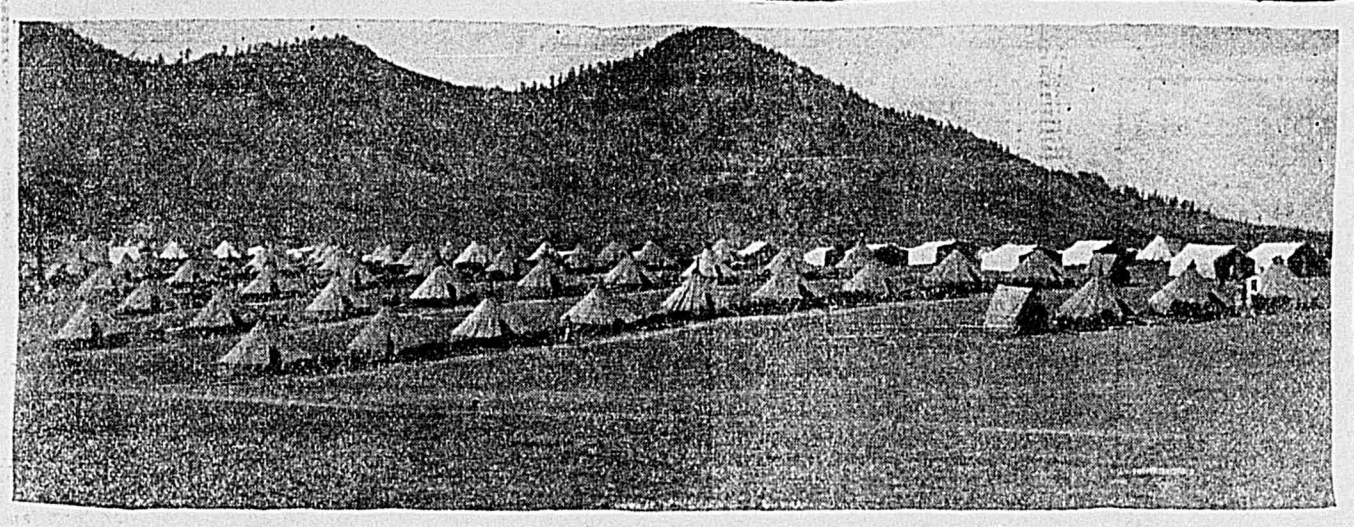


Review of the Work of the National Guard of Utah

Battery Commanders, Observation Point



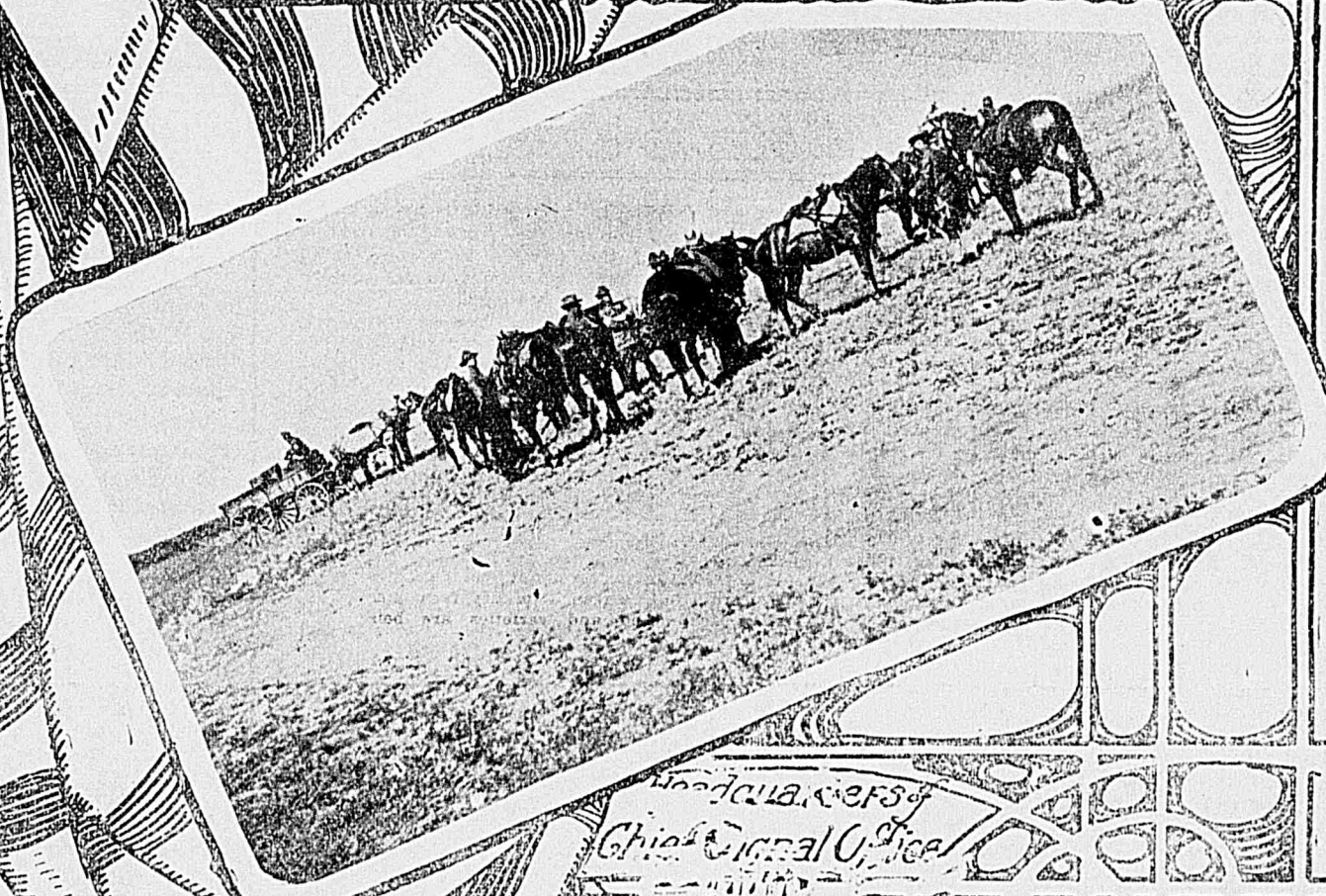
Making a Map in the Field



Portion of Camp Otis



Field Wireless Telegraph Office



Chief Signal Officer

Great Advancement Has Been Made Along the Lines of Military Education Under the Direction of the War Department at Washington

FOR the National Guard of Utah the year just drawing to a close has been a memorable one. It has been marked by many happenings of importance, not happenings in the true sense of the word, however, for the events have all resulted from careful planning either in the offices of the war department at Washington or in the offices of Adj. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood or Maj. W. G. Williams, who stand at the head of the administrative and executive departments of the state's military establishment at home. Listed in the order of their occurrence the more important of these have been: A correspondence course in minor tactics sent out from Washington, an opportunity for the attendance of officers of the artillery and signal service to attend schools conducted for officers of the army in these branches of the service, the assignment of a regular army officer to the Utah troops, state rifle match, joint maneuver camp and the National Rifle matches conducted at Camp Perry, Ohio.

The above matters considered more in detail may be summed up as follows: The correspondence course in tactics involved as a preliminary a thorough consideration of the subject of making and reading a military map, which is quite a different thing from a civil map. The result is that the officers of the National Guard of Utah who pursued the course and passed the examinations held on its conclusion are now capable of going into the field and making from the ground a map which may be used as the basis of military operations, using the various instruments required for a survey of the field and the drawing of the map and its reproduction in quantities. These officers, also, with a map before them are qualified to judge of the ground represented almost as well as if they were on the ground itself and with the map before them may plan for the distribution of their troops for actual maneuvering. Following this course the officers studied the subject of minor tactics, which is a consideration of the handling of small forces of troops in combat operations. The problems sent out for this exercise were the same as those solved by officers of the army attending the Army Service schools at Fort Leavenworth. The papers were submitted to an officer at Fort Douglas assigned to supervise the instruction. He went over the papers, pointed out mistakes and supervised the subject throughout its course. This study has been particularly interesting and profitable for the officers of the militia of the state.

