

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON STATE MILITIA

CAPT. JOHNSON OF THE REGULAR ARMY FINDS MUCH TO COMEND IN THE OREGON NATIONAL GUARD AND MAKES IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

The results of the inspection of the Oregon National Guard by Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Nineteenth United States Infantry, are contained in his report to the adjutant general of the United States army. Many important suggestions and criticisms are contained in the report.

Concerning the ambulance corps and hospital corps, Capt. Johnson says: "So few of these men were present in camp with the troops that any drill on their part was impossible and I could form no correct estimate as to the efficiency or equipment of the corps. From what I could learn by inquiry it would seem to me that the equipment and medical supplies were inadequate."

The armament was found to be in excellent condition. As to subsistence and rations the report finds that "The rations for active service is practically that used by the United States army. That used in camp is the same, increased by butter, eggs and milk. The companies have a company fund, which can be used to augment the rations. I am of the opinion that the ration used in camp this year, with the addition above mentioned, will cost 24-25 cents per capita. The rations are furnished under contract made by the commissary general, usually with the local store and are issued to the companies by the commissary of the command on ration returns."

No change is suggested in the manner of paying the troops, the present system being deemed satisfactory. **Should Be Better Drilled.**

The drills of the first battalion were not altogether satisfactory and Capt. Johnson reports:

"I cannot say that this command is thoroughly drilled in the advance formation of combat for infantry, and the advance to the attack, or in advance guard. Many of the officers have a working idea, and could the battalion be together often for practice, or for a little longer time, it would soon become fairly proficient in the above formations. It must be remembered that I saw the battalion at its best, that is, during the first four days of the encampment, when it was shaping up. There was from day to day a distinct improvement, which I have no doubt continued until the end of the encampment. Five days after my departure."

At the camp of the Third regiment the drills in close and in extended order were commended, but Capt. Johnson finds several subjects of criticism. He reports:

Lack of Initiative. "With a number of the captains and lieutenants there was a lack of understanding of the initiative required, and a tendency to wait instructions from above which made the drill somewhat slow, and devolved on superior officers too much detail. As a whole, however, it was evident that the officers understood the theory and with a little opportunity for practical work would overcome the defects mentioned."

The ceremonies, except guard mounting, were excellently performed. In guard mounting and in the drill generally seemed to understand their duties, the men were unfamiliar with the same, which made the ceremony slow and at times ragged."

The regimental commander reported to me that at their home station the companies had had at least one drill a week during the past year, that these drills had covered the company movements in close order, and that they had had some extended order and guard mounting. Six companies stationed in Portland had in addition battalion drill in close order."

There were two field exercises during my stay, one attack on a position, and one advance guard formation by battalion.

"In the attack on position, a line of hills were occupied by a battalion. This was attacked and carried by two battalions, two companies of which were used to turn the flank of the position. The movement was well planned and fairly carried out, the principal fault being that of which I have spoken in the extended order drill, lack of initiative on part of company officers and the consequent throwing of a lot of detail on the field officers."

The battalion acting as advance guard struck the flank of an enemy and drove him from position."

The advance guard movement was properly executed. The command cannot be said to be thoroughly drilled in the advance formation of combat for infantry, and the advance to the attack, but it is 'drilled' and with a little practice would be 'thoroughly' so. As a whole I consider the command efficient, in any of the drills, ceremonies or exercises which I have seen it execute."

Personnel Highly Praised. High praise is accorded the personnel of the Oregon National Guard. Captain Johnson says:

"With a few exceptions the personnel is excellent, the finest I have ever seen in the National Guard. In the larger sense of the word the discipline is excellent. I did not see a drunken or disorderly soldier during my tour of duty. I did not hear of or see any disorderly conduct in the camps. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the command in this respect. In the observance of the details which serve to make the discipline of a command, there was at first much to be desired. At the camp at Roseburg for the first day or two a salute from an enlisted man or a buttoned blouse was a thing of rare occurrence. There were also in a few cases a lack of observance of form in the intercourse between officers and men. All of this was generally due to lack of instructions for at the date of my departure from camp salutes were rendered and blouses buttoned up."

