who is bonded. That officers accept this responsibility is a remarkable of the spirit which animates officers of the Guard, their spirit of self-sacrifice, of a willingness to be of service, which is found no where to the extent that it is found in the Guard service. In the regular army plenty of paid men are provided whose only duty is to care for and keep a careful check of property.

Wm. D. P. B.

In our Service we have unpaid men who must be taught proper responsibility for property in which, directly or indirectly, they have no monetary interest. It is of course not expected any more in the Guard than in the Army that the officers shall personally check and issue property. They have more important duties. In Switzerland, which probably has as fine a militia system as there is in the world, the property is issued to the individual and he keeps his property at his home. Our Federal Government will accept no such responsibility, demanding that the States accept responsibility for the property that is being issued to train a force for Federal defense. This property is issued to the State as a charge against the appropriation made by Congress for this purpose, but when the property is lost, it is charged a second time against the allotment. Thus for property lost the State, in effect, pays twice. In the Army, clothing is issued to the enlisted man, it is charged against his clothing allowance and is dropped from the papers of any officer of the service. Ordnance and equipment is issued the enlisted man being still carried on the returns of the accountable officer. If the property is lost its price is deducted from the pay of the enlisted man. You can easily see that the Guard officer is afforded no such protection. The former Attorney General George P. Bullard has been furnished from time to time with list of property lost and the names of the bondsmen and has been requested to collect the shortages from the bondsmen. Several months ago complete lists were furnished but to date nothing has been done to protect the State in this matter.

Wm. D. L. E.

RELIEF OF OFFICERS.

In view of the conditions under which our officers have been compelled to work, and because that I feel the the collection from these officers of this shortage is a hardship that should not be imposed upon them, I would recomend the passage of a Bill for the relief of these officers and an appropriation from state funds to reimburse the Federal Government for the property lost. Such action would only show some slight appreciation by the State of the service of these officers have rendered and should not be considered as a precetent for future action. Under conditions as they now exist, and as they will be improved by the construction of new armories, only small losses will occur.

PROPERTY. ACTION WAR DEPARTMENT.

I have the following letter from the Chief of Division, Militia Affairs:
(You are informed that the Secretary of War has decided that the ~~articles~~ to carry on a seperate list, articles for the loss or the shortage of which the State is una ble to account will terminate June 30th 1915. If on that date these articles have not been recovered, paid for from State funds, or paid as a charge against the State Allotment the value of the articles so carried will be deducted from the allotment of the State under Sec. 11661. The value of the articles now carried at this date on ~~suspended~~ lists for the State of Arizona is, \$5,310.00.)

INSTRUCTORS.

Under special orders # 80, War Department, dated Aug. 3rd. 1914, Capt Cromwell Stacey, Inf., was detailed to Arizona as Inspector-Instructor. Stacey is an efficient Instructor and an exceptionally good drill master, and under his Instruction, our Guard will in two

Years be the best drilled National Guard Regiment, in the United States if suitable armories are provided. Sgt. Morton L. Ladreth, 21st. Inf., was detailed by the War Department to this State as Sgt. Instructor. This state has been fortunate in securing the services of these two soldiers of the Regular Army.

COST OF MEXICAN SITUATION.

I am attaching to this report an itemized report list of the expenditures of the Guard for the past year. (S) While it is some what hard to make an exact estimate of the expenditures that are due solely to the Mexican situation, because of the fact that expenditures for extra supplies, publications, travel of officers etc. are some of the normal expenses and some of them extraordinary expenses, yet I estimate that our expenses during the last year were increased by over \$5,000.00 by these extra-ordinary conditions.

NUMBER OF MEN AND OFFICERS.

We had at the last inspection the number of men required under the regulations, at that time in force, of 58 men to the company. At the next inspection we expect to have the 65 per men per company required, under present regulations, and will have met the requirements by having completed the organizations of the Machine Gun Company, the Sanitary troops detachment, and the Band.