The attendance of the officers of the signal corps and of the first battery at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kansas, was an event of great importance to the officers concerned, to their organizations and to the state forces as a whole. The expenses of the trip were borne by the general government and did not add to the burden of the state. These two arms of the service are vastly more technical than the infantry, which is the only other branch now represented in the National Guard of Utah, and the opportunity for the officers of the two organizations to attend the schools and get into touch with the most expert artillerymen and signal engineers of the army was one of much moment. The time spent was well worth while, though it required an absence from the state of six weeks.

The detail of Capt. Herbert L. Applewhite to the Utah troops as instructor has been a most fortunate acquisition. Capt. Applewhite is from the retired list of the regular army and has filled many details of importance with educational institutions as instructor in military art. His service with the National Guard of Utah, while limited to a few months so far, has been very valuable.

State Rifle Matches

The state rifle matches were conducted on the Fort Douglas rifle range under the supervision of officers of the Fifteenth Infantry detailed by Col. Walter Scott, commanding the regiment. Officers of the state forces assisted and gained much valuable experience in the matter of conducting the matches. The result of this match determined the make-up of the rifle team which was sent to Camp Perry, Ohio. The matches at Camp Perry were more successful for Utah this year than ever before. This year's matches were the third in which Utah participated. The first year Utah was within two of the bottom of the list of some 50 competing teams, the second year it stood seventh from the top in its class and this year Utah stood No. 3. As the result of its shooting this year it will compete in a class ahead next year, firing in Class B, in which the going will be good, for in Class B some of the best teams of riflemen in the country compete. For this state it has been a continued and consistent advance in efficiency with the rifle. In preparation for next season's work on the range and in the making of a strong team for the national matches, indoor practice with reduced charges has already begun with success under the personal supervision of Maj. Williams and Lieut. Clayton Coolidge, himself an expert shot with rifle or revolver and inspector of small arms practice on Maj. Williams' staff.

Maneuvers at Crow Creek

The maneuvers held in Wyoming on the Crow Creek target maneuver reserve was without doubt the most arduous and at the same time successful camp of its kind in which the Utah troops have participated. By virtue of the special preparation of the artillery and signal officers at the service schools and of the infantry officers in the correspondence courses in minor tactics, the subjects presented were approached with an intelligent comprehension of the situation that made the exercises instructive for both officer and enlisted man. Veterans of stern

campaigns on the battlefield declared that the maneuvers mapped out by Col. Davis, the chief umpire, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Hoyt, were as hard and exacting both to muscle and brain as many real skirmishes and extended campaigns in actual service. The Crow Creek ground is admirably suited to its use for maneuvers, every accident of ground conceivable, with the single exception of water bodies, being found on it. The reports of Capt. Sorely, who supervised the exercises and made the inspections of the infantry, of Capt. Bunker who did a like service for the artillery, and of Lieut. Standford who was assigned to the signal corps for similar service all showed the work of the Utah troops to have been intelligent, the discipline splendid, the equipment complete, the instruction thorough and their general conduct above reproach.

So much for the year that has passed. It is good for the guardsman to look back upon it, but the future appears even more bright. The session of the National Guard association held during the summer was beyond question the most important it has ever held. Every state in the Union, with very few exceptions, was represented in its discussions and it accomplished much in the way of recommendations made to the war department for the further increase in the efficiency of the state forces. Important papers were read to the delegates to the convention by officers holding high rank in the standard of efficiency in the army.

Proposed Pay Bill

Perhaps one of the most important matters presented was the proposed pay bill for the organized militia. The war department realizes that pay for service is necessary to make a proper return for the many hours the citizen soldier puts in making himself an efficient guardsman. It has always been a patriotic service and still is and still will be with the pay bill passed, which every guardsman hopes will be the consummation—a consummation devoutly to be wished. The pay bill is entitled: "A bill to further increase the efficiency of the organized militia and for other purposes," and provides in its proposed form:

