

The Advertiser.

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1914.

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 BISCUITS.

THE BISCUITS WITH
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They are unique in design, delightfully short and crisp, and of an exquisite flavor.

DAINTY—
 DELICIOUS—
 APPETISING—
 A TEMPTING DESSERT
 CONFECTION.
 ENJOYABLE AT ALL
 TIMES.

They are made in the shape of a Horseshoe, which was supposed by our superstitious forefathers to be a special protection against evil and an emblem of Good Luck. Horseshoes are still to be seen suspended over the doors of houses in many parts of the country. Lord Nelson had one nailed to the mast of his ship, The Victory.

Order a Tin of "Good Luck" Biscuits from Your Storekeeper.

August 1914 has been prepared by members of the Barossa Light Horse Historical Association. It is a compilation of articles extracted from the Adelaide Advertiser of that period. The selection of articles was based on their importance and relevance to the local population. It should be noted that the spelling and grammar has not been altered from the original and reflects that of the period. Some place names may not be familiar as some have changed over the years.

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THE MILITARY CAMP MORE SOLDIERS AT MORPHETTVILLE LATEST BULLETIN OF NAMES

From our Military Reporter
Morphettville, Monday.

The showers that fell during last night have entirely changed the aspect of the camp. Yesterday the dust-laden winds swept across a dry and sun-scorched area, and this morning there was a delightfully refreshing emerald tint in every nook and corner of the encampment. Clad in their khaki uniforms, the various companies were early astir in the fields, and the men appreciated the altered weather conditions.

Approaching the War Strength

This morning there were about a score of applications for enlistment, and a further list was published of the men who have taken the oath, received their regimental numbers, and become attached to the various companies, The required number of enlisted infantrymen, apart from the further to companies that South Australia is to supply to assist Tasmania, is 992, and about 970 of these are already in the lines.

Required Number Obtained

During the afternoon there was a continued stream of volunteers, By 2.30 p.m. the required number of men for enlistment in the infantry had been reached. It now only remains for these men to pass the medical examination, be attested, given their regimental numbers, and attached to companies, and then Colonel Weir will have his full war strength.

PROBABLE WINTER CAMPAIGN

Melbourne, August 31

The Minister of External Affairs has received a cable from the High Commissioner in London, drawing attention to the likelihood of a winter campaign, Sire George Reid, in this message, stages that the supposes the severity of the winter is fully remembered as to clothing, over-coats, and equipment of troops, the clothing associations of England, and Scotland state that it is impossible to satisfy any orders under three months. The High Commissioner also intimated that there is some delay in regard to orders for drugs.

“TO THE GATES OF HELL”

MEN AND OFFICERS

Perth, August 30

Speaking at the close of the patriotic concert, the Governor (Sir Harry Burrows) expressed high appreciation of the Western Australian contingent as seen by him at the Blackboy Hill encampment. As a soldier of experienced he could say they were men not to be beaten, it was the aim of every British soldier and sailor to do this duty. Discipline was their strong point. It was a discipline of affection, not of bullying. He knew of the intense feeling of affection between officers and men, such affection that when the officer went to the front the men would follow him to the gates of hell. Some people thought the men might have a jolly good time. He could assure them that it was not all comfort. They were going to a cold climate and perhaps to active service. Those who criticised did not know what active service was. The soldier on active service could not buy his comforts on the battlefield. The object was to set to work when the troops had gone to prepare Red Cross articles to be dispatched to the High commissioner for the various hospitals. Is there ways they could help.

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RED CROSS SOCIETY

The following urgent wire has been received from the Minister of Defence, Melbourne:—"1750 extra kitbags are required for soldiers volunteering from your State. Bag required, like pillowslip, 22 in. long, 16 in. broad, with running string or tape. a:the open end strong calico bleached or unbleached preferred, otherwise grey, blue or other dull color. Could you enlist private effort to obtain these with 10 days?" The committee of the local branch desire to state that they have in hand and promise 400, and earnestly request that the balance required (1,350) be forwarded to Government House by September 7. The matter is urgent.

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SECOND SECTION THIRD COMPANY FIELD ENGINEERS.



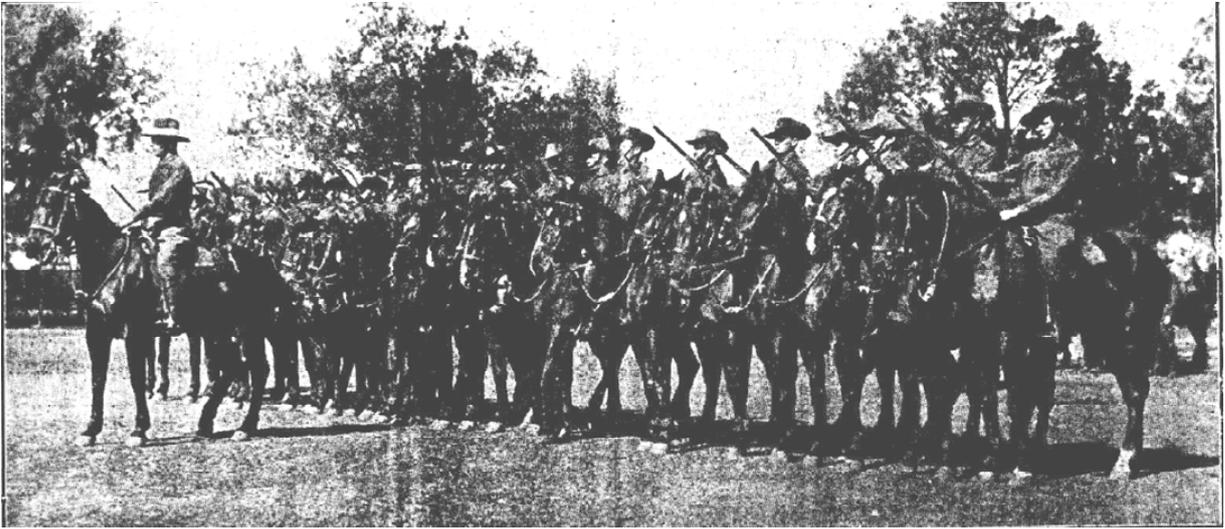
Lieutenant Glennon (Staff Officer for Works) is shown seated in the centre of the second row. On his left is Sergeant-Major Ransom, who will be sergeant-major to the company, and on his right is Section Sergeant Major Probert. The other are Sergeant Gentle, Corporal Cummins, Corporal Hogg, Corporal Perkins, Drivers Thomas and Bradshaw, Sappers Woods, Owens, Dunston, Williamson, Avery, Victorse, Levenge, Hardacre, Jellings, J.A.Scott, Collins, Olley, Lawson, Wingrove, McHugh, Rokke, McNamara, Snellgrove, Batten, McDonald, Nash, Dyer, Maitland, Clements, Ferguson, Barton, McConnell, Roberston, Tregaskis, Davison, Skyner, Mueller, Chandler, Prince, and Scott.

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THE LIGHT HORSE GUARD



The light horse guard has been selected to act as the escort of his Excellency the governor-General, who arrives to-day during his stay in Adelaide.

