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## Biennial Report

OF THE

# Adjutant General

State of Colorado

TO

His Excellency
The Governor of Colorado

Denver, Colorado November 30, 1920





# Biennial Report of the Adjutant General

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# BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL November 80, 1920

# STATE OF COLORADO OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL DENVER

His Excellency, Governor Oliver H. Shoup, State Capitol, Denver, Colorado.

Sir: There is submitted herewith, according to law, the report of the Adjutant General, State of Colorado, for the biennial period ending November 30, 1920.

Mm A. Sprangles.

The Adjutant General.

#### BIENNIAL REPORT

of

#### THE ADJUTANT GENERAL STATE OF COLORADO

On April 23, 1919, the date upon which I assumed office, the National Guard of Colorado consisted of the following State staff corps, departments and organizations:

State Administrative Staff, Denver...... 3 officers

Organizations	Location	Officers	Men
Company "A," 3rd Inf.,	Denver	2	69
Company "B," 3rd Inf.,	Rifle Range	3	66
Company "C," 3rd Inf.,	Denver	2	86
Company "D," 3rd Inf.,	Grand Junction	3	181
Company "E," 3rd Inf.,	Hugo	2	81
Company "F," 3rd Inf.,	Denver	2	71
Company "G," 3rd Inf.,	Rifle	2	77
Company "H," 3rd Inf.,	Fleming	2	127
Company "I," 3rd Inf.,	Sterling	2	74
Company "K," 3rd Inf.,	Del Norte	3	82
Company "L," 3rd Inf.,	Glenwood Springs.	2	68
Company "M," 3rd Inf.,	Olathe	3	98
Sanitary Detachment, 3rd Inf.,	Denver	5	21
Machine Gun Company, 3rd Inf.,	Westcliffe	3	20
Troop "A," Cavalry	Steamboat Springs	1 2	44
Battery "D," F. A.,	Colorado Springs.	3	84
Supply Company, 3rd Inf.,	Estes Park	2	31
Signal (Outpost) Co.,	Denver	3	41
Headquarters Co., 3rd Inf.,	Denver	1	46

During the month of December, 1918, there were still several detachments of the National Guard on active duty guarding public utilities. This service was discontinued on January 31, 1919, the most of these detachments being held at the State Rifle Range as a reserve company until they were relieved May 31, 1919. The remaining guards at the State Capitol and the Denver Armory were relieved August 5, 1919.

The above named State staff corps, departments and organizations were formed subsequent to August 5, 1917, the date of draft for all National Guard organizations of Colorado, and were formed for the purpose of replacing those units, etc., drafted into Federal service, and were organized in accordance with the policy outlined in Circular Letter No. 3, War Department, Militia Bureau, Washington, March 27, 1918, which specifically states that "such National Guard Troops will be maintained for domestic purposes only and will not be called or drafted into Federal service during the period of the present

emergency for service beyond the seas." Also a telegram from the Chief of the Militia Bureau dated April 14, 1917, which states that "it is the policy of the War Department to discharge all men who have enlisted since declaration of war upon termination of emergency." The units formed under the policy as stated above were made up from the highest grade of personnel, and almost without exception of men who felt it to be their patriotic duty to do all in their power to further the aims of their Government during times of stress. However, upon the signing of the Armistice November 11, 1918, these men felt that they had carried out their obligations to the Government and State, and being for the most part business men and men of families, were anxious to be relieved from all connection with any military organization.

It will be noted by reference to above table that the stations of some of the above-named units were located in towns of only a few hundred population; towns so small, in fact, that it was necessary to draw on the surrounding country for many miles to obtain the minimum strength as required by the War Department, and these units in several cases were divided up between two or more small towns, which only tended to complicate the administration of the affairs of these companies. It was realized that it was impracticable to maintain organizations of the National Guard in times of peace that had been organized under such conditions and circumstances, and the question of disbandment of the various units was duly considered during the early part of 1919. It was not thought advisable, however, to disband old organizations until such time as new units had been formed to take their places, on account of the unsettled conditions over the State, and in order that the State might have military protection at all times.

#### STRIKE DUTY

This proved to be the wisest course that could have been followed at that time, as all the available forces of the State were required during the months of October, November and December, 1919, to carry out the well-defined plans of the Governor to maintain law and order in the strike of coal miners which was called for November 1, 1919; it having been made to appear to the Governor by peace officers and good and reputable citizens that tumult and insurrection were threatened in the Counties of Las Animas, Huerfano, Fremont, El Paso, Boulder, Jefferson and Weld in the State of Colorado; and by his Executive Order the necessary field and staff officers and following organizations were ordered to active duty, and

did proceed to Trinidad, Colorado, under the command of Col. D. E. McCunniff, 3rd Colo. Inf., N. G.:

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Company "D," 3rd Inf. Company "M," 3rd Inf.
Company "G," 3rd Inf. Machine Gun Company, 3rd Inf.
Company "K," 3rd Inf. Battery "D," F. A.
Company "L," 3rd Inf.
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Under the same Executive Order mentioned above, the necessary field and staff officers and following organizations were ordered to active duty, and did proceed to Rifle Range, near Golden, Colorado, under the command of Major Ira C. Gromer, 3rd Colo. Inf., N. G.:

