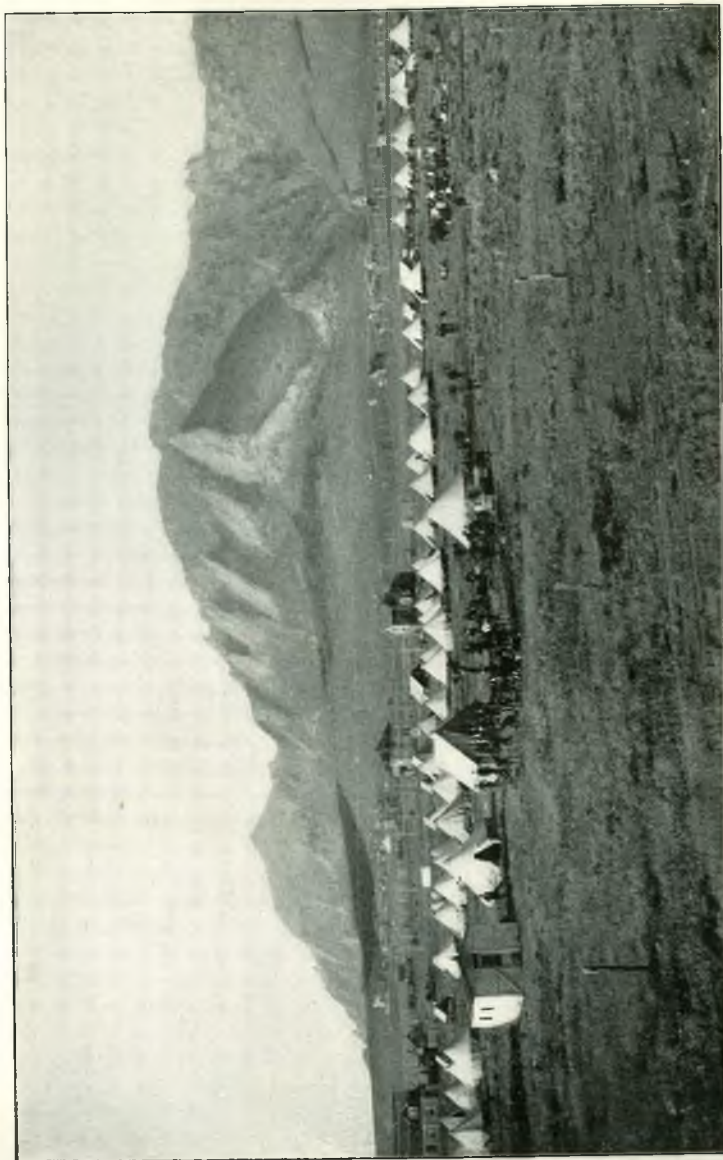


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1901-1902
—
BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
COLORADO



CAMP ORMAN AT BOULDER, COLO., AUGUST 1, 1901.

H. D. Funk

Biennial Report

OF THE

Adjutant General

Compliments of

GEORGE F. GARDNER,

Adjutant General.

1901-1902



Denver, Colorado
The Smith-Brooks Printing Co., State Printers
1902

H. D. Hunt

Biennial Report

OF THE

Adjutant General

TO THE

Governor

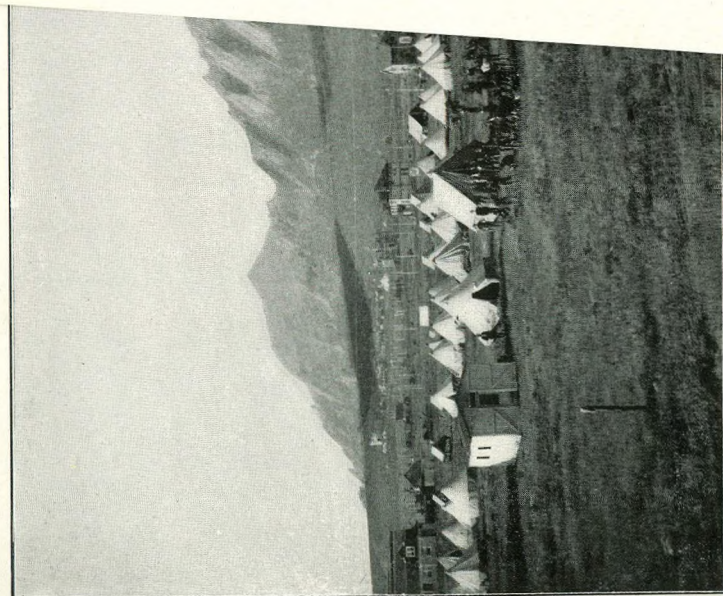
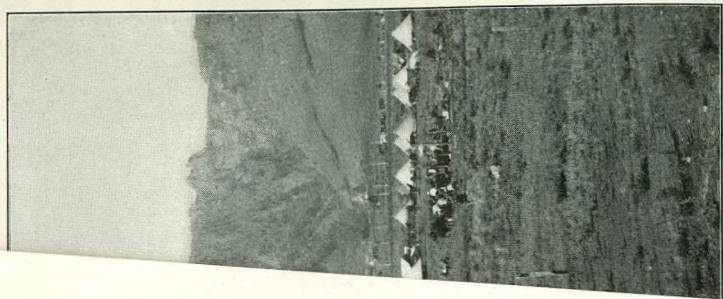
OF THE

State of Colorado

1901-1902



Denver, Colorado
The Smith-Brooks Printing Co., State Printers
1902



CAMP ORMAN AT BOU

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Headquarters National Guard,
Adjutant General's Office.

Denver, Colo., November 30, 1902.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
HON. JAMES B. ORMAN,
GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
Denver, Colorado.

Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith the report of this Department showing the condition of the National Guard under your administration.

Very respectfully,
GEO. F. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND STAFF.

JAMES B. ORMAN, PUEBLO.

Governor and Commander in Chief.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. F. GARDNER, LAKE CITY.

Adjutant General, Chief of Staff, Quartermaster and Commissary General.

COL. J. ELMER JOHNSTON, BOULDER.

Assistant Adjutant General.

COL. W. H. SWEENEY, JR., PUEBLO.

Inspector and Paymaster General.

COL. W. W. GRANT, DENVER.

Surgeon General.

COL. NATHAN GREGG, JR., DENVER.

Military Secretary.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

COLONEL J. H. ROBESONGeorgetown
COLONEL WM. TUTTLEDenver
COLONEL G. C. MARTINDALECreede
COLONEL P. B. RUSSELLDenver
COLONEL GEO. S. NEWMANAspen
COLONEL CHAS. PFAFFLINDenver
COLONEL L. C. PADDOCKBoulder
COLONEL DAN C. OSMUN, JR.Denver
COLONEL J. A. SHINNLeadville
COLONEL H. J. NEWMANDenver
COLONEL JOHN H. FOXTrinidad

COLONEL JOHN S. MOSBY, JR.Denver
COLONEL H. R. CARPENTERVictor
COLONEL J. H. PEABODYCanon City
COLONEL GEO. P. SANGERDenver
COLONEL H. R. MCCLELLANDDenver
COLONEL J. W. CAMPBELLCentral City
COLONEL LEONARD C. JONESDenver
COLONEL DAN C. HARTNETTPueblo
COLONEL EDWIN ARKELLColorado Springs
COLONEL WM. B. ORMANDenver
COLONEL HARRY B. TEDROWCripple Creek
COLONEL D. J. HUTCHINSONDenver
COLONEL J. O. D. KELLEHERBald Mountain
COLONEL W. H. COMBSDenver
COLONEL FRANK TOWERSDenver
COLONEL J. E. RIZERPueblo
COLONEL CHAS. E. STUBBSDenver
COLONEL B. B. GALVENSilverton
*COLONEL JOHN L. MCCOMBSDenver
COLONEL GEORGE BAUERMancos
COLONEL HENRY ED. WARNERDenver
COLONEL PERL B. GATESLake City
COLONEL W. D. VAN BLARCOM, JR.Denver
COLONEL J. C. BURGERDenver
COLONEL JAMES H. BROWNDenver
COLONEL A. W. CARTERDenver
COLONEL CHRISTOPHER WILSONPueblo

*Dead.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

CHAS. C. POST,

Colonel, Ex-Officio Judge Advocate General.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Adjutant General of Colorado

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN APRIL 10, 1901
AND NOVEMBER 30, 1902

I am pleased to say that in my judgment Colorado has every reason to feel proud of its National Guard. In every department it is officered by men of intelligence, experience and good judgment, who are ambitious of high results. While the rank and file give generous evidence of that magnificent fibre that has placed the American soldier in the front rank of the soldiery of the world.

This state has a body of men ready at any time for the service, loyal in the highest degree for the welfare of the nation and the state they represent.

The efficiency of the National Guard troops depends largely on the education and ability of the officer. The Denver troops have opportunities that the outside companies have not; therefore, they are as they should be more proficient in drill.

There is an impression among many that the National Guard is organized for the oppression of labor and to protect capital against those who toil. This is not the fact. This argument is used to destroy the interest in the State Guard, which is a great mistake. The troops are armed and organized to enforce the mandate of the law and protect the public peace and good order of society, and to assist the civil authorities in maintaining peace and protecting property when strife arises by riot, insurrection or invasion, which the civil officers can not control. Then your Excellency is asked for the support of the law of the land which has been placed at your disposal. Enforcement of the laws when nec-

essary is the means of maintaining the dignity of a nation, and the mandates of our courts can not be enforced unless there is something back of them; therefore, we must have right with force which is to serve the nation.

The National Guardsman does not look for trouble, and can not take any official part unless called upon by the proper officers of the civil government through you as Governor of the state and Commander in Chief. Therefore, all good citizens should lend their aid in supporting this state institution. The members of the Guard join the ranks to show patriotism to their country. They vacate their civil pursuits to take up the art of war; they put in night after night at the armory to make themselves proficient. The true and loyal citizen should lend his loyal support to the National Guard. The other states recognize the value of their state militia, equip them with armories and attend their social gatherings, and I trust the grandest state in the Union (Colorado) will do the same.

The practice of lending the property of the United States and this state to the Denver High Schools should in my mind be abolished. The encampments they hold each year are an outing for the young men, which I should like to encourage, but the loss and damage to the property is so great that the state can not afford to stand it. I have had two years' experience with the schools, and have exercised the utmost care in protecting the property as far as getting promises to take care of it, but on its return have each year found it very much abused and some of it lost entirely.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY.

Organized—Members of the National Guard, officers and men.....	1,111
Unorganized—As near as can be obtained.....	70,000

The National Guard consists of two regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battery of artillery, one signal corps and one medical department. The First Regiment of Infantry is composed of Companies A, B, C, D, F, H, I, K and band; the Second Regiment is composed of Companies A, B, D, F, G, H, I and band; The First Squadron of Cavalry is composed of Troops A, B, C, D, The Chaffee Light Artillery, medical corps and the signal corps:

Tabulated as follows:

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF COLORADO.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME	Rank	Residence	Date of Rank
Geo. F. Gardner	Brigadier General	Lake City	April 10, 1901
J. Elmer Johnston	Colonel	Boulder	Feb. 26, 1901
Cooper Anderson	Major	Telluride	May 27, 1899

INSPECTOR AND PAYMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME	Rank	Residence	Date of Rank
W. H. Sweeney, Jr.	Colonel	Pueblo	April 16, 1901

FIRST BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD OF COLORADO.

NAME	Rank	Residence	Date of Rank
John Chase	Brigadier Gen'l Command'g	Denver	Jan. 1, 1901
Arthur H. Williams	Major	Denver	July 26, 1901
Geo. M. Lee	Major	Denver	Nov. 17, 1898
Evans E. Winters	Captain	Denver	Mar. 13, 1901
E. D. Davis	Captain	Denver	May 6, 1899

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NAME	Rank	Residence	Date of Rank
W. W. Grant	Colonel	Denver	April 1, 1899
Sard Weist	Major	Longmont	May 25, 1899
Matt R. Root	Major	Denver	Feb. 4, 1901
R. K. Hutchings	Captain	Colorado Springs	July 19, 1901
Thos. M. Hopkins	Captain	Denver	Aug. 20, 1902
Martin E. Miles	First Lieutenant	Boulder	May 19, 1902
Joseph K. Swindt	First Lieutenant	Denver	Aug. 4, 1902

SIGNAL CORPS.

NAME	Rank	Residence	Date of Rank
Frederick White	Captain	Denver	April 28, 1899

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD
OF COLORADO—Concluded.

CHAFFEE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

NAME	Rank	Residence	Date of Rank
James C. Exline	Captain	Denver	April 18, 1899
James G. Field	First Lieutenant	Denver	Aug. 11, 1902
Frank E. Estes	Second Lieutenant	Denver	Aug. 11, 1902

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

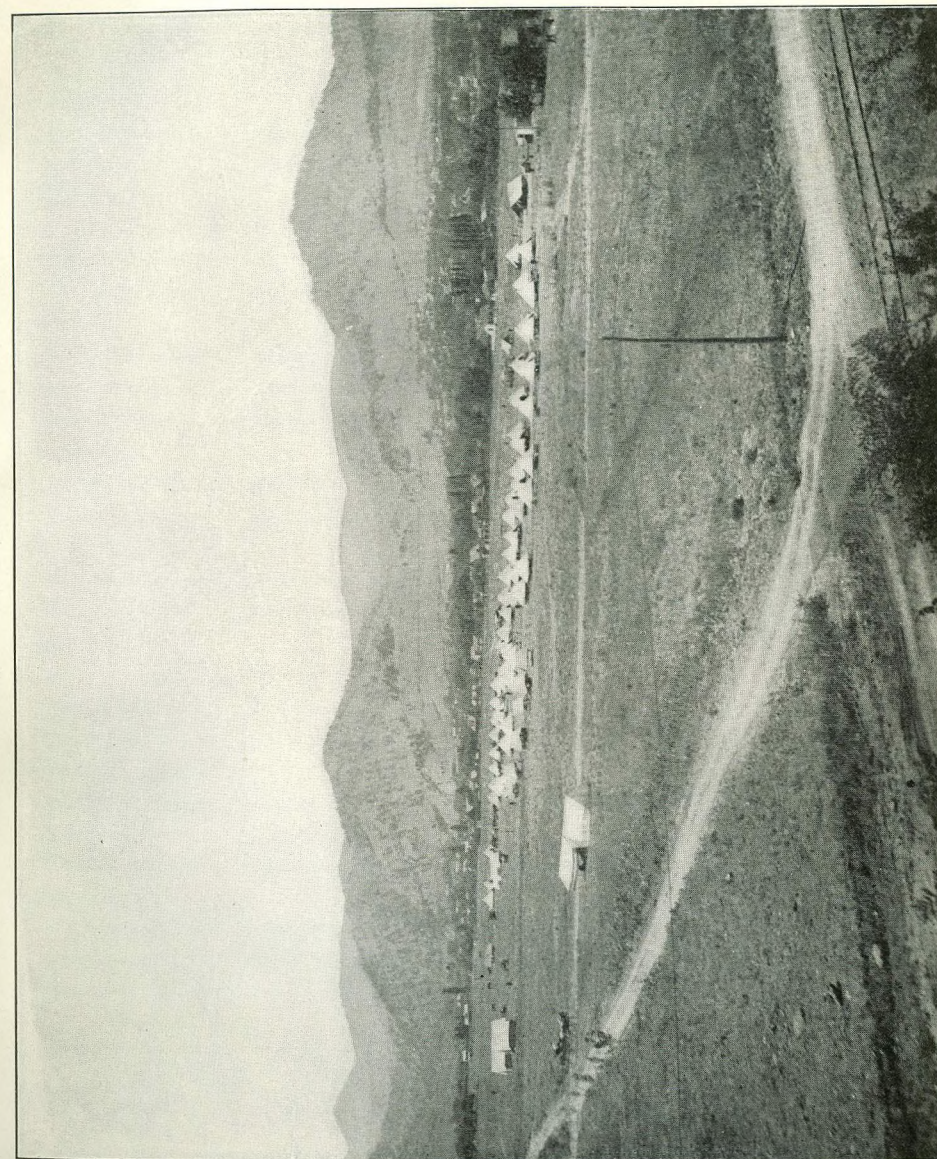
NAME	Rank	Residence	Date of Rank
Edward Verdeckberg	Colonel commanding	Denver	April 3, 1902
Leo W. Kennedy	Major	Denver	June 29, 1900
E. A. More	Major	Denver	April 26, 1901
H. M. Libby	First Lieutenant and Adj't	Denver	Dec. 31, 1900
B. B. Bloom	First Lieutenant and Q. M.	Denver	July 16, 1900

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

NAME	Rank	Residence	Date of Rank
Lewis Barnum	Colonel commanding	Pueblo	Mar. 26, 1902
W. A. Davis	Lieutenant Colonel	Colorado Springs	Mar. 26, 1902
H. A. Naylor	Major	Victor	Mar. 26, 1902
Chas. B. Carlile	First Lieutenant and Adj't	Pueblo	Dec. 12, 1898
Thos. Kelly	First Lieutenant and Q. M.	Pueblo	April 27, 1901

FIRST SQUADRON CAVALRY.

NAME	Rank	Residence	Date of Rank
Zeph F. Hill	Major	Denver	May 20, 1902
A. M. Chase	First Lieutenant and Adj't	Denver	Nov. 18, 1901



FIRST REGIMENT N. G. C. AT BOULDER.

COMPANY OFFICERS, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

NAME	Rank	Residence	Date of Rank
Company A.			
Wallace Fletcher	First lieutenant	Denver	Nov. 27, 1900
A. L. Bing	Second lieutenant	Denver	Nov. 27, 1900
Company B.			
David A. Fraser	Captain	Denver	Feb. 20, 1902
Samuel Andrews	First lieutenant	Denver	Feb. 20, 1902
Gus. E. Hartung	Second lieutenant	Denver	Aug. 7, 1902
Company C.			
W. R. Armington	Captain	Brighton	Oct. 6, 1900
Frank Moore	First lieutenant	Brighton	Oct. 6, 1900
Samuel Walter	Second lieutenant	Brighton	Oct. 6, 1900
Company D.			
Albert J. Luther	Captain	Greeley	Sept. 23, 1902
Robert L. Dye	First lieutenant	Greeley	Sept. 23, 1902
Company F.			
E. A. Nichols	First lieutenant	Central City	Sept. 10, 1901
Frank J. Bullene	Second lieutenant	Central City	Feb. 18, 1902
Company H.			
Harry P. Gamble	Captain	Boulder	Sept. 24, 1901
Wm. J. Rainger	First lieutenant	Boulder	July 16, 1901
Lloyd E. Hill	Second lieutenant	Boulder	Aug. 18, 1901
Company I.			
John Crawford	Captain	Fort Morgan	Aug. 18, 1902
Ralph Stevenson	First lieutenant	Fort Morgan	Aug. 18, 1902
Frank L. Barrows	Second lieutenant	Fort Morgan	Aug. 18, 1902
Company K.			
A. E. Ruthven	First lieutenant	Denver	Dec. 26, 1900
Alfred Bryant	Second lieutenant	Denver	Aug. 29, 1902

COMPANY OFFICERS, SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

NAME	Rank	Residence	Date of Rank
Company A.			
W. H. Keelor	Second lieutenant	Lake City	May 15, 1898
Company B.			
H. W. Gibbons	Captain	Pueblo	May 7, 1900
Frank Trego	First lieutenant	Pueblo	May 7, 1900
W. S. Sperry	Second lieutenant	Pueblo	May 7, 1900
Company D.			
John Grant	Captain	Colorado Springs	Dec. 26, 1901
E. S. Young	First lieutenant	Colorado Springs	Dec. 26, 1901
J. G. Gregg	Second lieutenant	Colorado Springs	Dec. 26, 1901
Company F.			
L. C. Hall	Captain	Canon City	Dec. 28, 1900
James C. Peabody	First lieutenant	Canon City	Mar. 17, 1902
Company G.			
Edwin W. Stone	First lieutenant	Victor	May 26, 1899
O. H. Walker	Second lieutenant	Victor	May 26, 1899
Company H.			
J. F. Murphy	Captain	Cripple Creek	Nov. 17, 1902
L. J. Wham	First lieutenant	Cripple Creek	Nov. 17, 1902
Charles H. Gunn	Second lieutenant	Cripple Creek	Nov. 17, 1902
Company I.			
John H. Southard	Captain	Colorado Springs	Feb. 7, 1902
Bloom C. Joy	First lieutenant	Colorado Springs	Feb. 7, 1902
Harvey A. Barber	Second lieutenant	Colorado Springs	April 9, 1902

TROOP OFFICERS, FIRST SQUADRON CAVALRY.

NAME	Rank	Residence	Date of Rank
Troop A.			
James M. Kennedy	Captain	Grand Junction	May 17, 1899
T. H. Van Buren	Second lieutenant	Grand Junction	Nov. 1, 1900
Troop B.			
Francis A. Perry	Captain	Denver	May 30, 1902
Dudley W. Strickland	First lieutenant	Denver	May 30, 1902
Troop C.			
H. D. Smith	Captain	Denver	Feb. 9, 1899
Charles S. Card	First lieutenant	Denver	Dec. 5, 1901
J. G. Dickinson	Second lieutenant	Denver	Dec. 5, 1901
Troop D.			
George I. Greer	Captain	Meeker	Oct. 13, 1902
George E. Aicher	First lieutenant	Meeker	Oct. 13, 1902
Ambrose Oldland	Second lieutenant	Meeker	Oct. 13, 1902

BIENNIAL REPORT

FIRST BRIGADE.

	Brigadier General	Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Major	Captain	First Lieutenant	Second Lieutenant	Sergeant Major	Quartermaster Sergeant	Commissary Sergeant	Hospital Sergeant	Hospital Steward	Signal Corps Sergeant	Color Sergeant	Chief Musician	Principal Musician	Chief Trumpeter	First Sergeant	Sergeant	Acting Hospital Steward	Corporal	Musician	Farrier	Privates	Aggregate
General officers and staff	1																								2
Signal corps					2								8												9
Chaffee light artillery					1	1	1											1	4			2	1	35	51
Totals	1			2	4	1	1						8					1	4		5	2	1	35	65



FIELD ENTRENCHMENTS.



ON LINE OF BATTLE.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	Brigadier General	Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Major	Captain	First Lieutenant	Second Lieutenant	Sergeant Major	Quartermaster Sergeant	Commissary Sergeant	Hospital Sergeant	Signal Corps Sergeant	Color Sergeant	Chief Musician	Principal Musician	Chief Trumpeter	First Sergeant	Sergeant	Acting Hospital Steward	Corporal	Musician	Barrier	Privates	Aggregate
Field and staff	1			2		2		1																5
Non-commissioned staff									1															2
Band														1			1						30	32
Company A						1	1										1	4		2	1		21	31
Company B					1	1	1										1	4		3	1		31	43
Company C					1	1	1										1	3		4	2		31	44
Company D					1	1	1											3		2			36	43
Company F						1	1										1	4		4	2		52	65
Company H					1	1	1										1	3			1		45	53
Company I					1	1	1										1	4			2		38	51
Company K						1	1										1	2			1		32	39
Totals	1			2	5	10	7	1	1					1			8	27		19	10		316	408

BIENNIAL REPORT

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	Brigadier General	Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Major	Captain	First Lieutenant	Second Lieutenant	Sergeant Major	Quartermaster Sergeant	Commissary Sergeant	Hospital Steward	Signal Corps Sergeant	Color Sergeant	Chief Musician	Principal Musician	Chief Trumpeter	First Sergeant	Sergeant	Acting Hospital Steward	Corporal	Musician	Farrier	Privates	Aggregate
Field and staff	1	1	1	1		2		1															5	
Non-commissioned staff								1	1														2	
Band													1		2		1	3					33	
Company A							1										1	3		2			27	
Company B					1	1	1										1	4		4	2		43	
Company D					1	1	1										1	3		4	2		57	
Company F					1	1	1										1	4		4	2		64	
Company G							1										1	4		4			45	
Company H							1										1	3		4			56	
Company I							1										1	3		3	1		65	
Totals	1	1	1	1	5	8	6	1	1					1	2		7	24		24	7		331	420



SKIRMISH LINE.



GENERAL BATES AND STAFF.

FIRST SQUADRON OF CAVALRY.

	Brigadier General	Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Major	Captain	First Lieutenant	Second Lieutenant	Sergeant Major	Quartermaster Sergeant	Commissary Sergeant	Hospital Steward	Signal Corps Sergeant	Color Sergeant	Chief Musician	Principal Musician	Chief Trumpeter	First Sergeant	Sergeant	Acting Hospital Steward	Corporal	Musician	Farrier	Privates	Aggregate
Field and staff				1		1																		2
Non-commissioned staff								1																1
Troop A					1		1										1	3		3	1	1	21	35
Troop B					1	1											1	2		3	1	1	31	40
Troop C					1	1	1										1	5		3	1	2	32	47
Troop D					1	1	1										1						41	45
Totals				1	4	4	3	1									4	10		9	3	3	128	170
Hospital corps		1		2	2	2					2								3				36	48
General totals	1	3	1	8	20	25	17	3	2		2	8		2	2		20	65	3	57	22	4	846	1,111

RETIRED LIST.

NAME	RANK	Date of Retirement
Bartlett, Frank D.....	Colonel.....	September 13, 1897
Hogle, A. W.....	Colonel.....	May 4, 1897
Doertenbach, W. F.....	Major.....	July 13, 1897
Willcox, C. MacA.....	Colonel.....	January 4, 1898
Bolton, J. M.....	Major.....	July 18, 1898
Teller, Henry M.....	Major General.....	July 18, 1898
Cook, David J.....	Major General.....	July 18, 1898
Fitch, M. H.....	Major General.....	July 18, 1898
Brush, Jared L.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
*Carr, Byron L.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
Harper, Brainard D.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
White, Chas. A.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
Walsen, Fred.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
McNeeley John T.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
Maxwell, James P.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
Jones, Albert H.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
Moffat, David H.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
*Sayr, Hal.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
Sheppard, Sidney.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
*Taylor, Frank A.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
West, George.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
Klee, Benj. F.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
Andrew, Wm. H.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	July 18, 1898
Kennedy, John C.....	Brigadier General.....	July 18, 1898
Rhoads, Halsey M.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	July 18, 1898
May, W. T. S.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	July 18, 1898
Blood, M. V. B.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	July 18, 1898
McCallin, P. F.....	Colonel.....	July 18, 1898
Quinn, J. J.....	Colonel.....	July 18, 1898
Ferguson, Wm. W.....	Colonel.....	July 18, 1898
Watson, E. H.....	Colonel.....	July 18, 1898
Dougan, D. H.....	Colonel.....	July 18, 1898
Crane, Francis J.....	Colonel.....	July 18, 1898
Sullivan, M. K.....	Colonel.....	August 11, 1898
Smith, Edgar E.....	First Lieutenant.....	August 13, 1898

*Dead.

