

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

1891-1892.



SACRAMENTO:

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REPORT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, August 1, 1892. }

Governor H. H. MARKHAM, *Commander-in-Chief*:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Adjutant-General, Chief of Ordnance, Inspector-General, and Quartermaster-General, for the two years ending June 30, 1892.

The National Guard of California, as now organized, consists of forty-six companies of infantry and one company of cadets, eleven artillery companies drilling as infantry, two batteries of light artillery, and one troop of cavalry, aggregating four thousand three hundred and fourteen officers and men, and is commanded as follows:

The Division, by Maj.-Gen. W. H. Dimond, San Francisco.

The First Brigade, with twelve companies, commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. P. Johnson, Los Angeles.

The Second Brigade by Brig.-Gen. John H. Dickinson, San Francisco, with twenty-seven companies, the First Troop Cavalry, and one company of cadets attached to First Infantry.

The Third Brigade by Brig.-Gen. M. W. Muller, Fresno, with six companies.

The Fourth Brigade by Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sheehan, Sacramento, with six companies.

The Fifth Brigade by Brig.-Gen. J. W. B. Montgomery, Chico, with six companies; and

The Sixth Brigade by Brig.-Gen. J. W. Freese, Eureka, with two companies.

The Seventh Regiment by Col. Wm. G. Schreiber, Los Angeles, with companies at Los Angeles, Pasadena, Anaheim, and Ventura.

The Ninth Regiment by Col. E. B. Spileman, San Diego, with companies at San Diego, Santa Ana, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Pomona.

The First Infantry by Col. W. P. Sullivan, Jr., San Francisco.

The Second Artillery by Col. Wm. Macdonald, with six companies and one light battery, San Francisco.

The Third Infantry by Col. Thos. F. Barry, San Francisco.

The First Troop Cavalry by Capt. S. P. Blumenberg, San Francisco.

The Fifth Infantry by Col. D. B. Fairbanks, Petaluma, with companies in Santa Rosa, Petaluma, San Rafael, Oakland, and San José.

The Sixth Infantry by Col. Eugene Lehe, Stockton, with companies in Stockton, Modesto, Fresno, and Visalia.

The First Artillery by Col. J. W. Guthrie, with five companies drilling as infantry, and one light battery, Sacramento, and companies in Sacramento, Woodland, and Nevada City.

The Eighth Infantry, by Col. Park Henshaw, Chico, with companies in Red Bluff, Redding, Chico, Colusa, Marysville, and Oroville.

The Tenth Infantry Battalion, by Maj. J. D. H. Chamberlin, Eureka, with companies in Eureka and Arcata.

There are also four companies in the Naval Battalion, aggregating three hundred and thirty-nine men, not included in above enumeration.

These commands are composed of the best class of the young men of the State, who are thoroughly imbued with the importance of the service which they are called upon to render, and have discharged the duties imposed upon them with faithfulness and with credit to themselves.

Since the last report from these Headquarters, one company has been organized at Oroville, in Butte County, and attached to the Eighth Infantry, designated Company F. The Board of Location and Organization decided to consolidate Companies C and H, Third Infantry, and thus make way for this new company necessary to increase the Eighth Infantry to a full regiment. Otherwise the organizations of the National Guard remain as at date of last report. The increase of one company to the Eighth Infantry was a wise measure. The material of the entire regiment is of the best, and the command has taken high rank in discipline and drill. An additional company should be raised in Oakland or Alameda, to be attached to the Fifth Infantry. Oakland is the third largest city in the State, and is entitled to a more reasonable proportion of companies, only having two at present, and I respectfully recommend that the additional company be authorized by legislation. To be unprepared for internal disorders, and enforce the laws in case of resistance by mob violence; is to lay ourselves open to possible insult and humiliation. It is the duty of the State to aid and encourage the organized military force, for past experience demonstrates the necessity of maintaining this organization to aid the civil authorities in enforcing order and quelling riots.