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Headquarters Co., 3rd Inf. Company "F," 3rd Inf.
Supply Co., 3rd Inf.
Company "A," 3rd Inf.
Company "B," 3rd Inf.
Company "C," 3rd Inf.
Sanitary Detachment, 3rd Inf.
Company "C," 3rd Inf.
Signal (Outpost) Company.
Company "E," 3rd Inf.
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On account of the extent of territory involved, the small number of troops available for duty, and the rigors of winter, some hardships were endured, and the excellent discipline displayed at all times speaks very highly for both officers and men. These forces were instructed to preserve peace and order without fear or favor of either party to the controversy. At one period during this tour of active duty, 78% of the actual strength of the National Guard of the State was present in camp, and some units, or parts of units, were on duty for a total of sixty-four days, and during this time acquitted themselves so efficiently and impartially that not a single instance of disturbance was reported. By reason of previous experience with the National Guard some communities were opposed to having the troops on duty in their localities; but in a very short time the citizens of these sections changed their attitudes entirely because of the exemplary conduct of both officers and men in attending strictly to the performance of duty. The production of coal for the months of November and December, 1918, and in the counties affected by the strike in 1919 was as follows, as shown by the reports of the State Inspector of Coal Mines:

	Tonnag	e 1918	Tonnag	e 1919
No	vember	December	November	December
Las Animas3	42,379	291,881	176,634	312,449
Huerfano 1	83,537	171,174	113,589	200,061
Fremont	58,515	59,172	49,706	76,682
El Paso	29,984	37,441	25,051	44,697
Boulder 1	03,844	125,288	55,645	142,531
Weld	56,451	80,294	34,136	107,829
Jefferson	8,181	11,461	18,295	27,517
Routt	57,748	25,387	88,570	108,349
	_			
8	40,639	802,098	561,626	1,020,115

Total for 1918, 1,642,737 tons.

Total for 1919, 1,581,741 tons.

Percentage of coal mined in 1919, as compared with 1918, 96% plus.

It is fair to assume that the National Guard of Colorado is entitled to some credit that so large a percentage of coal was mined during a period when a strike of coal miners was in effect.

#### PAYROLLS

Owing to the detachments in the field being widely scattered, and the personnel of detachments changing from time to time, it was found necessary, in order to secure prompt payment of payrolls, to initiate a system of pay cards similar to the procedure adopted by the American Expeditionary Forces. This system facilitated prompt payment, and minimized chances for error. At the commencement of the strike the Governor made the necessary financial arrangements, which permitted the payment of payrolls in cash immediately after properly certified payrolls were submitted to this Department. This is the first instance to my knowledge where Guardsmen on strike duty have been paid for their services in cash.

#### SERVICE IN STEEL STRIKE AT PUEBLO

A strike in the steel mills at Pueblo, Colorado, again necessitated the use of State troops from December 28, 1919, to January 22, 1920, and Company "B," 3rd Colorado Infantry, with small detachments from Companies "A," "C" and "F," and supplemented with machine guns, were entirely adequate to handle the situation.

## PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION AND RECRUITMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD

Shortly after the settlement of the strike in the coal fields of the State and the steel mills at Pueblo, the reorganization of the National Guard of the State was undertaken, and a

campaign of education and recruitment was carried on. Under the old system of organization and recruitment of the National Guard the State depended almost entirely upon the efforts made by citizens of localities who wished to form military companies and who petitioned the Governor when the required number of names had been subscribed. Recognizing the necessity for the immediate reorganization of the National Guard, the Governor of the State, the Honorable Oliver H. Shoup, issued an executive order and proclamation on the 31st of March, 1920, creating a Committee of Safety and Public Welfare of the State of Colorado, and making a military survey of the State, showing what units the different localities were expected to recruit. The Committee of Safety and Public Welfare consisted of some of the most representative citizens of the State, being assisted in the campaign by Church Executive and Military Executive committees. These committees initiated a comprehensive publicity campaign to enlist the support of the church and business interests, as well as the interest of citizens generally. The success of these efforts were but partial, due in part at least to the fact that the returned service men were loath to again enter military service, and the use of the National Guard during the previous winter for strike duty had a deterrent effect on those who otherwise would have joined the service.

#### ORGANIZATIONS DISBANDED

During the year 1920 several organizations fell so far below the minimum strength as required by the War Department that recommendation was made to the Chief of the Militia Bureau that they be disbanded, and upon the authority and approval of that Bureau the following organizations were mustered out of State and Federal service:

Troop "A"—Disbanded 7-6-1920, S. O. No. 28, A. G. O., Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

Battery "D," F. A.—Disbanded 3-1-1920, S. O. No. 12, A. G. O., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Company "B"—Disbanded 11-27-1920, G. O. No. 37, A. G. O., Denver, Colorado.

Company "C"—Disbanded 11-27-1920, G. O. No. 37, A. G. O., Denver, Colorado.

Company "F"—Disbanded 11-27-1920, G. O. No. 37, A. G. O., Denver, Colorado.

Machine Gun Company—Disbanded 11-27-1920, G. O. No. 37, A. G. O., Westcliffe, Colorado.

Supply Company—Disbanded 11-27-1920, G. O. No. 37, A. G. O., Estes Park, Colorado.

#### NEW ORGANIZATIONS

The following new organizations have been mustered into State service and have been inspected and extended Federal recognition by the War Department:

Troop "A" 1st Sep. Squadron Cavalry, C. N. G., Monte Vista, Colorado.

Troop "C" 1st Sep. Squadron Cavalry, C. N. G., Pueblo, Colorado.

One other organization, Troop "B," has been mustered into State service but has not been inspected for Federal recognition.

#### DENVER RIOTS OF AUGUST, 1920

The strike of the employes of the Denver City Tramway Company was called August 1, 1920, and rioting began August 5th, resulting in loss of life, destruction of property and sacking of some buildings. The numerical strength of National Guard units in Denver was not sufficient to preserve law and order, and enough units could not be mobilized in the agricultural districts and transported to Denver in time to handle the situation. Upon request of the Governor Federal troops were ordered to Denver by the Commanding General, Central Department, and peace and quiet were restored.