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THE MORPHETTVILLE CAMP

HELPING TASMANIA

WHAT SOUTH AUSTRALIA IS DOING

From our Military Reporter
Morphettville Wednesday

Now that Colonel Weir has his full complement for the 10th Infantry Regiment, he is turning his attention to the enrolment of the other 238 men who are required for the two additional companies to give Tasmania's 12th Regiment her full war establishment. Gratifying indeed is the manner in which the volunteers are coming forward, and it should drive from the minds of the military authorities all fears – if any really did exist – regarding the enrolment of other volunteers for the further contingents that must follow this present force across the seas unless the Allied Power crush the German foe before very long. Reinforcements are always provided up to 25 per cent of the first force. This plainly indicates that there will be no delay whatever in the mobilization of further troops immediately after the departure of the men now encamped at Morphettville. A veteran who has seen service in all part of the Empire recently expressed the belief that the one great weakness in the German programme would be its somewhat obsolete methods of attack. Asked if he did not think that the Teutons could even now introduce advanced strategical systems, he replied – “You cannot change horses crossing a stream.” That the solid German block will take the sharpest of axes wielded by the cleverest of axemen before it will fall in defeat is undeniable, and it is hard to say at this juncture just to what extent the mobilisation of forces in Australia will go. At the present, however, South Australia's chief duty is the supplying of men to assist the mother country. This morning Captain Nott was kept busy examining men from the metropolitan area and several applicants from country districts. In the majority of cases the men were as near physical perfection as possible. Amongst the arrival from the rural districts was the headmaster of the Tarcoola school (Mr. B.B. Frances), who was presented with an address by the residents just prior to his departure. Broken Hill is still supplying volunteers. Already many men have come from this source, and a further 100 are expected to-morrow. Port Pirie is also coming well into line, and about 30 men are expected from South Australia's second seaport. Three-quarters of the men in camp here have been supplied with equipment, and it will not now be long before uniforms for the whole force will be ready. This morning the Infantry transports arrived in camp. It is expected that the two additional companies will be complete before the end of the week.

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Further Appointments

On Wednesday afternoon Colonel Weir stated that lieutenant Kayser, with Lieutenants Holland Munro, would take command of F Company of the 12th Battalion being formed in this State to help Tasmania supply her full quota; and Lieutenant Birt, with Lieutenants Fraser and Jorgensen, would take charge of E Company of the same regiment. It has also been gazetted that lieutenant Frayne will replace Lieutenant Kayser in D Company of the 10th Infantry Regiment. During the afternoon various companies marched to Glenelg and other portions of the district to the enlivening strains of the bagpipe, the blare of trumpets, and roll of kettledrums.

Some Interesting Figures

This morning's parade showed that there were 1,733 men under canvas. All the units are now complete, and the war strength of South Australia's quota is exceeded to the extent of one officer and 17 privates. This will be used to assist Tasmania, as well as the 14 drives over and above the required number in the ammunition column. The complete quota of South Australia towards the Australian expeditionary force was set down as 1,625 men, and in addition to this there are now 79 Imperial reservists in camp. It is not yet known what the authorities have decided to do with these men. For the present they are receiving 5/ a day, but it has been stated that some after leaving Australia, should they be sent away with the expeditionary force, they will come under the British army regulations, and thus revert to the rate of 1/4 a day.

More Gifts for the Soldiers

This afternoon Colonel Weir Received a big parcel of gifts with the following letter enclosed:- "Mrs. Edward Simms, and a few interested friends have much pleasure in presenting to Colonel Weir tow packages fro the use of his brave men who are going to the front". The packages represented 252 pairs of socks, 28 dozen handkerchiefs, 54 Balaclava caps, 45 scarfs, 25 pairs of mittens, and 5 dozen boot laces. During the afternoon Mrs. Weir entertained Miss E.A. Noltenius, Miss Simms, and Miss Lorna Simms at afternoon tea in the officers mess. Another present to the regiment, which was also greatly appreciated, came from Mrs, Wadey, of Robe-terrace, Medindie, who forwarded 100 tins of cigarettes, 100 tins of tobacco, and 600 tins of healing ointment.

Governor-General to Visit the Camp

To-morrow his Excellency the Governor-General (Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson) will arrive by the Melbourne express, and shortly afterwards will come to the camp. A mounted escort of Light Horsemen will escort his Excellency from the station to Government House, and later to Morphettville. His Excellency will again visit the camp on Friday, when the Commander-in-Chief of the Australian expeditionary forces will inspect the encampment. Inspector-General Bridges will arrive by the express in the morning and come straight to the camp from the railway station.

PRESENTS TO THE CAMP FORCE

A few generous citizens in response to a suggestion that a good gramophone and records would be much appreciated by the officers and men of the 10th Battalion (South Australian) Infantry of the 3rd Brigade Imperial expeditionary forces, recently gave their cheques for the above purpose to Mr. Owen Smyth, I.S.O. A fine machine and carefully-selected records – included in which are songs by Clare Butt, Peter Dawson, and other well-known singers – have been supplied at cost price by Allans Limited, and should afford great pleasure to the troops both in camp and on board ship. It was also intended to purchase a folding typewriter for use by the staff of the battalion, but Messrs. Scott & Hoare, agents for the Underwood typewriters when asked to quote a price presented free of cost a machine in a portable leather case. The same firm gave a similar machine a week or so ago to the Chief Staff Office accompanying the 3rd Brigade, and this will be used by the headquarters staff of the brigade. The directors of the Remington Agency, Limited not to be outdone in generosity, have handed to Mr. Owen Smyth a Bigou portable typewriter in a leather case for use of the staff of the South Australian Light Horse Regiment attached to the Imperial forces. In addition to the above, boxing gloves and singlesticks, among other articles, will be presented to the 10th Battalion.

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FREE TRAVELLING ON THE RAILWAYS

The Hon. A.W.Styles asked the Chief Secretary, in the Legislative Council on Wednesday, if he did not think it advisable to communicate with the Commonwealth Government with the object of providing free travelling on the railways for the soldiers now encamped at Morphettville. Surely some arrangement could be come to between the State and federal Governments so that these men might have the privilege of riding on the railways free. The Chief Secretary (Hon. J.G.Brice) replied that the question had been put to him previously. There had been some difficulties in the way, but they had been overcome, and, without consulting the Commonwealth, the State Government intended to make arrangement for free travelling for the soldiers on the railways.

FARE TO SOLDIERS

Old Collegians

A number of old collegians – St. Peter's College and Prince Alfred College boys – are in camp at Morphettville. The Old Collegians' Associations representing these two colleges have completed arrangements for giving the "boys" a public farewell. The Town Hall has been secured for the evening of September 10, and his Excellency the Governor has consented to preside and speak. The respective presidents of the two associations – Sir Lancelot Stirling (St. Peter's) and Mr. Noel Webb (Prince Alfred) – and the headmasters (Rev. Cannon Girdlestone and Mr. F. Chapple) will also address the gathering, and responses will be made on behalf of the soldiers. It is proposed to adhere to the usual seating arrangements of the Town Hall, and the body of the hall will be available to members of the two collegiate associations. The present boys of both schools will be admitted on their badges, and the committee hope that as many as possible will attend. The dress circle will be reserved for ladies, preference being given to relatives of the soldier guests of the evening. Selections of patriotic music will be given, and it is expected that the gathering will be characterised by much enthusiasm, as past and present boys of the two colleges may be trusted to give their comrades a rousing send-off to the front, where they go to uphold the honor of the Empire and fight their country's enemies.

Gathering at Walkerville

On Monday evening at St. Andrew's schoolroom, Walkerville the old scholars tendered a farewell to Squadron Quarter-master-Sergeant Papps, who is to leave with the expeditionary force. The school was crowded to excess, and a hearty reception was given the guest. Amongst the speakers were Bishop Wilson, Messrs. Halcomb, van Senden, Selway, and Jarvis. Sergeant Papps was the recipient of several presents, which should be of great value to him during the war.