RETIRED LIST--Concluded.

NAME	RANK	Date of Retirement
Bansemer, W. G.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	August 15, 1898
Freeman, Frank.....	Captain.....	August 22, 1898
Hall, Frank.....	Brigadier General.....	August 30, 1898
Johnson, Chas. A.....	Captain.....	September 22, 1898
Jochmus, Chas. A.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	October 1, 1898
Browning, John W.....	Major.....	November 4, 1898
*Parkhill, Clayton.....	Colonel.....	December 6, 1898
Barnum, Lewis.....	Brigadier General.....	April 10, 1899
Crawford, Thos. B.....	Colonel.....	October 6, 1899
Lewis, Charles B.....	Lieutenant.....	January 8, 1900
Ewing, John, Jr.....	Major.....	May 21, 1889
Heinig, William.....	Major.....	June 1, 1896
Overmyer, J. C.....	Adjutant General.....	April 3, 1901
Richards, Geo. J.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	September 5, 1895
Noah, Morris S.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	September 16, 1887
Theis, Felix.....	First Lieutenant.....	June 2, 1896
Kincaid, Robert A.....	Captain.....	January 25, 1897
Crary, John H.....	Major.....	May 4, 1897
Williams, Chas. R.....	First Lieutenant.....	February 1, 1897
Brooks, A. McD.....	Major.....	March 1, 1902
Hurd, Frank W.....	Captain.....	April 18, 1902
Woodward, H. W.....	First Lieutenant.....	April 18, 1902
Kavanaugh, Wm.....	Captain.....	May 23, 1902
Smith, Harlan J.....	Colonel.....	March 27, 1902
Sleeper, Charles H.....	First Lieutenant.....	August 12, 1902

*Dead.

REPORT OF FINANCES DURING THE YEARS 1901 AND 1902.

To balance on hand April 20, 1901.....		\$ 8,543 79
Expenditures during April, 1901.....	\$ 958 44	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of May, 1901.....		2,460 00
Expenditures during May, 1901.....	3,543 94	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of June, 1901....		2,188 00
Expenditures during June, 1901.....	4,643 84	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of July, 1901.....		2,150 50
Expenditures during July, 1901.....	3,805 68	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of August, 1901..		3,269 15
Expenditures during August, 1901.....	4,141 43	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of September, 1901		3,358 93
Expenditures during September, 1901.....	2,258 82	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of October 1901		2,059 50
Expenditures during October, 1901.....	3,979 43	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of November, 1901		2,373 05
Expenditures during November, 1901.....	3,049 87	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of December, 1901		2,565 72
Expenditures during December, 1901.....	1,092 01	
Totals	\$27,473 46	\$28,968 64
Balance		\$1,495 18

SIXTH INFANTRY IN TRENCHES.



REPORT OF FINANCES DURING THE YEARS 1901 AND 1902—
Concluded.

1902.

To balance carried forward from 1901.....		\$1,495 18
To credit from Auditor's books, month of January, 1902.....		1,900 77
Expenditures during month of January, 1902.....	\$ 2,319 69	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of February, 1902.....		1,939 50
Expenditures during month of February, 1902.....	2,087 86	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of March, 1902..		8,719 50
Expenditures during month of March, 1902.....	6,068 64	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of April, 1902....		3,872 50
Expenditures during month of April, 1902.....	3,061 30	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of May, 1902....		4,699 00
Expenditures during month of May, 1902.....	3,318 01	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of June, 1902....		2,482 50
Expenditures during month of June, 1902.....	4,100 18	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of July, 1902....	
Expenditures during month of July 1902.....	3,137 13	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of August, 1902..		4,953 44
Expenditures during month of August, 1902.....	1,817 92	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of September, 1902.....		4,032 00
Expenditures during month of September, 1902.....	6,000 98	
To credit from Auditor's books, month of October, 1902.....		3,422 26
Expenditures during month of October, 1902.....	2,412 57	
Totals	\$34,324 28	\$37,516 65
Balance		\$3,192 37

ARMORIES.

The following is a list of the armories occupied by the National Guard of Colorado and the amount of rent per year paid for same:

LOCATION	Occupied by	Rent per Year
Twenty-Sixth and Curtis Streets, Denver	A Company, First Infantry	\$ 2,600
	B Company, First Infantry	
	K Company, First Infantry	
	Band, First Infantry	
	Headquarters First Infantry	
	Chaffee Light Artillery	
*1717 Logan Avenue, Denver	B Troop, First Squadron Cavalry	\$ 1,200
	C Troop, First Squadron Cavalry	
	Headquarters First Squadron Cavalry	
	Signal Corps, First Brigade	
	Medical Department First Brigade	
Boulder	H Company, First Infantry	\$ 900
Greeley	D Company, First Regiment	600
Brighton	C Company, First Infantry	396
Central City	F Company, First Infantry	900
Fort Morgan	I Company, First Infantry	120
Colorado Springs	D Company, Second Infantry	600
	I Company, Second Infantry	
Pueblo	Headquarters Second Infantry	1,200
	B Company, Second Infantry	
	Band, Second Infantry	
Cripple Creek	H Company, Second Infantry	900
Victor	G Company, Second Infantry	1,000
Canon City	F Company, Second Infantry	1,200
Lake City	A Company, Second Infantry	480
Grand Junction	A Troop, First Squadron Cavalry	480
Meeker	D Troop, First Squadron Cavalry	240

*Headquarters Second Regiment.

QUARTERMASTER STORES RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DURING 1901-1902.

Campaign hats	650
Blankets, woolen	450
Overcoats, cavalry	105
Blouses	450
Trousers, mounted	135
Leggins, canvas	800
Saddle blankets	75
Bugles, infantry	17
Shirts, blue flannel	50
Flags, storm and recruiting	10
Tents, wall	30
Tents, shelter	75
Pins, wall tent	500
Forage caps	450
Cap ornaments	125
Overcoats, infantry	155
Trousers, infantry	615
Gloves, Berlin	1,000
Trumpet cords, cavalry	5
Trumpets, cavalry	7
Gauntlets, leather	100
Bugle cords, infantry	26
Poles, shelter tent	150
Tents, conical wall	10
Pins, shelter tent	425

ORDNANCE STORES RECEIVED FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
DURING 1901-1902.

Saddles, complete	35
Haversacks and slings, complete.....	50
Targets, assorted ranges.....	100
Revolvers, calibre 38.....	25
Ammunition, fixed, revolver, calibre 38.....	5,000
Coat straps for saddles.....	75
Bridles, complete	35
Canteens and slings.....	150
Ammunition, fixed calibre 30.....	45,000
Holsters, revolver	25
Link straps	75

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF COLORADO DURING 1901-
1902—MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE STATE.

June 5, 1901.

The petition of Thos. B. Crow, and other citizens of Idaho Springs, was granted by your Excellency, and a company of infantry was mustered into the service of the state as Company I, First Regiment Infantry, N. G. C.

December 28, 1901.

The petition of John H. Southard, and other citizens, of Colorado Springs, to form a company of infantry in that city, was favorably considered by your Excellency, and the company was mustered into the service of the state as Company I, Second Regiment Infantry, N. G. C.

The present First Regiment Band was organized and entered the service on the 15th day of March, 1902. The band is composed of professional musicians and are a credit to the National Guard as a musical body.

August 18, 1902.

The citizens of Fort Morgan and Morgan county, Colorado, petitioned your Excellency asking that they as a company of infantry be mustered into the National Guard. The request was granted, and they were accepted as Company I, First Regiment Infantry, N. G. C.

October 13, 1902.

Upon the petition of the citizens of Meeker and Rio Blanco county, it was considered by your Excellency a good section of the state for a troop of cavalry, and the request was granted, and they were mustered into the service of the state as Troop D, First Squadron Cavalry, N. G. C.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF COLORADO DURING 1901-
1902—MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE OF THE STATE.

January 2, 1902.

The First Regiment Band was mustered out of the service of the state on account of a majority of its members not being able to attend rehearsals.

April 15, 1902.

Company E, Second Regiment Infantry, was reported as being below the proper standard, and was mustered out of the service of the state.

August 18, 1902.

Company I, First Regiment Infantry, was disbanded on request of the officers commanding. Reason for this request was that the members of the company failed to take interest in attending company meetings and drill.

September 19, 1902.

Upon the recommendation of the colonel commanding First Regiment Infantry, Company E, First Regiment Infantry, was mustered out of the state service on account of insubordination and contention.

Denver, Colorado, April 18, 1902.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. F. GARDNER,

*Adjutant General and Quartermaster General N. G. C.,
Denver, Colorado.*

Sir—In pursuance to Special Order No. 46, dated Adjutant General's Office, Denver, Colorado, April 15, 1902, on April 15 I proceeded to Leadville and mustered out of the service of the state, E Company, Second Regiment Infantry, First Brigade, N. G. C.

The state property in the possession of the company was found to be in good shape, and on the mustering out of the company, I took possession and shipped it to the arsenal, Twenty-sixth and Curtis streets, Denver, Colorado, via D. & R. G. freight.

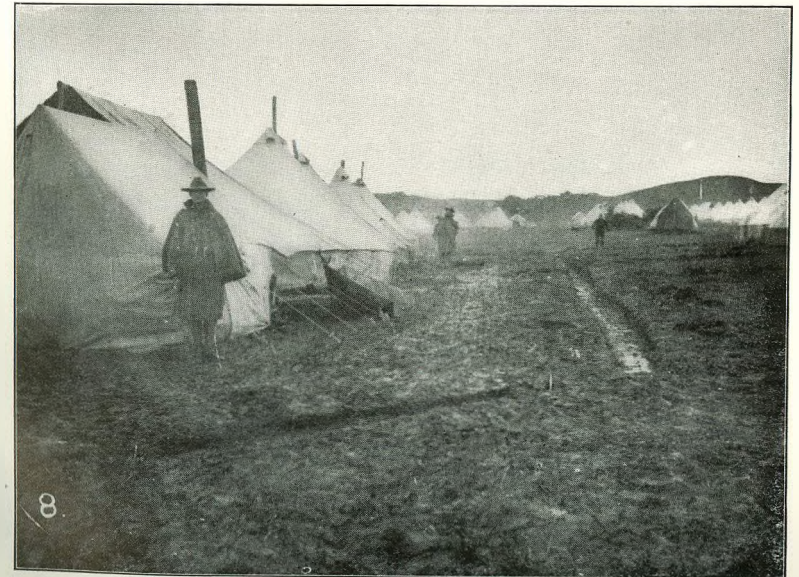
Very respectfully submitted,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By advice of the Military Board the armory at Leadville was sub-leased to Otis A. Richmond, who assumes the lease from A. Lynch, the owner, relieving this department from that expense.



BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.



CAMP STREET AT FORT RILEY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

State House,
Denver, Colorado, September 14, 1902.

General Orders

No. 157.

That the flag of the United States be floated at half mast from your company station for the period of thirty days, as a token of respect to the memory of our beloved president, who was killed by a cowardly assassin.

By order of the Governor,

GEO. F. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

State House,
Denver, Colorado, April 23, 1902.

General Orders
No. 14.

I. The commander in chief announces with sorrow the death of Brigadier General Thos. J. Tarsney, retired, which occurred on the 19th day of April, 1902, at Pueblo.

II. General Tarsney served as Adjutant General of Colorado from April, 1893, to January, 1895, when he resigned to assume the duties of district attorney of the Sixth judicial district.

III. General Tarsney served as Adjutant General during trying times, and made a record for obedience to duty, displaying sterling military qualities of which the mourning family may feel proud.

IV. The officers of the National Guard will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Governor Orman,

GEO. F. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

Official:

J. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

State House,
Denver, Colorado, June 10, 1902.

General Orders
No. 19.

I. The distressing duty devolves upon the commander in chief of announcing to the National Guard of Colorado the death of Colonel John McCombs, which occurred in San Juan county, Colorado (near Eureka), by drowning in the Animas river, while trying to save the life of his intimate friend, Father O'Rourke, on Thursday, June 5, 1902.

II. The officers of the National Guard of Colorado will wear the usual badge of mourning upon their swords for the period of thirty days.

By command of Governor Orman,

GEO. F. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

Official:

J. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Second Regiment Infantry, N. G. C.

Pueblo, Colorado, July 10, 1901.

Sir—I have the honor to report, that pursuant to orders received from you by telephone at 5 o'clock p. m., July 3, I ordered Companies A, B, D and F, Second Regiment Infantry, as follows: "Prepare command for field, assemble at armory at 8 o'clock. Wire when ready." At 8 o'clock the four companies reported ready. At 9 o'clock a. m., July 4, I ordered company commanders to dismiss their commands, but to be ready at any time.

Major Barnum was assigned to command.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Signed.

HARLAN J. SMITH,
Lieutenant Colonel Second.

To Brigadier General John Chase.

Office of the Commanding Officer, Troop C.

Denver, Colo., July 8, 1901.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER, FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.

Sir—In conformity with your request, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the mobilization of Troop C, First Squadron Cavalry, N. G. C., on July 3.

At 4:08 p. m. I received intimation that troops might be needed and to hold the troops in readiness, as there was a riot in progress at Telluride.

At 4:20 p. m. your verbal order by telephone "To mobilize for dismounted service" was received, upon receipt of which, the men were called either by messenger or telephone, in accordance with a previously prepared call list.

In one half hour the greater part of the troop members had reported and were set to work rolling blankets and preparing for the expedition.

At 6 p. m. Adjutant Williams handed Lieutenant Card written instructions to "Dismiss the troop until 8 p. m." for the purpose of supper.

At 8 p. m., there being no further orders regarding the proposed expedition, the troop was assembled in light marching order and drilled in extended order, including advancing and retiring by rushes in line of squads and lines of skirmishers, the firings, and especially platoon drills.

At 11:15 p. m., acting under your instructions, the troop was dismissed subject to call the next day if needed.

In this connection I wish to bring to your notice the call system in use by us for over two years, as by it the least possible time is used in calling men.

One list is made up in triplicate. One copy constantly carried by the captain, one by the lieutenant and one copy placed on the bulletin board in the armory. From this list, which contains both the day and night addresses and telephone numbers, is made up the day calls in groups that are located near each other, and similarly the night calls in groups. In this way the men first answering a call are handed a list of men to be found in a certain locality and if they are mounted or have wheels it is but a short time until every member has received his orders.

I wish to mention at this time the immediate response to the call, as in every instance, but one, the men left what work they had in hand and repaired to the armory.

As regards equipment, there was in the troop stores and issued to each man full equipment, including one bed blanket, one shelter tent, poles and pins, haversack complete, canteen. Each man carries from twenty to forty rounds of 45 carbine ammunition in his web belt at all times, and there was in addition to troop stores six hundred and twenty-five rounds of 45 caliber ball ammunition, five hundred rounds of 30-40 ball ammunition and four hundred and fifty rounds of 38 caliber pistol ammunition.

The troop has forty-three Springfield carbines, ten Winchester rifles and forty-one pistols, all of which are in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed.
H. D. SMITH,
*Captain First Squadron Cavalry, N. G. C., Commanding
Troop C.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

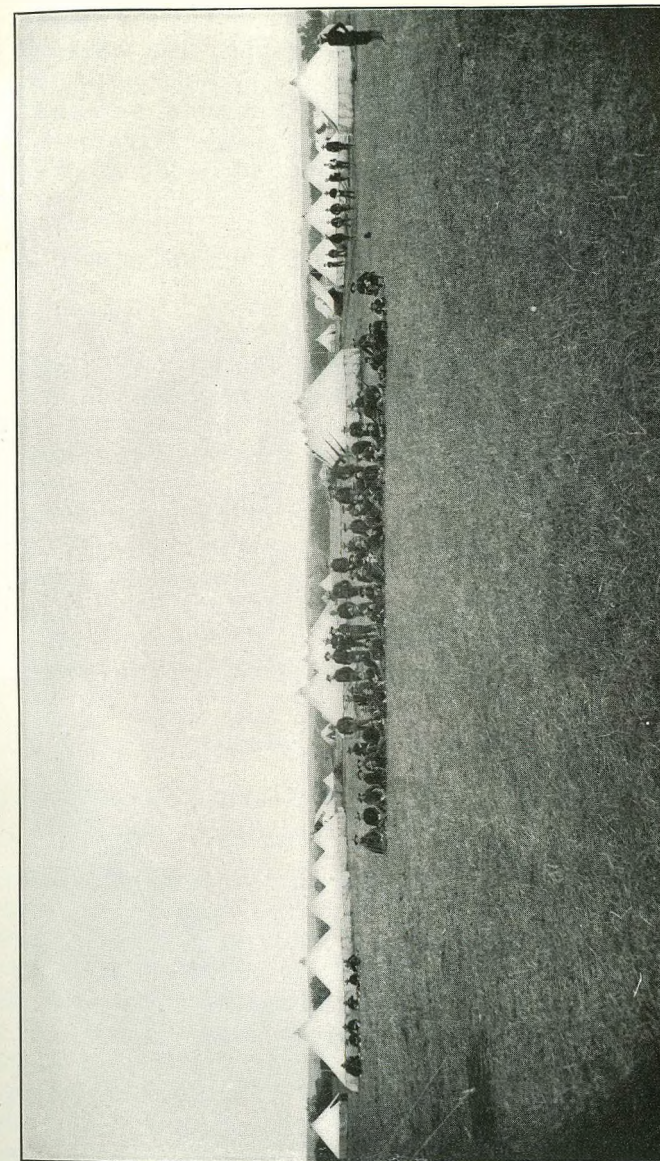
The medical officers of the National Guard of Colorado were kind and hospitable to a degree, and I feel under many obligations to them. As is well known they represent the best medical ability there is in the state. This was practically and ably demonstrated at "Camp Orman," Boulder county, when the Chaffee Light Artillery was firing a salute at the Quarto-Centennial Celebration, when Sergeant H. V. Palmer was injured by a premature explosion. In the short time of six minutes he was on a stretcher and in the hospital tent, a distance of about two hundred yards. I have no doubt that the prompt action of the corps saved the life. I was present and watched with great satisfaction the able and scientific working of the department, and I wish to recommend that all the expense this department costs is money well applied.

Some of the drills they had while in camp, which I viewed, would reflect credit on any medical corps in the regular establishment. The medical department is capable of any duty they may be called upon to perform, and, with the exception of an ambulance, they are, generally speaking, well equipped. The high standard of intelligence is well worthy of comment. The practical knowledge gained was of inestimable value to this department while in camp at "Camp Root," Kansas, September 28 to October 9, 1902.

A series of lectures were delivered by Colonel Grant, the surgeon general, to the medical corps and officers of the Guard. The first aid package was introduced, and its many features, as well as first aid to the injured, were explained to those present, and the lectures were very instructive and entertaining. I have no doubt but that Colonel Grant will mention these lectures in his report from the medical department. I was in attendance, and the information, first from a theoretical and then from practical demonstrations, was knowledge that will be of untold benefit should occasion arise where the methods explained are to be used in the service.

SCHOOL.

The officers and non-commissioned officers have school Monday night of each week at the Curtis street armory. Major E. Anson More has lectured on various occasions, giving



CAMP N. G. C. AT FORT RILEY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

blackboard illustrations, which were very instructive and entertaining. These schools are the means of solving and making many problems of a difficult nature quite plain. Too much can not be said of Major More's energies in getting up the illustrations and delivering the lectures. The Guard is particularly fortunate in having a man of the major's knowledge and ability as one of its members.

DISTURBANCES AT TELLURIDE.

July 3, 1901.

Your Excellency received a telegram from the sheriff of San Miguel county asking for aid to suppress a riot. Brigadier General Chase was at once notified and the following named companies of the Guard were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for further orders: Companies A, B, D and F, Second Regiment Infantry, and Troop C, First Squadron Cavalry. These troops responded and assembled at their stations, holding themselves in readiness for twenty-four hours. As there was no further information from the sheriff the troops were dismissed. I am pleased to say the Guard responded readily and willingly for the tour of duty.

Denver, Colorado, August 1, 1901.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, STATE OF COLORADO.

Denver, Colorado.

Sir—I have the honor to report that on July 3 last, I reported to your office in obedience to a telephone call, and after a conference with yourself and the governor over the riot then in progress at Telluride of this state, I proceeded to mobilize the following commands:

Troop C, First Squadron Cavalry, companies A, B, D and F, Second Regiment of Infantry. I also notified Major Geo. M. Lee, brigade quartermaster, to prepare for the expedition, and assigned Captain Collins, First Infantry, as Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Major Barnum was designated as commanding officer of the battalion of infantry.

The field returns from commands mobilized show that 197 men reported for duty. Mobilization was effected

promptly, and different commands showed themselves prepared for duty.

Disturbances at Telluride having quieted down during the night, the different commands were dismissed.

I have the honor to submit the reports in connection with the mobilization and the muster rolls for the pay of the men.

Very respectfully,

JOHN CHASE,

Brigadier General Commanding First Brigade, N. G. C.

ENCAMPMENT AT BOULDER.

Your Excellency accepted an invitation to be present at the Quarto-Centennial Celebration to be held at Boulder, Colo., on the 1st and 2d days of August, 1901, accompanied by your staff and a detachment of the National Guard. The following order was issued in compliance with the acceptance of the invitation:

STATE OF COLORADO.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Denver, Colorado, July 19, 1901.

General Orders
No. 148.

I. A camp of instruction is hereby established at Boulder, on July 31 and August 1 and 2, 1901, and will be designated and known as Camp Orman.

II. The following named troops will be assembled at the above named place and date: Brigadier General John Chase and staff; the First Regiment of Infantry; the Chaffee Light Artillery; Troops B and C, First Squadron Cavalry, the Signal Corps and the Medical Corps.

III. Owing to the extenuated condition of the military fund, no per diem will be allowed. An allowance will be made of \$..... per day for such horses as are authorized.

IV. Arrangements having been made for the pay of cooks for the officers and company messes, the various commanding officers concerned are authorized to engage the services of competent cooks at the rate of \$2.50 per day. For field and staff, hospital and signal corps, constituting one mess, one cook and one assistant cook at \$1.50 per day. For cavalry and battery, one mess and one cook, and the assistant detailed one each out of the battery and the cavalry. For the nine companies of infantry, four cooks will be allowed and the assistants to be detailed one out of each company. Cooks will report to Major Lee, brigade quartermaster, and he

will assign them to the different messes, and furnish them with transportation to and from camp.

V. Company officers will be held responsible for the conduct of their men to and from camp, and see that they do not wantonly destroy any of the state or private property.

VI. It is understood that officers and men are not compelled to attend this camp, but if they volunteer to do so, they will be subject to the camp discipline and command of their superior officers in every respect as if ordered by this department.

VII. Officers and soldiers alike must be mindful that the prescribed salute is an act of courtesy involving no degradation whatever between military superior and inferior, and it is the surest mark of intelligence in the military service.

It is not deemed necessary to repeat in this order the detailed instructions respecting salutes or other courtesies, the manuals being sufficiently explicit regarding the duties of officers and soldiers in this regard.

By command of Governor Orman.

GEO. F. GARDNER,

Adjutant General.

Official:

J. E. JOHNSTON,

Assistant Adjutant General.

The National Guard went into camp at Boulder, Colorado, during the Quarto-Centennial Celebration, and remained three days, beginning July 31, 1901. The camp was named "Camp Orman." Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, of the First Regiment Infantry; Troops B and C, First Squadron Cavalry, the Chaffee Light Artillery, Signal Corps and Medical Corps, were mobilized. The location of the camp was on the University addition. Gen. John Chase was in command, and the camp was an ideal military rendezvous, and camp of instruction. All branches of the service were represented and a great amount of knowledge gained, as more benefit can be obtained in two or three days in camp than in a year in company armories.

The accident of the Chaffee Light Artillery marred the pleasure and active feelings of the men; but, outside of that, too much can not be said of the able management and splendid showing made, and the benefit derived both by the officers and men.

The Brigadier General commanding has prepared a full statement of the duty performed by the Guard at Camp Orman, together with a report of the quartermaster, to which attention is invited.

REPORT ON CAMP ORMAN.

Denver, Colorado, October 1, 1901.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, STATE OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colorado.

Sir—I have the honor to report that in compliance with General Order, No. 148, Adjutant General's office, dated, Denver, Colorado, July 19, 1901, the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.

Denver, Colorado, July 27, 1901.

General Order
No. 12.

I. The following directions will govern the movements of troops ordered to be present at Camp Orman, July 31 and August 1 and 2:

II. Troops B and C, First Squadron Cavalry, the Gattling gun platoon of the Chaffee Light Artillery, and the Signal Corps will leave Denver, Tuesday evening, July 30, and proceed to the town of Superior, where camp will be made for the night.

III. Captain H. D. Smith, the First Squadron Cavalry, will assume command of the column. Marching orders governing the movement of his command will be delivered to the commanding officer at 6:30 p. m., July 31. One four-horse wagon will be allowed for the command. Requisition for horses, forage and subsistence should be made not later than July 30.

IV. The field staff and band, and companies A, B, E and G of the First Regiment of Infantry, the Medical Corps, and the Napoleon gun section of the Chaffee Light Artillery, will report to Colonel Edw. Verdeckberg at 8 o'clock a. m., July 31, at the Union depot, Denver. The infantry command and the Medical Corps, with the exception of the band, and details hereinafter provided, will detrain at the town of Marshall, where orders will be awaiting them.

