

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

1915-1916



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THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

Honolulu, February 15, 1917.

Sir:—

In accordance with Sec. 192, Revised Laws of Hawaii, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Militia Department for the biennial period ending December 31, 1916.

The National Guard of Hawaii, as now organized consists of the authorized staff corps and departments, one separate company of Engineers, one field company of Signal Corps, one troop of Cavalry, two companies of Coast Artillery, four regiments and one separate company of Infantry—in all a total of 230 officers and 4267 enlisted men, as shown by the official returns submitted to the War Department as of December 31, 1916.

These organizations are divided between the four islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai; each island supporting at least one full regiment of infantry. The Cavalry Troop is located on Hawaii, while the Coast Artillery Signal Corps and Engineers have station on Oahu. The separate company of Infantry is located on Hawaii.

The actual strength of the National Guard as of December 31, 1916, appears in the following table:

STRENGTH OF NATIONAL GUARD DECEMBER 31, 1916.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Adjutant General's Dept.	2	0
Inspector General's Dept.	1	0
Judge Advocate General's Dept.	1	0
Quartermaster Corps	5	1
Ordnance Dept.	1	1
Medical Dept.	14	81
Corps of Engineers	3	71
Signal Corps	3	74
Cavalry	3	65
Coast Artillery Corps	2	139
Infantry	195	3835
Total	230	4267

In connection with the foregoing table of strength it should be noted that the Defense Act of June 3, 1916, provided that the organization of the National Guard should be the same as that of the Regular Army. The War Department, realizing the

difficulty of recruiting Infantry companies of the National Guard to a strength of 100 men, has provided for a gradual increase of personnel, organizations being given until June 30, 1918, to secure their full quota. The minimum strength of an Infantry company of National Guard remains at the present figures (65) until June 30, 1917, when it must be raised to 83 to retain Federal recognition. By June 30, 1918, the minimum strength must be 100 men per company.

The National Guard of Hawaii must, therefore be recruited to a minimum strength of 257 officers and 5183 enlisted men, of all grades and arms of service, by June 30, 1917. By June 30, 1918, the strength must reach 257 officers and 6095 enlisted men. This will be the minimum strength of the Guard, but for Hawaii war strength organizations are *authorized*, so that the National Guard of the Territory could be legally brought up to a strength of approximately 8,500 men.

Elsewhere in this report is shown the amounts of Federal pay that may be disbursed to the National Guard of Hawaii, both for armory instruction and for field service, based on the above figures.

The foregoing table shows an increase in strength of 177 officers and 3467 enlisted men over the returns of December 31, 1914. By organizations, the National Guard has been increased during the biennial period just closed by: one company of Engineers, one company of Signal Corps, one troop of Cavalry, two companies of Coast Artillery and three regiments, and one separate company of infantry, besides the necessary sanitary troops to form the full authorized quota for each organization.

The campaign for increased strength and efficiency in the National Guard of Hawaii began in September, 1915, and the major portion of the recruiting was completed within eight months, although auxiliary organizations, such as headquarters, machine gun and supply companies for the Infantry regiments were not completed until a later date. This large increase in troops, which it is believed has set a new record for similar effort in the United States, has been made possible by the preparedness policy inaugurated by the Commander-in-Chief, the help of the newspapers, and the loyal support of the people of the Territory as a whole. Without this "team work" what has been accomplished in the way of general recruiting would have been impossible.

FEDERAL FUNDS.

The Federal appropriations for the support of the National Guard of Hawaii, for the fiscal year 1916-17, surpassed all expectations, totaling \$329,555.23 as against \$23,670.64 for the fiscal year 1915-16. This sum is exclusive of pay for field service, including camps of instruction and rifle camps, which comes out of the whole fund allotted for the support of the National Guard of the United States, and not from the special allotment to the Territory of Hawaii.

However, large as is the present allotment, it will be barely sufficient to provide equipment for new organizations, owing to the fact that the National Guard is now required to maintain the full field equipment and a large part of the garrison equipment required for troops of the Regular Army. It is also required that the National Guard keep in its supply depots, for issue only in case of mobilization large quantities of surplus equipment. As continued recognition by the Federal government is dependent upon the showing of this equipment, or approved requisitions therefor at the time of the annual inspection for the United States, steps were taken during the month of November, 1916, to requisition for clothing, tentage and equipment of all classes to make up all deficiencies, the cost of same, with that of original equipment for new organizations, being in round figures \$250,000. (Note: At the date this report is written the major portion of the equipment above referred to has been received.)

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPLY.