Presentations to Volunteers

Several members of St. George's Anglican Church, Alberton, who have volunteered for the front, attended their last communion service last Sunday prior to leaving the State. The Rev. H.E. Sexton, brother of Lieutenant Sexton, one of the volunteers, officiated. At the conclusion of the service Lieutenant Sexton, who is an officer of the church, was presented with a handsome gold watch, and Lieutenants Kayser and Hooper and Sergeant George were each presented with a valuable Prayer-book.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES ALLOTMENT OF CHAPLAINS

Melbourne, September 2

It has been decided by the Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary force that chaplains shall accompany as far as England the force that will leave Australia in a few weeks. It will be a matter of arrangement with the War Office whether the chaplains accompany the troops further. Letters have been forwarded from headquarters to the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, informing them of the fact that chaplains representing each of these denominations will be appointed. The allotment has been calculated on official statistics, showing the proportion of each denomination in the Commonwealth. The allotment is as follows:- Anglican, four chaplains, or one to each brigade; Roman Catholic, two chaplains, or one for the division and one for the Light Horse Regiment; Presbyterian, one chaplain, or one for the division, Methodist, one chaplain or one for the division. These chaplains will receive the allowance made to the units to which they are attached. The rank of captain is given to every chaplain accompanying the expedition. Nominations are at present being received by the Commander-in-Chief, and they have to be approved and gazetted, as are other appointments to the force. The two Roman Catholic chaplains nominated are the Rev. Joseph Hearn (St. Ignatius, Richmond), and the Rev. Edmond McDuliffe (St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney).

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PARDON FOR DESERTERS PROCLAMATION ISSUED

Melbourne, September 2

A proclamation was issued by the Governor-General to-night to the effect that all deserters from the permanent military forces of the Commonwealth would be pardoned if they surrendered themselves before the end of the month. The proclamation reads as follows:-Whereas divers persons being soldiers of our permanent military forces of the Commonwealth of Australia and have deserted from such force, and whereas it is desirable to grant, under certain conditions, free pardon to such deserters, now, therefore, we do hereby grant pardon to all soldiers who were in a state of desertion from the said permanent forces on the 5th day of August, 1914, and who surrender themselves in our Commonwealth of Australia on or before September 30, and we direct and authorise all our Ministers and officers and all whom it may concern to do all things necessary to carry this our order into effect.

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GOVERNOR-GENERAL

ARRIVAL IN ADELAIDE

His Excellency the Governor-General (sir Ronald Munro Ferguson) arrived in Adelaide on Thursday morning on this first official visit to South Australia since his appointment as Governor-General of the Commonwealth. The station has been decorated with bunting and greenery and the scene when the Melbourne express steamed in was a striking one. The vice-regal party, which comprised the Governor-General, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, Lady Doris Blackwood, and his excellency's military secretary (Captain Foxton), travelled in the viceregal car. A big crowd had assembled outside the station to witness the arrival of his Excellency, and those on the platform to welcome the visitors were the State Governor (Sir Henry Galway), Lady Galway, the Premier (Hon .A.H. Peake), the Commissioner of Public Works (sir Richard Butler), the Chief Secretary (Hon. J.G. Bice), the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. F.W. Young), the Speaker of the House of Assembly (Hon. L. O'Loughlin), the Military Commandant (Colonel Irving), the Railways Commissioner (Mr. A.B. Moncrieff, C.M.G), Captain Jess, D.A.A., Colonel Dean (special A.D.C to the Governor-General), the Hon. G.,J. Mulholland (private secretary to the State Governor, several State legislators, and other representative citizens. When his Excellency alighted from the train, the 78th Infantry Regimental Band struck up the National Anthem. A guard of honor, furnished by the 78th Infantry, under Caption Bushell, was drawn up outside the station, and a mounted escort provided by the Light Horse contingent form the Morphettville camp, under Lieutenant P.A. Laurie, accompanied their Excellencies motor car to Government House, after the guard had been inspected. The viceregal party left at 10.45 to visit the Morphettville camp, and the sound of the mounted escort thundering down King William street at a hand gallop, in the wake of two motor cars, brought many people out of officers and shops to witness the unusual sight.

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THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT MORPHETTVILLE



Back row:- Major B.S. Connor, Captain Bushell. D.A.Q.M.G., Captain Foxton. A.D.C to the Governor-General, Captain P.M. McFarlane. G.S.O, Major Goldsmith. A.A.M.C., Lieutenant T.R. Richards.

Front row:- Major W. De Passey, Lieutenant F.M. Rowell, His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Galway), His Excellency the Governor-General (Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson), Colonel Irving (South Australian Commandant), Colonel G.H. Dean , Major C.H. Brand, Lieut-Colonel Miell.

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MORPHETTVILLE CAMP

TROOPS TO LEAVE WITHIN A FORTNIGHT

(From our Military Reporter)
Morphettville. Thursday.

Major C.H. Brand, brigade-major of the Third Infantry Brigade, returned from the eastern States this morning and arrived in camp. He stated that the Queensland and South Australian battalions are now complete, and also the Western Australian, but that of Tasmania was four companies short of strength, and it has been arranged that South Australia and Western Australia would each provide two companies to make up the deficiency. Major Brand explained that had come over to Adelaide to organise the headquarters staff of the Third Brigade. This will comprise four officers and 21 other ranks. Colonel E.G. Sinclair MacLagan, D.S. will be the brigadier of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, with Major Brand as his brigade-major, and Captain A.W. Ross of the Yorkshire Regiment, and now of the Military College at Duntroon, is his A.D.C. Captain H.V. Baker, of Adelaide will be the staff veterinary officer. The 21 other ranks will comprise clerks, batmen, drivers for the headquarters transport of the brigade and mounted military police. Colonel MacLagan was engaged in the Waziristan expedition in 1884 on the north-west frontier of India, and at Colenso, in South Africa, when General Gatacre's force was cut up. He was in the relief of Ladysmith, and fought on the Tugela Heights and at Pieter's Hill in South Africa, Captain Ross, A.D.C., was also at Colenso and Tugela Heights, being brigaded with the Yorkshire Regiment at the time.

Composition of Brigades

The Third Infantry Brigade is comprised of the 9th Battalion from Queensland, under Lieutenant-Colonel H.W. Lee, as commanding officer: the 10th Battalion, from South Australia, under Colonel Weir; the 11th Battalion, from Western Australia, under Lieutenant-Colonel J.L. Johnston; and the 12th Battalion, from Tasmania under Lieutenant-Colonel F.L. Clarke. The first brigade in Sydney consists entirely of New South Wales troops, as the second brigade in Melbourne consists entirely of Victorian troops, but the third brigade will not be linked up until they arrive at their destination.

When They will Leave

All engineers of the different brigades are now concentrated in Melbourne, and they will leave there in special transport boat as arranged. "Probably," said Major Brand, "the South Australian troops will leave Adelaide with the next fortnight, but it is not known yet which vessel will be sent to Port Adelaide to pick them up. It may be the R.M.S. Orvieto."

GOVERNOR-GENERAL INSPECTS CAMP

At about 11 o'clock this morning the Governor-General (Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson) arrived at the camp, accompanied by the State Governor (Sir Henry Galway). From the camp headquarters their Excellencies, accompanied by the State Commandant (Colonel Irving), Major De Passey (Camp Commandant), Colonel Dean (officer commanding 8th Light Horse), Lieutenant-Colonel Rowell (officer commanding 3rd Light Horse Regiment), Major Bentley Connor (extra A.D.C. to Sir Henry Galway), Captain Foxton (A.D.C. to the Governor-General), Captain Bushell, D.A.A.Q.M.G., Lieutenant T.R. Richards, camp-quartermaster, and Captain McFarlane, G.S.O. The party passed over to the lines of the Army Medical Corps, where they met the officer commanding (Captain Goldsmith). Near by a number of Imperial reservists were drawn up and inspected by their Excellencies, who displayed keen interest in the field ambulance work. From there the party proceeded in the western side of the creek, and met Mr. Gordon Green, who is in charge of the Y.M.C.A. camp work. On entering the infantry lines they were met by Colonel Weir, Major Brand, and Captain Lorenzo (adjutant). Here, again, the Commander-in-Chief spoke to a number of reservists, who for the present are attached to the infantry ranks. After inspecting the cooks' lines their Excellencies watched a company of men receiving instruction in

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physical training under Lieutenant Woolley, of the headquarters staff. At this stage the bugle band paraded, after which their Excellencies and officers moved off to the northern side of the infantry lines, where several companies were receiving instruction. The Army Service Corps lines were then inspected, and Captain Fracis, who has arrived from Western Australia to take command of this branch of the service, was introduced to the Governor General and Sir Harry Galway.