Before leaving the train, ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued to the infantry. Commanding officers are directed to rigidly inspect the men to prevent the presence of any ball ammunition.

V. Company D, First Regiment Infantry, will, on July 30, take the morning train on the Colorado & Southern Railway for Boulder, and upon arrival at Camp Orman will report to Major Kennedy.

VI. Company C, First Regiment Infantry, will, on July 31, take the morning train on the Union Pacific Railway for Boulder, and upon arrival in Camp Orman will report to the brigade quartermaster for breakfast.

Immediately after breakfast the commanding officer of company C will report to Major Kennedy.

VII. Company H, First Regiment Infantry, will assemble at their armory on the morning of July 31, sufficiently early to report to Major Kennedy, at Camp Orman, at 8:30 a. m.

VIII. Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued to Major Kennedy's command, who will see that rigid inspection of each man is made to prevent the carrying of ball ammunition.

IX. Companies I and F, First Infantry, will, on July 31, take the morning train at their stations and proceed to Denver. At Forks Creek, Captain Berryman will assume command. He will cause his command to take the 11:20 Colorado & Southern train at Denver for Boulder, and upon arrival in Camp Orman, will report to the camp commander for assignment and orders which will await him.

X. Each commanding officer will detail a non-commissioned officer and four men to proceed direct to Camp Orman on the morning of July 31 and report to the brigade quartermaster, who will, upon proper requisitions, issue to them their allowance of tents, field ranges and camp tools.

XI. Transportation will be mailed to all commanding officers on Monday, July 29, 1901.

XII. The field exercises of July 31 will test the thoroughness with which General Order No. 4, c. s., these headquarters, have been observed, and officers will be marked on the results as evidenced in the work of that day.

By command of Brigadier General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

Although the presence of troops in Boulder was for the purpose of adding interest to the Quarto-Centennial Celebration, and the expense incurred on the part of the state was for the purpose of showing proper respect to the day set apart for that occasion, nevertheless, the opportunity for instruction in military matters was not lost sight of.

So many years had elapsed since the National Guard of Colorado had been assembled in a camp of instruction, that both officers and men eagerly welcomed the opportunity for deriving as great profit as possible from even the small mobilization authorized. It was determined to illustrate as far as possible, the mobilization of troops and as many problems of field service as the time would permit. For this reason, Companies H, C and D were mobilized in Boulder. At 7:30 o'clock on the morning of July 31, the brigade quartermaster

had provided breakfast for the men, so that by 8:30 o'clock, they were ready for marching under command of Major Leo Kennedy, who had proceeded to Boulder the night previous. The mounted troops, pursuant to General Order No. 12, had left Denver under command of Capt. H. D. Smith on the evening of July 30, and had gone into camp at Superior, 18 miles from Denver, where good water and forage for the horses had been secured. The men reached camp about 2 a. m., and bivouacked for the night. The country about Superior and Marshall is peculiarly well adapted for small manoeuvres, as the absence of fences and the rolling nature of the ground especially favors the handling of troops.

Troop B, a detachment of the Signal Corps, and a Gatling gun, all under the command of Lieutenant Perry of Troop B, were dispatched early in the morning to report to Major Kennedy at the University station at Boulder. The mounted troops were encamped about five miles east of the town of Marshall, at which place the Denver battalion of infantry was to be detrained. An opportunity was therefore given for an illustration of "The Service of Security and Information," and the following field order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.

Camp Miller, July 31, 1901.

Special Order
No. 1.

It having been reported that the enemy has been seen during the last twenty-four hours in the direction of Boulder, Captain H. D. Smith will proceed with the troops under his command to make a reconnaissance in force, to determine the location and strength of the enemy, in and about Marshall. He will take all due precaution to protect his command from surprise, as the enemy's patrols have been seen in that locality. In case he does not come in contact with the enemy at Marshall, he will thoroughly cover the district by patrols, and report to Colonel Edward Verdeckberg, First Infantry.

By command of General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.

Camp Miller, July 31, 1901.

Special Order
No. 2.

Major M. R. Root, surgeon, will accompany Captain Smith's command to the town of Marshall, where he will assume command of the Medical Corps and report to Colonel Edward Verdeckberg, First Infantry. By command of General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.

Camp Miller, July 31, 1901.

Special Order
No. 3.

Captain White, Signal Corps, will detail a squad of men to report to Lieutenant Perry, First Cavalry.

He will send another detachment, under Captain Smith's orders, to the town of Marshall, where they will report to Colonel Edward Verdeckberg, First Infantry.

Captain White, in charge of the third detachment, will accompany brigade headquarters until further orders.

By command of General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.

Camp Miller, July 31, 1901.

Special Order
No. 4.

Captain J. C. Exline will send one Gatling gun detachment to Boulder, under command of Lieutenant Perry, First Cavalry, and will proceed in person with the other Gatling gun detachment to the town of Marshall, where he will report to Colonel Edward Verdeckberg.

By command of General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The work was well done, reports made promptly, and the country thoroughly picketed by videttes.

The Denver battalion, under command of Colonel Edw. Verdeckberg, detrained at Marshall at 9 o'clock. The following order was given to the commanding officer:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.

Camp Miller, July 31, 1901.

Special Order
No. 5.

It having been reported that the enemy is occupying an entrenched camp in the vicinity of Boulder, and his mounted patrols having been seen through the territory between this camp and Boulder, Colonel Edward Verdeckberg, with the troops under his command, will make a reconnaissance to determine the force of the enemy and his position.

Every effort will be made to cut off and capture isolated detachments of the enemy. Reliable information is at hand that the enemy is well supplied with cavalry and quick-fire guns. Roads and bridges in the direction of the enemy's camp were in good condition at 6 o'clock this morning, up to within six miles of Boulder.

These headquarters will be established, till further orders, at the postoffice, at the town of Marshall.

By command of General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Upon receipt of Special Order No. 5, Colonel Edw. Verdeckberg immediately deployed his force in the bottom lands to the west of Marshall along South Boulder creek.

As soon as Major Kennedy's battalion was reported on the march an order was sent to Colonel Verdeckberg to proceed to develop his problem. Immediately upon the completion of the problem the march was taken up to Boulder, which was reached about 1 o'clock p. m. Dinner was cooked and served to the men in a general mess, after which the tents were pitched and the camp formally established at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The site for the camp was directly west of the University grounds overlooking Boulder creek. An irrigating ditch furnished excellent water for the stock, and the men were supplied from the regular water supply of the city of Boulder.

By permission of President Baker, the hospital tents were pitched on the University campus under the shade of the trees, at some little distance from the camp proper.

On August 1 all of the troops took part in the parade through the streets of Boulder. The day was excessively hot, and it was not deemed advisable to authorize any further drills or exercises during the day. The following problem was given to Companies F and I, under command of Major E. A. More, and was well executed.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.

Camp Orman, August 1, 1901.

Special Order
No. 6

Major More will proceed with his battalion to the hill south and west of the Chautauqua grounds and go into camp for the night.

He will thoroughly protect his camp by Cossack posts.

He will return his command to Camp Orman by 7 a. m., August 2, where mess will be provided.

By command of General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In order that as many men as possible might take part in the parade and in the solution of the various problems, I deemed it wise to abolish the usual custom of militia encampments to provide a cordon of sentinels about the camp. The entire guard consisted of only eighteen men, which in my judgment was sufficient for the protection of the property and the preservation of good order. The mounted troops of course, maintained their own stable guard in addition to the regular camp guard.

The camp was broken on August 2 and the troops returned to their various stations.

I wish to commend the good order maintained by the entire command during the three days of excessively hard work. No disturbances occurred either in camp or in Boulder. The men conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner and cheerfully performed all the duties required of them.

Attention is invited to the report of the quartermaster and commissary officer, and to his recommendations. Criticism of the care of the stock in the hands of the mounted troops merits attention. In my judgment this little expedi-

tion, covering not more than seventy miles of marching, was the severest test ever laid upon the mounted force of the N. G. C. This was because of the excessive heat, dust and the almost continuous marching and manoeuvring for three days and three nights.

From personal and careful observation, I am convinced that almost without exception, the officers of the mounted troops made unusual effort to care for their stock and to see that it was not abused.

The comment of the quartermaster that some of the stock was unsuited for service, offers an explanation of why some of the horses suffered. I respectfully recommend that suitable wagons be purchased for the quartermaster department. It is not only inconvenient to hire wagons, but it is often impossible to secure them promptly. The expense incurred is moderate. The comfort of the men will be increased materially if the quartermaster department has wagons at its disposal.

I respectfully urge that when the brigade is ordered into the field, a commissioned officer from the quartermaster general's staff be ordered to report to the brigade quartermaster for duty as commissary officer, and I respectfully suggest that such an officer be directed to report in the near future to the brigade quartermaster in preparation for field service.

Commissioned officers of the entire command deserve credit for the enthusiastic, self-sacrificing spirit exhibited, and for the energy in which they performed the trying duties involved in this camp, but a serious failure in our training of officers was plainly exhibited.

Almost without exception, the commanding officers were unable to make out the requisitions for company mess in such a form that they could be filled, although every commissioned officer in the force had been warned a week previous to the encampment, to prepare for conducting his own company mess.

In my opinion, the failure was caused by the custom prevailing in former camps to provide a general mess for the whole command. The National Guard of Colorado has always been well fed and well cared for in the many camps where it has been ordered for active service. It has been the unanimous opinion of those who have acted as commissary officers of these camps, that the men are cared for better

and at less expense in a general mess than they would be in company messes. Nevertheless, I urge that every possible opportunity be given to commanding officers to acquire the experience necessary in providing for company mess, for while conditions of service in the state are well met by general mess, our officers would find themselves at great disadvantage, should they ever be called into the service of the general government.

Attention is invited to the fact that arrangements were made to provide for two hundred men. The figures were compiled from information received as late as 5 p. m. on July 30. Company commanders could give no more definite information, because the enlisted men were paid nothing for their time, and attendance in camp was not enforced. Morning returns showed that there were constantly at our camp, more than four hundred and fifty men.

Because of arrangements previously made by the Adjutant General's office with the committee of Boulder citizens, commissary supplies were purchased at retail at many different places in Boulder, only one day's rations being purchased at a time. I give this as the very evident reason for the cost of subsistence, which was about forty cents per day per man. I do not believe that it would be impossible or very difficult for the National Guard of Colorado to subsist comfortably on the government ration. The government ration is more than sufficient when it is rightly handled, and, even allowing for our inexperience, I believe it can be made ample for our men.

The health of the command was most excellent during the entire tour of duty. Private Wright, of Company E, First Infantry, was injured during the manoeuvres of July 31. In spite of the efforts of the officers the two opposing forces came into close contact in one part of the line, and Private Wright was injured in the fore arm by a severe powder burn from a blank cartridge. The details of the injury will be given in the surgeon's report.

A thorough investigation of the accident which occurred to Corporal H. V. Palmer was made by the officers of the battery. The accident occurred during the firing of the salute to the state of Colorado. The two guns were under the personal supervision of Captain James C. Exline, a thoroughly competent officer, and every member of the gun detachment

was a well drilled man. No blame can be attached to either the officers or men of the battery for the accident. Attention is invited to the fact that similar accidents have occurred in other parts of the country this year to both regular and National Guard artilleryists. I respectfully recommend that the Napoleon guns now in the hands of the C. L. A. shall not be used again for firing salutes of more than one gun. The injury to Corporal Palmer is deplored by officers and men of the entire brigade. He was an honorable man, a faithful soldier, and an enthusiastic member of the National Guard. I respectfully urge that the necessary measures be taken at the next meeting of the legislature to secure for him a pension, as the injury occurred in the line of duty.

Very respectfully,

JOHN CHASE,

Brigadier General Commanding First Brigade, N. G. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
State House,

Denver, Colorado, September 3, 1902.

General Order
No. 37.

I. The Colorado National Guard is to be congratulated on the splendid opportunity to be given for instruction in joining the United States troops at Fort Riley for field maneuvers and association with the National Guard of other states, beginning Monday, September 29, and continuing ten days. The experience that will be derived from the instruction of the present year will be of great benefit to the National Guard of Colorado when thrown in friendly competition with the United States army and the National Guard of other states, as they will all take part in the regular field maneuvers, and at all times, while in camp, the officers and men will be subject to the orders of the officers in command of the United States army, which will enable them to be instructed on the same basis with the regular establishment.

II. Owing to the condition of our military fund there will be no per diem allowed, subsistence and transportation being borne by the state, and it is necessary to take only a

part of the guard so that all branches of the service can be benefited in this camp of instruction.

III. General Chase is hereby instructed to make a pro rata apportionment, as near as possible, in justice to all branches of the first brigade. Outside of a detachment from the medical corps the organization will go as a battalion of infantry.

IV. Commanders of companies will take the serial numbers of their arms, a transcript of which will be retained to assist in identifying property. The campaign hat will be the only head gear worn. Company property will be marked with the letters "N. G. C." to avoid loss.

By command Governor Orman,

GEO. F. GARDNER,

Adjutant General.

Official:

J. E. JOHNSTON,

Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
State House,

Denver, Colorado, September 27, 1902.

General Order
No. 47.

I. A camp of instruction is hereby established at Fort Riley, Kansas, from September 29 to October 9, 1902, and will be designated and known as "Camp Root."

II. The following named troops will assemble at the above named place and date: Brigadier General John Chase and staff, and detachments from each company of First and Second regiments of infantry, Chaffee light artillery, troops A, B and C, First Squadron Cavalry, signal corps and medical corps.

III. Owing to the depleted condition of the military fund no per diem will be allowed. An allowance will be made of \$— per day for such horses as are authorized.

IV. Company officers will be held responsible for the conduct of their men, and see that they do not wantonly destroy any of the state property or private property.

V. It is understood that officers and men are not compelled to attend this camp, but if they volunteer to do so, they will be subject to the camp discipline and command of their superior officer in every respect.

By command of Governor Orman,

GEO. F. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

Official:

J. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
State House,

Denver, Colorado, Sept. 19, 1902.

General Order
No. 43.

Brigadier General John Chase, commanding first brigade, N. G. C., is hereby instructed to notify the officers of his command that on the 28th instant they will have that part of their respective command at River Front park, Denver, Colorado, that is detailed to go to Fort Riley, Kansas.

By command Governor Orman,

GEO. F. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

Official:

J. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
State House,

Denver, Colorado, September 19, 1902.

General Order
No. 44.

The following information is for the guidance of the officers and men of the National Guard of Colorado, who are to take part in the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kansas, during the latter part of September and the first part of October, 1902:

I. Each man's equipment will consist of hat, trousers, blouse, leggins, blanket, overcoat, belt, rifle, haversack, complete. He will be held strictly accountable for their care and safe return. Haversacks complete and canteens will be issued to the men at the Curtis street armory.

II. Men will furnish their own breakfast on the train. Coffee will be furnished by the state at some convenient station en route on the morning of the 29th instant.

III. Ammunition will be issued after arrival in camp.

IV. As we can not anticipate the weather each man is expected to provide himself with an extra suit of warm underwear, and a pair of thick soled shoes.

V. Officers will take with them only such articles as are really necessary. The commanding officer's attention is directed to the baggage of their men in this respect.

VI. There will be two forces—blues and browns—in friendly opposition, and we, not having a khaki uniform, you will have to wear a broad, brown sash over the shoulder and tied at the waist, when designated as browns. The sash will be issued at Fort Riley.

By command Governor Orman,

GEO. F. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

Official:

J. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Attention is hereby directed to the suggestion made by Colonel Sweeney in his report, hereto attached, regarding the building of a state arsenal in the city of Denver. It is evident, in my mind, that something of this kind should be done, and I heartily endorse the suggestion that Colonel Sweeney makes, and, if the appropriation can not be obtained from the state, I would suggest that, if possible, a plan be at once inaugurated to purchase armories for the different companies throughout the state on the installment plan, payable out of the military fund, instead of paying the present excessive rents.

I trust the time is not far distant when the general government will exchange our arms. We need the latest im-

proved small caliber rifles. The national government should give the National Guard of the various states better support than they have now, by establishing camps of instruction in districts where large numbers of troops can be handled under the command of the regular army officers with the United States troops in the field with the National Guard, on the same plan as was instituted at Fort Riley this year, when the National Guard learned more in the art of war in one week than they would at their company stations in two years. The arms now in use (the Springfield) should be changed for the service rifle of the United States army, so there would be no trouble in getting ammunition in case of need. The Guard looks to the general government to supply the ammunition, so if we have the same arms that the regular army is using the National Guard then becomes familiar with their use and are at all times ready for the service. As it is now they would all have to learn the use of the new weapon, and it would cause a lot of confusion that can be avoided by taking the matter up and making the change at once, as in case of trouble with any foreign power it would have to be done and the use of the piece learned, which would be a repetition of our experience in the Spanish-American war, which is fresh in all of our memories, if I may be permitted to repeat the sayings of our most eminent. In times of peace prepare for war.

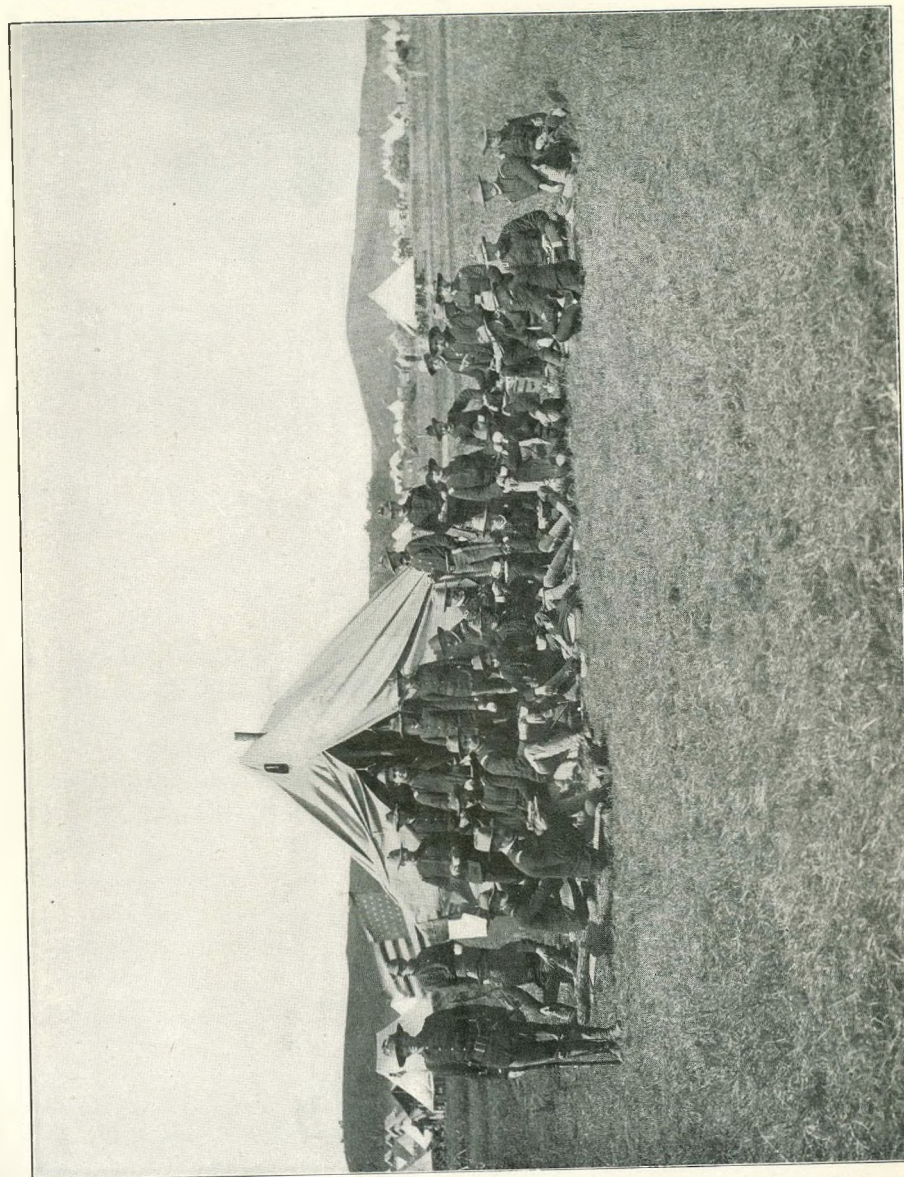
CONCLUSION.

I desire to thank your Excellency for the interest you have at all time manifested in the National Guard. Your earnest support in all ways that would benefit the organization has been cheerfully given. Your kindness to me and wise counsel has been fully appreciated.

The able support rendered by Brigadier General Chase and the officers of the Guard is worthy of mention.

I wish to thank the employes of the office for their loyalty and adherence to their duties in the department.

GEO. F. GARDNER,
Adjutant General of Colorado.



FIRST MEAL IN CAMP AT FORT RILEY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Denver, Colorado, November 19, 1902.

Sir—Pursuant to section 7, of article IV, of the law of Colorado relating to the National Guard, I have the honor to submit the following report of my department for the year 1902 for your information:

Since my appointment as inspector general, April 16, 1901, I have made but one general inspection of the National Guard for the reason that but one such inspection has been ordered, and on account of the depleted condition of the military fund, caused by the unusual expense in taking a portion of the National Guard to the annual maneuvers of the United States army at Fort Riley, Kan.. So that after consulting with the Brigadier General commanding, and the Adjutant General, we decided that it was not necessary to have an inspection of the entire Guard this year.

During the year I have conducted a public inspection and review at Colorado Springs, and a complete inspection of all troops in the city of Denver, and on my visits to company posts on other official business I have lost no opportunity to observe the men and make such examination of the arms, equipment, uniforms, quarters and company records as would keep me in touch with the work that was being done.

During all drills and ceremonies that I have seen I have kept close watch of the work that was being done and endeavored to satisfy myself as to the discipline and efficiency of the different commands. I regret that it was impossible for me to attend the maneuvers at Fort Riley, but on account of the precarious condition of my health I found it impossible to go without great danger to myself, but reports from the officers who did attend are very satisfactory, and the trip undoubtedly did the Guard inestimable good, and the reports of

the Brigadier General commanding and the Adjutant General will cover the result of that camp fully.

I am glad to say that the infantry of the National Guard of Colorado is more satisfactorily armed than that of most states, for a majority of the infantry companies are armed with a 30-caliber Winchester rifle, of simple mechanism, and capable of doing excellent work in case they were needed. While we still have many of the old style 45-caliber Springfield rifles in use, they are in very fine condition, and, from experience, I can say there is no more satisfactory rifle than the Springfield. All men are equipped with the woven cartridge belt, haversack and canteen. The cavalry has an old style breech-loading 45-caliber carbine that should be replaced with a more modern arm, and I would suggest that the Adjutant General's office immediately begin negotiations to replace these old carbines with a more modern magazine carbine similar to that used in the United States army. The sabers now used by the cavalry are also very old style, and, if possible, these should be replaced by new sabers of less weight and more modern in build.

The cavalry organizations of this state are very well armed with revolvers and sufficient quantity of them is on hand to fully arm all the present membership.

The artillery is not well armed. The Gatling guns now in use are of an old pattern and should, if possible, be replaced with a more modern arm. The artillery also has two Napoleon guns of muzzle-loading pattern that are practically useless, and a serious accident which occurred in the National Guard camp at Boulder in the summer of 1901, was the result of having these old arms in use. I would suggest that every effort be made by military authorities of the state to procure from the federal government modern breech-loading cannon to replace the antiquated Napoleons now on hand.

The signal corps is well drilled and well outfitted with such instruments as are necessary to carry on the work of that important department of the military service, and my inspections have shown that the members of the signal corps are very proficient in the duties they are expected to perform.

Colorado has good reason to be proud of its medical corps, and the personnel of this corps is as fine as could be

asked for, most of the enlisted men being medical students in the city of Denver. It is well officered and carefully trained in all the duties that it is expected to perform.

Under the present law of Colorado the inspector general has no authority annually to inspect the Soldiers' Home of this state at Monte Vista, and I would recommend that such change be made in the law governing the conduct of that institution so that the inspector general, as a military representative of the governor, would be authorized to make an annual inspection of this institution, and file a complete report of his inspection.

During the year 1902 I did, by your direction, make an inspection of all high school cadets in the state, and am glad to say that all were in first class military condition. I found them well officered, well uniformed, and fully appreciating the discipline that should be exercised in such institutions. Because of lack of authority I did not inspect the cadets of the Agricultural College at Fort Collins, but as these cadets are under the direct supervision of a United States army officer I am sure that they are in good military condition; but, from experience in the National Guard, I would say that we have found that cadets from this institution are not trained in the duties of officers. They do not appreciate the necessity for conducting thorough military correspondence, or of making such reports as are required of them.

Colorado is unfortunate in the matter of armories, and throughout the state leases have been made on buildings for armory purposes, at what I consider excessive rental, and some action should be taken to stop this condition. The military board has endorsed a plan to construct an armory building in the city of Denver, and I sincerely trust that this can be done, because the military fund of the state is now in such condition that the state can not afford to pay the excessive rent now charged for the two buildings occupied. From correspondence with military authorities in the state of Illinois I find that it would not only be feasible but proper for the state legislature to appropriate money for the construction of a state arsenal in the city of Denver, which could be used for armory purposes, and if this were found to be satisfactory the same plan could be followed in other cities of the state.