The problem which faces the National Guard of Hawaii, now that the full number of organizations authorized by the War Department has been reached, is to properly provide for this large body of troops and to care for the great amount of United States property which has been issued within the past year. Approximately \$700,000.00 worth of equipment, clothing and supplies, is now in the hands of the National Guard authorities, or is represented by invoices and may be expected early in the year 1917. To care for, check, and make proper returns for this Federal property, presents a problem which can only be solved by the building up of a strong administrative organization within the National Guard of Hawaii. It will be necessary for the Territory to maintain an adequate force of trained officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, to be on

permanent duty and to give their entire time to National Guard administration and supply.

Since the National Guard came under Federal control by the enactment of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, the Militia Bureau of the War Department has seen fit to promulgate many new regulations for the accounting of property, and for keeping close records of personnel; in fact, nearly all administrative work which is required of the Regular Army is now required of the National Guard, and for the Territory to maintain its present force of Citizen-Soldiery is to assume certain specific responsibilities which must be met if Federal support is to be continued. The regulations on this subject are so stringent that not only the pay of individuals, but also appropriations to the Territory for equipment, etc., are jeopardized by any failure to live up to the letter of the law.

In this connection the following extract from the quarterly report, October 1 to December 1, 1916, of Lieut. Col. R. C. Croxton, Senior Inspector-Instructor, to the Adjutant General of the Territory, is of special interest:

"In view of the requirements in the matter of reports, returns, care of property, etc., under the Defense act of June 3/16, I recommend that the following officers and enlisted men be placed on a status of active or constant duty with full pay and allowances for officers and such pay for enlisted men as will enable them to give their entire time to the work proposed.

In each Regiment—One officer (Adjutant or Supply Officer) and one enlisted man as regimental clerk. This man might be the Sergeant Major or one of the battalion Sergeants Major or Color Sergeant.

In each Company—One enlisted man as company clerk. This man might be the 1st Sergeant or any one of the Sergeants and should perform most of the duties usually performed by the 1st Sergeant, Supply Sergeant, Company Clerk, etc., except when the company is assembled."

In a supplementary report for the same quarterly period Col. Croxton says:

"Supplementing par. 1 of my quarterly report for Dec. 31/16, I find from a study of circular 21, War Dept. Militia Bureau, 1916, that it will be absolutely necessary to have one clerk for the Medical Department of each regiment on duty at all times in order to take care of the increased clerical work connected with recruiting and the records and finger print work required by the new regulations referred to in said circular.

The above recommendation is based on conditions

on Oahu where at least 4 nights a week should be available for recruiting work and it is possible that more than one man in other islands will be necessary to take care of this work. Appropriations are therefore necessary for this necessary expense."

In regard to National Guard headquarters staff, which includes the offices of the Adjutant General, Chief Quartermaster, Chief Surgeon, Chief Ordnance Officer and Judge Advocate General, new regulations now in force call for at least five times the number of reports and returns both within the Guard and to the Militia Bureau.

In order to assure accuracy, and also to be of any value for purposes of property accountability, all returns and reports submitted by subordinate commanders should be carefully checked with the corresponding return or report for the preceding period, before being either forwarded to the Militia Bureau, or filed. This work, of check and research, requires the services of several extra clerks in the Adjutant General's office, and additional assistance in the office of the Chief Quartermaster.

The proper examination and checking of the payrolls submitted by every company and detachment of the National Guard semi-annually, is in itself a large undertaking. All payments of National Guard officers and enlisted men are made by individual check from the Depot Quartermaster at Washington, D. C., but before payrolls are forwarded to this officer for settlement they pass through the office of the Adjutant General of the Territory, to be carefully examined for errors; besides being required by regulation, this is an obvious safeguard against delay, as the length of time required for official correspondence between Honolulu and Washington is such that were payrolls to be returned for correction, several months' delay would ensue.

Other reports called for by new regulations, which will require a large clerical force in preparation and transmission, are:

Record of monthly attendance at drills of every officer and enlisted man in the National Guard by name.

Quarterly return of strength for the entire National Guard.

Quarterly report of services performed by every commissioned officer of the National Guard.

Efficiency record of every officer of the National Guard submitted annually.

Report of change of status of every officer and enlisted man—the transfer or promotion of any member of the National

Guard is made the basis of a special record which must be forwarded to the Militia Bureau.

The above is only an example of the paper work which is now required of the National Guard of the United States.