"At the camp of the Third regiment I found a better condition of affairs. Blouses were kept buttoned and salutes made. There was, however, a certain lack of smartness and a knowledge of which hand to use in making a salute, which should be corrected."

"The squad system seems to be carried out thoroughly. Generally speaking the men are a little younger and a little lighter than those of the regular army. They are, however, a sturdy, well set up lot."

Captain Johnson recommends that all officers of the guard should study Wagner's 'Security and Information,' the Manual of Field Engineering, Manual of Courts Martial and G. O. No. 100 of 1863, in addition to the drill regulations. **More Practice Needed.**

"In the sense of carrying out their orders and attention to duty," says the report, "guard duty was well performed, and theoretically the officers and non-

commissioned officers seemed to be fairly well posted in their duties; they lacked practice, however, and there were a number of minor errors, evidently the result of lack of practical experience. Sentinels were nervous and more or less awkward in the performance of their duties, but there was an evident desire to learn and carry out all that was required of them, which resulted in a steady improvement."

To muster the guard into service, Captain Johnson finds that it would be necessary to accept lighter men in proportion to height than is required by the regulations of the regular army.

Sanitation of Camps. As to the sanitation of the camps the report is as follows:

"Camp of the First separate battalion. The sanitation was very good. Water supply from the city system. Refuse from camp hauled away each morning by wagon and burned. Refuse from each kitchen placed in a hole dug in rear. No sewage system. Sinks dug about 75 yards in rear of kitchen. Earth was supposed to be thrown daily in garbage and sink holes to disinfect same, but this was not done. Camp was kept well polished and clean. No boiled water."

"Camp of the Third regiment. The sanitary condition was excellent. Water supply obtained from drive wells. Refuse from camp hauled away each morning by police party and burned. Refuse from each company kitchen placed in barrels and taken away daily by contractor. No sewage system. Sinks dug about 100 yards in rear of kitchen and disinfected daily with lime. Never saw a cleaner, more sanitary camp in my life. No boiled water."

Captain Johnson's Recommendations.

The following recommendations are made: "I recommend that the clothing bag be done away with and the blanket roll substituted. The latter is more easily carried and the clothing bag an additional expense. 'That the service uniform, woolen, be made the uniform of the guard and each man issued two instead of as now, one suit. It is cheaper, more serviceable, neat and what would be wanted in actual service. The officers might retain for dress purposes the dress uniform."

"That the Hunt Bussacott even be used by the guard on grounds of general usefulness and economy."

"That during the encampment a non-commissioned officer from the regular army be attached to each company for the purpose of instructing the men of the companies in camp methods, etc. These men should be carefully selected for sobriety, intelligence and solidly bearing. The three men detailed from the Nineteenth infantry with the guard were invaluable and their service highly appreciated."

"The encampment should be for two weeks. I am informed that men could easily obtain a leave from business for this period, and the last week in camp is worth three of the first for disciplinary and instruction purposes."

"If practicable that the officers be sent to some military post for a week, at least two months before the encampment, to observe the methods of carrying out the drills, to receive daily lectures on selected military topics and formulate a scheme of instruction for the coming encampments."

"That the drill practices, pointing and aiming drills and the short, and if possible, long range target practice take place at the home stations of the companies, leaving only the skirmish and collective fire for the camp. Target practice in the camp takes the time which should be devoted to field exercises."

Encampment Should Be Earlier. In conclusion Captain Johnson reports:

"The encampment was unusually late. It having been supposed that there would be a joint encampment of the regular army and the guards of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The result was that it took place during the beginning of the rainy season, rendering the camps wet and disagreeable. Encampment in this section of the country should be later than August, preferably in July, for the reason that it is easier for the men to leave their work during that month, as well as on account of the weather."

"The work in camp was to a great extent subordinated to rifle practice, the guard having just been armed with the United States magazine rifle. The entire afternoon were taken up with this class of work."