Distinguished Lady Visitors

The Governor-General and the Governor has luncheon with the camp commandant, Mr. R.M.Hawker also being present. In the afternoon the party visited the patriotic sportsman's stables at Plympton. Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, Lady Galway, Lady Doris Blackwood, Miss d'Frlanger, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. DePassey, and Miss Macaulay, accompanied by the Governor General's military secretary (Captain Foxtton) and the Hon. G.J.Mulholland, inspected various units.

His Excellency the Governor-General (Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson) will review the South Australian quota of the expeditionary force at the Morphetville Race-course to-morrow. The troops will be drawn up opposite the grandstand, and in position at 11.30 a.m. His Excellency will arrive at 11.45 a.m., and will be received with a royal salute. After inspection the Commander-in-Chief will address the troops, who will then march past, and return to ordinary training. The public will be admitted to the reserves, grandstands, and enclosures, and are invited to attend. Special train arrangements are being made by the Railway Department.

Inspector-General Bridges Arrives

Inspector-General Bridges (Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Imperial Expeditionary Forces) will arrive from Melbourne by the express to-morrow, and inspect the camp.

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MORE MEN WANTED

AUSTRALIAN ENROLMENT

The Minister Explains

Melbourne, September 3

Details regarding the additional troops proposed to be raised for dispatch in connection with the present war were made available by the Minister of Defence to-night. Mr. Millen said the enrolment hitherto proceeding for the main expeditionary force would continue, and any men enlisting over and above the number required for that force would be enlisted in the new contingents. The objective immediately in sight was in connection with the line of communications and supplies in motor vehicles form the base of the troops, troops to carry out supply work at depots, clearing, stationary and general hospitals, drafts of officers and soldiers to replace those who become non-effective in the Australian Imperial force by means of sickness or casualties in action, and such further light horse and infantry brigades, with army service corps and army medical corps units as may be dispatched.

"The ages for enrolment," proceeded the Minister, "have been fixed at from 19 to 45 years. With a view to facilitating enrolments and meeting the convenience of volunteers, it has been decided to invite the co-operation of mayors and shire presidents, to whose patriotic services the Government confidently appeals in the present juncture. These gentlemen will be invited to assist in obtaining recruits in their several localities, arranging for their examination by local government medical officers, and if approved sending them forward to the military headquarters of the State. The necessary forms of attestation, medical examination, &c., are being sent out immediately. With reference to enrolment, Mt. Holman, the Premier of New South Wales, recently offered to place the services of the police at the disposal of the Commonwealth, and if it is thought that these officials will be able to render very valuable assistance in this regard, particularly in the smaller towns where no municipal representatives are resident. The rates of pay will be the same as those now being paid to the main expeditionary force, and the allowances in case of death and incapacity will also apply. In the case of volunteers under 21 year the consent of the parent or guardian will be necessary. Married men and widowers with children will be required to arrange that portion of their pay shall be made available to their dependents. Existing camps will be maintained, but it is possible that other arrangements will be made in New South Wales, In one respect the future

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enrolment will differ slightly from that already used. Only recruits were selected who had previous military service. From this out this qualification will not be insisted upon. It is confidently expected that as the new recruits will be some time in camp, it will be possible by continuous training to bring them up to a reasonable degree of efficiency, and as this will considerably widen the areas from which recruits can be drawn, there should be no difficulty in obtaining the requisite numbers.

The statement has been circulated that the regulation regarding the pay of public servants who members of the Commonwealth military forces, and who are serving within Australia has been altered. The Minister of Defence (Mr. Millen) stated tonight that this was not correct. The Government some time ago decided that the regulation should be observed. It provides that public servants doing military duty within Australia should draw both military and public service pay till they had completed the number of days training prescribed in the Defence Act for their particular arm. That was the existing regulation, and it had not been varied in the slightest degree.

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THE REVIEW AT MORPHETTVILLE



The picture was taken at the saluting base. In the foreground from left to right will be seen captain Foxton, ADC. To the governor general, Sir Henry and lady Galway, Colonel Bridges, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, the Governor-General, Colonel Irving (State Commandant), and Colonel Dean..

KHAKI-CLAD WARRIORS REVIEWED BY GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON MORPHETTVILLE RACECOURSE

(From our Military Reporter)
Morphettville, Friday

The flash of steel, the tramp of hundreds of feet, the thud of horses' hoofs, to the thrilling accompaniment of the blare of trumpets, and the roll and rattle of drums, signalled the approach of our khaki-clad warriors to the Morphettville Racecourse this morning, where they gathered to parade before the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Munro Ferguson). Additional interest attached to the review from the fact that the man who is going to lead Australia's forces in battle (Inspector-General Bridges) was also there to view the "march past". It was indeed a spectacle of splendor, and the thousands who witnessed it cheered enthusiastically.

His Excellency Arrives

Shortly before noon his Excellency the Governor-General arrived by motor car, accompanied by the State Governor (Sir Henry Galway), Brigadier-General Bridges (O.C. the Australian Expeditionary Forces), with his A.D.C., Captain Foster, the State Commandant (Colonel Irving), Colonel Dean (commander 8th Light Horse), and Captain Foxton, Lady Galway, and Major Bentley Connor (extra A.D.C. to Sir Henry Galway), and Lady Doris Blackwood and Miss d'Eralnger arrived in a third car. As the viceregal party advanced to the saluting point and stood beneath the unfurled flag, the 78th Infantry Regiment Band, under Bandmaster Richards, played "The Red, White, and Blue," and there was a dazzling glitter of steel as the troops presented arms. It was an

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impressive sight. First the bugler sounded the warning to the officers to give the command, "The brigade will come to the attention and slope arms." It was, indeed, grand to watch these men. There was a snap and alertness about the way they carried out the order. And it must not be forgotten that they are not all soldiers of years of training, but many of their numbers were but a few weeks back the "rawest" of recruits. "Royal salute, present arms," and the brigade was ordered to slope arms and "stand at ease." Here the Governor-General and party, accompanied by the officers, inspected the lines, after which his Excellency returned to the saluting point, and upon the command the troops moved off in the "march past" in succession in column of route to the right, wheeling to the left and then again to the left, and passing the saluting point moving south. The troops covered one-half of the circumference of the racecourse, and 15 minutes were occupied in passing, the base, situated directly in front of the members stand.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL SPEAKS TO MEN

"WE WILL HAVE VICTORY"

Immediately after the inspection his Excellency addressed the men as follows:- "Your Excellency, Colonel Weir, Colonel Irving, and officers and men of the Expeditionary Forces – I congratulate you upon the appearance of the camp, upon the appearance also of this parade, on the discipline shown by every unit of it, and upon the rapidity with which these preparations have been carried through. I recognise in that rapidity the energy, resource, and adaptability of the officers and men, who together will make an invaluable element of the British forces. I am glad also to see in the ranks so many who have a thorough knowledge of war. You will find when you reach the front that high standard of personal leadership and efficient organisation which are being set up by men like you Colonel-in-Chief (Lord Roberts), and by Earl Kitchener. We have the generals, we have the troops, and we shall have the victories. Each individual must learn to endure and to fight as if victory depended upon the effort of each one of you. The whole Empire has been disturbed by an arrogant and unscrupulous foe, and we must fight for our traditional freedom against the tyranny of militarism as represented by the enemy. I will be able, in fact, I will report to the King that the Australian forces have lost no time in preparing themselves to come into line with the regiments already upholding the British arms at the front. You must all endeavour to earn His Majesty's thanks and appreciation. May all good luck and good fortune attend you, and may you return here victorious."