In addition to the above examples of increased paper work, the proper handling of the National Guard Reserve presents a new problem in Guard administration. Under the present law the enlistment in the National Guard is for six years—three with the colors and three in the reserve. Soldiers may, however, elect to remain on the active list. When a man passes into the reserve by reason of expiration of enlistment, or for some special cause, he must be regularly accounted for on special forms provided by the Militia Bureau. Every reservist must report quarterly, by post card, to The Adjutant General of the Territory, and all changes of address must be promptly reported, and complete lists kept of all members of the reserve so that they can be quickly communicated with in case of call to the colors. It is apparent that a reservist who fails to report his whereabouts at the end of the quarter, must be traced, and it is also apparent that this will require much correspondence and additional clerical work. The reports of physical examination of recruits are also much more complicated than formerly, a system of finger print identification now being in force.

ARMORIES.

Increases in the National Guard naturally necessitate many new armories and proper storehouses for valuable government property. The supply depots at Honolulu have proved entirely inadequate for the amount of property which must now be kept on hand at all times, ready to be issued in case of mobilization.

Appropriations for new armories are included in the budget of the Public Works Department and will not be treated at length in this report. Following is a list showing new armories required for the proper housing of men and adequate care of property:

Oahu: Extensions to Honolulu Armory.
Armory at Fort de Russy for two companies
Coast Artillery.

Hawaii: Hilo.
Pahoa,
Laupahoehoe,

Paauhau.
 Honokaa,
 Makapala,
 Hawi,
 Pahala,
 Waiakea,
 Napoopoo.
 Olaa.
 Honomou.

Maui: Lahaina,
 Kahului,
 Puunene,
 Haiku,
 Wailuku,
 Kaanapali,.

Kauai: Lihue,
 Waimea,
 Kealia,
 Hanamaulu,
 Eleele,
 Koloa,
 Kilauea,
 Makaweli.

It is roughly estimated that armories designed for one company can be constructed for \$6,000.00, while two-company armories will cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000.00.

PROPERTY AND DISBURSING OFFICER.

The National Defense Act changed the system of accountability for United States property issued to the National Guard, by providing for an officer in each State and Territory, to be known as the Property and Disbursing Officer for the United States, who is made accountable for all classes of Federal property issued to the National Guard, and who makes returns thereon direct to the Militia Bureau of the War Department. Prior to the passage of this act the Governor had been the accountable officer. The Property and Disbursing Officer receives a nominal salary from the United States, but not one that permits him to give his entire time to the duty. In addition to property accountability, this officer disburses all United States funds al-

lotted to the National Guard of Hawaii, with the exception of pay of individuals for armory drills.

The position occupied by the Property and Disbursing Officer for the United States is one of the most important in the entire organization of the National Guard, and owing to the complexity of his duties, and the heavy financial responsibility involved, he should give his time to supervision and direction, rather than to actual paper work.

It is considered of the utmost importance that the Property and Disbursing Officer on duty with the National Guard of Hawaii be provided with an assistant, who should be on permanent duty, and who should receive a regular salary from the Territory. This assistant should be an officer of the National Guard, logically a Captain of the Quartermaster Corps, or the Ordnance Department, in order that he may have the necessary authority to sign military papers, etc. He should also be in charge of grounds, buildings and transportation connected with National Guard headquarters.

The present Property and Disbursing Officer, nominated by the Governor, and appointed by the Secretary of War, is Major John W. Short, Chief Quartermaster, N. G. H. Major Short has been untiring in the performance of his duties, and has given far more time to National Guard work than was presumably intended when the position was created, or than his meager Federal salary warrants. Major Short should be relieved of many of the minor details of the work, and given the opportunity of extending his activities to the broader field of his responsible position.

TERRITORIAL FUNDS.

The National Guard of Hawaii has entirely outgrown the present system of disbursing Territorial funds. Every voucher, no matter for what amount, now comes to the Adjutant General's office for consolidation and approval, passing from there to the Governor for final approval, and to the Auditor for payment by check. With 71 companies and detachments in the Guard, each of which purchases numerous small supplies every month for upkeep and maintenance, it will be readily seen that the present system is cumbersome, and productive of delays and annoyances to all parties concerned in the transaction. A bill for a five-cent pencil requires the signatures—in duplicate—of

the creditor, the Company Commander, the Adjutant General and the Governor, in the order named, and finally the signature of the Auditor on a government check.

It is recommended that whatever allowance be provided for each organization by the next Legislature, be paid over each month to the organization commander, to be administered as a company fund, as provided by Army Regulations. Such company fund accounts are required to be kept according to regulation, with proper vouchers in support of each item of expenditure, and are audited quarterly by certain officers designated for the purpose.