#### RIFLE RANGES

The State Rifle Range near Golden, Colorado, in April, 1919, was in a state of disrepair, no repairs or improvements having been made for several years. The two hundred, six hundred and one thousand yard pits and the telephone system have been repaired and placed in a serviceable condition. A heating plant was installed for the shower baths. The pistol range has been built, and a small-bore range installed on the Denver Rifle Club Range site, recently acquired by the Military Department. Rifle ranges were installed for companies "D," "L" and "M" at their respective stations, Grand Junction, Glenwood Springs and Olathe.

#### NATIONAL GUARD RIFLE TEAMS

The National Guard of Colorado furnished a rifle team that attended the National Matches of 1919, held at Caldwell, N. J., which was composed, with one exception (the team captain), of entirely new members who had never before participated in the National or other matches. In spite of this handicap, this

team won seventh place in a National competition in which fifteen National Guard teams were entered, and several members of the team won medals in individual events.

Colorado also furnished a National Guard team for the National Matches of 1920, held at Camp Perry, Ohio. This team included six members of the 1919 team, and, profiting by their experience of the previous year, were able to assist the new members of the team to the extent that the following positions of honor were won:

First team among the National Guard teams competing in Regimental Team Match.

Second team among the National Guard teams competing in the National Pistol Match.

Ninth team among eighteen National Guard teams competing in National Rifle Team Match.

Several members of the team won medals in individual events, and three members were selected for the U. S. National Guard Team of twenty men in the United Service Match. At the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, held at Camp Perry, 1920, Capt. Arthur B. Smith, Ordnance Department, National Guard of Colorado, was elected a member of the Board of Directors for the promotion of rifle practice for a term of three years.

#### SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

A service school of instruction has been established at Camp Benning, Georgia, to which National Guard officers are eligible. Capt. Roy C. Jones, Q. M. C., and 1st Lieut. G. C. Kinney, Signal Corps, were in attendance from January to May, 1920. Capt. Ralph S. Hobson, Co. "A," 3rd Inf., and 1st Lieut. O. J. Ripple, Co. "A," 3rd Inf., are in attendance with the class which began the Basic Course October 25, 1920. First Lieut. G. C. Kinney, Signal Corps, is pursuing the Company Commander Course which began at the same time.

Upon conforming to prescribed regulations of the War Department a limited number of National Guardsmen are eligible to secure appointments to West Point. Since January 1, 1919, the following enlisted men have secured appointments to West Point:

Corp. Willard A. Mead, Co. "D," 3rd Inf. Pvt. Joseph D. Allen, Co. "L," 3rd Inf. Pvt. Ortel F. Van Horn, Co. "D," 3rd Inf.

#### ARMORIES

The last regular session of the General Assembly appropriated \$200,000 out of the National Defense Fund Bonds for the purchase of armory sites and erection of memorial armory buildings. Subsequently, inasmuch as the State owned six armories situated outside of Denver, valued at approximately \$145,000, the Military Board recommended to devote this appropriation toward the erection of an armory in Denver. A site consisting of twenty-four lots on Thirteenth Avenue, between Grant and Sherman, was purchased for approximately \$60,000. The Military Board selected an architect and appointed an Armory Commission of prominent citizens and National Guard officers to advise on armory plans and appointments. Several sketches and plans have been prepared and considered, one of which has been tentatively approved; but in view of the appropriation being insufficient to construct an adequate armory, it was finally determined to proceed no further with a Denver armory until adequate funds should be available.

Plans were drawn for an armory at Sterling and Monte Vista. The citizens of Sterling desired a more commodious building than could be constructed by the Board and undertook to raise the additional funds required, but were unsuccessful.

Specifications were drawn and bids secured for the building at Monte Vista to cost approximately \$39,000. The contract was awarded subject to the legality of the issuance of National Defense Fund Bonds in payment therefor. At this juncture the Attorney General submitted an opinion that inasmuch as the appropriation lapsed at the end of the fiscal year 1920, that National Defense Fund Bonds could not be legally sold for construction of the building; so that nothing further has been done beyond the purchase of a site.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

The administration of the Adjutant General's office is under the supervision of the following personnel:

Adjutant General's Department—Adjutant General Major Arthur L. Hart.

Inspector General's Department-Major C. B. Lore.

Medical Department-Major W. E. Stemen.

Quartermaster Corps-Major B. M. Lake, Capt. H. W. Purcell.

Finance Department-Mr. W. C. Stewart, Auditor.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The National Defense Act (Act of June 3, 1916) and acts amendatory thereof contain many provisions which are in conflict with the Military Laws of the State of Colorado, and which consequently make our statutes upon these points unconstitutional by reason of their being in contravention with Article 1, Section 8, Constitution of the United States. It is therefore recommended that the statutes of the State of Colorado pertaining to the Organized Militia be revised to conform to the provisions of the Federal law and to carry out the policies of the War Department in respect to the National Guard.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

It is further recommended Section 3, Article III, Constitution of the State of Colorado, be amended. Said section reads as follows: "The Governor shall appoint all General Field and Staff officers and commission them. Each company shall elect its own officers, who shall be commissioned by the Governor." The election of National Guard officers is no longer practicable on account of the requirements of Federal law, and the National Guard Regulations as promulgated by the Militia Bureau. War Department. To comply strictly with the Constitution of the State of Colorado, officers of the National Guard cannot be assigned to duty with other organizations than the one in which they were elected as officers. The day for appointing or electing as officers members of an organization, simply on account of popularity, is past, and the qualifications required by the Militia Bureau are so stringent that only well qualified candidates can be commissioned. Inasmuch as the election of officers by the enlisted men of an organization tends to a lowering of discipline, for the reason that an aspirant may use subtle means or influence to bring about his election as an officer, the practice should be discontinued. The National Defense Act (Act of June 3, 1916), Section 74, makes the limitation as to who may be eligible for appointment as officers in the National Guard. Therefore the field for selection is limited by law, and appointments should be made by the Governor of the State in the case of company officers, upon the recommendation of the field officer of the battalion or regiment, or the Adjutant General, for separate companies.