Whether we will be able to show all of these men to the inspector is problematical. Some of the men will probably not be able to attend the inspections with out losing their positions, others may be temporarily absent from their home stations. However, regardless of the number of men that we actually have enlisted and ready for U.S. service

our allotments from the Federal Government will be based on the number of men that the inspector actually sees. It speaks well for the Guard that they are able to meet the Federal requirements for numbers with an unpaid service when the regular army with pay, cannot keep their organizations up to the required number. We have nothing to spend on recruiting, the Army spends thousands of dollars for this purpose. The number that we are now required to have is 52 officers and 856 men in the regiment, four officers and 16 men Sanitary troops, and 50 men in the Machine Gun Company. The muster rolls of the organization are not due at this office until after Jan. 1st 1915 so at this time I cannot give the exact number of men and officers in Guard. But this matter will be covered in a supplemental report.

By slightly changing the summary of the report of the Secretary of War regarding the Army, I can best state the condition of our Guard. While our existing organization is small in number it is unquestionably in as excellent condition as any similar number of men in any other unpaid, voluntary establishment in the world, with the exception of Armories. Were it not for a desire to avoid invidious comparisons I should say that man for man it is better than any similar existing military establishment in the world. I do not believe that any one will dispute the statement that our Guard has never been in better condition than it is to-day, from the most recently enlisted men up to the highest line officers. The condition is due to the self sacrifice and willingness of the men and officers. there is an esprit de corp an eagerness to strive towards perfection,

Wm. G. R. B.

a willingness to undertake and satisfactory perform any and every duty, that is most commendable and encouraging that is absolutely remarkable when the discouragements, the lack of appreciation, the demands upon the time of officers and men is considered.

Both officers and men are required to give to drill, instruction and other work, the leisure hours that others have for recreation and pleasure. In addition to the duties that they assume when entering the Guard, additional work, additional duties and responsibilities are constantly being imposed by the War Department in order that unpaid force may be brought as near as possible to the perfection of the regular army, that the officers and men are meeting these increased demands cheerfully and willing, or else are leaving the service shows that the highest type of patriotism actuates those that remain, of a type of patriotism that is not met in any military organization except the National Guard.

Respectfully Submitted

(Signed)

Chas. W. Harris
Adjutant General.

Chas. W. Harris

First Infantry-----Arizona

Summary of Attendance

Present in camp: 35 officers and 550 enlisted men

Absent from camp: 8 officers and 380 enlisted men.

The number of absentees from camp and from drill and instruction is excessive.

Organization.

Only ten companies present. Two companies below prescribed minimum strength.

Drill and Instruction.

Company extended order: fair.

Battalion close order: fair.

Company combat: good.

Battalion combat: good.

Marches: excellent.

Security and information: very good.

Camping: Very good.

Ceremonies: only ceremony was guard mounting. This was very well done.

Discipline.

Satisfactory.

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Arms, uniforms and equipment.

Rifles: only fairly well cared for. In "H" CO. rifles were very dirty.

Canteens: a few leaky and unserviceable

Haversacks: serviceable, but not clean.

Ponchos: some companies not equipped.

Surplus kits: none on hand.

Flannel shirts: Co. "C", not supplied.

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Sanitation and messing.

Satisfactory except that sufficient fresh bread was not issued.

General efficiency.

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

The weakest feature of the regiment is its diversion in small units.

(It will be remembered that the above comments are those of the Division of Militia Affairs arrived at after the submission of the reports of the Inspecting Officers. We were instructed to wear out the chambray shirts with which Co. "C" was equipped. Companies not equipped with ponchos were equipped with slickers. Fresh bread was issued from Ft. Huachuca and the bakery at the Post did not turn out a large enough supply. One of the Inspectors reported that the regiment could take the field in thirty days. In order that you may have a comparison of the present conditions with the past conditions of the Guard, I am attaching to this report extracts from a similar report of the year 1909 covering the same subject.)

Wm. S. L. B.