For expenditures other than by companies and regiments, the present system will probably obtain the best results, and should be continued.

FEDERAL PAY.

Although pay for National Guardsmen, for regular drills and instruction, was provided for by the National Defense Act, a number of circumstances contributed to curtail this pay so far as the National Guard of Hawaii was concerned, so that only a few organizations draw full compensation for the entire semi-annual period, July 1-December 31, 1916.

The Defense Act provided a new form of Federal oath, which was to be subscribed to by every officer and enlisted man of the Organized Militia, before he could become eligible to participate in the Federal appropriations. States and Territories having an oath of office, and an enlistment contract, which contained certain provisions and obligations, were exempted from taking the new oath. The Adjutant General of Hawaii was notified early in July that every officer and enlisted man in the National Guard of the Territory would be required to take the new oath. Being satisfied by comparison of the oath then in force with that prescribed by the Defense Act, that the former came within the exemption, the matter was taken up by cable, and word received from the Militia Bureau that the matter had been reconsidered, and that the new oath would *not* be necessary for Hawaii. Almost two months later, this ruling was reversed by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, who threw out the old Hawaii oath on a technicality. As a result, men of the National Guard of Hawaii were several months late in subscribing to the Federal oath, and as the prohibition

against pay for those who had not taken the oath is one of law, and not of regulation, it was impossible to have Hawaii's qualification made retroactive.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

In September, 1915, the National Guard of Hawaii sent a rifle team to the National Rifle Match, held near Jacksonville, Florida. This team consisted of 12 shooting members, 3 alternates and five team officers; Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Riley, 1st Infantry, being Team Captain.

Both collectively and as individuals the Hawaii rifle shots were as successful as their limited amount of practice could justify. The team finished in 26th place out of 44 entries, which included the United States Infantry, Cavalry and Marine Corps and representatives from most of the States.

In the National individual rifle match, 1st Sergeant James Ho Yap, Co. F, 1st Infantry, finished in 26th place, winning a bronze medal. In this event there were more than 700 competitors.

Hawaii was also represented in the United Service Match, in which picked teams from the National Guard, the Regular Army and Marine Corps competed. 1st Sergeant Thomas J. K. Evans, Co. A, 1st Infantry, was selected for the National Guard team, which eventually won this event.

During the latter part of 1915 the Governor set aside by executive order, for the use of the National Guard, a tract of land in the crater of Punchbowl Hill. Work of laying out a modern echelon rifle range was commenced and by the summer of 1916 the range was in operation. It consists of 3 banks of targets, 8 targets to a bank, at 200, 300 and 600 yards—24 targets in all. The range is within easy marching distance of the Armory and shooting conditions during the season of 1916 were found to be excellent.

The Federal Government contributed the sum of \$6,050 toward the construction of this range, but its early completion was made possible by popular subscription among the citizens of the Territory, who contributed approximately \$15,000 to provide certain features, including the administration building, which could not be paid for from United States funds.

New rifle ranges are required on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai for the proper training of troops armed with the rifle stationed

on those islands. On the Federal funds allotted to the National Guard of Hawaii for the fiscal period 1916-17, \$41,878.69 comes under the sub-appropriation "rifle practice and target ranges" and \$16,787.30 is for the purchase of small arms ammunition. It is therefore possible to construct a number of new ranges from Federal funds, provided that a proper title to the lands involved can be secured, either by lease or by the setting aside of government land for military purposes.

If liberal Federal appropriations are available for the fiscal year 1917-18 it is probable that a rifle team will again be sent from Hawaii to the National matches. It is believed that competitions of this kind greatly stimulate interest in target work and raise the standard throughout the entire Guard.

REGULAR ARMY INSTRUCTORS.

On the date that the last biennial report of the Adjutant General was rendered there was assigned to the National Guard of Hawaii 1 officer and 1 sergeant from the Regular Army. At the present time there are 4 officers and 7 sergeants on this duty, with an additional sergeant now under orders to proceed from the Mainland to Honolulu. Of the officers, four are from the Infantry arm of the service, and one from the Coast Artillery Corps. One Infantry Inspector-Instructor is stationed with each Infantry regiment. The sergeant-instructors are distributed as follows: One on Oahu, three on Hawaii, one on Maui, one on Kauai, and one sergeant of the Medical Department, who divides his time between the several islands.

(Note: At the time of this writing a sergeant of the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, above referred to as under orders, has reported for duty. This makes eight sergeant-instructors on duty with the National Guard of Hawaii.)

FIELD TRAINING.