#### PAY OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The present pay of the Adjutant General, in effect since 1909, is entirely inadequate for the duty performed and the responsibility involved. The Adjutant General is required to

give his full time to the work, and in many instances many more than the usual number of office hours, and there are cases when it is necessary to pay employes of the office more than that received by the head of the Department in order to secure the best service. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs and should be remedied by law.

### Financial Report

The disbursements by the Military Department for this biennial period aggregate \$462,412.06, against which amount credits of \$39,552.82 are applied, leaving a net disbursement of \$422,859.24 out of the following funds:

Military Fund	 :	\$201,401.85
Defense Bonds Fund	 	217,282.19
Insurrection 1914	 	3,313.88
Certificates of Indebtedness	 	861.32
	-	

\$422,859.24

The Military Fund, originally derived from the collection of poll taxes, was, in 1919, superseded by the substitution of a levy of .07 of a mill, and from this fund the running expenses of maintaining the National Guard are paid.

A summarized report of the Military Fund for the biennial period follows:

Cash balance Dec.	1, 1918	\$102,712.22	
Receipts		258,925.02	\$361,637.24
Disbursements			230,338.05
Cash balance	Nov. 30, 1920		.\$131.299.19

#### Special Disbursements

Included in the disbursements from the Military Fund are the following items, which are specifically mentioned on account of being neither fixed charges nor expenses of maintenance.

#### Payrolls of Federal Inspections

Under requirements of the Federal Government an annual inspection of all recognized units of the National Guard is made. The various organizations are ordered to report at their respective rendezvous on specified dates, for which service a day's pay is allowed each attendant.

The expenses of two inspections during this biennial period was \$6,201.92.

#### **Emergency Disbursements**

At the beginning of this biennial period there were detachments of men still on active duty guarding public utilities and buildings. This service being a continuation of previously outlined policies of cautious preparedness, the expenses incurred were properly chargeable to the Defense Fund. But owing to

the statutory limitations on the Defense Fund, it was not made available for use after the close of the prior biennial period, until July, 1919. In consequence the eight months' expenses were paid out of the Military Fund. These expenditures aggregate \$23,234.66, of which the item of pay amounted to \$16,502.83, while expenses of subsistence, transportation, etc., covered the balance.

#### Payrolls for Drills Attendance

Under authority of Bulletin No. 1, A. G. O., dated January 10, 1919, the various units of the Guard qualified for pay for attendance at drills for the first half of 1919. For this service the Federal Government agreed to pay if certain requirements were met, based upon the attainment of specified percentages. Owing to the fact that the full terms of the instructions from the War Department were not covered in the Bulletin, the Government's responsibility did not attach. And as the men had acted in good faith as prescribed in the Bulletin, the Military Board authorized the payment of the rolls from the Military Fund. This expense aggregated \$14,475.12.

#### Purchase of Glenwood Armory

In the month of April, 1919, an Armory was purchased at Glenwood Springs, at a cost of \$24,000.00.

This building is well constructed, of proven good value and is well adapted for Armory usages. This property is selfsustaining by reason of rentals accruing.

#### Purchase of Sterling Armory Site

In November, 1919, the purchase of three well located lots for an Armory site at Sterling, Colorado, was consummated. The consideration was \$5,000.00.

#### **Garage Constructed**

During the latter part of 1919 a garage was constructed at Rifle Range at a cost of \$1,500.00.

#### Purchase of Trench Guns

The Department purchased fifty new model Winchester trench guns at a cost of \$1,644.75.

#### Purchase of Rifle Range

The State Rifle Range near Golden occupies ninety-five acres of State-owned land, upon which the storehouses have been erected, and for many years it has controlled, under lease, the full section adjoining, for use of a Rifle Range. This section, being State school land, was at all times subject to sale, and as parcels of the section became strongly in demand for agricultural purposes, and the further fact that the sale of the section to outsiders would make the owned Military property valueless for a Rifle Range, the Military Board authorized the purchase. This was done in July, 1920, the total cost of the 640 acres being \$11,808,00.

In addition to this the Board authorized the purchase of a five-acre strip which adjoins the section on the east boundary for the sum of \$1,500.00. This tract was a military necessity from a strategical standpoint.

#### Military Fund, Statement of Receipts

			Cash	Mill	
	1918—	Polls	Deposits	Levy	Total
I	December	\$ 3,603.69	\$ 423.88		\$ 4,027.57
J	anuary	4,202.20	430.50		4,632.70
	February	11,955,32	258.22		12,213.54
	March	32,375.68	235.94		32,611.62
	April	22,442.32	2,588.31		25,030,63
	Иау	6,111.86	582.63		6,694.49
	une	3,519.18	871.95		4,391.13
	uly		1,139.07		5,090.86
	August	9,670.12	663,38		10,333.50
	September	8,943.37	1,595.96		10,539.33
ò	October	7,838.03	1.743.68		9,581.71
	November	6,287.89	988.88		7,276.77
	December	4.094.84	817.37		4.912.21
Ť	1920—	1,001.01	011.01		7,012.21
.1	anuary	5.097.77	778.64		5.876.41
	Pebruary	681.50	813.30	\$ 3,821.23	5,316.03
	March	208.10	2.044.74	26,833.96	29,086.80
	April	278.77	3,221.57	20,733.61	24,233.95
	May	176.27	3,517.70	3,495.36	7.189.33
	une	587.01	404.12	1,610.54	2,601.67
	July	1,135.46	1.033.47	1,390.92	3,559.85
	August	172.62	724.51	19,123.67	20,020.80
	September	40.61	1,912.51	11,804.88	13.758.00
	October	53.51	665.00	3,296.15	
	November	65.30	1,480.87		4,014.66
1	MOVERHOEF	00.00	1,400.01	4,385.29	5,931.46
		\$133,493.21	\$28,936.20	\$96,495.61	\$ 258,925.02