"The camp was pitched by the men of the commands on their arrival, and the conditions were practically those of a regular encampment. About nine hours a day were spent in military work. In my opinion the conditions of this guard and the fine discipline is due to a great extent to the fact that more than half of the officers, and a great many of the men, served in the Spanish-American war."

LONG-LOST WIFE IS FOUND IN A HOTEL

(Journal Special Service.) Denver, Colo., Nov. 17.—After an extended search over several states, Dr. E. R. Hunlock, a prominent resident of The Dalles, Ore., found his missing wife in this city, where she is employed as a waitress in a local hotel. A few days ago Dr. Hunlock found a clew which caused him to believe that his wife was traveling toward the East in the party of her niece and the latter's husband, C. A. Frizze. In reaching this city the name of the Frizze's was on the register of a local hotel and after a great deal of cross-questioning, Frizze admitted Mrs. Hunlock's presence at the hotel under an assumed name. It is thought that her mind was unbalanced at the time of her leaving home.

SOUTHERN RAILROADERS MEET.

(Journal Special Service.) New Orleans, La., Nov. 17.—The railroad commissioners of all the Southern states, together with a number of traffic officials of leading roads, were present today at the opening of the annual convention of the Association of Southern Railroad Commissioners. The business of the convention, which will be in session three days, will consist chiefly of the reception and discussion of reports from special committees appointed to investigate and report on grade crossings, uniform classification, legislation, safety appliances and other subjects in which the railroad commissioners are interested.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S NEW HOME.

(Journal Special Service.) New York, Nov. 17.—Next year is to be the centennial of the New York Historical society and the society expects to celebrate the occasion by taking possession of its handsome new home to be erected at Twenty-sixth street and Central Park West. The cornerstone of the new building was laid today with interesting ceremony. Mayor Low officiated and the dedication of the day was delivered by Hamilton W. Mabie. The new building will be put up in three sections. The central section will be finished, it is expected, within a year, at a cost of \$40,000.



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EMPLOYER TO TALK ON LABOR QUESTION

BENJAMIN I. COHEN, PRESIDENT OF A LOCAL BAKE, WILL ADDRESS AN OPEN MEETING OF MECHANICS AND CONTRACTORS FRIDAY EVENING.

Next Friday evening the carpenters' union will give an open meeting, which the contractors have been cordially invited to attend.

Benjamin I. Cohen, president of the Portland Trust company, will be in attendance and will deliver an address. Although a capitalist and employer of labor, Mr. Cohen states that he is a firm believer in the principles of organized labor, but he does not think there is any necessity for the master associations and unions to be continually clashing. Both are unreasonable at times, he declares, and frequently many difficulties could be avoided if each side would use a little more common sense and business sagacity at the proper time.

"They are too prone," says he, "to jump at conclusions, one imagining that the other is trying to undermine it. This position is all wrong, and such a feeling of distrust should be removed. In this age of powerful corporations and countless employees it is impossible for an employer to be on intimate terms with each of his workmen and have business dealings with each one of them. Instead of treating with each one of them, it simplifies matters greatly for an employer to deal with an authorized or accredited agent of a large body of men. That is the principal reason that labor organizations have come into existence."

Should Study Both Sides.

"I have always been very much interested in the labor question. I believe that many of the difficulties brought about are principally because one side has not the opportunity to hear the views of the other side, and partly for this reason I agreed to address the meeting Friday night, with the distinct understanding that I should speak freely upon the theory that the best friends of labor are not those who always chime in with everything that the workmen ask for, but that a clear statement of what it is proper and what it is improper to demand is often the best method of reaching desirable ends."