No extensive camps of instruction were held during 1915, but in 1916 the entire 1st Regiment of Infantry and the 1st Separate Company of Engineers engaged in a field training period, with troops of the Regular Army, from November 19 to 25, both dates inclusive. This encampment was held at Red Hill, Oahu, and was productive of satisfactory results.

There were present at this camp 50 officers and 731 enlisted men of the 1st Infantry, 3 officers and 41 enlisted men of the

1st Separate Company of Engineers, and 1 officer and 15 enlisted men of the Medical Detachment of the 1st Infantry.

In addition, and prior to this encampment, overnight battalion camps were held at the Punchbowl rifle range by all battalions of the 1st Regiment.

Field training for new units of the National Guard stationed on islands other than Oahu, was impracticable during the biennial period just closed owing to lack of equipment of all classes.

During 1916 a semi-permanent camp or cantonment has been constructed near the Volcano House, Island of Hawaii, funds for the same being raised by public subscription among the citizens of Hawaii. This camp will be used, not only by National Guard troops, but also by troops of the Regular Army.

MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS.

The National Guard of Hawaii now includes 2 mounted organizations—a troop of Cavalry and a field company of Signal Corps. The last Army appropriation act provides funds for the purchase of a limited number of animals for mounted organizations of the National Guard and for the purchase of forage and the hire of men to care for same.

In regard to the Cavalry troop, which is located at the Parker Ranch, Waimea, Hawaii, each trooper either provides his own mount or rides one furnished by the Parker Ranch.

Field Company A, Signal Corps, is stationed at Honolulu, and at present there is no provision for the mounted drill which is absolutely necessary for such an organization. It is recommended that funds be provided by the Legislature for the construction of a stable to be located on the Punchbowl military reservation and to have sufficient capacity for at least a part of the horses required for this Company. Until such stabling and accommodations for caretakers is available it will be impossible to take advantage of the Federal appropriations for the purchase of horses, forage, etc.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it is believed that the Territory of Hawaii has done its part toward meeting the request of former Secretary of War Garrison for increased Militia strength in the Mid-Pacific.

On February 17, 1915, Governor Pinkham received the following cablegram from the War Department:

“Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu:—

“Department anxious Hawaii maintain increased Militia strength and efficiency. Territory owes it to itself and National Government to do this. Suggest you present matter to Legislature.

(Signed) “GARRISON,
“Secretary of War.”

Certainly the National Guard of Hawaii has grown to proportions which would have been considered impossible a few years ago. The general sentiment for preparedness which has swept the country within the past year has undoubtedly helped local recruiting, but it must be remembered that Hawaii set the pace in this regard and that National Guard increases were well under way before continental United States, as a whole, took up the matter of increased National defense.

As to efficiency, it is a tremendous undertaking to make finished soldiers out of raw recruits under the best of circumstances, and in the National Guard, where drill periods are limited to a few hours a week and where competent instructors are comparatively few, the task is many times more difficult. It is believed that good progress has been made and that much better results can be expected now that equipment is available, or soon to be available for all organizations.

The lack of clothing and equipment has been a great setback to National Guard progress during the past year and a half. The small appropriation to the Territory for the fiscal year 1915-16, based on the former National Guard strength of one regiment, was insufficient to purchase supplies for new organizations and the War Department was only able to furnish equipment for 12 new companies during that period. It was not until August 29, 1916, that the Army appropriation bill became a law and that funds for the National Guard of Hawaii became available. Due to the troubles on the Mexican border, all available equipment and military supplies was needed for the Militia of continental United States, and only towards the close of 1916 did equipment for Hawaii arrive.

The faithful drilling and unflagging enthusiasm of both officers and men belonging to National Guard organizations

which had little or no equipment is greatly to be commended. The spirit which carried these men through the many disappointments of the past year and a half is sure to produce the desired results now that the Federal Government has been able to meet the needs of Hawaii.

In recruiting the National Guard of Hawaii to its present strength, the Territory has assumed many responsibilities, and it is to be hoped that the coming Legislature will give weighty consideration to the needs of the Territorial military and naval service.

In proportion to the population of military age and available for service, Hawaii leads every State in the Union in the matter of its organized Militia. This fact has been widely commented on by newspapers and periodicals both at home and abroad, and aside from military considerations, the National Guard has proved a splendid medium of publicity for Hawaii.

Attention is invited to the fact that the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, requires every State and Territory to pass certain National Guard legislation within 60 days after the Legislature of such State or Territory convenes; otherwise Federal support is entirely withdrawn. The Attorney General of Hawaii has in preparation a bill covering the necessary changes in the Militia law which will be submitted in due course.