Ditto Elongeis				
Receipt No.	Amor	ınt	Receipt No.	Amount
3914	\$ 12	5.00	12061	.\$ 319.81
8965		6.88	12196	
8991		0.00	Direct from	
9347	19	5.00	El Paso County.	20.00
0401	. 12		12670	
9421		5.00		
9437	22	0.50	12771	
9519	6	0.00	12910	
9604		5.00	13160	. 773.30
9633	7	3.22	13445	. 1,465.48
9904	7	8.94	13611	. 579.26
9937	6	0.00	13679	. 647,41
9983	9	7.00	13783	. 933.10
10024	1 68	9.98	13803	
10048	20	2.55	13935	447.50
10140	91	3.69	14013	
10148	40			
10150		2.09	14024	
10246	14	4.00	14055	. 268.99
10281	25	3.65	14106	. 885.00
10343	16	4.98	14107	. 234.25
10623	61	8.90	14115	. 125.00
10691	3	5.55	14466	. 38.38
10699	12	5.00	14540	64.42
10748	9	2.50	14579	. 301.32
10841		8.00	14660	. 481.56
10861		1.00	14752	. 221,91
10908	3.8	3.18	14810	
10944		6.89	14857	. 115.00
11148		5.83	14924	. 263.33
11154	20	1.30	15047	461.18
11101	41	3.10	15050	. 315.96
11471	0.0	7.65	15358	. 510.30
11559	20		15408	. 595.63
11589		4.75	15503	
11593	31	2.23	15520	. 596.29
11641	43	8.23	15529	
11773		6.68	15560	
11888	1,00	6.00	15819	. 325.00
11951	17	1.00	16038	. 320.02
			16262	. 1,035.85
			16284	
				\$28,877.95
				FO.0F

Cancelled warrants..... 58.25

Total . . . . . . . . . . . . \$28,936.20

#### Special Items of Receipts

Sale of Armory site at Colorado Springs for \$1,300.00. This property, which was purchased a number of years ago, was wholly unsuitable for an Armory building, and the Military Board authorized the sale at the appraised value as shown in the last Biennial Report of the Adjutant General.

Two unimproved lots at Grand Junction were sold at an appraised value of \$350.00.

The Armory building at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, which was purchased in 1918, was, in August, 1919, sold under option for \$4,200.00. Purchaser made a cash payment of \$1,000.00 and was granted until March 1, 1921, for payment of the balance. This property cost \$3,821.27.

#### Disbursements

December 1, 1918, to November 30, 1919, covered in vouchers Nos. 3381 to 4936, inclusive:

		0 - 1	
	Gross	Cash	27.1
	Vouchered	Deposits	Net
Salaries	\$ 11,132.49		\$ 11,132.49
Pay		\$ 1,589.28	54,086.13
Subsistence	6,777.56	548.11	6,229,45
Transportation	2,239.83	6.25	2,233.58
Wire Service		6.33	851.26
Armory Expense		6.325.35	5,336.40
Real Estate		997.75	29,502.25
Other Property			1,644.75
Travel Expense		30.67	791.74
Freight and Express			1,451.11
Rifle Range		812.00	463.25
Stationery	2,623.81	1.31	2,622.50
Furniture and fixtures		33.00	523.28
Officers' Bonds		1.10	430.65
Insurance		101.42	2,550.08
Auto Expense		2.55	2,034.63
Horse Expense	635.18	2.00	635.18
Laundry	65.66		65.66
Clothing	1,983.72	447.60	1,536.12
Medical		2.40	397.90
Ordnance		3.29	4.26
Revolving Fund		530.74	81.99
Recruiting		000.14	107.40
Fines S/C		65.00	65.00
Fines b/O		00.00	00.00
	\$136.037.23	\$11,504.15	\$124,533.08

[19]

#### Disbursements

December 1, 1919, to November 30, 1920, covered in Vouchers Nos. 4937 to 6406, inclusive:

	Gross	Cash	
	Vouchered	Deposits	Net
Salaries	\$13,093.89		\$13,093.89
Pay	30,265.15	\$ 1,456.64	28,808.51
Subsistence	2,965.20	744.01	2,221.19
Wire Service	939.48	37.70	901.78
Transportation	1,703.31	34.35	1,668.96
Armory Expense	17,408.27	9,609.92	7,798.35
Real Estate	13,308.00	1,601.86	11,706.14
Other Property	261.00		261.00
Travel Expense	703.16		703.16
Freight and Express	675.08	41.45	633.63
Rifle Range	2,806.23	475.10	2,331.13
Stationery	2,334.11		2,334.11
Furniture and Fixtures	287.76		287.76
Officers' Bonds	283.25	2.50	280.75
Insurance	2,522.39	64.70	2,457.69
Auto Expense	1,234.96		1,234.96
Horse Expense	520.16		520.16
Laundry	63.76		63.76
Clothing	1,080.51	2,940.55	1,860.04
Medical	521.95		521.95
Ordnance	189.85	13.02	176.83
Recruiting	372.26		372.26
Fines S/C		352.00	352.00
	\$93,539.73	\$17,373.80	\$76,165.93