The National Guard of this State will compare favorably with any military organization in the country in efficiency and discipline. The officers and men are from our best representative citizens. They lay aside, for the time being, their private affairs, and devote much valuable time in perfecting themselves in the duties of soldiers. They have no return in anything that does not come to all, and their patriotism is worthy of the kindest consideration. It is a mistake to assume that these duties are assumed for purposes of social enjoyment; they are too onerous and exacting, require too much valuable time to be considered other than as a high duty they owe to the State.

The State exacts of the guardsman the exposure of his life in times of war and in defense of the public peace, and that he shall lay aside for the time his private interests; and totally independent of his comfort or wishes, claims of him, at its discretion, services involving not only great personal but heavy pecuniary sacrifices.

The uniform prescribed by the regulations for the officers is expensive, and must be renewed frequently, as no excuse is accepted for shabbiness on duty. All these expenses are incurred by the officers without any assistance from the State.

From the report of the Committee on Military Affairs in Congress we learn that the National Guard, during the past twenty-five years, has been called upon for active service on more than two hundred occasions, in thirty States. During this period one State has called out her troops thirty-three times, another twenty-nine, another twenty, and so on along the line, for various causes ranging from labor riots to Indian warfare, from guarding property at large fires to saving life and serious accidents.

INSPECTIONS.

The annual inspections of all the troops are held in March, and have been under the direct supervision of Lieut.-Col. A. D. Cutler, Division Inspector. He has readily adopted any suggestions from these Headquarters, and has rendered every assistance in bringing these inspections to a much higher test than heretofore. A system of uniform percentages has been applied to each command, and the results of inspections for 1892 are much more satisfactory. A majority of the arms have been in use for many years, and are, in many instances, unserviceable. I ordered a special Board of Survey for each regiment in March last, and required a detailed report of the condition of each piece, giving the names of parts necessary to put the rifles in good condition, and returning to the State Armory all such as are of no further use. I now know the number of each rifle and other ordnance in the hands of the troops of the State. Spare parts have been ordered, and knowing the actual condition of each piece, it will be easy to send the part needed to place any rifle requiring repairs in serviceable condition. There are four hundred and ninety-eight rifles in the hands of the Guard reported by the special Board of Survey as unserviceable, and I have four hundred new arms received from the Ordnance Department, Washington, and they will be issued to the several commands at once. One hundred and forty new Colt's revolvers have been received, and will be delivered to general, field, and staff officers, the light batteries, and the signal corps. Next year all mounted officers will be supplied with these arms. The inspections have been much more minute the past two years than ever before, and the orders have been generally willingly obeyed in this respect, and a spirit of emulation has pervaded the several commands to excel in discipline, care, and condition of arms and armories. The armories are generally in good condition, furnished with lockers and necessary furniture, and are secured at reasonable rents. Many of these, however, are in wood buildings, exposed to fires, and the risk is not permitted by law to be covered by insurance.

3.20 GUNS.

February 12, 1892, I had the honor to make requisition on the Secretary of War for a sufficient number of 3.20-inch guns for the two light batteries in the service. A bill introduced by General Cutting, and which, it is expected, will become a law, makes provision for furnishing the several States a sufficient number of this modern ordnance to equip their light batteries, and that we might not be overlooked when the distribution authorized was made, I asked that the application of the State of California might be placed on file in the department. The test of this gun has been completed, and is satisfactory.

It is not necessary to repeat what all my predecessors have stated—that the guns now in the hands of Light Batteries A in San Francisco, and B in Sacramento, are entirely unfit for service, and should be condemned, and be replaced by ordnance of more modern make.

THE GATLING GUNS.