Detailed estimates showing the financial needs of the National Guard and also the financial statement for the past biennial period are appended to this report.

The operations of the Naval Militia of Hawaii during the biennial period are made the basis of a separate report, attached hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL I. JOHNSON,

Brig. Gen. N. G. H.

The Adjutant General.

HON. L. E. PINKHAM,

Governor of Hawaii.

The following table shows the expenditures from all appropriations and from the Governor's contingent fund for the period July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916:

EXPENSES NATIONAL GUARD.

Departmental Expenses, Appropriation \$8,000.00.

Fixtures and Furniture	\$ 837.25
Instructors, Quarters and Extra Compensation.....	314.74
Armories, upkeep and repairs.....	708.41
Electric light	282.41
Office Supplies	857.04
Telephone, messages (wireless and cables).....	280.94
Clerical help	906.65
Laborers	392.80
Promotion of Rifle Practice.....	746.42
Subsistence	363.19
Freight and Transportation	1,420.55
Incidental Expenses	889.55
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,999.95
Balance .....	.05
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,000.00

Regimental and Company Expenses, Appropriation \$9,000.00.

Fixtures and Furniture	\$ 541.10
Instructors	1,156.00
Armories, upkeep and repairs.....	907.75
Electric Light	109.41
Telephone, messages (wireless)	189.74
Office Supplies	751.97
Clerical help	669.48
Laborers	973.52
Promotion of Rifle Practice.....	128.18
Uniform and Equipment, upkeep and repair.....	70.19
Subsistence	1,300.69
Freight and Transportation	1,308.95
Incidental Expenses	393.02
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,000.00

Contingent Fund—Departmental Expenses.

Fixtures and Furniture	\$ 103.31
Instructors, Quarters and Extra Compensation.....	1,618.56
Armories, upkeep and repairs	653.32
Electric Light	895.27
Office Supplies	1,449.30
Telephone, messages (wireless and cables).....	628.36
Clerical help	2,947.23
Laborers	403.65
Promotion of Rifle Practice	358.82
Subsistence	970.84
Freight and Transportation	4,199.96
Incidental Expenses	1,062.05
	<hr/>
	\$15,290.67

Contingent Fund—Regimental and Company Expenses.

Fixtures and Furniture	\$	300.10
Instructors		539.43
Armories, upkeep and repairs.....		155.07
Electric Light		87.60
Telephone, messages (wireless).....		90.23
Office Supplies		204.90
Clerical help		768.65
Laborers		323.75
Promotion of Rifle Practice.....		149.16
Uniform and Equipment, upkeep and repairs.....		34.90
Subsistence		541.41
Freight and Transportation		448.02
Incidental Expenses		232.20
		<hr/>
	\$	3,875.42

Pay of Officers and Enlisted Men, Appropriation \$10,000.00.

Pay\$10,000.00

Specific Salaries.

	Amount	Paid	Balance
Adjutant General	\$6,000.00	\$4,500.00	\$1,500.00
Chief Clerk	2,400.00	1,800.00	600.00
Armorer	1,800.00	1,350.00	450.00
Janitor	1,200.00	900.00	300.00

**EXPENDITURES FROM UNITED STATES FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL
GUARD OF HAWAII.**

Period 1915-17.

Federal appropriation fiscal year 1915-16.....	\$ 23,670.64
Special Federal appropriation 1915-16 (from unallotted funds to equip 12 Infantry companies).....	61,399.30
Federal appropriation 1916-17, for equipment, arms, etc., not including pay	329,555.23
Federal pay disbursed at encampment at Red Hill, 1916.....	5,062.82
Maximum Federal annual pay for National Guard of Hawaii, 1917.	392,708.00
Maximum Federal pay for the 15-day period of field training for National Guard of Hawaii.....	<u>74,196.39</u>
 Total actual and authorized Federal disbursements, fiscal year 1916-17	<u>\$886,592.38</u>

**AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII
AND TABLE SHOWING FEDERAL PAY.**

	—Officers—		—Enlisted Men—	
	Strength	Annual Pay	Strength	Annual Pay
Actual strength Dec. 31, 1916.....	230	\$.....	4267	\$.....
Required strength July 1, 1917.....	257	89,240.00	5183	303,468.00
Required strength July 1, 1918.....	257	89,240.00	6095	344,940.00

**AUTHORIZED FEDERAL PAY FOR THE 15-DAY PERIOD OF FIELD
TRAINING NOW REQUIRED BY LAW.**

	Officers	Enlisted Men
From July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....	\$23,618.39	\$50,578.00
July 1, 1918, and thereafter.....	23,618.39	57,490.00