#### Voucher Account

Vouchers outstanding Dec. 1, 1918. 765.73 Issued 1918-19 136,032.59	
Issued 1919-20 93,539.73	\$230,338.0
Warrants paid 1918-19\$131,798.32 Warrants paid 1919-20 98,539.73	\$230,338.0

#### Detailed Statement of Voucher Account

	Vouchers	Warrants
	Issued	Paid
Outstanding Dec. 1, 1918	765.73	
December, 1918	1,685.67	\$ 2,451.40
January, 1919	4,697.54	2,680.11
February	12,597.06	14,614.49
March	10,269.60	10,269.60
April	33,266.92	33,266.92
May	8,908.23	8,908.23
June	7,299.48	7,299.48
July	7,289.27	7,289.27
August	17,081.98	17,081.98
September	9,454.54	9,454.54
October	11,034.10	11,034.10
November	12,448.20	7,448.20
December	3,813.37	8,813.37
January, 1920	7,203.37	7,203.37
February	10,607.36	10,238.05
March	8,800.08	8,683.47
April	7,063.05	7,548.97
May	5,810.49	5,810.49
June	6,580.06	5,923.32
July	17,449.26	6,137.82
August	7,900.19	19,868.37
September	5,831.55	5,831.55
October	6,134.71	6,075.65
November	6,346.24	6,405.30
\$	230,338.05	\$230,338.05

#### **Armories Maintained**

At the present time there are fifteen Armories maintained, six of which are State owned and nine are rented or leased. The State-owned Armories are in a measure self-sustaining by reason of income accruing from rentals for entertainments.

Boulder Armory has been leased by the University of Colorado for a term of three years at an annual net income of \$800.00. There being no military organization at Boulder at the present time, and owing to the urgent needs of the building by the University, the Military Board assented to this arrangement, reserving, however, the use of the Armory in case of military necessity.

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Statement of cost of Maintenance of Armories	OI MAINCENS	THE OF BEIN	orres				
	1918-1919	1919	1919-1920	1920	Summar	-Summary for Blennial Period	Period -
Location-	Disbursed	Receipts	Disbursed	Receipts	Disbursed	Receipts	Net Expenses
Alamosa	\$ 610.35	\$ 108.05	\$ 473.07		\$ 1,083.42	\$ 108.05	\$ 975.37
Boulder	74.78	150.00	423.87	\$ 925.00	498.65	1,075.00	576.35
Champa-Denver	6,780.20	2,616.00	8,639.86	3,677.00	15,420.06	6,293.00	9,127.06
Colorado Springs.	780.56		480.00		1,260.56		1,260.56
Fleming			410.00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	410.00		410.00
Fruita	48.00		216.00		264.00		264.00
Golden	622.83	1,190.00	1,671.96	1,205.00	2,294.79	2,395.00	100.21
Glenwood Springs	319.55	1,078.80	1,059.39	2,123,71	1,378.94	3,202.51	1,823.57
Grand Junction.	573.40	852.51	985.00	1,318.04	1,558.40	2,170.55	612.15
Hugo	422.95		466.00		888.95		888.95
Montrose		178.99				178.99	178.99
Olathe	360.00		779.15	47.00	1,139.15	47.00	1,092.15
Rifle Range	1,275.25	812.00	2,806.23	475.10	4,081.48	1,287.10	2,794.38
Rifle	135.00				135.00		
Stables	200.90		380.65	114.00	581.55	114.00	
Steamboat	235.67	108.00		112.00	235.67	220.00	
Sterling	8.45		110.60		119.05		
Westcliffe			375.00		375.00		375.00
Sundry Items	489.11	43.00	937.72	88.17	1,426.83	131.17	1,295.66
Totals\$12,937.00 Property acquired 30,500.00 Property sold.	\$12,937.00	\$7,137.35 . 997.75	\$20,214.50 13,308.00	\$10,085.02	\$33,151.50	\$17,222.37	\$15,929.13
	\$43.437.00	\$8.135.10	\$33.522.50	\$11.686.88	\$76,989.50	\$19.821.98	\$15.929.13

[22]

#### Inventory of Military Property

Inventory of Military real and personal property filed with the State Auditor shows an aggregate of \$393,111.98. Of this amount the real estate totals \$302,444.39 and the other property \$90,667.59. The heaviest item of personal property at one given point is \$65,407.70, located at Rifle Range; the balance is scattered at different points where Armories are maintained.

#### Real Estate

Boulder Armory, cost\$	51,155.92
Grand Junction Armory, cost	9,015.61
Glenwood Armory, cost	24,000.00
Golden Armory, cost	39,609.18
Montrose Armory, cost	18,429.01
Steamboat Armory, equity	3,210.00
Rifle Range Buildings, cost	29,994.85
Garage at Rifle Range, cost	1,500.00
Rifle Range, 645 acres, cost	13,308.00
Armory Site, 19th and Pearl Sts., 16 lots, cost	41,025.12
Armory Site, 13th and Sherman Sts., 24 lots, cost	59,695.70
Armory Site, Sterling, Colorado, 3 lots, cost	5,000.00
Armory Site, Lamar, Colorado, 11/2 lots, cost	3,000.00
Armory Site, Monte Vista, Colorado, 5 lots, cost.	3,500.00
Cemetery, Golden, Colorado, 18 blocks, cost	1.00
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\$302,444.39

#### Fire Insurance

The Military Department carries fire insurance aggregating \$169,300.00, of which \$69,300.00 covers buildings and \$100,-000.00 all other property and equipment wherever located in the State.