Section 1.—That, under such regulations as the secretary of war in conference with the national militia board may prescribe, the commissioned officers of the organized militia of each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall receive in compensation for their services other than at annual encampments, or in case of riot, insurrection or invasion, certain percentages of the annual rate of pay for officers of like grade in the army of the United States as is now or may be hereafter established by law as follows: All officers below the grade of general officers, including officers of the medical corps serving with troops, fifteen (15) per cent, and an additional five (5) per cent to the commanding officers of all companies, troops and batteries; general officers and officers of staff departments serving with general officers, five (5) per cent; provided, each such officer shall have performed at least seventy-five (75) per cent of the duties prescribed by the statutes or in orders by the commander-in-chief of his state or territory or the commanding general of the organized militia of the District of Columbia, excepting for services hereinbefore

fore excluded; provided, further, that no officer shall be entitled to such compensation until he shall have passed such examination as shall be prescribed for officers of that grade by the secretary of war in conference with the national militia board.

Section 2.—That, under such regulations as the secretary of war in conference with the national militia board shall prescribe, each enlisted man of the organized militia of each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall receive in compensation for his services, other than at annual encampments or in case of riot, insurrection or invasion, twenty-five (25) per cent of the annual rate of pay for enlisted men of like grade in the army of the United States as now or may be hereafter established by law, for attendance upon forty-eight (48) drills or equivalent military duty prescribed by statutes or in orders by the commander-in-chief of his state or territory or the commanding general of the District of Columbia, during any one year, or a proportionate amount for attendance upon any number of drills or equivalent military duty not less than twenty (20); provided, no compensation shall be paid for attendance at less than twenty (20) such drills or equivalent military duty; provided, further, that the compensation provided for herein shall be computed and paid semi-annually as proportioned above; and provided, further, that no compensation hereunder shall be paid to any enlisted man, except non-combatants, in the first year of his enlistment unless and until he shall have made a record score with the prescribed weapon of his arm of the service, nor thereafter unless and until he shall have fired the prescribed course or such equivalent as shall be prescribed by the secretary of war in conference with the national militia board.

Section 3.—All disbursements under the provisions of the preceding sections shall be made on or before the 15th day of June and December of each year.

Section 4.—Stoppage may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to meet the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

Section 5.—All moneys required to meet the disbursements provided for in this act shall be payable out of any public moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

Aims of Proposed Bill

The guardsman believes that this bill will be enacted by the forthcoming session of Congress. He bases his belief on the fact that it will not further increase the appropriations for military purposes, for the army appropriations have been cut down to a point where, if the proposed bill becomes law, the money required to carry out its provisions will bring the army appropriations just to the figure where they have stood for many years and no more. Roughly figured, it will pay a private one dollar per drill of two hours once each week and non-commissioned officers proportionately more according to their rank.

Maneuver Camp Held in Wyoming Proved Utah's Guardsmen Capable Soldiers—Inspectors' Reports Have Been Filled With Praise.

For officers it will pay from \$150 per year upwards, according to rank. In addition to paying the guardsman if the proposed bill becomes law the government will provide for its arming, equipment and training out of federal appropriations, as it has done ever since the passage of the legislation popularly known as the Dick bill several sessions ago. The passage of the Dick bill and its many amendments to further increase the efficiency of the organized militia and the sentiment which will lend its argument in favor of the proposed bill is founded on the fact that the American people are opposed to a large standing army, but to meet existing military necessities this same public realizes that a strong reserve must be maintained and this reserve is the organized militia, popularly known as the national guard. This is the force which will be called into service with the first call for troops to back up the little standing army of the American nation, and after it is exhausted will be called volunteers; but the militiaman will enter the service of the nation trained to do so by several years of actual service in armory and camp, leaving for the volunteer more time for preliminary training than he had in 1898, when he served with credit to himself and his country but would have served better had he received more training before he went into action.

Another aim of the proposed bill easily overlooked is the provision that officers must pass examinations prescribed by the war department and that the enlisted men must also come up to certain requirements. It is on this point where the increase in efficiency hinges. Viewed carefully, military men and lawmakers declared at the time the bill was framed, the proposed legislation is one of the most important matters which has been considered as necessary legislation in many years. United in a working body the governors of every state and territory with very few exceptions are urged upon the senators and representatives who are to sit in the next Congress their careful consideration of the measure and are recommending a favorable vote for its passage.