Mr. Cohen has not prepared a written speech, but has jotted down the following notes, from which he will give an informal talk:

1. Freedom of speech.
 2. Self-made Americans.
 3. Origin and development of the labor supply.
 4. The trades union the natural outgrowth of modern civilization.
 5. Trade guilds.
 6. Do not destroy the individuality of the free American workman.
 7. Maximum and minimum grades of mechanics.
 8. Give value received.
 9. Abuses of trades unions.
 10. Violence.
 11. Counter-organizations.
 12. The ideal trades union.
 13. Responsibility of leadership.
- The meeting will be held in the carpenters' hall on Second and Stark streets, and extensive preparations are being made for the event. An effort will be made to get as many of the contractors to attend as possible and to have them express their views on the labor situation.

ACTING MAYOR MISSING.

(Journal Special Service.) San Francisco, Nov. 17.—Construction is caused here ever the disappearance of L. L. Viers, acting mayor of this city, who left home Friday, telling his wife he was going after a bunch of cattle for his butcher shop. He has not been seen since. Persistent rumors state that his absence is caused by financial difficulties. His sister-in-law claims her name was used on a bank note without her authority.

MRS. CONROY WEEPS.

(Continued from Page One.)

ued, "I was glad to get even that, and I suppose I would have been satisfied with \$100, so long as I did not know that any more was coming."

A Word With Wilson. The witness then told of meeting Wilson in his office and of his remarks concerning her transactions with Moody. "Wilson told me to go back to Moody and said if I didn't get all my money to let him know. When I returned to Moody and asked him regarding the \$92.35 he remarked that he had given me the money as an accommodation and had he known that I wanted to send for it myself he would have let me send my own receipt. Then I hunted up Vost and I returned the draft and Moody gave me what I afterwards learned was my statement from the comptroller of the currency, informing me that there was due me \$220.60. This he gave me to sign and I did so. I noticed at the time that where I signed my name another had been erased. Moody took the certificate and placed it in an envelope and was about to seal it when I told him to give it to me, that I would send it off."

The examination of jurors in the Moody case took two hours. Little or no interest was occasioned by the examination and but five jurors were challenged. The jurors selected are: Ion Lewis, Portland, Multnomah county.

Charles N. Gable, St. Helens, Columbia county.

A. L. Goff, Oakland, Douglas county.

C. Lystrop, Redview, Washington county.

M. G. Edwards, Dundee, Yamhill county.

D. B. Troutman, Tallman, Linn county.

C. A. Dunnighan, Scott's Mills, Marion county.

J. Duncan, Langels Valley, Klamath county.

I. H. Allen, Rickreall, Polk county.

G. E. Davis, Harlin, Lincoln county.

S. C. Denny, McCoy, Polk county.

E. M. Gentry, Heppner, Morrow county.

Attorney John H. Hall made the opening statement. He read the statutes under which Malcolm A. Moody was indicted by the federal grand jury and briefly outlined the case. Mr. Hall stated that the direct contradiction between Mrs. Conroy and Mr. Moody is regarding the opening of the letter from the comptroller of the currency containing the statement regarding the former's claim. The United States attorney asked the jury to watch closely the demeanor of Mrs. Conroy on the stand. "If you believe this little woman's story," he said, "then Mr. Moody is guilty and should be punished just the same as any one else."

"Inasmuch as the opinion has been expressed that the prosecution of Mrs. Moody is actuated by political motives, I wish to offer an explanation to you gentlemen. If the matter is not referred to and the right questions are not asked the witnesses, I want you to ask them yourselves. I have heard both sides of this case and if I did not believe there is reasonable ground for this action I would not push it. It has been charged that this case is a political persecution of Mr. Moody. I deny this. I am not Mr. Moody's political enemy and this charge is reflecting upon my office."

It was growing late when Judge Pipes began his statement, but he said he disliked to have his address broken into and the session was prolonged about an hour in order that he might finish. "There is an old French motto," said Mr. Pipes, "which says, 'He who excuses himself before accused, accuses himself.' This prosecution of Malcolm A. Moody is occasioned purely by political motives and before we are through with this case we will show who is at the bottom of it. I do not desire to cast reflection upon the United States district attorney or his office, or the grand jury, or Mrs. Conroy. They have been grossly imposed upon and we will endeavor to see who is prosecuted before this case is ended. Mrs. Conroy, an impulsive woman, has been used as a dupe in this case."