#### Claims vs. United States

Out of claims filed during the prior biennial period for equipping troops taken over by the Government in the years 1916 and 1917, the amount of \$119,023.22 has been placed to the credit of the State for use in the way of replacement. Claim A-133, \$417.00, was paid in cash January 15, 1919. Remaining claims, \$171,554.79, are in process of adjustment and awaiting new Congressional appropriations to effect settlement.

#### Defense Bonds Fund

The gross sum of \$227,898.81 was vouchered from the fund, and \$10,616.62 was re-deposited to its credit, leaving a net

disbursement of \$217,282.19. The accounts in this fund are handled under three subdivisions—due to two Legislative appropriations having been made payable out of the present fund:

Defense Fund	66,195.70
	2917 999 10

An analysis of each of above items follows:

#### Defense Fund

Detense Fund			
	Gross	Less Cash	
	Vouchered	Deposits	Net
Salaries			\$ 993.43
Pay	8,840.24	\$7,610.44	1,229.80
Subsistence		18.46	1,248.53
Wire			62.65
Transportation			646.47
Travel Expense	518.36		518,36
Stationery	165.68	4.95	160.73
Auto Expense	258.48		258.48
Armory Expense		1.00	848.96
Medical			1,005.23
Funerals			96.68
Clothing		485.97	340.98
Freight			109.58
Insurance			99.21
Recruiting, 1917			2.344.75
Recruiting, 1920		163.69	15,580.82
Dependency Claims		6.50	15,726,72
Dopontono, Ottimo			
	\$48,880.43	\$8,291.01	\$40,589.42

#### **Explanation of Cash Deposits**

The heaviest items are as follows:

- (1) An amount of \$5,538.47 representing back pay of men for service in 1917 was redeposited as unclaimed pay, owing to lack of addresses of men to whom it was payable. Whenever a claimant makes demand for his money, and proper credentials are submitted to support the claim, it is vouchered in his favor from this fund.
- (2) Guard service on public utilities brought in the sum of \$1,755.87.
- (3) Fines collected under findings of General Courts Martial amounted to \$278.60.
- (4) The Federal Government made a cash payment of Claim A-133, \$417.00.

The remaining credits are re-sales of clothing and small miscellaneous items.

#### **Armory Appropriation**

The General Assembly of 1919 appropriated \$200,000.00 out of the Defense Bonds Fund for the purchase of sites and the erection of Armories. From this appropriation the gross amount of \$67,067.10 was vouchered. Cash deposits of \$871.40, representing the sales of salvage, were made to this fund, leaving a net disbursement of \$66,195.70. The properties purchased were:

- (1) Twenty-four lots at Thirteenth Avenue and Sherman Street in Denver for the sum of \$60,567.10. The old residence on these lots was, under bid, sold to a wrecking company, and the sum of \$871.40 was realized from the sale. The net disbursement in the transaction was \$59,695.70.
- (2) Armory site, one and one-half lots at Lamar, Colorado, at a cost of \$3,000.00.
- (3) Five lots for an Armory site at Monte Vista, Colorado, at a cost of \$3,500.00.

#### **Emergency Appropriation**

The Extraordinary Session of the Legislature of 1919 appropriated \$300,000.00 out of the Defense Bonds Fund for the maintenance of law and order in the State. There were three executive orders during this biennial period calling the Guard to active duty. The first was under date of October 29, 1919, necessitated by reason of the coal strike, and 838 men were on active duty. This tour of duty ended December 7, 1919. The second executive order was issued December 27, 1919, by reason of unsettled industrial conditions at Pueblo. About forty-five men were on duty covering a period from December 29, 1919, to January 22, 1920. The expenses of these two tours of duty aggregate, gross, \$108,644.27, less cash deposits and credits, \$1,454.21, leaving a net expense of \$107,190.06. An abstract of disbursements follows:

Articles and Quantity	Amount
Auto Expense	\$ 258.88
Auto purchases, 3	3,742.07
Axes, 2	4.50
Ax Handles, 17	7.90
Belting-Leather, 96 feet	13.44
Belting—Lacing, 28 feet	1.08
Basins-Aluminum, 1	.60
Basins—Tin, 60	10.00
Boards-Wash, 15	7.50
Brooms—Floor, 6	7.50
Brooms—Floor, 1	1.65
Brushes—Floor, 1	3.50
Brushes—Scrub, 4	1.30

Articles and Quantity	Amount
Brushes—Paint, 2½-inch, 1	
Boiler—Hot Water Heater, 1	215.00
Clothing—Losses, Deserters	70.15
Clothing—Gloves, 492 pairs	573.50
Clothing—Overalls, 602 pairs	147.17
Clothing-Jumpers, 600 pairs	141.66
Clothing—Coveralls, 2 pairs	7.50
Clothing—Shoes, 66 pairs	511.50
Clothing-Shoe Repairs	3.25
Unionsuits, 15	37.50
Disinfectants	57.80
Drayage and Express	4,152.28
Equipment—Camp	132.94
Electric Supplies	107.08 681.86
Fuel—Coal, 1,488 tons	566.47
Fuel—Wood, 39 cords	6.50
Flashlights, 2	142.90
Forage—Oats, 1,996 lbs	64.78
Gasoline and Oil	428.02
Glass, 30 pieces	8.02
Glass Cutters, 1	.20
Hatchets, 1	1.00
Hatchet Handles, 6	1.20
Hammers, 34	29.28
Hammer Handles, 5	2.75
Horse Hire	395.90
Horse Shoes, 20	17.00
Hotel Quarters	281.10
Knives—Table, 42	5.09 4.13
Knives—Butcher, 4 Knives—Putty, 1	.25
Forks—Table, 43	5.06
Spoons—Table, 49	2.87
Griddles, 1	2.00
Pancake Turners, 3	.55
Double-boilers, 1	1.70
Flour Sifter, 1	.25
Cleaver, 1	2.48
Cups, 44	4.96
Plates—Tin, 44	3.44
Pails, 9	5.86
Pans, 10	6.40 1,032.76
Lumber, 14,028 feet	4.95
Laundry	16.85
Light	31.00
Medical	905.95
Mops, 2	1.20
Mop-Wringer, 1	3.25
Mop Sticks, 2	1.00
Nails, 908 lbs	30.84
Ordnance	294.05
Office Supplies	36.07
Printing and Stationery	381.83