In concluding my report I desire to make the following recommendations, and trust that they may be considered by your Excellency as well as by the members of the general assembly:

1. I would recommend that the Governor authorize the employment by each company of a company clerk, to be paid a nominal stipend for his work, for the reason that all company commanders have been exceedingly dilatory about forwarding reports of all kinds to the office of the Adjutant General, and the affairs of this department and of the inspector general's department can not be satisfactorily conducted without receipt of these papers from company commanders.
2. I find that the system now in vogue of giving dances by companies on regular days of the week for the purpose of obtaining money to make a company fund is a cause of internal dissension in the companies, and I would recommend that this system be discouraged in all organizations so far as it may obtain to regular dances. However, I would not discourage companies from giving occasional entertainments of this kind to obtain money for a company fund, as all organizations of the National Guard should be able to keep up a small fund for such expenses as can not be paid legally by the military authorities.
3. In the matter of examinations of enlisted men in the National Guard to determine their eligibility to hold commissions, I would recommend that the examining board determine upon a minimum percentage to be obtained by such candidates, and would suggest that it be not lower than 70 per cent. out of a possible 100 per cent.
4. From observation I am very much inclined to think that the force of clerks now employed in the Adjutant General's office is in excess of the requirements of that department, and, in order to cut off some of this expense I would recommend that the force be limited to an Assistant Adjutant General, for whom provision is made in the military law; a chief clerk and a stenographer. I also consider it not only very military but almost necessary that an orderly be kept in the Adjutant General's office at all times to transmit messages, and to do such other small duties as might be required of him, and I would suggest that a non-commissioned officer

of the National Guard be detailed for duty at the Adjutant General's office to be paid the salary allowed by the United States government for the grade that he holds, and that this man to be given the usual commutation of quarters, and rations, so that in this way I think a suitable man could be procured for not to exceed \$50.00 per month and, from experience, I think that his services would be worth much more. I would also recommend that all employes of the Adjutant General's office be members of the National Guard, for the reason that this department should be open as a reward in a measure for faithful service.

5. I would recommend that a regular date be fixed by the Governor, not later than the 6th day of each month, for the holding of a meeting of the military board, and that at that time all vouchers to be drawn on the military fund be presented and acted upon by the military board, and such other matters taken up as should seem necessary.

6. I would recommend that a board of survey not to exceed three members, of not less rank than a captain, be directed to at once assemble and examine carefully all property of every kind now belonging to the National Guard of this state, and such property as is now in the possession of the National Guard of this state which is owned by the United States government, and this board to determine at the same time the responsibility for the loss of any property which may appear, and that they make a report within sixty days of the date of their first meeting recommending that the inspector general examine and condemn such of this property as is considered unfit for use, and that when this property is so condemned that it be sold to the best bidder for cash by the Adjutant General as is provided by law.

In order to impress your Excellency with the necessity for the assembling of this board of survey, I would say that its action means many hundreds of dollars to the state of Colorado and the National Guard, so that I would especially emphasize my recommendation for the appointment of this board.

In closing my report I desire to extend my thanks to the Commander in Chief for his approval of the acts done by my department during my term, and also to thank the Adjutant

General for his co-operation in the work which has been found necessary for me to do.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. SWEENEY, JR.,

Colonel and Inspector General, N. G. C.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of Colorado,

Denver, Colorado.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Denver, Colorado, November 21, 1902.

Sir—Pursuant to General Order No. 57, dated Adjutant General's office, Denver, Colorado, November 7, 1902, I have the honor to report that I did, on the evening of November 20, 1902, attempt to make an inspection of Companies A, B, and K, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard Colorado, at Denver, but owing to the very deplorable condition of these companies I was not able to make such an inspection as I desired, or such an inspection as should be made. The conditions in these companies are, to my mind, as bad as it is possible for them to be, and for that reason more than anything else, I do not make to your Excellency a detailed report of my inspection, or make any detailed recommendation on what should be done to improve these conditions. The enlisted strength of these three companies is in the neighborhood of one hundred and twenty-five enlisted men, and at the inspection not more than fifty were present, and I found this to be due to the fact that company commanders had not made sufficient effort to get their men to attend. One company was represented by only one officer and three men. At an officers' meeting following the inspection I was assured that such work is now in progress as will at once improve the condition of these companies, and I trust that the plans of the regimental commander may be carried to successful termination. I would suggest that the inspector general be instructed to make an inspection of these companies not later than February 1, 1903, and see if at that time conditions have been improved, and, if not, that action be taken to muster out of the

service all infantry companies in the city of Denver with the possible exception of Company B, which seems to be well officered and well cared for.

I would request that copies of this report be forwarded to the regimental commander with direction to furnish copies to each company commander and a copy to the Brigadier General commanding.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. SWEENEY, JR.,

Colonel and Inspector General, N. G. C.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of Colorado,

Denver, Colorado.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Denver, Colorado, November 20, 1902.

Sir—Pursuant to General Order No. 57, dated Adjutant General's office, Denver, Colorado, November 7, 1902, I have the honor to report that I did, on the evening of November 19, 1902, at the Logan avenue armory, inspect the medical corps and signal corps of the National Guard of Colorado.

The attendance of both organizations was satisfactory in every way, the entire membership of the signal corps being on hand, and two officers and six men of the medical corps out of a membership of two officers and eight men, were present. I found the uniforms and equipment of both organizations in very good condition. The only criticism I might offer in regard to the medical corps is that privates of that corps are not provided with the latest chevron issued to the members of the hospital corps of the United States army, and I would recommend that the Adjutant General immediately provide the privates of that corps with chevrons of the latest pattern. The medical corps is allowed under the law to have thirty-five enlisted men, but it is at present below that number, for, including the detachment at Boulder, the membership is but twenty-two men, and I would urge that every effort be made by the officers of the medical corps to recruit the membership to the number provided by law. I regret that the surgeon general was not present at the inspection, for

some matters arose which I would have preferred to have discussed with him rather than with the other officers of the corps. I would add, however, that I found the officers of the corps thoroughly well equipped in every way to carry on the important work of this organization.

The inspection of the pouches and the litter drill, which followed, showed the corps to be efficient in every way.

The corps is at present in need of first aid packages, for which requisition has been made, litter straps and new belts, and I would recommend that these supplies be furnished by the quartermaster general at the earliest opportunity.

My inspection of the signal corps was very satisfactory. The appearance of the men and the general condition of their uniforms and equipment was excellent.

In determining their efficiency I directed that a message be sent which would put in use all apparatus of this organization, and am glad to say that the long message which I directed sent was properly transmitted through all detachments of the signal corps.

I have the honor to make the following recommendations in regard to this organization:

1. That the present arm, which consists of Springfield rifle, be called in, and that the Quartermaster General be instructed to at once provide this organization with the latest pattern 38-caliber revolvers. This arm is specially needed by this organization for the reason that, when properly mounted, an infantry rifle can not be conveniently carried, and would be of absolutely no use; whereas, a revolver would at all times be useful.

2. I would recommend that your Excellency make provision in your forthcoming message to the general assembly for such change in the military law governing this organization that would allow its increase in size to twenty enlisted men and two officers, for the reason that the present membership is too limited to carry on efficient work in case this important organization of the National Guard were needed for active service.

3. I would recommend that this organization be provided as soon as practicable with instruments and equipment to establish, in case of service, a field telegraph, and I am assured by the commanding officer that if this is done, and provision is made for the increase in size of this organization,

that telegraph operators will be enlisted so that in case of service this organization could at once establish a field telegraph system in addition to the systems now in use for transmitting messages.

I have the honor to request that copies of this report be forwarded to the commanding officer of the medical corps, to the commanding officer of the signal corps, and to the brigadier general commanding the National Guard.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. SWEENEY, JR.,

Colonel and Inspector General, N. G. C.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of Colorado,

Denver, Colorado.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

Denver, Colorado, November, 19, 1902.

Sir—Pursuant to General Order No. 57, dated Adjutant General's office, Denver, Colorado, November 7, 1902, I have the honor to report that I did, on the evening of November 18, 1902, inspect Troops B and C, of the First Squadron Cavalry, N. G. C., at their armory, on Logan avenue.

The attendance at this inspection was satisfactory, and the condition of the men gave every evidence that attention is shown by these commands to the importance of the annual inspection. I found the equipment in better condition than I have found that of any other organization in the state of Colorado. The carbine slings, carbines, and saber scabbards and hilts were brightly polished for this ceremony, and every man appeared with spotlessly clean white gloves and well blackened shoes. The uniforms of these organizations are in fairly good condition and, considering the long use that they have had, show much care, both by the enlisted men and the officers. The old-style carbines in use by these troops were found to be in as good condition as could be expected, but every effort should be made on the part of the military department of the state of Colorado to replace these arms at the earliest date with modern magazine carbines.

Sufficient drill was given both troops for me to determine that they are efficient in foot movements, good discipline, and follow the regulation drill. Troop C, under command of Captain Smith, gave a very entertaining wand drill, not only for my information, but for the entertainment of the large number of visitors who witnessed the inspection. I am of the opinion that this wand drill is of inestimable value in building up the physical and soldierly bearing of men in the ranks, and I would respectfully suggest that effort be made to get all organizations in the National Guard interested in this drill, for the good it could do the men.

Following the inspection I made a careful examination of the company property and stores on hand, and found them well taken care of, but the uniforms not of such a character as should be issued to recruits, and this condition of affairs lends emphasis to the recommendation in my annual report that a board of survey be appointed to at once convene to examine all state property, and make recommendations on it.

The armory building occupied by the cavalry organizations in the city of Denver is fairly good, but the one thing needful at this time is necessary heating apparatus, for neither the main drill hall nor the troop assembling rooms are sufficiently heated for comfort. I would also recommend that the Quartermaster General be instructed to at once procure sufficient locks so that each man may have a locker to himself, and thus insure his responsibility for all state property in his possession.

I have the honor to enclose herewith muster roll of Troop C, which, though not required by the order for my inspection, is, I think, a very good thing to be presented at each inspection.

I have the honor to request that the squadron commander, and each troop commander, be furnished with copies of this report.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. SWEENEY, JR.,

Colonel and Inspector General, N. G. C.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of Colorado,
Denver, Colorado.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Denver, Colorado, November 18, 1902.

Sir—Pursuant to General Order No. 57, dated Adjutant General's office, Denver, Colorado, November 7, 1902, I have the honor to report that I did, on November 17, 1902, inspect the Chaffee light artillery. I found the organization in fairly good shape, but the attendance at the inspection was very small, there being but one officer and fourteen men present out of a total membership of forty. The uniforms were clean, and the men presented, generally, a good appearance. However, they are not well drilled, and showed a very noticeable lack of training in the ceremony of inspection. The sabers of the men were in bad condition, but this was explained by the commanding officer as being due to the fact that they are not ordinarily used. One-half of the battery appeared for the ceremony in fatigue caps, which were lacking in the required cap ornament.

I found the guns of this organization in very bad condition, both the Gatling guns and Napoleons, and some provision should be made to have the artificer of this organization care for these guns. I would recommend that the Adjutant General be instructed to at once provide canvas or leather covers for the Gatling guns, as these guns are valuable property of the National Guard of this state, and should not be allowed to deteriorate. These covers can be procured at a small expense, and are badly needed. During the past year both the Adjutant General and myself made efforts to procure from the general government modern breech-loading guns to replace the old style antiquated Napoleons now owned by this organization, and I would recommend that, if possible, this matter be taken up by your Excellency directly with the proper authorities at Washington to see if modern breech-loading guns can not be at once obtained.

I would respectfully request that copies of this report be forwarded to the commanding officer of the Chaffee light artillery and to the Brigadier General commanding the National Guard.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. SWEENEY, JR.,

Colonel and Inspector General, N. G. C.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of Colorado,
Denver, Colorado.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
Brigadier General

Headquarters First Brigade,
National Guard, Colorado,
Denver, Colorado, November 30, 1902.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, STATE OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colorado.

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the First Brigade, N. G. C., for the biennial period ending November 30, 1902:

Upon assuming command of the brigade January 1, 1901, I found that owing to the disorganization of the Guard following the Spanish war and the unsettled conditions due to the hurried reorganization of the force, systematic instruction had been almost abandoned. The time at our disposal is so limited that it is necessary to use every moment of the drill hours to the best possible advantage. Experience has taught us that unless a regular schedule of work is prepared and adhered to, the drill degenerates into an endless repetition of the school of the company in close order. With the exception of one organization weekly drills are held by every command in the First brigade. Allowing two hours for each drill, it will be seen that we have only one hundred and four hours per year in which to teach our men the duties of a soldier. It is, of course, ridiculous to attempt to cover the whole ground even superficially. Three months are devoted, and properly so, to target practice, leaving only seventy-five yearly hours

in which to teach the school of the soldier, company movements, manual of guard duty, and whatever extended order drills we are able to crowd in. It has been found necessary to supplement the regular drill hours by additional instruction. With this end in view commanding officers have been encouraged to develop as largely as possible the company school, squad drills, and to make short practice marches. Our experience at Fort Riley has shown us clearly that the time allotted for regular drills must be taken up with exercises which will allow us to most fully profit by large camps of mobilization. Such maneuvers as we had at Fort Riley presupposes extensive preliminary theoretical training, both of officers and men, and also makes it absolutely essential that the manual of guard duty, and the routine of camp life, should be so thoroughly understood as to be automatic. Failing this neither men nor officers will derive very much benefit from the maneuvers.

Early in 1901 the following order was published:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.

Denver, Colorado, March 12, 1901.

General Order
No. 4.

To secure uniformity and thoroughness in instruction and drill, the following order regulating the course of study and drill for the season commencing March 15 and ending October 31 is promulgated:

I. Regular schools of instruction for non-commissioned officers will be established at each post where one or more commands are located. The senior officer will either conduct the school himself, or designate a subordinate commissioned officer to do so, and will cause instruction to be given in each subject previous to its application in the drill exercises of his command.

II. The following schedule of drill and study is prescribed and will be followed as closely as possible:

(a) March 31 all branches of the service will have completed the study of the Military Law of Colorado and paragraphs 391-404, Army Regulations.

(b) April 30, all branches of the service will have completed Manual of Guard Duty, paragraphs 109-273.

(c) May 31, mounted organizations will have completed School of the Trooper and School of the Soldier, mounted.

May 31, infantry organizations will have completed School of the Company.

(d) July 31, infantry and cavalry organizations will have completed extended order drill by company and troop.

July 31, the battery will have completed School of the Driver and Sabre Drill.

July 31, the Signal Corps will have completed out-door drill with lanterns from high buildings; heliographic work on streets, using electric light for flash.

(e) September 30, infantry and cavalry organizations will have completed Schools of the Battalion and Squadron.

September 30, the battery will have completed School of the Battery.

September 30, the Signal Corps will have completed field telegraphing and rapid signaling with flags and wands.

(f) During October simple problems in field maneuvers will be given out from these headquarters to the various commands.

III. During the month of May, field and staff officers of the line in Denver will be instructed in horseback riding.

IV. Every troop, company or battery dismounted drill will commence with fifteen minutes setting-up or general gymnastic exercise, under the charge of a non-commissioned officer.

V. Commanding officers are urged to spare no means in their power to educate and thoroughly train their non-commissioned officers. Army Regulations and Drill Regulations now lay great stress on the division of commands into permanent squads, and the training of each squad to act as a unit under its own constant leader. It is, therefore, directed that the system be tested, and the commanding officers will hold themselves ready to report at the November meeting of the officers on the value of the system as applied to the National Guard organization.

VI. The above course of instruction is the minimum which will be required. Competent officers will be detailed from time to time to inspect without previous notice and report on the proficiency of the various commands in the work of the year preceding the time of inspection.

VII. Rifle Practice—Camps of instruction, field maneuvers and schools for officers will be provided for in subsequent orders.

By command of Brigadier General Chase.

NATHAN GREGG, JR.,

Major First Brigade, Assistant Adjutant General.

Wherever the order was faithfully observed excellent results were obtained. The reports of the inspecting officers are on file at these headquarters, and form a valuable means of estimating the efficiency of the various organizations. The lack of funds deprived us of transportation and the tours of inspection, which were of great importance, were given up.

Two troops of cavalry, the signal corps and three companies of infantry, made faithful effort to comply with the order. Local conditions in the other commands were offered as explanation for failure to comply with the order. In some cases the excuses were accepted; in some the commanding officer was requested to forward his resignation, and in others the entire command was recommended for mustering out.

It seems to the commanding general perfectly useless to expend money and effort on officers who do not study, or who fail to carry out orders issued by competent authority. The great majority of the officers of the National Guard of Colorado are faithful, earnest men, who devote time, money and energy to the service, and in justice to them it seems necessary to eliminate the slothful, and to exclude the ignorant. The officer must educate himself and his non-commissioned officers at times other than the hours devoted to company drill. It is necessary to retain as officers only those who have enthusiasm sufficient to make the sacrifice of time.

On December 16, 1901, the following order was issued, governing the work of the brigade until January 30, 1902:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.

Denver, December 16, 1902.

General Orders

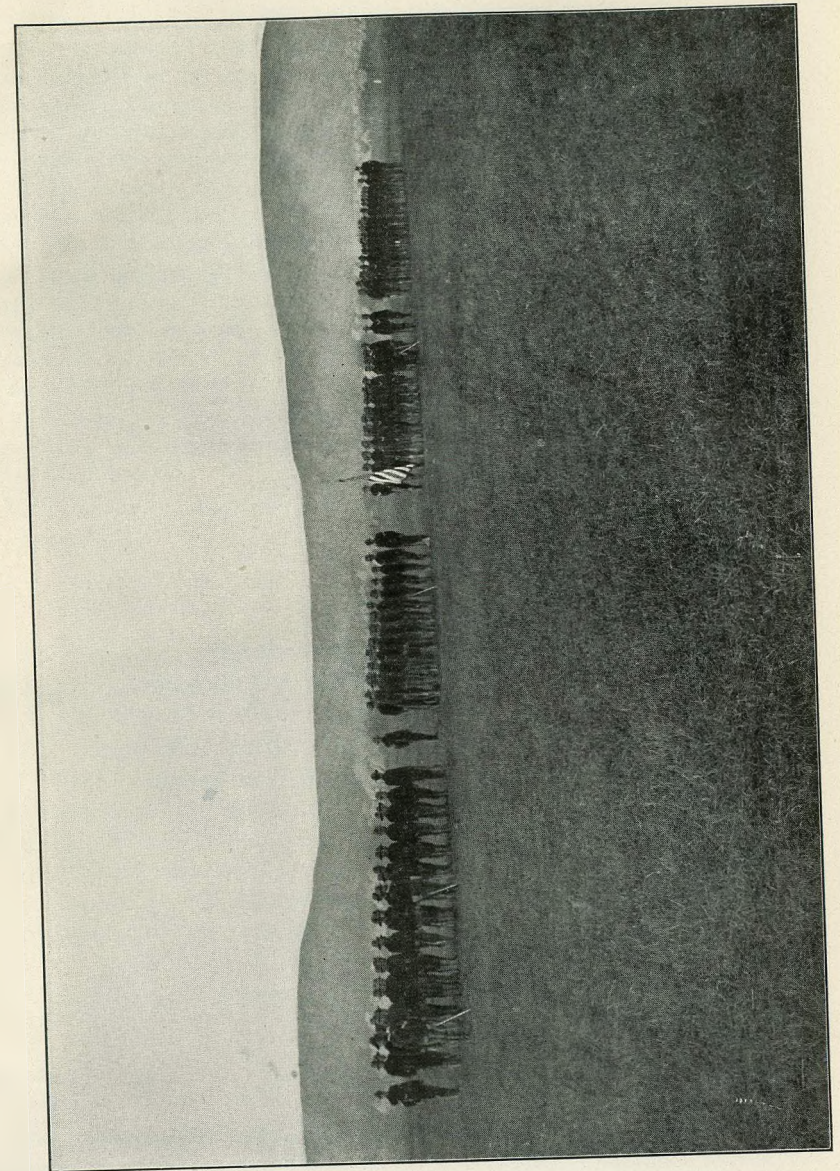
No. 20.

Until January 30 the following schedule of drill will be observed by the First Brigade, National Guard of Colorado:

I. Each organization will devote the first fifteen minutes of each drill to the setting-up exercise, or some other form of gymnastics. Butts Manual is commended to commanding officers for this purpose. Until December 15, 1901, the entire time of drill will be devoted to the School of the Soldier, paragraphs 1 to 47, and 114 to 141. Infantry Drill Regulations, and pages 5 to 90, inclusive, Cavalry Drill Regulations, and paragraphs 1 to 71, Artillery Drill Regulations.

II. Commanding officers will see that their men are thoroughly familiar with paragraphs 391 to 404, Army Rules and Regulations. Insistent repetition alone will secure familiarity with the rules of military courtesy.

III. During the last two weeks of December, and throughout the month of January, all of the troops shall perfect themselves in the Manual of the Piece. In this drill the infantry will include the bayonet exercise, and the cavalry, artillery and Signal Corps will perfect themselves in the Manual of the Sabre, Carbine and Pistol. By the end of



COLORADO BATTALION AT FORT RILEY.

January the School of the Soldier shall be completed and no drill with the carbine or rifle shall be held without including the firing drill.

IV. The commanding officers of the two regiments of infantry, and the squadron of cavalry will, on or before February 5, render a report to these headquarters showing the proficiency of the various organizations in the course laid down in this order. They will also, in the report, make such recommendations and comments as will be for the good of the service. Captain E. D. Davis, A. D. C., is hereby directed to report on the efficiency of the Chaffee Light Artillery and the Signal Corps in the drill covered by this order.

V. Both officers and men are urged to take up the course of training with earnestness, energy and perseverance. Much of the time of drill was wasted last season because recruits had never been thoroughly instructed in the School of the Soldier, their awkwardness serving as hindrance to their fellows.

VI. Officers will be detailed from these headquarters to inspect and report on the progress made by the different commands in the drill directed by this order.

By command of Brigadier General Chase.

(Signed.)

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Subsequent to the date of the above order special orders were issued governing the different features of drill up to the time of the trip to Fort Riley, Kansas.

The Colorado provisional battalion which visited Fort Riley was composed of officers and men from nearly every organization in the brigade. I think that every soldier in the battalion realizes the necessity for relegating to the school of the squad very much of the work which was formerly taught in the company. In preparation for next year's encampment the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.

Denver, Colorado, October 4, 1902.

General Order

No. 9.

The maneuvers at Fort Riley, in October of this year, clearly indicate the line of study and drill which the National Guard of Colorado should pursue. Regimental, squadron and battery commanders will at once issue the necessary orders for schools for officers and non-commissioned officers, so that instruction may conform to the schedule of work for the ensuing ten months.

Each regular company, battery and troop drill will commence with twenty minutes squad drill, under the non-commissioned officers. This drill shall include gymnastic exercises. The setting-up exercises will be taught all soldiers, but other exercises may be substituted at the discretion of the commanding officer.

In addition to the regular schools of instruction, there will be meetings of officers and non-commissioned officers for instruction, as often as authorized by the Adjutant General.

The following bugle calls shall be used continuously, until the various commands can be executed promptly:

For the Infantry: Nos. 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 50, 51, 52, 55 and 56.

For the Cavalry: Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42 to 50, 58, 59, 61 to 65, 70, 73 to 76.

For the Artillery: Nos. 29 to 63.

In addition to the above calls, commanding officers may use discretion as to teaching the men other authorized service calls and signals.

Attention is directed to the fact that constant review is essential to thorough instruction, and that it is left to the discretion of the commanding officer to select his methods of instruction. The schedule represents the minimum requirement.

Inspections will be ordered from these headquarters from time to time to determine the progress being made by the different commands.

Except as modified from these headquarters, the following schedule will be observed by all commands of the First Brigade, N. G. C.:

INFANTRY.

November—School of the soldier, camp routine, military etiquette, e. g., delivering messages, reporting details, etc.

CAVALRY.

November—School of the soldier, camp routine, military etiquette, e. g., delivering messages, reporting details, etc.

C. L. A.

November—School of the soldier, camp routine, military etiquette, e. g., delivering messages, reporting details, etc.

SIGNAL CORPS.

November—School of the soldier, camp routine, military etiquette, e. g., delivering messages, reporting details, etc.

INFANTRY.

December—Close order, company drill with reference to platoon movements.

CAVALRY.

December—School of the troop.

C. L. A.

December—School of the battery, sabre drill, sabre signals.

SIGNAL CORPS.

December—School of the trooper, flag work.

INFANTRY.

January—School of the company; battalion drill; litter drill.

CAVALRY.

January—School of the troop; litter drill; indoor pistol practice.

C. L. A.

January—Pistol practice; school of the battery; harnessing, saddling.

SIGNAL CORPS.

January—Pistol practice; lantern work.

INFANTRY.

February—Extended order.

CAVALRY.

February—Extended order.

C. L. A.

February—School of the battery; school of the driver.

SIGNAL CORPS.

February—Telegraph instrument, heliograph, setting up, signaling, etc.

INFANTRY.

March—Manual of guard duty.

CAVALRY.

March—Manual of guard duty; stable guard; care of horses; diseases of horses and shoeing.

C. L. A.

March—Manual of guard duty; stable guard; care of horses; diseases of horses and shoeing.

SIGNAL CORPS.

March—General review, with tests on rapid signaling; secret code practice.

INFANTRY.

April—Target practice; regimental drill, including extended order, formation.

CAVALRY.

April—Target practice; school of the trooper; instruction in use of lariat; pack drill.

C. L. A.

April—Target practice; artillery on the march and in camp; transportation, packing, care, etc.

SIGNAL CORPS.

April—Target practice; preliminary instruction on field telegraph and field telephone.

INFANTRY.

May—Target practice and regimental drill, including extended order formation.

CAVALRY.

May—Target practice; school of the troop, including extended order and firing action.

C. L. A.

May—Target practice; care and preparation of ammunition; effects of various varieties (offensive and defensive).

SIGNAL CORPS.

May—Target practice; out-door work with flag, heliograph and lantern.

INFANTRY.

June—Target practice; regimental drill, including extended order formation.

CAVALRY.