"This indictment is laid in as every particular," exclaimed Judge Pipes, waving the document in his hand, and pointing to the title he read: "The United States versus Malcolm A. Moody." Thus his country is named as the prosecutor and the United States is the defendant. Now it is being used as a cover to cover up and hide some one who is plotting his ruin and downfall."

Judge Pipes spoke of the prominence of his client, of his good reputation of his acts while in the public service. "He was born in Oregon. This is his home," continued the defending counsel, "and he has never committed an act to bring shame or disgrace upon the state or his name. His father was one of the governors of Oregon."

Judge Pipes grew eloquent and when he referred to his client's public life and of his father, Moody, who sat nearby was visibly affected and was seen to pass his hand over his eyes and brush away the moisture that gathered.

Of the failure of The Dalles National bank Judge Pipes offered the following explanation: "The Dalles bank of which Mr. Moody was the head was on a firm and stable basis. Its accounts were straight. One day a bank examiner arrived, asked to look over the books and closed the place. 'Give me 12 hours,' said Mr. Moody, 'and I'll make every account good.' I'll not give you 12 minutes," exclaimed the examiner. And he closed the bank and ruined Mr. Moody."

"Where did the examiner get his information regarding the bank? Not from the bank officials, nor from its stock-



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holders or depositors, but from the bank's rivals and from other outsiders. To add insult to injury the attorney for the rival bank, H. S. Wilson, was appointed receiver of the closed institution. "Every obligation of the closed bank has been met and every deposit made good," said Mr. Pipes. "Within three months after the bank closed," he continued, "25 per cent of the claims were settled. Another 25 per cent was paid within the next three months and inside of a year 50 per cent had been paid. And notwithstanding that Wilson drew \$10,000 in salary, all claims have been paid."

Wilson, the attorney for the defense, was referred to as the one behind the prosecution of Moody and it was said the former bank receiver had meddled with an affair that did not concern him.

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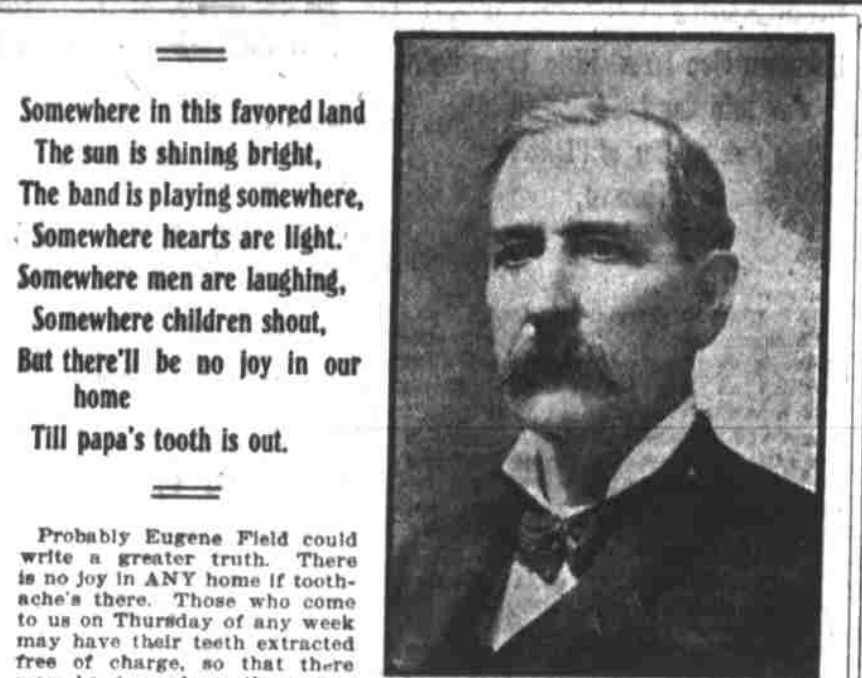
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