Articles and Quantity	Amount
Paints, 21/4 gallons\$	9.10
Postage	82.00
Pillows 12	13.80
Paper—Asbestos, 90 lbs	13.50
Paper—Building, 3 rolls	6.60
Paper Bags	6.00
Rentals—Camp	282.75
Roofing	67.50
Soldiers' Pay	57,923.50
Subsistence	15,011.00
Straw, 28,300 lbs	176.20
Stoves, 2	32.00
Stovepipe, 60 joints	18.10 1.30
Stove Elbows, 4	.20
Stove Collars, 2	2.50
Stove Boards, 2	,25
Stove Shaker, 1	.20
Stove Lid Lifter, 1	8.60
Stove Repairs	3.60
Transportation Poilroad	14,700.97
Transportation—Railroad	1,018.58
Travel Expense	147.64
Towels, 600	162.50
Twine	11.65
Tubs. 20	20.76
Tacks, 9 lbs	2.50
Tent Pins, 4,900	108.33
Tent Repairs	579.30
Tools	
Chisels—Cold, 2	.80
Files, 13	3.75
Manure Forks, 1	1.85
Pliers, 3 pairs	2.50
Planes 1	3.75
Punches, 2	.75
Rules, 2	1.10
Rakes, 6	5.40
Saws—Carpenter, 10 Saws—Butcher's, 1	28.00
Saws—Butcher's, 1	1.80
Saws—Circular, 1	8.50
Saw Brush, 1	6.75
Shovels, 3	1.57
Screw Drivers, 3	1.05
Squares, 4	5.90
Wrenches, 2	3.10
Wire Corried	0.10
Telegraph	68.29
Telephone	919.93
Waste, 5 lbs	1.25
Water	76.08
Water Supplies	7.14
	107 100 06

\$107,190.06

The third executive order was dated August 6, 1920, calling for Details for the purpose of guarding military property during the Tramway strike. The expense incurred in this service was \$3,307.01, exclusive of dependency allowances, which could be handled only through the issuance of Certificates of Indebtedness.

#### Certificates of Indebtedness

Under the provisions of the Dependency Act (Chap. 9, Ex. S. L. 1919) the payment of allowances for the Pueblo service, as well as that of August, 1920, was made through the issuance of Certificates of Indebtedness, as follows:

Executive Executive				
Tota	1	 	 	 \$861.32

There are about \$350.00 of claims yet to be settled on the third executive order. This is ascertained by reason of the fact that waivers are required from all men not eligible to participate in this benefit.

#### Insurrection 1914

The sum of \$3,313.88, evidenced by vouchers numbered 11527 to 11533, inclusive, was paid to officers for suspended service pay while under trial in General Courts Martial in 1914. The charges not having been sustained, the Attorney General ruled in favor of claimants. There are several valid claims yet to be submitted.

#### Dependency Allowances

Three hundred and seventy-three claims, representing the aggregate sum of \$16,588.04, have been paid to dependents during this biennial period. Of these, 343 claims were paid under executive order, October 29, 1919; 9 under order of December 27, 1919, and 21 under order of August 6, 1920. Owing to the fact that the initial allowances (Ex. Order Oct., 1919) were authorized paid direct from the Defense Bonds Fund, without the requirement of the allotment of fifty per cent of each claimant's monthly pay, it is impossible to determine the number of claims that may yet be filed under this order.

#### Bank Balances

Hamilton National Bank—	
	258.25
Outstanding checks	258.25
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United States National Bank—	
Revolving Fund\$1	1,000.00
Cash vouchers	
Nov. 30, 1920, balance	.000.00

#### CERTIFICATE

I certify upon honor that the foregoing report showing the financial transactions of the Adjutant General's Office is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

And I further certify that this report is compiled from the books and records of the Department; that the conditions as specified are as shown by the books; and that every item of receipts and disbursements is supported by proper vouchers.

WILLIAM C. STEWART,
Military Auditor.

#### REPORT OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Medical Cases Treated:
Denver
Outside points
Total
Surgical Cases Treated:
Denver
Outside points 0
Total7
Mortality Statementnone
Number of trips made by Chief Surgeon to outside points in
the State for the purpose of inspection, medical examina- tions, inoculations and vaccinations
Number of inoculations with paratyphoid serum152
Number of smallpox vaccinations
Physical Examinations:
Denver
Outside points
Total340
Number of teeth filled
Transpor of tooth Milourities in the second
Number of teeth treated and extracted

This includes services during the 1919 coal strike, in which there were 833 men on duty for 41 days with very little sickness, due to the fact that the men were properly housed, fed and clothed, with sanitary inspection every other day, and all water used examined once a week.

Date Due AH 19/61 CU

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