The March Past

Shortly after 11 o'clock there was a general mustering of the men in the camp, with Colonel S. Price Weir, V.D., in command, Captain P.H. Priestly as brigadier-major for the day, and Lieutenant Colonel Meill as field officer. The "march past" is ever an inspiring sight, and to day it was minus none of its grandest features. The drawing up of the troops to receive his Excellency had been skilfully planned. First came the A and B squadrons of the 3rd Light Horse in mass. Three troops from each squadron were mounted, and the "mounted" men, whose horses have not yet arrived, were drawn up on the left. There was just enough dash in the horses to add life to the ranks, which looked perfect from end to end. Then the ammunition column with wagons as battery in line, thundered along, followed by the infantry, forming up in quarter column by the right with the machine gun section, stretcher bearers, and signallers on the left flank. They were a solid block of fighting men who should "make good" in the deadliest of warfare. The Army Service Corp dismounted in line, and the Army Medical Corps with wagons in line came next. Early in the day the course had been marked out by Warrant Officer Reade and Colonel Weir had given instructions for 24 large signalling flags to be on the course for purpose of review.

Lieutenant Prisk will arrive from Sydney by the Melbourne express on Saturday. He is one of the South Australian staff cadets late of R.M.C Duntroon, and is attached to the Victorian expeditionary force. He has been granted leave to say good-bye to his friends in Adelaide.

GENERAL BRIDGES INTERVIEWED

After the review General Bridges (the officer commanding the Australian Expeditionary Forces) stated that he had been greatly pleased with the men he had seen on parade that morning. He further remarked that the actual date of embarkation had not yet been decided upon, but it would be fixed within a fortnight. He expressed appreciation of the way the men had been mobilised and trained in the short while at the disposal of the authorities. Instructions were now in print regarding training on board ship, but the amount of land training the men would receive in England would depend more upon the length of time elapsing between their arrival there and the date of departure for the Continent. He also stated that the troops would move off from Australia as one great fleet under convoy. In the afternoon General Bridges inspected the camp.

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PREMIER AND CHIEF SECRETARY IMPRESSED

In the grand stand was the Premier (Hon. A. H. Peake), the Chief Secretary (Hon. J. G. Bice), and other prominent legislators. Speaking of the review to a pressman, both stated that they had been greatly impressed with the soldierly bearing of the men, who were of fine appearance. They felt thoroughly convinced that there was not a man amongst them who was not prepared to do his best in the fighting. The Ministers also commented upon the fine stamp of horses in the ranks and the general equipment of the troops. Sir Lancelot Stirling also admired the general physique of the men. He thought it all that could be desired, and was exceedingly gratified at the progress that had been made. He considered the men showed remarkable steadiness.

VOLUNTEER CITIZENS' FORCE

The response to the suggestion that a Volunteer Citizen Force should be formed has been so gratifying that a public meeting is being called to promulgate a definite scheme. All those interested are cordially invited to attend a meeting at the Arbitration Room, Brookman's Building, Grenfell street (the use of which Mr. George Brookman has granted), on Monday afternoon next at 4 o'clock, when steps will be taken to form a corps on the lines already indicated.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Plum Puddings For Troops

Miss L. H. Harwood has sent a letter to the firms and other people who contributed materials for the plum puddings made for the soldiers in which she says:—"I beg, on behalf of the ladies assented with me to gratefully acknowledge your generous help. We have worked, and are working very hard to get the puddings made and distributed, for we are animated by a keen desire to do whatever is possible to make up our share of our country's responsibility in her great trouble. The puddings, with a few exceptions, have been made from a recipe which we supplied, each pudding weighing a little over 5 lb., and is calculated to supply eight men. To date (September 4) 240 puddings have been made, of which 137 have been delivered at the camp. The balance 103 will be delivered on Saturday afternoon.

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THE NEXT CONTINGENT ENTHUSIASTIC VOLUNTEERS ONE COMPANY FOR TASMANIA COMPLETE IMPERIAL RESERVISTS TO REMAIN BEHIND

(From our Military Reporter)
Morphettville, Saturday

Enveloped in thick clouds of dust, intensified in their depressing influence by the threatening atmospheric conditions, the camp presented a weird appearance from their bunks this morning. Since the inception of the camp, however, the most trying weather has never acted as a hindrance to solid and enthusiastic training, and this morning was no exception. From the morning parade there was no cessation of work. The infantrymen were early afield receiving instructions in the later stages of the game of war, and the Light Horse troops were carrying out spectacular horse drill. Now that the ammunition column have been placed on a solid footing by their officer commanding (Lieutenant Waite), they are being instructed in musketry. An erroneous impression has often been held that the artillery men fight only with the big guns, but it is essential that they should thoroughly understand the rifle. The Army Service Corps have also to learn to shoot, for they are also a combatant unit.

RAPID ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

Although it was but a few days ago that Colonel Weir received instructions to raise two extra companies, representing 238 men and officers, to assist Tasmania in obtaining her full war establishment, he was able to report this morning that one company was now complete, and that he hoped to have the required number of men for the other company by Monday. This is, indeed, rapid enrolment, and speaks well for the patriotic enthusiasm of this State. The war establishment allows an enlistment of 5 per cent. Over, and in all units this is being easily obtained. In other branches of the service South Australia is coming to the assistance of the Island State. From early morning to-day volunteers came in full force to the camp, and there were 60 more personal applications from Broken Hill. The various country towns continue to send along soldiers, and Port Pirie is actively producing men. On Monday Captain Bint will arrive to take charge of this company.

IMPERIAL RESERVISTS NOT TO GO WITH FIRST FORCE

For some days it has been in doubt just what the authorities intended to do with the Imperial Reservists, but this morning I was informed that it has now definitely been decided that these men will not go abroad with the first expeditionary force. There is, however, every prospect of the men embarking with the second contingent. Meanwhile they will continue to receive the Australian private's remuneration of 5/ a day. The authorities have not yet announced what they intend doing in reference to the payment of the reservists after they leave Australia – if it should be decided that they should do so – but it has been rumoured that they will come under the Imperial army regulations soon after leaving our shores, and thus be in receipt of about 1/4 a day.

VOLUNTEERS FOR FURTHER FORCES

There has been an immediate response for enrolment in the further expeditionary forces to be dispatched for Australia. This morning there were several applications for positions in the Light Horse ranks, and it has been decided that those desirous of leaving with the second force must report themselves at the camp on Monday morning. Many who have examined not only the Light Horse lines, but also those of the Infantry, have expressed the opinion that it would be most difficult to get together another force displaying the perfect physique and enthusiasm of the men now under canvas. This idea is quickly being dispersed by the stamp of man now seeking to join the ranks of the second contingent for abroad, which will leave Australia in about a month's time.

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ALLOTING, BRANDING, AND NUMBERING THE HORSES

An interesting spectacle in the Light Horse lines this morning was the allotment of the horses. The squadron leaders, Major Fulton and Major Barrett, stood in a circle of horses being paraded for selection, and alternately chose an animal. Those were then handed over in batches of 36 to the troop leaders for distribution among the men. The branding and numbering of the horses was then proceeded with. The authorities have decided upon a most ingenious and thorough arrangement. First of all each horse is branded, and then the numbering is carried out. On the off fore hoof is branded the letter A, signifying Australia, and also the unit number of the thousand. On the near fore hoof the hundreds, tens, and units of the number are placed. "Third L.H.," meaning "Third Light Horse," is branded on the off hind hoof, and the letter of the squadron, A or B, is impressed on the near hind hoof, with the number of the horse in that squadron. The numbers run from 1 to 161, there being the latter being number of horses in each squadron. Each trooper is supplied with his steed number, and thus no bungling can occur.