The Legislature of 1889 appropriated one hundred dollars for repairs to the Gatling guns in San Francisco. I have had the same applied by

renewing the trunions of bronze, and these pieces, four in number, are now in excellent condition. One of these has been issued to Brig.-Gen. E. P. Johnson, Los Angeles, and in time one will be ordered to Oakland, leaving two in San Francisco. The two attached to Light Battery B, First Artillery, have been loaned to the Warden of the penitentiary at Folsom, for use while constructing the power-house and canal at that place; they are in good condition, and will be returned upon order.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Each officer and enlisted man in the National Guard is required by law to fire ten shots each in the months of June and September of each year. Greater interest is shown than at any previous time, and the full amount of ammunition furnished under the appropriation is demanded by the several commands. The percentages of attendance of enlisted men, as well as the percentages of scores at these shoots, were increased 10 per cent in 1891, and it was the opinion of many that this would have the effect to discourage the attendance, but the result shows that whereas the number of medals issued under the former orders was ten hundred and twenty-five, there were issued in 1892 nine hundred and eighty, and more men attended than at any former year. In place of bronze medals heretofore issued to those making the necessary scores, I have issued silver medals with a silver top-bar, and they are superior in every respect, as greater interest is shown by all by their efforts to secure them. The amount appropriated for target practice is not too much, and the results secured convince me that the full amount of \$7,000 should be again appropriated for the next two years.

An acknowledged authority in the Regular Army says: "We spend more energy and ammunition on the target range than any other army in the world, and we may claim justly to possess a fair idea of the efficacy of the fire of the breech-loader; but when we study a book on fire tactics we are astonished how little we really do know of its proper employment in action. For efficient fire action a thorough training on the target range is, of course, the first requisite, but it is now an acknowledged fact that it is not the individual skill but the good average training of every man and the methodical employment of the fire masses that is effective."

As the employment of the National Guard is more likely to be in quelling riots and preserving the peace, more attention has been given to short-range firing, and officers have been directed to awaken the enthusiasm and emulation of the men, and while encouraging the successful shots, to be careful not to dishearten the less proficient. A command in which all the men have been brought to attain a fair degree of accuracy in rifle firing is of much greater importance than if only the ability of some few expert shots has been developed and the instruction of the majority comparatively neglected.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Under the provisions of law and of General Order, No. 13, June 10, 1891, the several commands went into camps on the following dates: The Second Brigade, at Santa Cruz, July 5th to 13th; the Sixth and Eighth Infantries, at Santa Cruz, July 18th to July 26th; the First

Artillery, at Santa Cruz, August 15th to 23d, and the First Brigade, at Santa Monica, August 25th to 31st. The camp of the Second Brigade was named "Camp Markham," in honor of the Commander-in-Chief; that of the Sixth and Eighth Infantries, "Camp Allen;" that of the First Artillery, "Camp Murray;" and that of the First Brigade, "Camp Johnson." For a more detailed report of these encampments reference is made to reports of inspecting officers and of Surgeons.

Capt. J. J. O'Connell, First Infantry, U. S. A., was detailed by the Secretary of War to report to the Commander-in-Chief for duty as Inspecting and Instructing Officer. His report will be found in the Appendix.

From these reports it is manifest that great improvement in the discipline and usefulness of these encampments is to be observed. There is a disposition on the part of officers and men to acquire full information upon all details of camp life, and from the attendance I am gratified to say the encampments have proved a success. The health of the troops was generally good, the water pure, the food and its preparation an improvement over former camps, and the reports of the Surgeons are satisfactory as to the sanitary condition. The conduct of the Guard was in nearly all cases commendable, and the citizens of the places near where the encampments were held unite in saying that no acts of insubordination were shown on any occasion. In every case the hope is expressed that the troops will be ordered to rendezvous on the same grounds the coming year.

Nearly all the companies are now supplied with tents, and generally with necessary camp and garrison equipage. There are no hospital, guard, or cooking tents, which are much needed, and no hospital supplies are furnished, the Surgeons in many cases having furnished the necessary supplies from their private funds. I respectfully suggest that an appropriation be made for such supplies as may be required for sickness and casualties which are incipient to camp life. These should include tents, cots and bedding, stretchers, surgical instruments, and medicines.