**ESTIMATES FOR MAINTENANCE NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII
BIENNIAL PERIOD 1917-1919**

Specific Salaries—	Monthly Rate	Dept. Exp. All Isds.	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Totals
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Com'dg Gen. and The A. G.....	\$500.00	\$12,000.00					\$ 12,000.00
Ass't to The A. G.....	250.00	6,000.00					6,000.00
Ass't to Property Officer	200.00	4,800.00					4,800.00
Chief Clerk, A. G. O.....	175.00	4,200.00					4,200.00
Stenographer	125.00	3,000.00					3,000.00
Clerk	125.00	3,000.00					3,000.00
Clerk	100.00	2,400.00					2,400.00
Messenger	60.00	1,440.00					1,440.00
Property Clerk	100.00	2,400.00					2,400.00
Armorer	100.00	2,400.00					2,400.00
Janitor	75.00	1,800.00					1,800.00
Office Expenses Terr. Hdq.—							
Printing	50.00	1,200.00					1,200.00
Stationery	25.00	600.00					600.00
Stamps and Stamped Envelopes..	25.00	600.00					600.00
Cable and wireless tolls.....	35.00	840.00					840.00
New typewriters		200.00					200.00
Furniture (desks, cases)		800.00					800.00
Incidentals	100.00	2,400.00					2,400.00
Transportation—							
Purchase 2 automobiles.....				1,200.00			1,200.00
Freight tolls	100.00	2,400.00					2,400.00
Passenger tolls	50.00	1,200.00					1,200.00
Cartage and drayage.....	50.00	1,200.00					1,200.00
Upkeep and expenses 1 auto.....	75.00	1,800.00					1,800.00
Street car tickets	5.00	120.00					120.00
Forage and repair wagons.....	50.00	1,200.00					1,200.00
Construction stable		2,500.00					2,500.00
Running Expenses, Armories—							
Honolulu—Electric light	100.00		2,400.00				2,400.00
Ice, water, etc.....	20.00		480.00				480.00
Jan. Supplies	15.00		360.00				360.00
Elec. supplies	5.00		120.00				120.00

Hawaii—12 armories	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,640.00	.....	.....	8,640.00
Maui—6 armories	180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,320.00
Kaui—8 armories	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,760.00	5,760.00
Cash Purchases by Terr. for Certain equipment not chargeable to U. S. funds										2,500.00	
Regimental and Co. Expenses—											
Regt. Adj't. (perm. duty)	200.00	.....	4,800.00	.....	4,800.00	.....	4,800.00	.....	4,800.00	19,200.00
19 companies, each at	30.00	.....	13,680.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,680.00
1 Med. Detach. at	15.00	.....	360.00	.....	360.00	.....	360.00	.....	360.00	1,440.00
17 companies, each at	30.00	.....	.....	12,240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,240.00
15 companies, each at	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,800.00	.....	.....	10,800.00	21,600.00
Stationery, postage, etc.	25.00	.....	600.00	.....	600.00	.....	600.00	.....	600.00	2,400.00
Upkeep 9 autos	40.00	.....	.....	4,800.00	.....	.....	4,800.00	.....	1,920.00	8,640.00
Transportation of men .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00	7,200.00
Pay of officers and enlisted men on active duty—											
Pay at joint camps with Regular Army (based on an average attendance of 5500 men for 8 days at an average of \$1.35 per day) .....	.....	.....	16,200.00	.....	16,200.00	.....	16,200.00	.....	14,040.00	59,400.00
Emergency pay, active duty .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Totals			\$68,000.00		\$39,000.00		\$51,240.00		\$38,160.00	\$40,680.00	\$237,080.00

SUMMARY.

Department Expenses	\$ 68,000.00
Regimental and Company expenses	87,600.00
Upkeep and running expenses armories	22,080.00
Pay of officers and enlisted men on active emergency duty and at encampments	59,400.00
Grand Total	\$237,080.00

Note: Specific salaries not covered by Federal appropriations.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

HONOLULU, *February 17, 1917.*

SIR:—

1. I have the honor to submit herewith the following report covering operations of the Hawaii Naval Militia for the biennial period ending December 31, 1916.

2. The Hawaii Naval Militia was established by Act 151 of the Legislature of 1915. On May 15, 1915, the following appointments were made by the Governor:

Commander A. Gartley, Commanding Officer (since resigned).

Lieut. Commander R. E. Lambert, Executive Officer (since resigned).

Paymaster J. Morton Riggs, Pay Officer (since resigned).