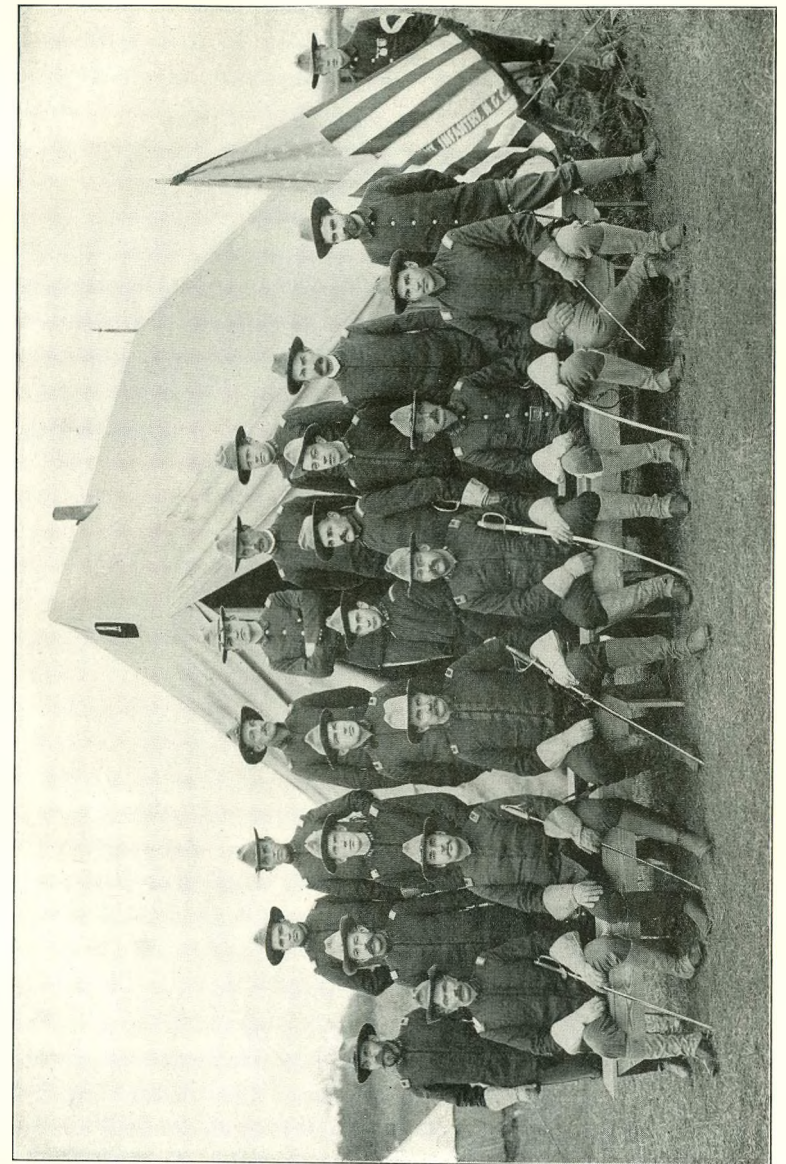
June—Target practice; school of the squadron.

C. L. A.

June—Target practice; entrenchments, cover, etc.; range finding; topography.

SIGNAL CORPS.

June—Target practice; out-door work with field telegraph and telephone.



OFFICERS N. G. C. AT FORT RILEY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

INFANTRY.

July—Service of security and information.

CAVALRY.

July—Service of security and information.

C. L. A.

July—Original and individual work; review.

SIGNAL CORPS.

July—General review.

INFANTRY.

August—Problems.

CAVALRY.

August—Problems.

C. L. A.

August—Problems.

SIGNAL CORPS.

August—Problems.

By command of Brigadier General Chase.

Official:

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A study of the National Guard in this and other states leads to the conclusion that success depends largely upon the efficiency of the officers. The average citizen can be transformed rapidly into a soldier if he is under competent instruction. The most flourishing military organization will disintegrate if it falls into the keeping of inefficient officers. The qualifications of a successful National Guard officer in peace times are much more varied than is required of an officer of the regular establishment, or than would be necessary of a National Guard officer in service. Not only must he be possessed of considerable technical military education, so that he can easily perform tactical duties, care properly for his men, and transact the business of his command, but he must be a man of good, moral character; sober, of fair education, self-poised, possessed of sufficient means to fill his position with credit, and a natural leader of men. The absence of any one of these attributes means lack of development or even disaster.

Section 19, laws and regulations for the government of National Guard of Colorado, provides, "The examination shall consist of a thorough examination into the mental, physical and moral qualifications of the candidate."

The art of war to-day is so complex; the operations of troops in campaign involve such a multitude of ever changing conditions; the recruiting and care of men presents such difficult problems; transportation and subsistence is so much a matter of specialized development, that it is no longer possible for a young man to fit himself to command troops unless he has acquired the habit of study, and can bring to his aid faculties already trained in acquiring knowledge. For these reasons the examining board has, during the past two years, materially raised the standard of requirements for those who desire to take the examination for commissions. The board has required that officers have a good knowledge of English, American history, and a fair knowledge of elementary mathematics. These facts have sometimes been established by inquiry or certificates as to the amount of school work the candidate has done. At other times the necessary questions have been placed in the examination papers.

Early in 1901 I corresponded with all of the leading states of the Union to ascertain what measures, if any, are in use to obtain educated and well trained men for officers. The results of the correspondence indicate a universal tendency to increase the requirements and raise the minimum limit of technical training. Colorado does not occupy the meanest position in the list, nor is she found among the leaders. I unhesitatingly recommend that inquiry be made into the general education of every candidate for commission, and unless he possesses a high school diploma, that he be examined in mathematics, U. S. history, and kindred topics. A knowledge of military science of the present time can not be acquired by untrained minds, and the state has a right to demand for her service the best obtainable men. I also recommend that the examinations be held at stated periods so that candidates may be prepared in advance.

During the last two years fifty-six applications for examination have been received. Of this number thirty-four have been passed, eight have been rejected, seven have withdrawn from the examination, and seven applications are pending. Commanding officers are more careful than formerly in endorsement on applications, although the board has usu-

ally instituted separate inquiry as to the candidate's financial standing and moral character. Of the eighty-three officers who held a commission on January 15, 1901, thirty-six have resigned or been mustered out, seventeen have been promoted, one died, and twenty hold the same rank as on that date. To supply the places of those who have dropped out twenty-nine new men have been commissioned and are now connected with the National Guard; seven others have joined and resigned or been mustered out. There are fourteen vacancies in the force at present. These figures represent in a graphic manner one of the difficulties with which the military organizations in our state is obliged to contend. Some of the withdrawals from the force were because of inefficiency, but the majority of them were because of removal from station. The examining board has endeavored to recommend only those men for commission who have reasonable expectation of retaining a permanent residence. Of the thirty-six new men who have been commissioned during the last two years, fifteen saw service during the Spanish-American war.

Schools for non-commissioned officers have been maintained in most of the stations. Local conditions have prevented them in some of the commands. They are of the highest value to both teachers and students. I wish to commend the effort made in the First Regiment Infantry, the Chaffee Light Artillery, troops B and C, and two companies of the Second Regiment Infantry, to require candidates for warrants to pass a satisfactory examination. The system is worthy of more rigid enforcement. It is recommended that, as soon as the funds permit, the officers of the entire brigade be gathered in Denver for at least three days' instruction. The states of Iowa and Kansas have conducted officers' schools with great profit. Until such time as schools can be regularly established, it is urged upon both officers and men that every opportunity for visiting military organizations, or other men interested in military affairs, be seized upon.

When the cavalry of the state was organized, in 1896, and the law changed, in 1898, permitting the formation of a squadron, the state incurred no obligation to furnish horses for drill purposes. On the contrary, the Adjutant General's office has always clearly stated its position to the different troops as they have been organized, that the individual members of the troops should furnish their own mounts. There is, of course, considerable expense attached to belonging to

a cavalry troop, and many excellent recruits are barred from joining, and are obliged to connect themselves with the infantry. During the riding season of 1900, the Adjutant General's office tried the experiment of allowing one troop to keep all of its horses at a central stable, granting the troop \$100.00 per month for five months, but the experiment was not a success. During 1901 the plan was tried of allowing each man \$1.00 per drill, when he presented himself with a trained horse. This plan worked much better, but was found to be too expensive for the state to maintain, as it involved the expenditure of about \$200.00 per month.

I respectfully request that a board of officers be ordered to report on the feasibility of keeping constantly on hand, in Denver, eight horses for drill. These animals could be used for instruction of two troops of cavalry, the signal corps, and the Chaffee Light Artillery, and, during the day time, could be used by the quartermaster's department. The Logan Avenue armory has good facilities for this number of horses. There is no question but that the plan would produce more efficient soldiers than our present methods, and I believe that the expense would be no greater than in the year 1901, when aid was given for only five months. Under the plan suggested the training of the mounted troops would proceed through the entire year.

During 1901 occasional visits were made to home stations of different organizations of the brigade by officers detailed from these headquarters. Field or staff officers were usually detailed under orders directing them to test the thoroughness with which general orders had been followed, and to offer such comments and instruction as would seem profitable. Officers in detached stations feel the need of association and conference with military men, and fully appreciate these tours of inspection. Reports from the officers so detailed are on file at these headquarters, and have been made the basis of action in directing the course of drill and study. Among the officers who have rendered valuable aid in the matter described are Colonel Harlan J. Smith, Colonel J. E. Johnston, Major Leo Kennedy, Major E. A. Moore, Captain Davis, Captain Smith, Captain Ellison, Captain Winters and Captain Fraser. I regret exceedingly that lack of funds compelled these very useful visits to be discontinued.

I had the honor, early in 1901, to lay before the military board, after consultation with the Attorney General, a propo-

sition to have all bonded officers secured by a security company, the state paying the costs of the same. The previous custom had been to secure individual bondsmen, who were usually friends of the officers, and were men who felt kindly towards the National Guard. In case of shortage in officers' accounts, it was necessary to recover from men who had, by signing the bond, professed friendship toward the National Guard of Colorado. This situation has seemed, to the Adjutant General's office, so embarrassing that there is no record of a suit to recover ever being pressed. As a necessary consequence, the loss of equipments and stores of all kinds was enormous. In the two instances of shortage which have occurred since the system was changed, the bond company has offered immediate settlement in full.

Paragraph 6, in the Code of Regulations for the National Guard of Colorado, provides that quarterly inspection and inventory of the clothing and equipment of each organization shall be made by the quartermaster of each regiment, or squadron, or brigade. For lack of funds for transportation these very important tours of inspection have not been made. I earnestly recommend they be authorized at once. The very slight expense incurred will be repaid many fold to the state. In this connection I wish also to recommend that a more accurate system of bookkeeping be used at the arsenal, and that no property be issued to any person without taking his receipt for it. The very large loss of pistols which the various boards of survey have reported leads me to recommend, much to my regret, that every pistol now in the hands of the state troops be called in and kept in the arsenal. The system of issuing them to the different commands has proven a failure. For the facts which lead to this recommendation I respectfully refer to the report of the boards of survey.

Previous to 1899 target practice in the National Guard of Colorado had been discontinued for many years. Commencing at that date some effort was made to instruct the men in this most essential portion of their training. Nearly all members of our force are accustomed to rifle shooting up to 200 yards. Many of our men are experts at that distance. Modern battles, however, open at ten times that range, and are often fought to a finish at much greater distance than 200 yards. An examination of the report of the inspector of small arms practice (Captain Winters) clearly indicates the necessity for thorough training at long ranges. Only a small

percentage of our men are able to make the necessary scores to entitle them to shoot at 500 and 600 yards. The firing regulations of the United States army have been adopted to govern the rifle practice. Three months of the year have been set aside for the work. In 1902 the funds allowed less than \$1.00 per man for the ammunition allowance, a ridiculously small amount, of course, from which to hope for returns. Because many of the organizations were unable to construct the ranges in time to take part in the practice, we were allowed to expend the money so saved on the men who were shooting. Good progress has been made over former seasons, and we hope that in another year many of the difficulties with which we have had to contend will have been removed. I earnestly recommend that steps be taken immediately to purchase a range in the vicinity of Denver, leasing not having proven satisfactory. I respectfully call attention to the report of Captain Evans E. Winters, A. I. S. A. P., which I most heartily endorse. I also recommend that the examining board require a thorough knowledge of the firing regulations of the United States army of all candidates for commission.

The experiences of the last four years have made it seem wise to recommend a few changes in the military law. Suggestions have been made, after careful consideration, by the Officers' Association, and others, looking towards better discipline and more thorough instruction. It is the unanimous opinion of the officers of the Guard that the Governor should be authorized, upon recommendation by the military board, to make changes in the organizations of the National Guard of Colorado, from time to time, in order to keep our organization identical with that of the Regular Army.

The signal corps has been doing most excellent work for three years. The nature of our possible service demands a larger command than now allowed by law. The signal corps is composed of one officer, a captain, and ten enlisted men—all sergeants. Those who framed the law designed that privates from the infantry and mounted troops should be detailed for instruction by the signal corps. The plan has failed for the very manifest reason that, in one enlistment of three years, the infantryman and trooper is fully engaged in learning his own duties, without having his attention diverted to another branch of the service. It would seem to me just as rational to expect a trooper to fit himself to dis-

pense drugs, or an infantryman to build a pontoon, as to require either to perform the duties of a private of the signal corps. I, therefore, recommend that authority be granted by law to increase the number of men in the signal corps to correspond with the organization of similar bodies in the United States army.

It is the unanimous opinion of the infantry officers stationed in Denver that recruiting is rendered difficult by the very undesirable quarters in which the infantry is located. The armory is inaccessible, poorly heated, and the company headquarters wholly inadequate. The arrangements for storing the arms and equipments are inconvenient, and, in my opinion, of such a nature as to invite constant loss. The cavalry, signal corps and medical corps are somewhat more comfortably quartered in a converted piano factory. A large part of the military fund is now consumed in armory expenses. I urgently recommend that steps be taken to so change the law that the state may be permitted to build, or purchase, armories of its own in cities of the first, second and third classes.

Although it has been impossible, during the last two years, to hold an encampment of the entire brigade, means have been found from time to time to permit detachments of the troops to go into encampment for a few days, the state paying the subsistence and transportation for the same. Companies D and I of the Second Regiment Infantry, and the Denver Battalion of the First Regiment have, in this way, been able to make several practice marches of one or two days time. Troops B and C of the cavalry have made a large number of practice marches of from twenty thirty miles, and have utilized the time to good advantage by instructing the men in advance and rear guard work, patrol duty, and the usual routine of camp life. The Chaffee Light Artillery has accompanied the cavalry on several of these expeditions. Troop A, of Grand Junction, has also done considerable field work.

On August 1, 1901, the First Regiment Infantry, and a portion of the mounted troops, were assembled in a camp of instruction at Boulder. This was made possible because of the liberality of some of the citizens of Boulder who desired the presence of the military at the Quarto-Centennial celebration. A full report of the camp was made and forwarded to the Adjutant General's office.

The invitation of the war department to participate in the field maneuvers with the regular army at Fort Riley, Kansas, was accepted, late in August, and participated in by 219 officers and men. Full details of the trip, and comments thereon, have been forwarded to the Adjutant General's office. All of these encampments and practice marches have been made by both officers and men without pay. This fact alone is a high tribute to the zeal of the members of the guard and to the high state of discipline in which the guard stands to-day. In case the Dick bill should pass Congress this year and become a law, I respectfully recommend that our money be so spent, and our training be of such a nature, as to most fully benefit by the army maneuvers. By this I mean that additional equipment as purchased should be for completely outfitting our men for field service, and that our training should proceed in such a fashion that camp routine, close and extended order work, should be thoroughly mastered by our men at their home stations.

During the encampment at Boulder two of the men were injured, one, Private Wright, of Company E, First Infantry, recovered completely, and the other, Corporal Harry V. Palmer, of the Chaffee Light Artillery, was injured for life. I recommend that the necessary steps be taken to request from the legislature appropriations for a pension for him. He was an enthusiastic member of the National Guard, a faithful soldier, and was injured while in the line of duty.

Very respectfully,

JOHN CHASE,

Brigadier General Commanding First Brigade, National Guard of Colorado.

Headquarters First Brigade,
National Guard, Colorado,
Denver, Colorado, November 1, 1902.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, STATE OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colorado.

Sir—In compliance with General Orders Nos. 44 and 47, c. s., Adjutant General's office, the detachments from the First Brigade, N. G. C., were assembled in Denver on Septem-

ber, 28th. Under the direction of the military board to limit the number of men to forty officers and two hundred and ten enlisted men, a number of special orders were issued from these headquarters assigning to each company in the service the number of men that it would be allowed to send. The apportionment was made on the basis of attendance at drills and general efficiency. It was left to the discretion of each commanding officer to select from his command such individuals as he desired to have present at the maneuvers. Officers and non-commissioned officers were especially urged to be present.

The troops assembled promptly at the Curtis street armory and were consolidated into a provisional battalion in the following manner:

Company A consisted of detachments from Companies H and A, First Regiment Infantry, Chaffee Light Artillery, and troops B and C.

Company B consisted of detachments from Companies C and D, First Regiment Infantry, and Company F, Second Regiment Infantry.

Company D consisted of detachments from Companies D and K, First Regiment Infantry, and Company I, Second Regiment Infantry.

The battalion left Denver at 6:05 p. m., and reached Fort Riley at 3:20 p. m. the following day, being six hours past the time agreed upon by the railroads. Travel rations were served en route. The provisional companies, of which the battalion was composed, remained the same throughout the entire expedition. The officers of the companies were changed from day to day in order to allow all of the officers to profit by the experience of handling troops under the conditions offered at Fort Riley. In all of the field maneuvers, the battalion was commanded either by Colonel Verdeckberg or Lieutenant Colonel Davis, in order that they might, as far as possible, become accustomed to conditions prevailing in large maneuvers.

Rain had been falling in the region of Fort Riley for twenty-four hours previous to the arrival of the battalion. The grounds were soaked, and there was a steady down pour of rain while we were pitching camp. Added to this was the discomfort of a high wind, which made it very difficult to raise the tents.

The grounds assigned to the battalion placed us below the Sixth regiment and Eighteenth regiment of regulars, making it necessary to construct heavy ditches to properly drain the camp. Captain Rankin was very successful in handling the matter of drains in such a manner that the tents were finally rendered dry and comfortable for the men.

On account of inclement weather field maneuvers were dispensed with during three days of our stay in camp, but the time was fully occupied in the routine of camp life, attendance upon lectures, and inspecting the camps of the regular troops and making observations of them.

Through the kindness of Major General Bates, commanding the maneuvers division, the Colorado provisional battalion was assigned to Kobbe's brigade of infantry, consisting of the Sixth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second regiments infantry. Captain Wm. H. Wassell, of the Twenty-second infantry, was assigned by Colonel Miller, of that regiment, to aid the Colorado battalion, and was present each day at the field maneuvers. The battalion commanders expressed themselves as under many obligations to Captain Wassell for his uniform courtesy and ever willing counsel during the maneuvers.

The battalion entrained for Denver at 3 p. m., October 8, 1902, and after an uneventful trip reached Denver at 12:55 p. m., October 9, again six hours behind the schedule time. Ample travel rations had been secured before leaving Camp Root, so that the men were provided for.

COMMENTS.

Copies of orders received by us from the war department, and interpretation of them given us by the officers of the regular army, caused me to issue somewhat stringent orders in regard to baggage allowance for officers. Camp furniture in the way of tents and cots was prohibited. We found that, as a rule, officers of the regular service had placed a rather liberal interpretation on the order of the war department and went better provided with tent furniture than we did.

Attention is invited to the report of Major Geo. M. Lee, acting quartermaster for the battalion. I would respectfully emphasize his remarks in regard to the necessity of purchas-

ing wagons. Major Baker, quartermaster general of the division, was exceedingly obliging in the way of loaning us wagons from the supply on hand from the regular troops, but I consider it would be a great mistake to ever again be obliged to depend upon the courtesy of another organization for so essential a part of our equipment. I am not ready to endorse the regular wagons issued to the regular troops, but would suggest that a board of officers be detailed to inspect and report upon such a form of wagons as would best serve the purpose of the National Guard of Colorado. Our medical corps was seriously handicapped, as they were not provided with an ambulance, or any other form of transportation, and were obliged to accept the kindly proffers of both from the regular regiments, whose medical officers placed us under lasting obligations by their friendly assistance and attention to us. I respectfully call attention to the comments made by the surgeons who accompanied the provisional battalion. They are the result of careful thought, much observation and consultation with regular medical officers.

The maneuvers clearly indicate the line of study which it is necessary for our own force to pursue. Orders for drill and instruction of the brigade during the ensuing year are now under preparation, which will cause a wide departure from the old system of perpetual close order drill, which has been followed for so many years. Every man who was present at Camp Root was impressed with the necessity for a broader range of study than we have pursued. To render profitable such maneuvers as are contemplated in these large camps, it is absolutely essential that each one of our companies and troops shall go into camp thoroughly prepared to execute all the movements of close order and extended order drill, thoroughly posted in the manual of guard duty, and under command of officers who know how to care for their men in the field, and are acquainted with the forms of returns and requisitions in use in the regular army. All this necessitates earnest work on the part of both officers and men of the National Guard of Colorado in preparation for next year's encampment.

I wish to commend the handling of the company mess by the officers in command of the provisional companies. Except with the instance mentioned by the commissary, the government ration was not exceeded, and, as a rule, there was some saving. As this was the first time the National

Guard of Colorado had occasion to draw its rations and quartermaster stores on the regular army basis, and as it has been charged for years that volunteer troops are unable to handle the rations so that it shall suffice for the men, I feel that especial credit is due to Lieutenant Bloom and to company commanders for solving this problem so skillfully as they did.

The officers ate at a general mess from which, also, the hospital corps, and the detail who cared for the horses, were supplied.

I wish to invite the attention of the officers to the necessity of providing themselves with complete mess outfits before the time for next year's encampment. Should the Dick bill be passed during the coming session of Congress, the officers will, of course, be expected to provide their own mess arrangements.

During the severe storm of October 1, I visited the company quarters of over sixty organizations, to come to some conclusion, if possible, as to the best form of field ranges for troops. I found several patterns of closed ranges in use, and a number of Buzzacotts. With two exceptions, all were under some kind of cover. Usually the range was placed under a simple tent fly, but often closed tents were used. Wherever a closed range was used, the cooks reported they had been from two to three hours and a half preparing breakfast. Where the Buzzacott range was used, I found only two instances of where the cook was detained by the rain for two hours. Nearly all of the cooks reported that they were not over half hour late. Almost without exception, the cooks reported that they favored the open range, as the beds of coals were so large that what rain splattered into the fire did not affect the cooking. I found in two instances the cooks had abandoned the closed range, dug trenches in the ground, built the fire in the bottom of the trenches and cooked as though they were in the open without any range at all.

Great credit is due both officers and men for the good order maintained. It was found necessary to post only two sentinels, and although we were sadly in need of some prisoners to perform police duty, no reasonable excuse was given for obtaining them. The almost daily changing of officers commanding the provisional companies was a severe test

for some of the men, but good order and efficiency were maintained throughout.

The ease, regularity and efficiency with which our quartermaster and commissary departments were supplied from the regular army stores speaks volumes for the thorough preparation made by the two officers having these departments in charge, Major George M. Lee, acting quartermaster, and Lieutenant B. B. Bloom, acting commissary. I wish to especially commend the work of these departments, as it was the result of many months of study and preparation. The conditions under which the camp was established and the first few meals served, were sufficiently severe to thoroughly test the ability of the two officers having these departments in charge.

To Captain Rankin and Dr. Hanford, volunteer aides, the entire battalion is under obligation for cheerful and skillful services rendered. To the officers and men of the regular army I wish to express my thanks for the many courtesies extended. Had we learned nothing of logistics, tactics or castramentation during our trip, we feel that the state would have been amply repaid by the kindly relations established between professional soldiers and our state troops.

We of the National Guard of Colorado are so accustomed to the attacks of those who wish ill to the force, and to the lampooning and sneers of those who, more than all others, should support it, that it encouraged us more than we care to express to be met frankly as reputable American citizens, possessed of the average amount of patriotism.

Both officers and men returned from Fort Riley thoroughly convinced of the great profit to be derived from the mobilization of large bodies of troops. It seems to us that at least 30,000 men should be brought to each encampment, and that the time should be extended to fourteen days.

Attention is invited to the accompanying reports submitted by the acting adjutant, acting quartermaster, acting commissary, acting engineer officer and the medical corps.

Very respectfully,

JOHN CHASE,

Brigadier General Commanding First Brigade, N. G. C.

Denver, Colorado, November 16, 1901.

TO THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
First Brigade, National Guard Colorado,
Denver, Colorado.

Sir—I have the honor to herewith transmit, pursuant to verbal instructions, a report of the work of the quartermaster and commissary departments during operations at Camp Orman.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

GEO. M. LEE,
Quartermaster.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER AT CAMP ORMAN.

The site for the camp was chosen some time before the time set for the encampment. This was fortunate, as this department had time, which was taken advantage of, to see the ground and plan the camp before the arrival of any of the troops.

The camp was laid out and staked for the center of each tent set before the troops arrived. The ground chosen was not an ideal site. We were fortunate, however, in laying out the camp, in that we were able to place the tents and the picket lines so that the boulders, with which the ground around Boulder is thickly covered, came, for the most part, inside the tent ropes, and the tents and the company streets were practically free.

A force of ten men, including the officers and civilian cooks, arrived at the camp the day before the troops, and, in addition to staking out the camp, mentioned above, had all the stores necessary to pitch camp on the ground before the troops arrived. All the commands were relieved of their baggage, so that all that was necessary for them to do was to draw camp equipment and pitch camp when they arrived. None of the work of pitching camp was done. Each command pitched their tents after arrival in the morning, and all had their work done before the dinner hour. Considering the fact

that all of the troops were engaged in a field manoeuvre all, or nearly all of the morning, and some of them marched not less than ten, and all not less than five miles, the work done by them after arrival in camp should be noticed especially. Our troops deserve the more credit, that the usual plan followed by National Guard organizations, is to find everything in readiness for them when they get off the cars. This department was very much hampered by not having sufficient details to assist in the work. The feeling among our officers seems to be that the quartermaster's department has always gotten along some way, and will probably continue to do so without their assistance.

The arranging of the transportation fell entirely to this department. Among the things done in this connection was the arranging for two special trains, without additional cost to the state. Schedules were also arranged so that the arrival and departure of the several commands would be accomplished without additional expense to the state, and so that the commands would have the most possible time in camp. All the troops arrived in camp within three hours, and departed within the same length of time. No command was delayed more than one hour on the road by reason of the necessary change of cars. The cost of the transportation by rail was less than one cent per mile per man.