CHANGING THE GUARDS

This morning the 79th battalion from Norwood marched through the streets of Adelaide and the western suburbs, en route to points of defence, to the inspiring music of the bugle band. This force, which is under the command of Major Leonard, of the Garrison Artillery, owing to the illness of Major McKeavor, will daily supply packets and guards for the forts, magazines, and cable and wireless stations.

EXAMINATION OF L.H. N.C.O.'S

Competitive examinations will be held on Tuesday next for men in A Squadron of the Light Horse anxious to hold non-commissioned officers' positions, and a similar test will be conducted in connection with B Squadron on Wednesday. At present N.C.O. positions, and some of these may be confirmed as a result of the examinations. Competitions is not by any means confined to those men now holding these appointments, but every man in the lines will be given an opportunity to compete.

THE PARADE "STATES"

The Camp Commandant, Major De Passy, stated to-day that this morning's parade record showed that there were 68 officers and 1,804 other ranks under canvas, making a total of 1, 872. The number of horses in camp is set down at 266 for riding purposes, and 248 draughts, reaching a total of 508. These numbers will probably be greatly augmented by Monday.

GENERAL CAMP ITEMS

Now that the men are receiving their tunics, which are indeed picturesque garments, they and the general public also are looking forward to the suggested route marches through Adelaide. It has been proposed that a further big review should be held on the Adelaide Oval, and that a small silver coin should be charged for admissions, the proceeds to be used as prizes for the men who are successful in various sports aboard ship. Last Sunday no band of any description put in an appearance and it is hoped that this will not be the case to-morrow.

Mr. C.B. Ware has presented a young kangaroo as a regimental pet to C Company of the 10th Infantry Regiment.

This morning Lieutenant Lewis, Leaders of the No.1 troop, A Squadron, of the Light Horse, returned from the Burra and spoke with pleasure of the enthusiastic farewell tendered on Friday night to the boys from that town who are going abroad with the first force. The other Burra soldiers will arrive in Adelaide this evening.

Methodist Chaplains for the Front

Colonel the Rev. G.W. Kendrew, senior Methodist Chaplain for this State, received a telegram on Saturday from the Methodist Chaplain-General, Rev. A.T. Holden, B.A., of Melbourne, that the General Conference Military Committee has selected the senior chaplain of New South Wales, Colonel Green, and Chaplain the Rev. Alfred C. Plane, Maryborough, Queensland, as the two Methodist chaplains to accompany the Imperial force to England. Mr. Green was one of the chaplains who went to Sought Africa during the Boer War, and Mr Plane is the chairman of the Wide Bay and Burnett district. Colonel Kendrew had been unanimously recommended by the Conference Military Chaplains' Advisory Committee. There were, however, some 30 other nominations for the two positions.

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Horses for the Force

The Defence Department has finished the purchase of all classes of horses and is actively engaged in completing the allotment to the various units of the South Australian quota. In all 1020 horses were purchased, and they are described as being a first-class lot. The department is indebted to many people for assistance rendered, which has enabled the large number of horses to be purchased, secured and trucked to their destination in such a short space of time.

SUNDAY IN CAMP IMPRESSIVE CHURCH PARADE THOUSANDS OF SIGHTSEERS

(From our Military Reporter)
Morphettville, Sunday

The dusty conditions of Saturday were replaced by delightful weather to-day. Soon after "reveille" Communion services were held for both Roman Catholic and Anglican soldiers' and the usual church parades followed after breakfast. Colonel Archdeacon Samwell conducted the Church of England service, and Captain Rev. John Lumsden delivered the address to the men. He spoke of many famous men who had made great sacrifices for their country, and told the men that in offering, if necessary, to lay down their lives for their country they were doing a service of incalculable worth. "Be British," was the urgent exhortation of Captain Rev. Alfred Matters, who addressed the members of non-episcopal denominations. They were going into the fighting line, and he asked them to remember they were men. Colonel the Rev. G.W. Kendrew also spoke with enthusiasm to the soldiers, and remarked that, although he had not chosen to accompany the first expeditionary force aboard, he hoped to go away with the second contingent. He also read the following message from the President of the Methodist Conference (Rev. G. Hall):- "The President of the Conference and the Methodist people are thinking of the boys and they will follow you with their prayers." They had also forwarded to the soldiers the following motto:- "Have faith in God."

Early this morning 26 men and one officer arrived from Tasmania to become attached to the Army Service Corps here. They were indeed a fine body of men, and were under the command of Lieutenant Farmer. In the time elapsing between church parades and the mid-day mess further equipment, including underclothing, dungaree suits, guernseys, and white hats, was handed out to the men, and drills were also carried out. All the various companies in the infantry would be pleased to receive regimental pets from patriotic citizens, and young fox-terrier dogs are particularly desired. The men give an earnest assurance that they will be kindly treated. Regimental pets, of course, remain at the base on active service. About 12,000 people visited the camp this afternoon, and displayed interest and enthusiasm. An object of great interest was the cook's lines of B Squadron of the Light Horse. These were whitewashed and presented an appearance of thorough cleanliness. The words "B Squadron, A.I. L.H." were cleverly worked by means of whitewashed stones, and a pan was placed near to receive coins for the Red Cross Fund. About 7 pounds 10/ was collected. As stated in Saturday's camp report, one of the companies that South Australia is forming to help Tasmania, has its full complement, and 439 additional men have enlisted.

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THE MORPHETTVILLE CAMP

This afternoon there was great activity in the infantry lines in serving out the transport equipment, and late this evening Lieutenant Trevor Smyth and his men arrived with a number of horses. During the day the machine gun section of both the Light Horse and Infantry were carrying out advanced training with both transport and packs, and other Infantry companies were doing skirmishing work. Farther afield towards Glenelg a group of men were trench-digging in preparation for advanced manoeuvres. It has now been decided that the colors of the 10th Infantry Battalion will be saxe blue and yellow. Mr. T.E.Fearn, of the firm of sanitary engineers, has forwarded to the officers of the 10th Infantry, a filter which is guaranteed to purify any water. This afternoon Mr. Lakeman, of James Marshall and Co., telegraphed to Colonel Weir, offering to supply a number of flags for marking out the lines Lieutenant Woolley to whose care has been entrusted the duty of physically training the soldiers, reports most satisfactory progress in the development of the work. When passing through the lines the other day the Governor-General (Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson) remarked that, considering the short while Lieutenant Woolley had had the men under his charge, the progress had been remarkable. We have received a copy of a publication compiled by Lieutenant Woolley, containing "100 questions and answers" on physical training. The work was especially compiled for teachers attending schools of instruction in cadet training and for reference purposes in schools generally.

During the day Mr. Talbot S. Smith was busy gratuitously marking the wills of the men who are going to the front. Mr. Smith did this in connection with the Bushmen's Contingent that went to South Africa, and every man who availed himself of the generosity of Mr. Smith re-turned from the war. The men of the Army Medical Corps are receiving advanced instructions, and upon the receipt of the full equipment they will be engaged in the work of stretcher-bearing over obstacles and all the final stages of A.M.C. training.

Within recent days the riders and drivers of the Army Service Corps have shown rapid progress in their work, and Captain Fancis is pleased with the men under his command. During the day the light horsemen were engaged in mounted drill, and on the ranges, about a mile from the camp, one could hear the reports of the rifle. The men have made remarkable progress in musketry, as in all other training. Throughout the afternoon further big batches of volunteers came into the lines, and Broken Hill supplied another list.