The growing interest displayed in every organization, the evident disposition to learn and to excel, the general care and painstaking, and the commendable ambition shown on all sides, leads me to the conclusion that these encampments should be held every year.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Prior to April 1, 1889, the signal service of the National Guard of this State consisted of regimental corps, composed of details from various companies, and later organized under law of 1887. These corps were under the command of regimental signal officers, and consisted of from ten to fourteen men each. Under the Act of April, 1889, signal corps were organized in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Brigades; and the Legislature of 1891 authorized the election of officers with rank of Captain and First Lieutenant of the Second Brigade Corps, and of First Lieutenants of the First, Third, and Fourth Brigades.

The drill of the corps has been extended to such infantry movements as are necessary; signaling with wands, flags, torches, and heliographs, the use of telescopes, and the establishing and changing of stations.

The longest ranges of flag signaling have been twelve miles, and of

heliographs, eighteen miles. Lately several lines for the transmission of messages have been established in San Francisco, for use in case of riot, etc., and the system is gradually being extended.

THE UNIVERSITY CADETS.

May 11, 1892, I officially reviewed and inspected the University Cadets at Berkeley. This battalion numbers two hundred and fifty cadets of the University, are armed by the War Department under the Act of Congress, and are uniformed at their individual expense. Under the administration of Lieut. B. H. Randolph, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics, the battalion shows much proficiency in drills, and the general appearance at this inspection was excellent. I was informed this was the first official visit paid to the battalion from General Headquarters.

The male undergraduate students of the University are organized, under a law of the State, into an infantry battalion, consisting of a band and six companies, officered by cadets who are selected for their character and military efficiency. The battalion is instructed and disciplined in accordance with rules prescribed by the President of the United States for guidance of officers of the regular army detailed for that purpose. It is inspected yearly by an Inspector-General of the U. S. Army. Upon graduating, the names of such cadets as have shown special aptitude for military service are reported to the Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army, and the names of three of the most distinguished are inserted in the U. S. Army Register and published in General Orders to the Army. The same list is furnished to the Adjutant-General of California; and the cadet officers are commissioned by the Governor and become retired officers of the battalion of University Cadets, with rank from Colonel to Second Lieutenant, and as such their names are borne on the Register of the National Guard of California.

CADET COMPANIES.

There is one cadet company from the High School, San Francisco, attached to the First Infantry. It has drawn no clothing for a long time, owing to the limited appropriation by the last Legislature for uniforms. The company, at public parades, makes a fine appearance, and the superior officers all favor its continuance as a part of the military system of the State. May 20, 1892, upon application of Colonel Macdonald, Second Artillery, approved by intermediate commanders, an additional cadet company was authorized to be mustered and attached to the Second Artillery, but no allowances either of arms, equipments, or clothing by the State was authorized, and none have been issued.

THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.

Since the last report of the Adjutant-General, the Secretary of War has promulgated in orders the adoption of the new Drill Regulations, which are to take the place of the Upton's Tactics heretofore adopted for the drill of the National Guard. These regulations are now adopted by the Guard of this State, and many changes in the formation of regiments is made necessary. Battalions under command of Majors will be the basis of organizations by consolidation of two or more companies, and a

change in the law becomes necessary authorizing the election and commission of one or two additional Majors to each regiment. I respectfully recommend that the law be amended in this respect, as the Regulations of the Army of the United States is now the standard of formation and drill throughout the country.

CLOTHING.