In a service like ours, it is not possible to secure the best of live stock at the price the state is willing to pay, and when that price is reduced one-quarter, it is all the more of a problem. However, for the most part, the stock secured was satisfactory. It was, with the exception of a few animals, returned in good shape. One horse was reported as having died as the result of the trip, and several were so injured that they were necessarily turned out for some time after they were returned from the camp. The owners, however, were, for the most part, satisfied with the treatment the horses received at our hands. If the commissioned officers of the mounted troops would give the stock more of their personal attention, and see that it was always properly taken care of, not overworked as it nearly always is when in possession of this department, we would be able to secure a better class of horses. The cost of feeding the stock was somewhat in excess of regulation figure. It is necessary to keep hay before the horses we use all of the time, and if this is not done the horses, not being familiar with the picket rope, become restless. The

cost of feed was high this year, oats costing \$1.70 per hundred, in 1,000 pound lots; hay was \$14.00 per ton. It is impossible to give cost of feeding at Boulder, as this expense was met by a local appropriation, and the committee in charge have returned the bills. The cost of the feed was in the neighborhood of \$150.00,

This department is in need of a quartermaster's wagon.

It has been the desire of this department that each organization be given its complete equipment, and as soon as some system has been devised by which the property will be taken care of this department will urge most strongly that this be done. This can not be recommended at this time.

I must again ask, and most respectfully urge, that it be taken up with the quartermaster general's department, the building of a sufficient number of packing cases, of a size that may be conveniently handled and heavy enough and so securely fastened as to load easily. In the case of a sudden call these boxes would facilitate moving our stores very much, and save wear and tear, as well as keeping the bedding and clothing, etc., out of the dirt. There should be three or four of these to each organization—one as large as the other two in height, and all the same length and width. This plan would enable rapid and safe loading and unloading. If the cases were properly made and furnished each organization they ought to be ready to move as soon as a lock could be snapped, as far as quartermaster's stores are concerned. All ought to be lettered on all sides and ends, if furnished to separate organizations. If kept in store none should be marked.

A case should also be made for each company, squadron, battalion, regiment, and each staff department, that would contain necessary stationery, reports, etc. These should be had at once.

All of the bedding on hand should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The comforts are in specially bad condition, and if they can not be renovated should be disposed of. A larger number of blankets should be secured as rapidly as possible; more shelter tents should be provided, so they might be used to keep out the dampness in camp. Each man should be supplied with one-half of a shelter tent. The officers should each secure a bed roll, and either a trunk or case, each plainly marked, so that this department could transport without unnecessary delay or confusion.

In the matter of quarters, all the organizations present were amply provided for, and, so far as I know, were all satisfied. Tents and other equipage were furnished promptly.

This department was unnecessarily delayed in moving camp, in so much that company officers did not roll tents properly upon return. The small force available to this department was required to roll, with one or two exceptions, all the tents returned.

I wish to recommend that, during the winter, if a school is established, the handling of quartermaster's stores be taken up. The fact that tent pins are expendable make many officers careless about saving and returning them. In the camp at Boulder a large number of pins were left in the ground and burned with the straw. It seems to be the man that is most careless about caring for and returning property is the most abused when denied anything. It was so in this case, anyway. If the line officers could appreciate the work of the staff departments in camps, and more especially in our service, I believe they would remove many of the little obstacles they now pile up in our way.

The supply of water for drinking purposes and cooking was obtained from the city mains through several lengths of fire hose—the waste running away over the surface. This plan answered well enough for the camp, but if the camp were continued longer a better arrangement must necessarily be made. The stock was all watered at an irrigation ditch running along the camp ground. This was most convenient and very satisfactory.

Ice was supplied on requisition.

The drainage of the camp was good.

One of the hospital houses was used as a store house. These houses should be put in good condition at once.

The furniture used in camp was hired at Boulder, at a cost of nearly the purchase price. I would recommend the purchase of necessary field furniture for future camps or campaigns.

This department asked for, and details were ordered, several times to build sinks. But these were not construed as promptly as they should have been. The lumber, nails, etc., were on the ground when the troops arrived, and the department requested the details at once.

It is unfortunate that in our service we have no provision for a commissary officer. This work falls to this already overworked department.

No attempt was made to keep within the government ration, nor is it possible with men who are not used to camp life to keep within the prescribed ration until they become accustomed to camp life. In this camp all supplies were bought at retail and paid for largely by the local committee. The supplies were all of the best. The bills are in the hands of the local committee, and an itemized account can not be given. Fresh meat was furnished almost entirely, and bread was supplied from the local bakery twice a day. The coffee gave general satisfaction.

The table of the general commanding was supplied from the general mess, and, usually, after the camp had been served. This was done that the general commanding might judge the quality of the general mess. No extras were furnished for the general's table.

The meal furnished to Governor Orman and staff, General George F. Gardner, Senator Patterson (United States), and other invited guests, was the same as that furnished the camp for that meal.

The quartermaster's department, ten officers and men, arrived in camp the evening before the main body, five additional men arrived with the troops, and, as stated elsewhere in this report, were engaged until the arrival of the main body, in the transferring of stores to the camp ground. However, breakfast was served to more than 100 men the first morning before eight o'clock, and dinner at one o'clock, to more than 300 men, and supper to about 400, and thereafter more than 400 were fed at each meal. In all, not less than 4,000 meals were served in camp, at a total expense of \$380.00 for provisions and \$120.00 for cooks. A portion of this last item should be charged to labor, as the cooks were used in both making and breaking camp. This brings the cost per day up to forty cents per man. This is too much, but can be accounted for partially by the fact that the provisions were bought at retail at Boulder, and because the use of cooks as laborers, as heretofore mentioned.

The order establishing the camp called for a division of the mess. To make the division, as stated in the order, was found impractical, and the only division that was made was

that of the mounted troops. Not until the last day was an officer placed in charge of the men so that they would get their rations with some degree of order. It seems to me to be necessary that the officers of the Guard be given some instruction in the management of a company mess, and the method in which to draw supplies for it.

I have attached to this report an appendix that, if it meets the approval of the general, I wish might be printed and circulated generally.

I wish to say that, as far as this department is concerned, every one of whom we asked assistance assisted us in every way possible. The Colorado & Southern and Union Pacific railway officers were very accommodating.

I wish to commend the services of Sergeant Goward and Commissary Sergeant Rouse.

Whatever success was obtained in camp was largely due to the energy and ability of Lieutenant Bloom, quartermaster First Infantry, and I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of his assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. M. LEE,
Major and Quartermaster First Brigade.

Denver, Colo., October 24, 1902.

ADJUTANT COLORADO PROVISIONAL BATTALION,
Denver, Colo.

Sir—I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the particular work assigned to me in the encampment near Fort Riley, from September 29 to October 7, inclusive.

On arrival of the train at Pawnee Siding, the camp equipage was loaded into wagons furnished by the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., and conveyed to the site assigned to the Colorado Provisional Battalion, and there unloaded as nearly as practicable in the places assigned for the tents. As soon as the troops arrived, the work of erecting the tents was begun and, although the rain was pouring down, and darkness was approaching, the tents were hastily erected and shelter provided for the men. The tents were hastily erected, without any great effort to get them up correctly, and the next day the tents were correctly aligned, and the camp put in general better condition. A better system of drainage was made for the camp a few days later, and the camp made more tenable under the very unfavorable weather conditions. The camp being on sloping ground, and our tents being located on the lower side of the general camp, made the matter of water a particularly bad feature. One large drain was cut across above the upper row of our tents and then a general drain made through the company streets which carried off much of the water that came in the camp. The tents were well ditched and no further trouble from water was experienced.

Sibley tents were provided for the enlisted men, and wall tents for the officers. One sink was provided for two companies, and one for the officers, which were found ample. The pits for these sinks were dug about twelve feet long, four feet wide and five feet deep. They were burnt out each day with oily hay.

The camp consisted of four general, field and staff officers' tents, three hospital tents, five cook tents with flies, two commissary tents, eight company officers' tents, one

guard tent and sixteen Sibley tents for the enlisted men. All arranged in accordance with the regulation camp.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. In packing the tents for shipments, the kind and size should be marked on the outside of the package.
2. In loading tents in the wagons the poles should be placed in bottom of wagon and the tents on top of poles, but one kind of tents placed in each wagon and one set of poles for each tent in each wagon.
3. The cook and tent stoves should be loaded in one wagon.
4. Two men should be detailed with each wagon to load and unload them, and tents delivered at their proper places.
5. Stakes should be set for the center of each tent before the tents arrive.
6. Company commanders should detail four men for each tent to be erected for their companies, and all the men with the wagons should erect the general, field and staff officers' tents. The tent details to also attend to erection of stoves for the tents, and cooks to their own stoves.
7. Ten men should be detailed from each company to dig the necessary ditches for the proper drainage of the camps, as directed by the engineer officer. In general, it will be best to dig a small ditch around each tent to lead from one tent to the other in the direction of the slope. No ditches should be dug in the company streets, and necessary precaution should be taken to prevent the flow of water on to the camp grounds, and to allow it to flow from the camp ground. Too much stress can not be placed on the matter of proper drainage for the camp. The tent floors must be kept dry, and tent stoves provided for each tent when there is any discomfort from cold or wet weather.
8. Company commanders should see that their men have practical instructions in the erection of tents at all times, and, when the companies arrive on the grounds, arms should be stacked, and the different details made before dismissal of the companies.
9. A detail of three men from each company should be made for digging the sinks at places indicated by the engineer officer.

10. The erection of tents, the digging of trenches and the digging of sinks should all be begun immediately after the arrival of the troops at the camp, and all should be practically completed within one hour after arrival.

11. The general policing of the camp should be such as to maintain a clean camp and to have all tents and bedding thoroughly aired each day.

12. The hospital corps should provide for the erection of their tents, and the proper drainage of same, in the manner indicated for the companies. In conclusion, will say that I have purposely omitted any reference to the field manoeuvres that took place and the instructions received in field fortifications. These are matters that would hardly come in my report except to add that all were valuable to all who participated or observed them. In the matter of field fortifications, our own state forces should have instruction in these, as the character of the service we are likely to be called upon to perform is such as to render them of importance and benefit to us. In fact, a company of engineers trained in the art of construction of roads, bridges and fortifications would be a valuable adjunct to our state troops, on account of the service they are likely to be needed for.

In conclusion further, will say that the men performed all the service under my direction they were called upon cheerfully, and in a manner much to their credit. The camp was kept in very good general condition, and too much can not be said for the promptness with which they erected their tents and endured the discomfort of the first night in camp. Veterans could not have done better, and complaints were not heard at all. Their conduct was truly soldierly, in all that the word for an American soldier implies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES RANKIN,
Engineer Officer.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN CHASE,

*Commanding Colorado Provisional Battalion
Manoeuvre Division, Camp Root,
Fort Riley Reservation, Kansas.*

Sir—In pursuance with General Order No. 2, received to-day, I respectfully submit for your consideration the report of my department.

Pursuant to an order issued to Captain Hutchings and by him to the junior officers and steward I have received reports from Captain Hutchings, Captain Hopkins, Lieutenant Miles and Steward Bryan. The various reports are appended, with an extract from the dispensary, both for illustration and reference.

In the matter of discipline the fault was with the officers rather than the men, the privates expressing that characteristic independence of the American volunteer, while the officers, having had but little experience in handling men, and being ignorant of many traditions of the service, gained very valuable information during the service.

In the matter of drill, the men excelled in the litter drill but were sadly deficient in foot movements. The litter drill given at our hospital was done with more accuracy and greater promptness than either the drill at the division hospital or at the regimental hospital of the Twenty-second Infantry. But in the foot movements they had no conception of the drilling of a body of men, what commands were necessary to place them in the field or how such commands were to be executed. The medical officer in camp most respected was Captain Straub, whom I heard constantly referred to as one medical officer thoroughly conversant with the essentials of the manoeuvres during the problems. I would make my first suggestion upon this point—that the members and officers of the hospital corps be attached to some company or troop till such a time as they may gain a thorough military training. As well equipped as our guard is with medical officers the professional part of the service can not be improved upon, but to be thoroughly efficient both officers and men must have a general knowledge of the movements upon the

field—of the essentials of a change of base—of cover and all the details taught in the line, so that they can intelligently follow up the command in active service without unnecessary exposure of themselves or exposure of the position of their troops. To myself, coming from the line, there was sad lack of “esprit,” but this also is almost impossible to cultivate in a squad of four to six, while it is naturally absorbed commingling with a troop or company.

Another point is the lack of trained litter bearers detailed from each organization. I would respectfully suggest that such detail be made at once and the litters provided so that these men may be drilled upon certain company drill nights, substituting different men from the ranks, thereby increasing the number of men available for active service.

The matter of inspection, diagnosis, treatment and dispensing—the only comment necessary is the praise of the men—I would like to make especial mention of Steward Bryan.

Our equipment has been mentioned in all the attached reports. The pannier now in use is improperly constructed and far too bulky for active service in the state. Had it been necessary to send a mobile column to Routt county upon our return, the medical equipment would have been the product of the ingenuity of the medical officer accompanying the command—for that pannier would have had to accompany the wagon train and any very hard usage might have rendered it temporarily unfit. You will notice by reference to the appended list that the great majority of our dispensations were to correct faulty elimination and constipation with their accompanying manifestations—a half dozen well chosen drugs would have completely taken the place of the twenty used, and kept all our cases but one out of the hospital. I would respectfully recommend in this respect that the present pannier be thoroughly overhauled at a meeting of those medical officers present at Fort Riley and be put at once into fit condition for the establishment of a regimental or base hospital—that it should be provided with a small, portable surgical case, and room made for necessary staple articles, at the expense of some of the patent combinations. This pannier sent out without a dose of salts or a strong active cathartic, caused the records to show men returning for treatment who should have been relieved at the first visit. A portable case for use at the aid station should be provided to

accompany the command into the field and the necessary steps for its provision should be made at once.

For our field hospital equipment the chest should be placed with the pannier and its cots and furniture used whenever the transportation is easy and a permanent base established. In its place bed rolls should be substituted. In the equipment more first aid packages should be procured and issued to the various troops and companies, and their use practically demonstrated at least one drill night a month, or at a lyceum of the enlisted men.

Our line officers showed praiseworthy activity in looking after the welfare of their men, but most of them were not sufficiently versed in the proper method of obtaining medical attention. While the routine is fresh in the minds of all I would suggest that the medical officers be invited to your officers' lyceum and given certain nights on which to instruct the line officers in their especial branch. That they be given the “non-com.” school certain nights that they (the non-commissioned officers) might be instructed in their duties in connection with the regimental and field hospitals. It occurs to me that the existence of a medical staff connected in no manner with the regimental staff is the cause of the medical and line officers being so little in touch at the present time.

A half dozen more orderly pouches are needed, going over to the direct care of each medical officer, so that he may instruct his orderly in its use.

A word of commendation—our men were detailed by the brigade surgeon to the aid of the Eighteenth—we furnished the advanced litter squads to the Twenty-second. I was instructed to detail Captain Hutchings to the command of the Twenty-second Regimental aid station, sending his orderly and a litter with him. We also handled and transported those hypothetically wounded from the Eighteenth and one battery. These occurred during the three principal problems after we reached the camp, and is cited here to show the opportunity for field work and the rating of our men.

I would further suggest that a detail of the hospital corps be established at Colorado Springs, under command of Captain Hutchings, and that the details from Companies D and I, of the Second Regiment, be attached to it at once.

As a summary—that the men and officers of the corps be instructed and disciplined along routine military lines—

that the litter details be made at once and litters provided for the same to each troop or company—that a field chest be provided, both medical and surgical combined, light and easy of transportation—that bed rolls instead of cots be available for use with distinctly mobile forces—that the guard be provided with first aid packages and instructed in their use—that more orderly pouches be provided for use by the medical officers—that the line officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men be given routine instruction by the medical officers—the establishment of a hospital corps in Colorado Springs.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER OLIVER HANFORD,

Major and Surgeon.

October 18, 1902.

I have a record showing as follows:

Cases dispensed	154
Sent to quarters.....	27
Retained in hospital more than 24 hours.....	1
Sent to other hospitals.....	7
Returned to Denver.....	1

Of the ailments treated there were as follows:

Constipation	28
Pleurisy	1
Colds and coughs.....	42
Headache	3
Dysentery	11
Cut hands and fingers.....	17
Cystitis	2
Dyspepsia	8
Laryngitis	2
Bronchitis	8
Sprained joints	5
Epileptic fit	1
Rheumatism	6
Hypothetical wounds in field.....	2
Sunburn	1
Blister	1

Acne	1
Debility	1
Tonsillitis	3
Gonorrhoea	1
Broken rib	1
Neuralgia	3
Scald foot	1
Exhaustion	1
Sore foot	1
Not sick	2
Sore eye	1

154

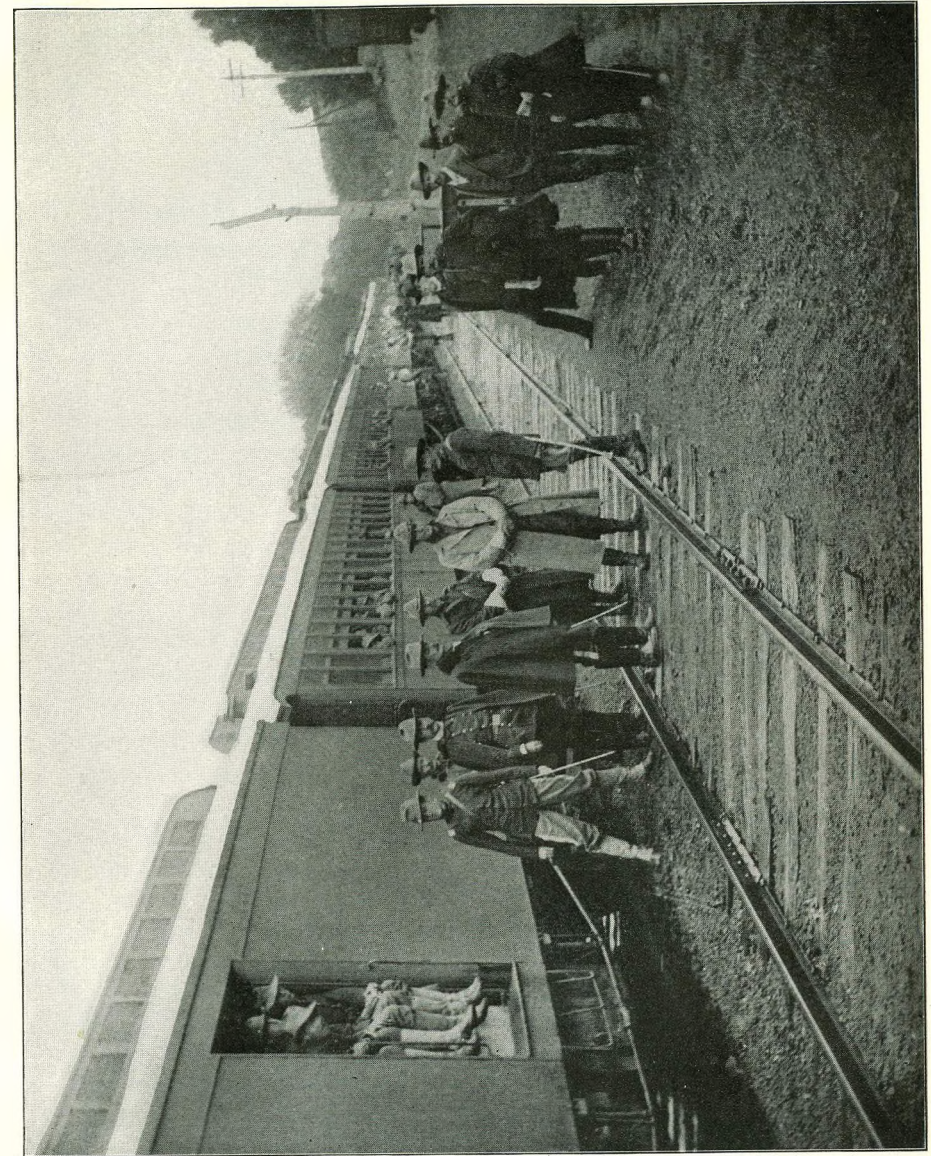
I reported to Captain Hutchings ten cut fingers and hands; you will notice this shows seventeen; these are re-dressings of some cases, but included in the total summing up, as separate ones.

The remedies used were as follows:

Phenacetin.
 Acetanalid.
 Calomel and Soda.
 Chloranodyne.
 Triplex Pill.
 Soda Bicarb.
 Dovers Powder.
 Quinine.
 Comp. Glys. Powder.
 Comp. Cathartic Pills.
 Chlorate of Potash.
 Salicylate of Soda.
 Strychnia.
 Copaiba Comp.
 Muriate Ammon.
 Caffein.
 Salol.
 Sub. Nit. Bismuth.
 Comp. Alum Powder.
 Zinc Ox. Ointment.

I would suggest that something be done toward reconstructing our "Medicine Chest." We carry entirely too much weight in the way of unused drugs and receptacles for same. We should have a few simple, yet efficient remedies, and fewer complicated, unusable compounds. There should be provision made for ample supply of both Rochelle and Epsom salts, of castor oil and of vaseline, both plain and carbolated.

Of more than sixty remedies now in our pannier, less than one-half are of actual value in field service.



ARRIVAL AT FORT RILEY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1902.

Hospital Corps,
Colorado Provisional Battalion,
Denver, Colorado, October 10, 1902.

R. K. HUTCHINGS,

*Captain and Assistant Surgeon,
Colorado Provisional Battalion.*

Sir—I have to report to you as follows, relative to our work while in camp at Camp Root, Fort Riley Reservation, Kansas, from September 29 to October 8, 1902.

The total recorded dispensations were 154. Of this number, twenty-seven were sent to quarters. One was retained in hospital more than twenty-four hours. Seven were sent to the field and base hospital, and one returned to Denver.

Of the seven sent to other hospitals, two were hypothetical cases attended in the field, and returned to their battery. The other five were members of the Colorado command, and all reported back to their companies.

Constipation, dysentery and acute colds were predominant ailments, and in nearly every instance recovered under the treatment administered.

There was one case of fractured rib, one of epilepsy, one of cut knee (in field), and ten cases of cut fingers and hands.

All patients reported as doing well and ready for duty the day of leaving camp, excepting the one case returned to Denver, and the case of H. C. Smith, who returned from base hospital as the command was embarking for home—being taken to the train in the ambulance.

The remedies administered to the various applicants were but few, and it is in this connection that I would call your attention to the cumbrous affair which we are compelled to take with us when going afield.

There are about sixty remedies in the case, of which we used twenty, and could have gotten along with fewer, had they been what were actually needed.

The case should be overhauled in some manner, and more simple and effective remedies carried.

As to the personnel of the hospital corps itself, will say each member regularly reported each morning for duty, and the general health was excellent.

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BRYAN,
Hospital Steward, N. G. C.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Denver, Colorado, October 10, 1902.

R. K. HUTCHINGS,

*Captain and Assistant Surgeon,
Colorado Provisional Battalion.*

Sir—I failed to incorporate in my report that we took to the field with us two quarts of whiskey and two quarts of brandy.

Owing to the inclement weather the above was dispensed as we thought best to those suffering from chills and wet—mainly to officers and the cook, the latter having had to do his work part of the time in the drenching rain.

We brought back with us one pint of whiskey and about two and one-half pints of brandy.

Very truly yours,

C. H. BRYAN,
Hospital Steward, N. G. C.

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion, Camp Root,
Fort Riley, Kansas.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN CHASE.

(Through Military Channels.)

Sir—I have the honor to submit to you the following report in regard to the medical corps attached to your command. The corps thanks you for your uniform courtesy throughout the maneuvers and through me express themselves as very grateful for the same.

We received great benefit from the experience obtained in the camp and feel that the lessons learned have to a great

extent fitted us for the field of actual warfare. The practical lessons obtained at Camp Root convince me that many alterations can be beneficially made in our corps and paraphernalia.

I think it a mistake to have as stewards any one who is not a permanent resident of the place in which he enlists. Medical students and non-residents are, as a class, poor material, because they have not local pride to keep them up to the standard and they are apt to be too proud to work. The medical knowledge they have is not of much practical utility in the field, because they are supposed to be under the supervision of a competent officer at all times, and any private can easily be trained to put on "first aid packet" dressings and temporarily splint up fractures. Any resident drug clerk would make a good steward for dispensing medicines.

Our dispensing chest is entirely too big for field work. We need a small one made of wood with lacquered iron trimmings. Wood, because it is light, does not jamb up like any metal, and is more durable than metal. Lacquered iron trimmings, because they do not rust, do not collect verdigris like brass and are light and strong. The chest should be small enough to be easily handled by one man and put on a pack mule if necessary. The medicines needed are less than twenty in number. A very few medicines, a small emergency surgical case with two or three more things is all that a field chest should contain. The regular army field chest is entirely too big to be practical. I will be glad at any time to make a list of the contents of a field chest if you so wish. The chest should have trays instead of drawers. A drawer is almost sure to jamb at some time.

Our corps needs several red cross guidons and small flags on thin poles, to be used as guides and markers. Each company of the National Guard needs at least two litter bearers with a light field litter. They should be trained to their work the same as they are trained to shoot and drill. We need at least one ambulance very badly, properly equipped with litters and at least two trained men to handle it. The hospital corps needs regular discipline just the same as the fighting body. For field work I would suggest the use of bed rolls instead of cots. Beds and cots at the base hospital are all right, but in the field they are in the way and not as comfortable as a bed roll

or several blankets. Every one in the medical corps should be recently and successfully vaccinated, as should all soldiers.

Enclosed find the reports of Lieutenant M. E. Miles and Hospital Steward Bryan.

Very respectfully,

R. K. HUTCHINGS,

Captain and Assistant Surgeon National Guard Colorado.

Boulder, Colorado, October 12, 1902.

CAPTAIN R. K. HUTCHINGS,

Hospital Corps, N. G. C.