This morning's parade "states" showed 70 officers and 1,932 men under canvas, 284 riding horses and 241 draught animals. This does not include the enrolments during the day or the batches of horses that arrived in the afternoon. During the day the Imperial reservists were busily engaged preparing the site for their camp. They have struck tents in the other lines, and will now be located in the portion of that estate on which the Engineers were camped.

There were several further enrolments of volunteers this morning for the second company being formed to help Tasmania, and the full complement has now almost been reached.

PUDDINGS FOR THE SOLDIERS

During the past week every soldier in camp at Morphettville received a piece of good home-made pudding in addition to the ordinary camp fare. The idea of distributing pudding would not occur to many people, and if it did the thought might be dismissed from their minds as unimportant. But it is little things that tell, and the carrying out of such a homely suggestion has been one more proof to our defenders that their welfare is the constant aim of their friends and admirers. It is perfectly true that the nearest way to a man's heart is through his stomach, and the little kindness that has been shown to the men at the camp will live in their memories longer, perhaps, than scenes of the field of action. The scheme originated with Miss Harwood, the assistant secretary of the Public Library Board, who has already shown herself to be the soldiers' friend through her connection with the South African Graves Association. The co-operation of others was sought, and the idea was so well received that it was decided to send puddings for all instead of for one particular company only. The Public Library, centrally situated on North-terrace, was used as the receiving depot, and each day the Saturday week last to last Saturday an average of 27 puddings was sent, with the exception that on the last day the number was 107, the total number being 244. They were of the Christmas pudding description, and the average weight of each was 5 1/2 lb., which was sufficient for each tent containing eight men. On the first day of two the puddings were distributed direct to the men, and the quartermaster, who did not know of the matter was greatly surprised and puzzled when he learnt that the men had had pudding. The subsequent deliveries were made with the assistance of the quartermaster. In one of the puddings a special coin was dropped, and the donors are anxious to hear of the

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lucky officer of man who gets it in his portion. Whoever it is will probably receive a memento. In addition to this the makers of the puddings inserted a number of threepenny pieces. The men showed their appreciation of the kindness displayed by giving a hearty cheer for the donors.

ADELAIDE CITIZENS' FORCE FORMED ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF MEN THOUSANDS READY TO JOIN

Several hundred citizens at an enthusiastic meeting held in the Brookman's Building, on Monday afternoon, decided that, in order to kit ourselves for the defence of this city, and more particularly to relieve the trained troops, should it be necessary for them to take the field against the enemy, we approve the formation of a body to be known as the Adelaide Volunteer Guards, and that we undergo a course of military training. It was at first proposed that the force should consist of professional and business men.

Mt. W. Steele, who called the meeting, said he did not think those who enlisted would have to go through an arduous course of training. He had written to the Commandant (Colonel Irving), and, in reply, the colonel had said he personally was strongly in accord with the suggestion to form the force, and would give all the assistance that was possible, (Cheers) Mr. Steele remarked that other prominent military officials had expressed ardent approval of the proposal. If a volunteer citizens' force was formed, he said, and the military authorities were asked to impart instruction, they would take the volunteers right through the whole routine of drill. They did not want that. His suggestion was that they apply to the authorities for a course of military instruction, which would consist of rudimentary drill, lectures on military tactics, and rifle practice. The rifles necessary were available, provided the support of the central administrations in Melbourne was obtained. There would have to be a limit to the movement, because the military authorities would not be able to undertake the task of instruction, and he mentioned that the limit might be 500. The best plan would be for friends, members of clubs, and men in some business of profession to form themselves into companies, half companies, or sections.

Mt T. Ryan spoke vigorously against the suggestion that the force should be composed solely of business and profession men. He said the force should not be restricted to any class, but that the merchant should march alongside his officer cleaner. If a force of 500 professional and business men was formed that would tend to class distinctions. He remarked that if the military authorities could not supply instructions for more than 500 persons that meeting should not go to them for assistance, but should look for instruction to men who had been through campaigns. (Cheers).

The motion to form the force was proposed by Mr. G. Brookman, and seconded by Mr. T. Ryan. The chairman and Messrs, W. Steele, Warren, Edwards, H. C. H. Denton, C. R. Cudmore, T. Ryan, and H. Heylen, were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangement with the authorities. It was agreed that those desirous of joining the corps should send in their names and addresses to the secretary, Mr. W. Steele, Brookman's Buildings.

AXLES FOR MILITARY TRANSPORT VEHICLES

Messrs. J.A. Lawton & Sons, coach-builders and axle manufacturers, of North terrace, Adelaide, and Kilkenny, have just completed an order for 1,000 axle arms for the transport vehicles of the expeditionary force. These axles have been manufactured completely from the raw material at Messrs. Lawton & Son's works in the remarkably short time of three weeks, and have been forwarded by express train and steamer to Victoria.

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THE MORPHETTVILLE CAMP ENLISTING FOR THE SECOND FORCE

(From our Military Reporter)
Morphettville, Tuesday

General leave has been granted the men to bid farewell to relatives and friends, and the lines have thus a deserted appearance. Both the companies for Tasmania are now complete, and it only remains for these men to receive their regimental number before being placed in orders. Lieutenant A.E.L. Harper, who has been appointed acting camp adjutant, was busy through-out the day and evening receiving enlistments in all branches for the service for the second force for abroad. Up to the present there has not been great response, but it is anticipated that to-morrow the list will be considerably augmented. To date the enrolments are:- Light horse, 48; field artillery, 4; engineers, 4; infantry, 29; ammunition column, 2; field ambulance, 7; machine gun section, 1; motor drivers, 1. This morning's parade states showed that there were 2,026 men under canvas, and during the afternoon a further batch of 50 horses arrived for the Light Horse squadrons. This completes their steed supply.

To-day the Agricultural Department staff presented Lieutenant-Colonel Rowell, who will command South Australia's Light Horsemen, with an inscribed leather "grip" and full shaving outfit. This evening in the Y.M.C.A. marquee, where the Adelaide Philharmonic Society presented an excellent programme of items, Colonel Weir handed to Corporal Seaman, of the 78th Infantry Band, which was also present under Bandmaster Richards, and rendered selections, a dainty gold wristlet watch from his comrades in the band. Corporal Seaman is going away with the first force, and will be attached to C Company, under Captain Seager. The camp headquarters staff, as now constituted, reads: Camp Commandant, Major De Passey; camp adjutant, Lieutenant A.F.L. Harper,

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GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS

BOYCOTT PROPOSED

NOT TO BE USED FOR 21 YEARS

ADELAIDE MANUFACTURERS' DECISION

A resolution was agreed to at the meeting yesterday afternoon of the South Australia Chambers of Manufactures, which, if carried into effect all over Australia, would result in a considerable falling off in import trade from Germany. The resolution was as follows:- "That with the object of encouraging Australian manufacturers to go to the expense of increasing their plants and premises for the purpose of manufacturing goods previously imported from Germany and Austria into Australia, all specifications for either Commonwealth or State Government contracts should absolutely prohibit the use of manufactured articles of materials produced in either Germany, Austria, or their dependencies for a term of at least 21 years, provided that this does not apply to material at present in Australia or on the water prior to the declaration of war."

The chairman of the chamber (Mr. W. W. Forwood), in proposing the resolution, said that during these times of war and drought every citizen of the Commonwealth ought seriously to consider what he or she could do to alleviate distress and to help pull through this temporary time of depression.