Mr. Joseph E. Sheedy (since resigned).

Mr. David Kalauokalani, Jr.

The above constituted the Naval Militia Board provided for by the above mentioned Act. Organization plans were completed and the first meeting held in January, 1916, when two divisions of the four authorized by the Act were formed, namely, a Deck Division and an Engineer Division.

3. In February, 1916, Dr. W. C. Hobdy was appointed to the organization as Surgeon, and shortly thereafter, upon the resignation of Mr. J. Morton Riggs on account of press of business, P. A. Paymaster Cyrus D. Bishop was appointed as Riggs' successor.

4. Enlistment was started and equipment requisitioned. The latter consisted of rifles, etc., clothing, hammocks, blankets, mattresses, boats, etc. Much of this equipment was received in season for the organization to become equipped and make its first public appearance on Memorial Day, May 30, 1916. Regular weekly drill periods have been held, consisting of instruction in infantry formations, ship and boat drills, first aid, semaphore, gun drills, etc.

5. During September, 1916, the Hawaii Naval Militia participated in a 15-day cruise on board the U. S. S. St. Louis,

which covered actual instruction received aboard ship by the regular force of the Navy. The organization made an excellent showing for its work during this period and a most satisfactory report of same was made by the Commanding Officers of that vessel to the Secretary of the Navy. The ship visited Waimea (Kauai), Lahaina (Maui), and arrived in Hilo at the time of the Civic Convention.

6. In September, 1916, P. A. Paymaster Cyrus D. Bishop was ordered to Washington to attend the Navy Pay Officers' School for instruction along exactly the same lines as Pay Officers of the regular Navy. The course of instruction covered a period of two months and all expenses in connection therewith were borne by the Navy Department.

7. The strength of the organization on December 31, 1916, was 100 enlisted men, including chief petty officers, and nine officers, as follows:

Lieut. Commander William H. Stroud, Commanding Officer.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Cyrus D. Bishop, Supply Officer.

Passed Asst. Surgeon Lawrence L. Patterson, Medical Officer.

Lieutenant Samuel W. Tay, Deck Division.

Ensign Frank D. Gibson, Deck Division.

Ensign George A. McEldowney, Deck Division.

Lieutenant John A. McKeown, Engineer Division.

Ensign Leslie W. Branch, Engineer Division.

Ensign Henry W. Engel, Engineer Division.

8. Headquarters of the Naval Militia are in the Bungalow. This building is in poor condition; the roof leaks badly and during heavy rains much of the equipment now stored there has to be moved from place to place to save damage. It is not believed that the condition of the building as a whole warrants the expenditure of any sum whatever for its repair. The sanitary conditions are extremely poor and some other suitable location nearer the waterfront should be provided at once. The organization at this time has two 28-foot cutters and one 33-foot steam cutter on the harbor front and at this date depends upon one of the boat clubs for the safe storage of its boat equipment.

This in itself is undesirable and not considered a proper place to store Government property.

9. At the session of the Legislature in 1915, no appropriations whatever were made for the maintenance of the Naval Militia. The organization requires funds for various purposes, including lockers, office furniture and equipment, supplies, etc., etc., and has during the past year depended upon the sum of \$25.00 per month from the Governor's Contingent Fund to exist. A ship is badly needed and has been requested from the Navy Department, but it is a well-known fact that the Department will not consider the loan of a vessel for the Naval Militia until the Territory shows sufficient interest to provide funds for the fitting up of an Armory. Attention is invited to the estimates submitted for the Naval Militia for the next two years, and it is urgently recommended that the sums asked therein be appropriated.

10. The Navy Department has already assigned an Inspector-Instructor for the organization, namely, Lieutenant Commander V. S. Houston, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. St. Louis. An Aeronautic Section is under consideration, and the organization is assured of the detail of machines for its use by the Navy Department.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL I. JOHNSON,

Brigadier General, N. G. H.

The Adjutant General.

HON. L. E. PINKHAM,

Governor of Hawaii.

ESTIMATES FOR MAINTENANCE NAVAL MILITIA OF HAWAII
BIENNIAL PERIOD 1917-1919.

Lockers	\$ 2,500.00
Office equipment	1,600.00
Subsistence on practice cruises.....	5,000.00
Salary Commanding Officer on permanent duty.....	5,400.00
Salary yeoman, on permanent duty.....	1,680.00
Athletic fund	500.00
Maintainance of equipment, lights, telephone, drayage, laundry, advertising, cable tolls, library equipment.....	3,320.00
Incidentals	2,000.00
Total	<u>\$22,000.00</u>