Sir—The part taken by the Colorado National Guard in the general encampment, at Fort Riley, Kansas, extending from September 29 to October 8, I consider of great educational value, although only about half the time was fit for active service, because of unfavorable weather. We learned to realize the variety of conditions to which a soldier may be subjected, and learned a lesson of practical value which we could not otherwise have gotten. Those things which we, as medical officers, appreciated, were the daily inspection of tents and sinks, from a hygienic standpoint, and the means by which sanitary conditions of camps can be benefited. This is work with which every medical man should be familiar, but the most difficult problem for an untrained medical officer is caring for the wounded on the field, and the manner of disposing of them. In this we were greatly aided by the medical officers of the Regular Army, to which we should consider ourselves under great obligations for their kindness in instructing us in every detail. Here, as nowhere else, except in war, has one an opportunity to follow the wounded soldier through the various medical stations, from the first aid, dressing on the firing line, to the field and, even, the division hospital.

From experience gained at this encampment, I would make the following suggestions: 1. That encampments, similar to the Fort Riley encampment, be held from time to time, and that the National Guard officers make it a point to come in close touch with the United States army officers in

order to get the benefit of their instructions. 2. That, on account of our mountainous country, two small panniers be used, one for drugs, the other for instruments, and of such a shape that they could be carried on a pack saddle. 3. That these panniers be resupplied from time to time, in order to keep their contents in a fresh state.

Very respectfully yours,

M. E. MILES,
Assistant Surgeon, N. G. C.

Headquarters Medical Department,
Denver, Colo., October 23, 1902.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN CHASE,

Commanding Provisional Battalion.

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report:

I arrived at Camp Root, Fort Riley, Kan., on the evening of October 3, 1902, and joined the hospital corps of the Colorado Provisional Battalion. On the following morning, I reported to Major Bushnell, commander of the brigade hospital. I served as medical officer in charge of hospital corps in your command, two days, Sunday, October 5, and Wednesday, October 8. Twenty cases came under my care. I recommended that one private be sent to his home, because I believed him to be unfit for service. Two privates were sent to the field hospital. No serious cases came under my direct observation. Those seeking treatment were suffering from slight ailments, such as colds, bronchitis, constipation, diarrhoea, and a few cases of gonorrhoea, and two cases of septic poison of the finger.

If I may be permitted to make a few suggestions, I would advise that the medical officers be instructed to overhaul the medical chest and restock it with a fresh supply of drugs and replace the surgical dressings and instruments used or lost in service. While our medical chest is of a different pattern than that used in the brigade hospital of the United States Army, yet, for the service of the National Guard, I think our chest is to be preferred, for it is a medical and surgical chest combined. I would suggest, however, that a smaller and lighter chest be made, and supplied with medi-

cines and surgical dressings, which could be transported upon the back of a pack animal, if necessary, in case of detached service.

Another suggestion I would make, that the hospital corps be supplied with a set of cooking utensils, so it would be possible to supply the patients with suitable and palatable food. This difficulty was not encountered at Camp Root, because the patients were sent to the field hospital; but in case our hospital had been obliged to care for patients, it would have been difficult to furnish them with food such as the sick and wounded should have.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. M. HOPKINS,

Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Colorado Provisional Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.,
Quartermaster's Office,
Denver, Colorado, October 15, 1902.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
First Brigade, N. G. C.

Sir—The Colorado Provisional Battalion was transported from Denver to Camp Root, near Fort Riley, Kansas, in a special train, consisting of one stock car, one baggage car, five coaches and a sleeper. The extra expense of the sleeper was pro-rated among the officers that occupied it. The arrangements made for the transportation of the troops were complete, and the entraining and the detraining were accomplished without any delay at both Denver and Camp Root. As matters turned out, the horses taken from Denver proved to have been almost invaluable. In all future camps I wish to make the suggestion that all transportation be taken with the troops. The regular army has not the necessary facilities for so large a camp as the next one may be, and transportation is the one thing that can not in any way be slighted. In as small a camp as that at Camp Root this year, the medical department of our troops was without necessary transportation nearly all of the time, and some of the time this department did not have the necessary wagons for the commissary officer. I do not wish this to be taken as criticising in the least the arrangements of the camp, as everything that could be done, was done. Captain Baker, chief quartermaster, and his assistant, Lieutenant Coxe, did everything in their power for us, often going out of their way to furnish the needed equipment. But, in camps as large as those that are contemplated for the future, it seems to me that it will be impossible to supply the equipment needed by the various commands from a common source, and those that do not provide themselves will be the ones that will suffer.

We arrived during a heavy rain. Rain had been falling for some time before we arrived, so the ground was thoroughly soaked. Rain continued falling nearly all night as well. This condition of affairs did not tend to the making of

camp any easier. I am pleased to say, however, that camp was made without any delay, hay and grain for the horses, hay for bedding for the men, and the commissary stores were obtained, and all the camp equipage unloaded from the train and moved to the camp, and all gotten under cover within a short space of time.

The large amount of hay consumed for bedding for the men was necessary, owing to the condition of the ground.

Owing to the unforeseen condition of the weather, the lack of stoves was keenly felt by the command during the first days of the camp, but I was fortunate in securing a sufficient supply a little later, so that all were comfortable. Stoves should always be taken in sufficient number to supply the whole camp. A number of extra tents should always be taken. Flies should be provided and furnished in sufficient numbers. All tents in the arsenal should be overhauled and repaired. Some of the tents are torn and otherwise damaged, and are unserviceable in case of bad or wet weather.

All the tents, blankets, clothing, canteens and haversacks used at Camp Root should be thoroughly cleaned and overhauled at once.

The car provided by the railroad company, in which to make coffee while en route, was not a success. If the proper kind of kettles were provided, this plan would be successful, and much time could be saved.

The camp was supplied with sufficient wood for heating purposes and cooking at all times, although it was hard to get because of the condition of the roads.

The camp was piped for water, and good water in sufficient quantities was furnished at each company kitchen. This was done by the national authorities.

Sink seats were furnished by the division quartermaster. The sinks were properly cared for, and inspected each day under the direction of a medical officer.

Each command in the state should be provided with the necessary equipment to take the field at any time. Proper packing cases should be made, so that each company's equipment and stores could be transported by this department and delivered to them without confusion or delay. The equipment should include tents, one range, overcoats, blankets, stoves, etc. This could be done without loss to the state, if

the proper returns were required and the required inspections made.

This department was under a disadvantage in not having any ready money to be used as the occasion demanded. It is necessary, in a camp of this kind, to meet many little incidentals with the cash, and in all future camps, this department should be provided with money, or have the authority to issue cash orders on some one who is on hand with the money.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. LEE,

Major and Quartermaster First Brigade, N. G. C.

Headquarters First Infantry,
National Guard, Colorado,
Denver, Colorado, October 26, 1902.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. C.,
Denver, Colorado.

Sir—In compliance with General Order No. 2, dated Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion, Denver, Colorado, September 28, 1902, I desire to submit the following:

Not having had any connection with the preparatory arrangements for the trip to Fort Riley, Kansas, my duties did not really begin until our arrival at the camp.

Upon arriving at the camp I was advised of the whereabouts of Captain Gallagher, chief commissary officer of the camp, and at once took steps to provide our battalion with rations. This was rather difficult owing to the inclement weather, but which would have been a pleasant duty to perform under ordinary conditions, because of the many courtesies extended by Captain Gallagher, Lieutenant Boniface and their corps of assistants. I wish now to state that too much credit can not be given these gentlemen for their efforts to provide and make comfortable the Colorado battalion on its arrival in camp at Fort Riley.

They had a large supply of commissary stores on hand, and upon presenting my requisition I was both interested and surprised to see how quickly the same was filled. I was supplied with four days' rations and had the same delivered to the different mess tents and the evening meal in course of preparation before the troops could prepare proper shelter or realized that they were hungry. When going to present my requisition I took with me a detail of four men from each company, which was made up of the company quartermaster sergeant and three privates, and who responded promptly, with the result that the work was done quickly and well, and the men soon relieved.

The first meal in camp was not what it should have been, perhaps, but was all that could have been expected under the circumstances. The wood being wet, and ranges in the open,

and rain, too, made progress slow and cooking a difficult task. It was soon learned that it was necessary to have our range in an enclosed tent in order to get good results, and after being provided for in this particular we had less trouble.

We were not provided for the condition of affairs that awaited our arrival in camp, and soon learned that it was necessary to buy more stove pipe, and borrow cooking utensils and tools for the cooks. In most of the ranges it was found that something was missing, and in many instances the cooking utensils were found dirty or rusty and unfit for immediate use. This condition was brought about, probably, by the neglect of cooks formerly using the ranges. I deem it wise at this time to offer the suggestion that the ranges and cooking utensils which have been used be examined and cleaned, when necessary, and put in condition for immediate use. Where it is found that articles are missing, or that more are necessary, they should be supplied. If these precautions had been taken before leaving for Fort Riley the troops would have fared better, and the cooks and their assistants saved many inconveniences.

The army ration was all that could be desired, and there was not an instance that I know of of any company being short on rations, with the exception of potatoes and sugar. These shortages were promptly supplied, by purchases at Junction City.

We were fortunate in getting an excellent quality of fresh bread at the post bakery in exchange for flour. We were also fortunate in getting our fresh beef every morning off the car at the camp. The quality of the beef was very good, and the ration in both instances was bountiful.

I was gratified when making final settlement with Lieutenant Boniface to find that the day's ration per man was less than 20 cents each. This was occasioned by the government selling the supplies to us at cost, and we in turn confining ourselves strictly to the army ration, with the exception above mentioned.

Preparatory to our return home, I drew travel rations for one hundred men, and in this I experienced my only disappointment. In the first place I erred in not drawing travel rations for the full command, which would have insured an abundance in case of delays in transportation, which seems attendant upon every trip of this kind. It was supposed that

we would have but one meal en route, but, instead, we really needed three.

The attempt to use a box car for kitchen purposes did not prove at all satisfactory, but with due notice and preparation, I am of the opinion that this would prove a valuable addition.

In the matter of subsistence en route we have learned much, and could no doubt give much better, if not entire, satisfaction when performing a like service.

Respectfully submitted,

BURT B. BLOOM,

*First Lieutenant and Quartermaster First Infantry, First
Brigade, N. G. C., Commissary.*

Headquarters of the Surgeon General, N. G. C.
Denver, Colorado.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE STATE OF COLORADO.

Sir—I have the honor to make the following report for my department, covering the period of two years, ending November 30, 1902:

The hospital corps of the state of Colorado consists by law of the following officers and men: Surgeon general, with the rank of colonel; two major surgeons; two assistant surgeons with the rank of captain; two assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant; six full stewards and five acting stewards; not more than thirty-four privates.

The official staff is filled with competent and conscientious military medical officers. The enlisted men now have a membership of twenty-two, distributed throughout the state of Colorado. One steward and one acting steward and eight privates at Boulder, called the Boulder detachment and officered by Major Sard Weist and Lieutenant M. E. Miles. They were made a part of the hospital corps of the state in May, 1901.

At Denver, under the name of the Denver detachment, are eight men officered by Major Matt R. Root, Captain Thomas M. Hopkins and Lieutenant J. K. Swinde.

At Colorado Springs are Captain R. K. Hutchings, who has been authorized by the surgeon general to organize a detachment of ten men there. This is in process of formation. I believe the organization of detachments at different points in the state a practical and wise procedure.

The corps is equipped, though to a great extent with the old style equipment, sufficiently to be able to establish in the field an eight cot hospital ready for all ordinary military work. In the past two years it has had field experience on two different occasions. First during the Boulder encampment, which lasted three days. At that time Corporal H. V. Palmer and Private Wright, of the Chaffee Light Artillery and First Regiment of Infantry, N. G. C., respectively, were seriously injured and taken care of with great credit to the officers and corps. In the case of Corporal Palmer,

amputation by Colonel Grant of the left arm at shoulder became necessary; and the treatment of a severe powder burn, sustained by the premature explosion of a piece of artillery, necessitated hospital and office treatment at my hands and the hands of my assistants, extending over a period from July 1, 1901, to April, 1902, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to report that in this case especially, results were more than could have been expected.

In addition to the casualties already mentioned, the medical department, during this term in the field, treated one hundred and fifty-two men in hospital and quarters and at morning sick call, as prescribed by regulations.

The next period in the field was during the military maneuvers of the United States army and Colorado National Guard at Fort Riley in the month of September, 1902. Fortunately no casualties of any moment occurred, but owing to the inclement weather the usual amount of minor disabilities occurred, and in all, one hundred and eighty-three men were treated at sick call and in hospital and quarters. The corps departed itself with credit to the state, and came home having won the praises of both officers and men of the National Guard. Their equipment throughout the two years now ending has been looked after with unusual zeal and efficiency by the members in whose charge it was, and is now in condition, should any sudden call or emergency arise, to take ample care of the state troops should they be called into the field. The apparent low membership in the enlisted is due to change of residence, the weeding out of dead and useless timber, which had been accumulated, but has resulted in leaving an efficient and reliable working force.

During the periods between field service, weekly drills have been maintained by both detachments in their respective armories in all work, so far as possible, pertaining to military medicine. The drill with litters (regulation) and hand litters, collecting the wounded, first aid in the field, bandaging and minor surgery has been kept up and, as already shown during our field service, has proven of great value in advancing the work of the corps.

In last two years the medical department has been represented by two or more commissioned officers at the annual conventions of the national association of military surgeons at St. Paul, Minn., and at Washington, D. C. The value of

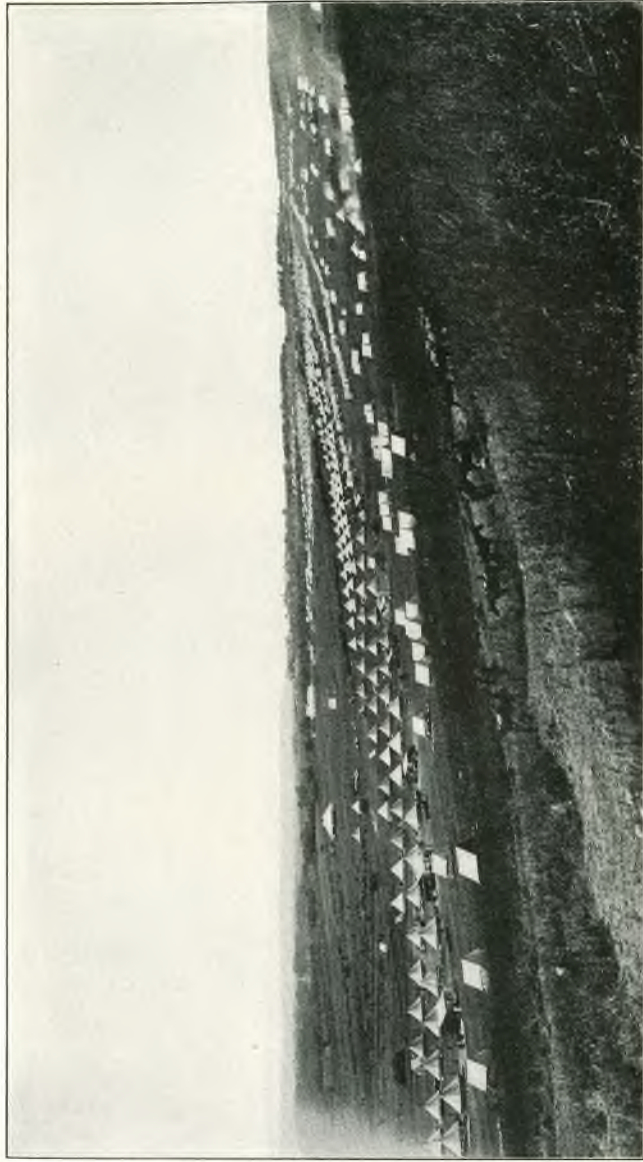
such attendance to medical officers of the Guard is beyond question.

I herein wish to thank his Excellency, the Governor of the state of Colorado, and yourself and office, for the kind consideration with which you have assisted this department in the work it has been called upon to perform.

My requisitions for supplies and other necessary accommodations at your hands have been promptly and cheerfully filled, except as to ambulance, and to this, in a great measure, is due the efficiency to which I have been able to bring the medical department of the National Guard of Colorado.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. GRANT,
Surgeon General, N. G. C.



CAMP ROOT, FORT RILEY, KAN., OCTOBER 1, 1902.

Annual Report
of
Small-Arms Target Practice
of the
National Guard of Colorado
for 1901

BY
CAPTAIN EVANS E. WINTERS, A. D. C.
Inspector of Small-Arms Practice

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
Small-Arms Target Practice
OF THE
NATIONAL GUARD OF COLORADO

Headquarters First Brigade, National Guard of Colorado,
Office of the Inspector of Small-Arms Practice,
Denver, Colo., November 15, 1901.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
First Brigade, National Guard of Colorado.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of
small-arms target firing of the brigade for the year 1901:

RIFLE PRACTICE.

I regret to have to report that there were but three organizations in the brigade that participated in rifle practice during the year. The failure of other organizations to practice was, in a measure, due to General Orders No. 7, current series, these headquarters, which provided that ammunition would be issued only for such men as had completed in a satisfactory manner the prescribed course of sighting and position and aiming drills, and also to the fact that it required practice to be held strictly in accordance with the Firing Regulations for Small-Arms for the United States Army, and that classification would be as provided therein.

The wisdom of this order is apparent to any one versed in the subject of military target practice, and it is unfortunate that *all* officers of the Guard were unable, or unwilling, to grasp its meaning and second the efforts of the brigade commander to place the National Guard of this state on the same footing, so far as rifle firing is concerned, as that of other states and territories.

Heretofore, the ammunition issued for target practice has been used principally by the officers and a few favorites

—to the exclusion of the majority of the men—who, according to the rules then in existence, were permitted to select any large scores they might make during the year and to have their classification based thereon. In this manner, those who had the most ammunition at their disposal were enabled to obtain a much higher classification in marksmanship than their proficiency warranted. Many of those who had secured sharpshooter's and marksman's insignia under these conditions were unwilling, this year, to test their skill in rifle firing under the new requirements, fearing that they would be unable to maintain the records they had previously made, and not only did not practice themselves, but also failed to encourage others to do so.

Under the general order above referred to, all members of the Guard—officers and men—are given an equal opportunity to practice, and all scores made in record practice, the number of rounds being specified, are considered in computing the standing of the soldier, the object being, not to create a few good shots in an organization, but to educate a company so that its fire in action may be effective, and, at the same time, to give due credit to such men as show proficiency in target practice.

It is believed that insignia issued to those who qualify as sharpshooters and marksmen under the new requirements should be so designed that it can be readily distinguished from that issued to sharpshooters and marksmen under the rules that have heretofore existed—a first-class man under the new system being about equal to a sharpshooter under the old.

The organizations that had practice this year, with the average per cent. attained, and order of standing, are as follows:

ORGANIZATION	Firing at Rectangular Targets	Skirmish Firing	Average Per Cent.	Order
Troop C, 1st Squadron of Cavalry.....	65.5	31.7	47.1	3
Company C, 1st Regiment of Infantry.....	54.3	43.0	48.6	2
Company B, 2d Regiment of Infantry.....	56.0	43.0	49.5	1
For three organizations.....	57.6	39.2	48.4	

The final practice of the Guard, held in accordance with paragraph 9, General Orders No. 7—when sixteen of the twenty-one who were eligible to participate therein were assembled on the Aurora range—was highly successful, although a larger representation and much higher scores were hoped for. This practice was held strictly in accordance with the Firing Regulations for Small-Arms, the Inspector of Small-Arms Practice being ably assisted in its supervision by Colonel Frank D. Bartlett, an officer who has for many years taken keen interest in the target practice of the National Guard.

The officers and men who proved themselves to be the best riflemen in the National Guard of Colorado, with aggregate score, percentage and order of standing of each, are as follows:

	Score	Per cent.	Order
Corporal C. A. Rodell, Company B, 2d Infantry.....	249	62.25	1
Captain H. D. Smith, Troop C, 1st Squadron Cavalry.....	242	60.50	2
1st Lieutenant Frank Moore, Company C, 1st Infantry.....	241	60.25	3
Trooper W. R. Denison, Troop C, 1st Squadron of Cavalry.....	233	58.25	4
Sergeant W. Cross, Company C, 1st Infantry.....	232	58.00	5

The following is the classification of the Guard as demonstrated by this year's practice:

Sharpshooters	Marksmen	1st Class	2d Class	3d Class	Total
0	3	21	0	1,069	1,093

REVOLVER FIRING.

The organizations that had revolver firing dismantled, with the average per cent. attained and order of standing, are as follows:

ORGANIZATION	Number Firing	Average per cent.	Order of Standing
Signal Corps.....	6	56.50	4
Troop A, 1st Squadron of Cavalry.....	29	65.45	3
Troop B, 1st Squadron of Cavalry.....	19	70.42	1
Troop C, 1st Squadron of Cavalry.....	21	66.66	2
For four organizations.....	75	64.76	

When it is considered that this practice was held indoors, at distances of ten and fifteen yards, and that the target was the figure of a man standing, the percentages made are not high. The firing regulations provide that this practice be held at distances of twenty and fifty yards, and, if practicable, practice should be held at these distances in the future.

The following are the ten best shots in the Guard in firing dismounted with the revolver:

	Per cent.
2d Lieutenant T. H. Van Buren, Troop A.....	92
Trooper Ralston, Troop B.....	90
Trooper J. T. Coughlan, Troop C.....	87
Farrier W. G. Chase, Troop C.....	86
1st Sergeant W. F. Hayden, Troop B.....	84
Sergeant D. W. Strickland, Troop B.....	82
1st Lieutenant F. A. Perry, Troop B.....	81
Corporal G. A. Smith, Troop C.....	81
Trooper Kelley, Troop B.....	81
Trooper William Lindsay, Troop C.....	81

Troop A, First Squadron of Cavalry, Grand Junction, is the only organization that had revolver firing mounted. Twenty-nine men of the troop participated in this practice, the average per cent. attained being 15.14, a figure so low that it but emphasizes the necessity for instruction in this form of firing.

SIGHTING AND POSITION AND AIMING DRILLS.

The period assigned for these drills was from April 15 to May 15. During that period the Inspector of Small-Arms Practice attended each drill night, at the drill of one, or more, organization.

It was evident from the beginning that many of the company commanders knew little, if anything, of these drills. Some were frank enough to admit this fact, and requested the Inspector to take charge of this instruction—a request that was invariably complied with—while others were so averse to admitting or exhibiting their ignorance that any

excuse that could be hatched up was considered sufficient for not giving this instruction. As an instance of this sort of thing, one commanding officer informed the Inspector on each drill night that he was unable on account of one thing or another to take up these drills, but promised to do so on the following drill night, and so on to the end of the period assigned for the purpose, when he finally admitted that he had never seen a copy of the firing regulations. Another company commander informed the Inspector that he could not find these drills in the firing regulations, and had to be shown, while there were others who labored under the impression that it was the duty of the Inspector to instruct the companies in this work, and who, consequently, did not think it incumbent upon themselves to study the regulations.

Owing to the apparent lack of interest of some officers, their attention was invited to paragraph 5, General Orders No. 7, c. s., which provided that "requisition for ammunition will be made only for such men who have completed in a satisfactory manner the indoor course of training." Later, when the provisions of this paragraph were enforced, these officers thought that their companies were being harshly, if not unjustly, dealt with. It did not seem to occur to them that their own indifference, incompetence, or ignorance had anything to do with their companies being barred from practice.

The importance of this indoor work can not be overestimated, for, if thoroughly taught, every soldier, unless he is subject to some physical defect, can, by careful practice, become reasonably proficient in the use of his rifle. It is, therefore, recommended that, before the next target season, a school be established for the purpose of giving all company officers a thorough course of instruction in these preliminary drills and exercises, in order that they themselves may be prepared to instruct their companies.

ARMS.

The Guard is now equipped with 1,000 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, and 450 Winchester rifles, caliber .30—the former the property of the United States, and the latter that of the state; also, with 100 Colt revolvers, caliber .38.

While, in case of active service, the complications that might arise, owing to the Guard being armed with weapons

of two different calibers, are many, it is recommended that the arms now on hand be retained until such time as Congress may make provision for the issue of the caliber .30 United States Magazine arms—better known as the “Krag”—to the National Guard of the several states and territories. It is understood that provision for such issue will be made by the next Congress.

On issue of the “Krag,” the government will undoubtedly require the Springfields to be turned into one of its armories; the Winchesters, however, being the property of the state, should be disposed of as thought best by the Military Board, and the proceeds therefrom be turned into the military fund.

The Winchester, while a good arm in many respects, is not adapted to the military service. This weapon has been tested by the United States forces in the Philippines and an adverse report thereon received, the “Krag” being reported superior to the Winchester, owing to greater facility of loading magazine, assembling, strength of mechanism and endurance.

It was observed that little care was given to the arms in the hands of troops. From the careless manner in which arms were handled by the men, and from the unclean condition of many of the arms examined, it was evident that instruction in this particular is lacking.

COMPETITIONS.

There were no competitions held during the year, unless the final practice of the Guard herein before referred to can be considered as such. This firing, in a measure, took the form of a competition, and, as heretofore stated, was highly successful.

It is recommended that provisions be made for a state competition, to be held each year, when the best shot in each troop and company should be assembled to contest for medals to be awarded for excellence in marksmanship, under the conditions prescribed for such competitions by the Firing Regulations for Small-Arms. It is believed that such a competition each year would create great interest in target firing.

As a means of creating and stimulating further interest in this important duty, not in the Guard of this state

alone, but throughout the National Guard of the several states and territories, it is recommended that steps be taken by the Officers' Association of the National Guard to secure for the National Guard representation at the department and army competitions of the United States army, on the same conditions as officers and men of the regular service. To accomplish this will require an act of Congress similar to the following draft of a bill:

AN ACT

TO INCREASE INTEREST AND EFFICIENCY IN RIFLE FIRING IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:

That, for the purpose of stimulating interest in rifle firing among the members of the National Guard, and to afford some experience in competitive firing, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make provision for the representation of enlisted men of the National Guard of the several states and territories at the department infantry and cavalry competitions of the United States Army, on the same conditions as now prescribed for enlisted men of the regular army; Provided, further That officers of the National Guard shall, in like manner, be given representation at the officers' infantry and cavalry competitions on the same conditions as now prescribed for officers of the army; and still further Provided, That no officer or enlisted man of the National Guard shall be eligible to participate in any of said competitions until he has been at least one year a member of the National Guard of the state in which he may be at the time of serving.