The last Legislature appropriated for clothing only \$5,000, and the condition of the Guard is such that it will be necessary to furnish several of the old companies almost complete new uniforms. Those issued to them in 1887 and 1888 were of an inferior quality, and the men are in an almost destitute condition. The frequent changes caused by removals and by expiration of terms of service demand a refitting of uniforms and a reissue of clothing, and there is an imperative necessity for an appropriation for uniforms. There are more than three thousand six hundred enlisted men on the rolls of the National Guard, and the immediate demand for at least blouses, trousers, and caps is urgent. We will have need for at least one thousand new uniform coats within the next two years, as many now in use were issued four years ago, and are in bad condition. There is an immediate demand for two thousand overcoats. I estimate the demands for uniforms will require an appropriation of \$70,000.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

In May, 1893, the grandest exposition of the varied industries of the civilized world will be held in Chicago, and among other attractions it is proposed that each State shall be represented by its National Guard. Certainly California Guardsmen will compare favorably with those of any State, and the desire is expressed generally that at least a regiment composed of our best drilled and best disciplined companies be sent there to represent the State. This is respectfully suggested to the Commander-in-Chief, with a hope that it may meet with his approval, and be suggested to the next Legislature with a recommendation that a sufficient sum be appropriated to defray the expenses of such a representation.

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

The system of accountability for the disbursements of State money paid to the National Guard, which has been for a long time in use, is faulty, and no proper checks have been provided for. On the 1st of July, 1892, I required receipts to accompany the quarterly demands showing how the funds thereafter have been disbursed. This may operate, in a measure, to correct the evil complained of. Under the law, as it now stands, the quarterly and annual allowances of the companies are paid to the commanding officers of the companies. The Captains are ex officio company treasurers, and expend the State's money in paying armory rent, care of arms, and proper incidental expenses of the company. The latter very indefinite provision can be variously interpreted according to the ideas of the different Captains. It would be advisable, in cases where all, or a majority of the companies of a regiment are located in the same place, to have the allowances of said companies paid to the Paymaster of the regiment, and by him disbursed for the benefit of the companies in payment of their armory rents, etc., he to give

bonds and to forward to these Headquarters, through the proper channels, quarterly statements of the amounts received and disbursed with proper vouchers. If I am not much mistaken, a majority of the Captains would willingly be relieved of the vexatious duties and responsibilities of company treasurers.

THE NAVAL BATTALION.

Under the Act of March 31, 1891, authorizing the establishment of a Naval Battalion to be attached to the National Guard of California, four companies have been organized and mustered. Lieutenant-Commander Charles M. Goodall, San Francisco, is in command of the battalion. Lieut. Thomas A. Nerney, San Diego, is in command of Company A, and Companies B, C, and D are located in San Francisco, and are commanded, respectively, by Lieutenants John J. Fitzgerald, Colin A. Douglass, and Louis H. Turner. No appropriation has been made for these companies, but the arms, consisting of Remington magazine rifles and Colt's revolvers, with the necessary equipments, have been furnished by the Navy Department. It is expected the "Pensacola" will be placed at the disposal of the battalion, and the San Francisco companies will soon have a practical knowledge of ship service. No vessel has been secured as yet for the use of the company at San Diego, but efforts are being made to secure the "Nipsic," now lying in the harbor at Mare Island, for their use. This is a very important organization, being to the Navy what the National Guard is to the Army, and designed to fit young men for service in the modern war vessels and in sea-coast defenses. If maintained it should have a certain fixed appropriation by the State for armory and other expenses, as well as for uniforms. Those they now have were purchased through private subscriptions of patriotic citizens of San Diego and San Francisco.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That additional Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenants, be authorized, to be assigned to regiments. It often occurs that regimental surgeons do not attend at encampments and parade, and the commands are left without surgical attendance.

2. That regimental armories be constructed by the State in the prominent cities. The amounts allowed for rents of armories in the places will pay the interest on the amounts appropriated for armories, and the Guard will be much better provided for.

3. That an appropriation be made for hospital tents, cots and bedding, hospital supplies and medicines.

4. That in addition to the several amounts appropriated for the maintenance of the National Guard of this State, \$70,000 be set aside for the purchase of uniforms.

The aid and advice which you have given to my department during the past year has been so promptly and cheerfully rendered that I cannot forego this opportunity to express my obligations to you personally and officially, and I can assure you the National Guard of California appreciate your interest and sympathy in their organization.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, etc.,

C. C. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General.