2. That transportation to and from the place of competition, subsistence, and pay *per diem* while traveling to and from and while attending competitions, shall be allowed officers and men of the National Guard, the same as now provided for officers and men of the regular army.

The passage of such an act would not only further cement the friendship that exists, or is supposed to exist, between the regular forces and the National Guard, but would create a friendly rivalry that, in a few years, would be so

far-reaching and beneficial in its results to both services that it can not, from a military standpoint, be overestimated.

RANGES.

Owing to inadequate transportation facilities, etc., it was found impracticable to use the range offered the state by the Carlsbad company near Barr lake, and the range at Aurora, a few miles east of this city, was used for such of the Denver organizations as had target practice, and also for the final practice of all those who, under paragraph 9, General Orders No. 7, had succeeded in making the necessary percentage entitling them to participate in long-range firing. Troop C, First Squadron of Cavalry, however, had a portion of its practice on its range near Sullivan.

Neither of these ranges are suitable for target practice, that at Aurora necessitating down, and that at Sullivan up, hill.

Organizations outside of Denver are, as a rule, able to secure ranges suitable for short and mid-range practice adjacent to the towns in which they are located. The best of these ranges is said to be that near Grand Junction, Colo., used in the past by Troop A, First Squadron of Cavalry.

The question of securing desirable target ranges for the Guard is an important one, and one that will grow more difficult of solution in the future as the lands are taken up for agricultural or other purposes and the surrounding country becomes more thickly settled. Owing to this fact, and in view of the extreme range of the caliber .30 bullet, it is only a matter of time until it will become necessary for the Guard to go into camp to prosecute its target practice. It is, therefore, recommended that steps be taken to secure lands for a permanent state range at such a point as may be determined by a military board. Such range would necessarily have to be some distance from the more thickly populated settlements, and, while its accessibility should be considered, it should be so situated as to guarantee immunity from injunctions against its use. It should also have a desirable camp site, and the question of drainage, sanitary conditions, water supply, etc., should be fully considered in making the selection.

FINAL REMARKS.

It is useless to deny that the National Guard of Colorado, taken as a whole, is sadly deficient in the matter of rifle firing. If it is ever to take a high place in marksmanship amongst the National Guard of other states and territories, it must be aroused from the lethargy, or indifference, that it seems to be suffering from at present, and awakened to the fact that it is almost wholly inefficient in this, the most important, duty of the soldier.

In these days, the man who can not use his rifle effectively when called into action, is utterly worthless as a soldier. He becomes a burden, rather than a help, to the organization to which he belongs, and the sooner the service is rid of him the better.

It is, therefore, recommended that all company officers and enlisted men be required to practice, each year, up to and including 600 yards, in order that they may have at least some knowledge of the use of the weapon with which they are armed.

Before closing this report, it is due Captain H. D. Smith, commanding Troop C, First Squadron of Cavalry, to say that he took the utmost interest in target practice during the season, and not only led the men of his troop in firing, but encouraged other members of the Guard to attend practice. This officer has the true military spirit, and has set an example that might well be emulated by all officers of the Guard.

Very respectfully,

EVANS E. WINTERS,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice.

Headquarters First Brigade,
National Guard, Colorado.
Denver, Colorado, November 1, 1902.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN CHASE,
*Commanding Provisional Battalion, N. G. C.,
Denver, Colorado.*

Sir: I have the honor to hand you herewith the following report of the expedition, consisting of the provisional battalion from the state of Colorado, which attended the army maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kansas, from September 28, 1902, to October 9, 1902, together with the report of Major Geo. M. Lee, quartermaster first brigade, quartermaster; Major P. O. Hanford, volunteer aid, medical officer; Captain Charles Rankin, volunteer aid, engineer officer, and Lieutenant B. B. Bloom, quartermaster First Infantry, N. G. C., commissary officer, all of which is respectfully submitted.

The Colorado provisional battalion was organized at the Twenty-sixth Street armory, Denver, Colorado, on Sunday, September 28, 1902, pursuant to the following order:

Adjutant General's Office,
Denver, Colorado, September 27, 1902.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 47.

I. A camp of instruction is hereby established at Fort Riley, Kansas, from September 29, to October 9, 1902, and will be designated and known as Camp Root.

II. The following named troops will assemble at the above named place and date: Brigadier General John Chase and staff, and detachments from each company of First and Second regiments infantry; Chaffee light artillery; troops A, B and C, First squadron cavalry; signal corps and medical corps.

III. Owing to the extenuated condition of the military fund no per diem will be allowed. An allowance will be made of \$..... per day for such horses as are authorized.

IV. Company officers will be held responsible for the conduct of their men, and see that they do not wantonly destroy any of the state property or private property.

V. It is understood that officers and men are not compelled to attend this camp, but if they volunteer to do so they will be subject to the camp discipline and command of their superior officers in every respect.

By command of Governor Orman.

GEO. F. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

Official:

J. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The detachments from the several organizations of the First Brigade, N. G. C., began reporting at the Twenty-sixth Street armory as early as 8 a. m., and were continually arriving throughout the earlier part of the day, and consisted of the following officers and enlisted men, making, as is seen by reference below, an aggregate of 219 men:

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion.

COMPOSITION OF BATTALION.

OFFICERS.

Headquarters	7
Headquarters, First Infantry	2
Headquarters, Second Infantry	1
Company A, First Infantry	2
Company B, First Infantry	2
Company C, First Infantry	2
Company D, First Infantry
Company H, First Infantry	1
Company I, First Infantry	1
Company K, First Infantry	1
Company B, Second Infantry	1
Company D, Second Infantry	1
Company F, Second Infantry
Company I, Second Infantry	2
Troop B, First Squadron Cavalry.....	1
Troop C, First Squadron Cavalry.....	1

Hospital Corps	2	
Subsequent arrivals, Fort Riley.....	4	
		31
NON-COMS. AND PRIVATES.		
Non-coms., staff, First Regiment.....	2	
Non-coms., staff, Second Regiment.....	1	
		3
Company A, First Infantry	9	
Company B, First Infantry	25	
Company C, First Infantry	19	
Company D, First Infantry	8	
Company H, First Infantry	20	
Company I, First Infantry	1	
Company K, First Infantry	8	
Company B, Second Infantry	18	
Company D, Second Infantry	19	
Company F, Second Infantry	12	
Company I, Second Infantry	16	
Troop B, First Squadron Cavalry.....	3	
Troop C, First Squadron Cavalry.....	16	
Hospital Corps	7	
		181
Cooks	4	
		219

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion.
Denver, Colorado, September 28, 1902.

GENERAL ORDER

No. 1.

I. Pursuant to instructions contained in General Order No. 46, dated Adjutant General's office, Denver, Colorado, September 27, 1902, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the provisional battalion of the Colorado troops, which is to take part in the army maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kansas, from September 29th to October 8th, inclusive.

II. The command is hereby officially designated as the "Colorado Provisional Battalion."

JOHN CHASE,
Brigadier General N. G. C., Commanding.

Official:

A. H. WILLIAMS,
*Major and Assistant Adjutant General,
N. G. C., Adjutant.*

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion.
Denver, Colorado, September 28, 1902.

GENERAL ORDER

No. 2.

I. The following staff for the Colorado provisional battalion is hereby announced:

Adjutant—Major A. H. Williams, assistant adjutant general First Brigade, N. G. C.

Quartermaster—Major Geo. M. Lee, quartermaster First Brigade, N. G. C.

Commissary Officer—First Lieutenant B. B. Bloom, quartermaster First Infantry, N. G. C.

Medical Officer—Major P. O. Hanford, volunteer aid.

Engineer Officer—Charles Rankin, volunteer aid.

II. The above named staff officers will, within ten days after their return to Denver, submit to these headquarters a written report, embodying such suggestions concerning their respective departments as they may deem wise.

By command Brigadier General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
*Major and Assistant Adjutant General, N. G. C.,
Adjutant.*

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion.
Denver, Colorado, September 28, 1902.

GENERAL ORDER

No. 3.

I. The detachments of the different commands are hereby organized into four companies of infantry, as follows:

COMPANY "A."

Company "A" will consist of detachments from
Troop "B," First Squadron Cavalry;
Troop "C," First Squadron Cavalry;
Company "H," of the First Infantry;
Company "A," of the First Infantry;
Chaffee Light Artillery.

COMPANY B.

Company B will consist of detachments from
Company C, of the First Infantry;
Company D, of the First Infantry;
Company F, of the Second Infantry.

COMPANY C.

Company C will consist of detachments from
Company B, of the First Infantry;
Company B, of the Second Infantry.

COMPANY D.

Company D will consist of detachments from
Company D, of the First Infantry;
Company I, of the Second Infantry;
Company K, of the First Infantry.

II. The following officers are hereby assigned to companies as follows:

COMPANY A.

Captain H. D. Smith.
First Lieutenant Wallace Fletcher.
Second Lieutenant Lloyd Hill.

COMPANY B.

Captain W. R. Armington.
First Lieutenant Strickland.
Second Lieutenant Samuel Walters.

COMPANY C.

Captain D. A. Fraser.
First Lieutenant Frank Trego.
Second Lieutenant Gus Hortung.

COMPANY D.

Captain John Grant.
First Lieutenant Ruthven.
Second Lieutenant H. S. Barber.

III. All other officers will report to these headquarters for duty.

By command Brigadier General John Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
*Major and Assistant Adjutant General, N. G. C.,
Adjutant.*

At 5:20 p. m. the provisional battalion was reported to you, fully armed and equipped in heavy marching order, preparatory to entraining. At that hour, his Excellency the Governor, and commander in chief, addressed some very patriotic and complimentary words to the National Guard of Colorado as a whole, to the officers and men of the provisional battalion particularly, on the sacrifices which they were to make in the interest of the National Guard, after which the Governor was heartily cheered, and the battalion was marched to the Union depot, and the men entrained without special incident, the train leaving at 6 p. m.

During the journey from Denver to Fort Riley, the very best of order and discipline was maintained throughout, and much credit is due to both Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Davis, Second Infantry, officer of the day, and First Lieutenant Bloom C. Joy, officer of the guard, for the admirable manner in which they did their duties under the existing conditions, for it will be remembered that the officers were almost entirely unacquainted with the men of their several commands.

Upon our arrival at Limon, Colo., I caused the following telegram to be sent to the Adjutant General, Maneuvers Division, Fort Riley, Kan.:

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion,
On Board Train, en route to Fort Riley, Kan.
September 28, 1902.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
*Maneuver Division, Camp Root,
Fort Riley Reservation, Kansas.*

Colorado Provisional Battalion left Denver 6 p. m., on special train; 27 officers, 183 men; will arrive about 11 a. m.

(Signed) A. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

The battalion arrived at Junction City, Kan., about 2:30 p. m. After some delay, we proceeded to Fort Riley, arriving there about 3:30 p. m. At 3:50 p. m. the battalion arrived at Camp Root, Fort Riley Reservation, during a very severe rainstorm, which evidently had been raging for several days. Immediately upon the arrival of the battalion at Pawnee station, we were met by Captain C. B. Baker, of the quartermaster's department, and Lieutenant Cox, of the Eighth Cavalry, who directed us to our camp ground. I then proceeded to the headquarters, Maneuver Division, and personally rendered to the adjutant general a field report of the Colorado Provisional Battalion, and asked for instructions, and when it would be most convenient for the division commander to receive the commanding officer of the Colorado Provisional Battalion. Being shown into the presence of the division commander, I was informed that, under existing conditions and the inclemency of the weather, all official functions would be dispensed with, and the commanding officer was directed by the division commander to make himself and his command as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. I was asked by the division commander what would be the pleasure of the commanding officer of the Colorado Provisional Battalion relative to his brigade assignment, and was informed that it was optional with the Colorado Provisional Battalion to be brigaded with the regulars or with the Kansas National Guard, which fact I reported to you, and I had the honor to report back to the division commander that it was the wish of the Colorado Provisional Battalion to be brigaded with the regulars.

The camp of the Colorado Provisional Battalion was made under very trying circumstances, as our camp was situ-

ated on very low ground, which drained almost the entire camp of the Eighteenth Infantry, and was traversed diagonally through by several roads, which acted as ditches to farther increase our discomfort. However, the tents were erected more with a view of obtaining immediate shelter for the men than for their proper position on company streets. Even this, however, was not completed until after dark, and the men were cared for in the best possible manner under the circumstances, and during all the hours following our arrival in camp the utmost good feeling obtained among the men, and a ready response was made to all demands. Supper was served about 7:30 p. m., and all the men were furnished with an abundance of strong, hot coffee, which helped to keep up their spirits and enabled them to complete the work of camp-making.

During the entire period of our encampment at Fort Riley, the weather was such that very large details were necessary from each organization to properly perform the police and fatigue duties which were absolutely necessary to maintain our camp in proper order—it being sometimes necessary to order out almost the entire command for such duties. It is a subject worthy of some consideration that the difficulties under which the company commanders labored arose mainly from the fact that they were almost entirely unacquainted with the personnel of their commands, for a company commander who has a thoroughly well-informed and well-instructed set of non-commissioned officers finds the routine of camp work not at all burdensome; but, from the cause above stated, a hardship was worked upon every one, from the commanding officer down to the last private on the rolls. This, in my opinion, was the most serious problem that we were called upon to meet.

I wish to call attention at this time to the difference in the papers used by the National Guard of Colorado and those in use by the regular army, and in a subsequent communication will be pleased to offer some suggestions which, to my mind, will be beneficial to our service. The question of instruction to the first sergeants and to company clerks is one worthy of much consideration, for most of them were found wanting in the very first principles of mathematics, to say nothing of the neat appearance of company records, and, in my opinion, it is due largely to lack of study and

care on the part of the company commanders themselves. But, of course, it is impossible to hold company commanders responsible for the instruction of non-commissioned officers of other commands, and it is with much pleasure that I anticipate the encampment of 1903, when Colorado will be represented by a brigade organization, and companies and regiments will then be represented as a whole, and the responsibility for lack of instruction to both officers and non-commissioned officers properly placed. These, however, are only suggestions, and are not incorporated in this report in a spirit of fault-finding, but that the officers and non-commissioned officers to whom this report will appear may profit by the experience.

Respectfully,

A. H. WILLIAMS,

*Major and Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade,
N. G. C.*

Under your instructions, the following general orders were issued:

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion.
Camp Root, Fort Riley, Kansas, Sept. 30, 1902.

GENERAL ORDER

No. 4.

The following list of calls will be observed:

Reveille:

First call 5:45 a. m.
Reveille 5:55 a. m.
Assembly 6:00 a. m.

Fatigue Call:

Police 6:00 a. m.
Mess 6:20 a. m.
Sick 7:05 a. m.
Drill call 8:20 a. m., 1:00 p. m.
Assembly 8:30 a. m., 1:10 p. m.
Length of Drills—Dismounted troops: Regimental, 1½ hours; brigade, 2 hours. Division as ordered.
Mess 12:00 m.
First sergeant's call 4:50 p. m.

Police—Fatigue call 4:55 p. m.
Assembly 5:00 p. m.
Guard mounting—first call 5:10 p. m.
Assembly 5:20 p. m.

Parades. When specially ordered:

First call 5:15 p. m.
Assembly 5:30 p. m.

Retreat:

First call 5:45 p. m.
Assembly 5:55 p. m.
Mess 6:15 p. m.
Tattoo 9:00 p. m.
Call to quarters 9:45 p. m.
Taps 10:00 p. m.

Formations at reveille and retreat will be under arms.

Companies will be inspected at retreat. A commissioned officer will be present in each company at roll calls.

A commissioned officer in each troop and battery will attend water calls.

Boots and saddles will be added in the above calls in camps of mounted troops, as prescribed in Drill Regulations.

By command Brigadier General John Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant.

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion.
Camp Root, Fort Riley, Kansas, Sept. 30, 1902.

GENERAL ORDER

No. 5.

Pursuant to General Order No. 2, dated Headquarters Maneuvers Division, Camp Root, Fort Riley Reservation, September 20, 1902, the following is issued:

I. DRESS.

When outside of their tents officers and enlisted men will, at all times, appear in their proper uniforms. When the blouse is worn it will be invariably buttoned throughout.

II. POLICE.

When regimental and battalion commanders will divide their camp grounds equitably between the companies. Within the limits assigned them, extending from one end of the camp to the other, companies will be held responsible for the thorough policeing of the grounds. Each company, under the supervision of a commissioned officer, will pass over the full extent of its allotted ground, and, with the necessary brooms, shovels, gunny sacks, etc., make a thorough police. No company will be dismissed until so ordered by the battalion commander, after careful inspection of the work performed. The utmost care will be taken to keep the camp sinks, kitchens and slop barrels at the latter in proper sanitary condition. Company commanders will detail one man in charge of the company sink, in which, morning and evening, a sufficient quantity of lime will be thrown, then a layer of straw about three inches thick, on which crude petroleum will be poured and afterwards ignited. If, after this, earth is found necessary, a thick layer will be spread over the bottom of the sink. Battalion commanders, accompanied by company commanders, will inspect the kitchen and sinks twice daily.

IV.

No officer or enlisted man will be excused from attending any exercise, except in the performance of necessary camp duties.

V.

Passes will not be granted to enlisted men to be absent between taps and reveille.

VI.

Unless otherwise ordered, blanket rolls, with canteens and haversacks, will be carried in field exercises, and mounted troops will have saddles packed.

By command Brigadier General John Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant.

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion,
Camp Root, Fort Riley Reservation, Kan.,
September 30, 1902.

GENERAL ORDER

No. 6.

The following circular is published for the advice of all concerned:

On the recommendation of the chief surgeon, the following instructions for camp sanitation will be observed, in addition to those announced in Generals Orders No. 2, current series, from these headquarters:

In camp, quite as much as in barracks, neatness and order are of great importance, and must be obtained. A lack of care about the disposition of clothing, bedding and equipment in any part of the command indicates a laxity as to detail which, if not corrected, will invariably result in a neglect of cleanliness of person and surroundings, with possible contamination of the entire command. The interior of the tents must be maintained in a scrupulous cleanliness, and should be thoroughly swept out and dusted daily. All clothing, blankets and bedding must be exposed to the sunlight daily when the weather permits. Tent walls must be looped up in the daytime during fair weather.

The care of the latrine is a most important factor in the preservation of the health of the command. Receptacles will be placed in company streets opposite the center of each company, to be used as urinals during the night. When in use, this should contain a sufficient amount of milk of lime, and every morning they will be taken to a designated place, emptied and disinfected.

All kitchen waste must be placed in covered receptacles, and these must be emptied daily at a designated place, washed and disinfected. The waste should be burned.

A place for final disposition of all refuse will be designated from Provision Headquarters, to which point the material will be carried and burned.

Brigade surgeons will submit in writing, every Saturday, or more frequently, if necessary, a sanitary report covering the subjects mentioned in paragraph 1571, A. R. These

reports will be forwarded without delay to these headquarters.

By command of Major General Bates:

E. J. McCLERNAND,
Major of Cavalry, Adjutant General.

Official:

V. L. MILLS,
First Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

By command Brigadier General John Chase:

A. H. WILLIAMS, *Adjutant.*

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion,
Camp Root, Fort Riley Reservation, Kan.,
October 4, 1902.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 7.

Until further orders, officers are assigned to duty as follows:

Company A.

Captain H. D. Smith.
First Lieutenant W. A. Fletcher.
Second Lieutenant F. L. Barrows.

Company B.

Captain W. R. Armington.
First Lieutenant D. W. Strickland.
Second Lieutenant Samuel Walters.

Company C.

Captain D. A. Fraser.
First Lieutenant Frank Trego.
Second Lieutenant A. L. Bing.

Company D.

First Lieutenant C. S. Card.
First Lieutenant Bloom C. Joy.
Second Lieutenant H. S. Barber.

By command Brigadier General Chase:

A. H. WILLIAMS, *Adjutant.*

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion,
Camp Root, Fort Riley Reservation, Kan.,
October 5, 1902.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 8.

Until further orders, officers are assigned to duty as follows:

Company A.

Captain L. C. Hall.
First Lieutenant W. A. Fletcher.
Second Lieutenant F. L. Barrows.

Company B.

Captain W. R. Armington.
First Lieutenant A. E. Ruthven.
Second Lieutenant Samuel Walters.

Company C.

Captain D. A. Fraser.
First Lieutenant Frank Trego.
Second Lieutenant Gus E. Hartung.

Company D.

Captain John Grant.
First Lieutenant Bloom C. Joy.
Second Lieutenant H. S. Barber.

By command Brigadier General John Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS, *Adjutant.*

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion,
Camp Root, Fort Riley Reservation, Kan.,
October 7, 1902.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 9.

I. The following extract of General Order No. 12, Headquarters Maneuver Division, is hereby published for the guidance of all concerned:

"Par. 3. All commanding officers are enjoined to leave their camp grounds at this place in the best possible state of police; sinks will be filled a little above the ground; brush

will be taken to one point and burned, under guard, to prevent setting fire to the grass. All tent drains or ditches about camp, and sinks in the vicinity of the kitchen, will be carefully filled and leveled, utilizing all the loose earth for that purpose. Loose papers and refuse of every description will be carried to an appropriate place and burned. Sink seats and barrels, etc., will be turned in to the chief quartermaster, at a place to be designated by him near the issue tents of the quartermaster department. Each officer commanding a separate organization will personally inspect the condition of his camp grounds, and see that its police conforms with these directions, before allowing any portion of his command to be marched from camp."

II. Ditches will be filled and general policing will be done under the supervision of company commanders.

III. The commanding officers will collect in the company street all quartermaster stores, including stoves, extra blankets, ponchos, shovels, lanterns, etc., not later than 7 a. m., Wednesday morning, October 8.

IV. Mess will be served at 12 o'clock noon.

V. The general will be sound at 11:30 a. m.

VI. The camp will be thoroughly policed, and all rubbish burned, by 1:30 p. m.

VII. The battalion will entrain at 1:45 p. m., October 8, 1902.

By command Brigadier General John Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS, *Adjutant.*

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion,
Denver, Colo., September 28, 1902.

BULLETIN.

Officer of the day, Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Davis, Second Infantry.

Officer of the guard, Lieutenant Bloom C. Joy.

Company A—1 sergeant, 2 privates.

Company B—1 corporal, 1 private, 1 trumpeter.

Company C—1 sergeant, 2 privates.

Company D—1 corporal, 2 privates.

By command Brigadier General John Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS, *Adjutant.*

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion,
Camp Root, Fort Riley, September 29, 1902.

BULLETIN.

Officer of the day, First Lieutenant D. W. Strickland.

Officer of the guard, Second Lieutenant F. L. Barrows.

Sergeant of the guard, Sergeant Shelby, Company C.

Sergeant of the guard, Sergeant Lytle, Company B.

Company A—1 corporal, 3 privates.

Company B—1 corporal, 2 privates.

Company D—1 corporal, 1 private, 1 trumpeter.

By command Brigadier General John Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS, *Adjutant.*

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion,
Camp Root, Fort Riley, Kansas, September 30, 1902.

BULLETIN.

Guard for October 1, 1902.

Officer of the day, Captain W. R. Armington.

Company A—1 sergeant, 1 private, 1 trumpeter.

Company B—1 sergeant, 1 private, 1 corporal.

Company C—1 corporal, 2 privates.

Company D—1 corporal, 2 privates.

By command Brigadier General John Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant.

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion,
Camp Root, Fort Riley, Kansas, October 1, 1902.

BULLETIN.

Guard for October 2, 1902.

Officer of the day, Lieutenant A. E. Ruthven.

Company A—1 sergeant, 1 corporal.

Company B—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 private.

Company C—1 musician, 2 privates.

Company D—1 corporal, 3 privates.

By command Brigadier General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant.

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion.
Camp Root, Fort Riley, Kansas, October 2, 1902.

BULLETIN.

Guard for October 3d.

Officer of the day, Captain John Grant.
Company A—1 sergeant, 3 privates.
Company B—1 musician, 1 corporal, 1 private.
Company C—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 private.
Company D—1 corporal, 1 private.

By command Brigadier General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant.

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion.
Camp Root, Fort Riley, Kansas, October 3, 1902.

BULLETIN.

Guard for October 4th.

Officer of the day, Captain D. A. Fraser.
Company A—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 private.
Company B—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 private.
Company C—1 musician, 2 privates.
Company D—1 corporal, 2 privates.

By command Brigadier General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant.

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion.
Camp Root, Fort Riley, Kansas, October 4, 1902.

BULLETIN.

Guard for October 5th.

Officer of the day, Lieutenant C. S. Card.
Company A—1 corporal, 1 musician, 1 private.
Company B—1 corporal, 2 privates.
Company C—1 sergeant, 2 privates.
Company D—1 corporal, 1 sergeant, 1 private.

By command Brigadier General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant.

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion.
Camp Root, Fort Riley, Kansas, October 5, 1902.

BULLETIN.

Guard for October 6th.

Officer of the day, Captain L. C. Hall.
Company A—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 private.
Company B—1 sergeant, 2 privates.
Company C—1 corporal, 2 privates.
Company D—1 corporal, 1 musician, 1 private.

By command Brigadier General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant.

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion.
Camp Root, Fort Riley, Kansas, October 6, 1902.

BULLETIN.

Guard for October 7th.

Officer of the day, Lieutenant F. L. Barrows.
Company A—3 privates.
Company B—1 corporal, 1 musician, 1 private.
Company C—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 private.
Company D—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 private.

By command Brigadier General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant.

Headquarters Colorado Provisional Battalion.
Camp Root, Fort Riley, Kansas, October 7, 1902.

BULLETIN.

Guard for October 8th.

Officer of the day, Captain H. D. Smith.
Officer of the guard, Lieutenant Gus E. Hartung.
Company A—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 private.
Company B—1 corporal, 2 privates.
Company C—1 sergeant, 1 musician, 1 private.
Company D—1 corporal, 2 privates.
This order goes into effect at 1 o'clock p. m.

By command Brigadier General Chase.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant.