"One of the chief things to do," continued Mr. Forwood, "is to look each trouble straight in the face. Don't go under at once, but fight the thing right out. Don't go about croaking as if the end of the world had arrived. We shall get over the effects of both the war and the drought. In the meantime, what is best to be done? Let all manufacturers keep as many of their employes by doing a fair day's work, bearing in mind that the product of his labor has to be sold, and if its cost is too great that it will be impossible for his employer to keep him in work. With a view to encourage manufacturers to go in for the production of articles previously imported from Germany and Austria, let every specification for Commonwealth and State Government requirements prohibit the use of manufactures from either of those countries, and let all loyal Australians adopt the same course in regard to their private requirements. During the year 1912 Australia imported from Germany between seven and eight million pounds' worth of goods, many of a kind that can easily be manufactured in the Commonwealth, if our Government and people will only give our manufacturers a fair chance to do so. Portion of this money has been used to provide thousands of husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers of our kin, for one of the most unjustifiable wars of modern times – a war that has for its ultimate objective the destruction of the British Empire and the annexation of Australia by a people who, by their behaviour in this war, have shown their brutal character."

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WITH THE TROOPS

AT THE MORPHETTVILLE CAMP

TRAINING THE TWO CONTINGENTS

It speaks well for the loyalty of South Australians when, after so short a lapse of time, the State has been able to supply not only the first expeditionary force but the reinforcements were provided for in the original scheme. In addition to this South Australia has supplied two infantry companies for Tasmania, thus accounting for another 238 men. Within the last few days the adjutant (Lieutenant A.F.L. Harper) has been busy recording the details set out in the skeleton of the attestation papers, and this morning he was able to announce that the full quota for the second contingent had been enlisted. The public are now wondering when instruction will be issued from headquarters in Melbourne for the organisation of the third force, but the only information surplus volunteers could obtain regarding this to-day was a notice which appeared on the gate leading to camp headquarters which told them to watch the daily papers. It is safe to predict, however, that further reinforcements other than those now under canvas will not be proceeded with until the first force leaves our shores.

When Will They Leave?

This opens up a subject regarding which there is great public interest. It is idle for anyone to offer any date as certain, and it is only by perusing the newspaper reports regarding the progress of the supply of equipment, the advancement of the transport preparations, and other such features of the mobilisation that one can gather any idea as to when our first troops will embark. Major De Passey and Lieutenant-Colonel Beach have been appointed embarkation officers, and up till this afternoon the former had received no instructions regarding the date of departure. This does not necessarily imply that the time is a very great way off, as there will be no delay in issuing the order for the troops to go abroad once the authorities see that throughout Australia all is in readiness. The censor's latest order, appealing to newspapers to refrain from publishing the exact data of departure of the forces is possibly based upon a desire on the part of the authorities to prevent a demonstration, the overwhelming enthusiasm for which might possibly interfere with a speedy and uninterrupted embarkation. I pointed out a few days back that it would be an utter impossibility for so large an army to leave our shores unknown to everyone.

The First Reinforcements.

The figures supplied regarding the first reinforcements are interesting, as showing the rapidity with which the reenrolments were made. This morning's parade states showed that there were under canvas near the Y.M.C.A marquee, where the second contingent is camped, 373 men of all arms. Every train to Morphettville and Campden brought big batches of men eager to enlist to-day, and by the early afternoon the full quota had been medically examined was 380 and those medically examined, but not then sworn in, ran to 173. In addition, there were 12 men who had merely been enrolled. This made a total of 565, and when news came through from Port Pirie that a further 102 men would arrive this evening from the second sea-port, no further enrolments were taken. About 20 of the men who were enrolled had seen active service in South Africa, and about one-half of the total number had had previous peace service.

Provisional Appointment of Instructors

The training of the men of the second force is now proceeding with every possible speed.

The Work of the Mounted Men at the Front

Upon the Light Horsemen fall the responsible and dangerous task of reconnoitring, and now that all the men have their mounts field training is being rapidly proceeded with. Although the men are all good horsemen and good rifle shots, this work is being somewhat hindered owing to there being many in the ranks who have had no previous advanced training. However, these are in the minority, and to-day's work was of a most satisfactory character. Field training, which consists of reconnaissance work and scouting, is most interesting, and to-day's

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manoeuvres took the men many miles from Morphettville into the Brighton district. In warfare an army has an advance guard, and ahead of this go the scouts. Where necessary there are also flank guards and behind is the rear-guard, which is really the advance guard reversed. This rear-guard's main work is to protect the supply columns, which the enemy endeavour wherever possible to cut off from the main fighting body. This was a favourite method of attack by the Boers during the South African war. To-day the men's attention was concentrated chiefly upon reconnaissance and dismounted action. The latter consists of training men to dismount quickly so that they can hand over their horses to the horse holders, thus enabling all to get under cover, occupy a good firing line, and get into action with all haste.

Sending Letters Abroad

The military authorities are particularly desirous that the general public should be fully informed of the importance of following out their directions regarding the forwarding of letters to soldiers abroad, and this afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel Rowell drew my attention to the following instructions issued in orders:- "In order to facilitate the prompt delivery of letters addressed to members of the Australian Imperial forces while abroad, they should be addressed as under:- Regimental number (if any); rank, name, headquarters, squadron, battery, company, regiment, battalion, &c. 1st Australian Division, 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade." The following sample of how to address a letter is given:- "No. 427, Sergeant W. Brown, 9th battery, 3rd Field Artillery Brigade, First Australian Division, England."

General Camp Items

Further offers of field-glasses have been made by Mr. J. T. Hackett, Mr. Peter Waite, and Mrs. Edwin Thomas. Most patriotic citizens appear to have overlooked the two companies being formed to assist Tasmania to complete her quota. They badly need flags and side-drums. Lieutenant Woolley, who has charge of the physical training of the men under canvas, stated this afternoon that he was well pleased with the shaping of the volunteers of the first force. He will begin the training of the second force on Monday. This evening the Rev. Donald McNicol, who has been under fire on 22 occasions gave one of his interesting 'war talks' in the Y.M.C.A. marquee, and to-morrow evening a patriotic concert will be given at the camp by a number of well-known artists. In a letter written to the camp quartermaster, (Lieutenant Richards) regarding the puddings supplied by a number of young ladies for the soldiers. Miss L. M. Harwood, of the Public Library, remarks:- "In one of the puddings a coin was inserted, and we are anxious to know who was lucky enough to find it. It was only intended to place one special coin in the puddings, but some of our friends inadvertently put in some threepenny-pieces. Our particular coin, however, was not a threepenny-piece. The assistants are eagerly waiting to hear the name of their particular 'pudding man,' and racking their brains as to what suitable and useful memento they can bestow on the finer, be he colonel or private, trooper or bugler. They think, of course, that the pudding will act as a mascot, and that all who partook thereof will bear charmed lives and come safely back to their loved ones. The pudding man they hope will earn great distinction and the coin will be his mascot. The distinction we have in mind may not be great advancement of position, but there are many roads to this goal. As an example, we consider the Scott Antarctic Expedition has taught us what undaunted courage will do, and the bravery one particular member displayed was of the very highest order, and as long as there are people in the world we hope the memory of this action will remain fresh in the hearts of the British people. The assistants prepared and made 174 puddings, each weighing between 5 to 5 1/2 pounds, in seven days, working in the evenings, two assistants superintending the boiling during the day. The total number of puddings sent to the camp was 250, of which 76 were presented by individual ladies.

MEN ARRIVE FROM PORT PIRIE

This evening about 100 men arrived from Port Pirie, under Captain Creswell, who is the area officer for the 81st C. district. All passed medical examination under the 5 ft. 8 in. test. This has been reduced to 5 ft 4 in. for the second force. Sergeant-major G. Ashford was detailed from the camp to meet the men and bring them to Morphettville.

BARRIER VOLUNTEERS LEAVE

Broken Hill, September 15.

Another 39 volunteers left to-night to join the expeditionary force in Adelaide. The Infantry and probably the Engineers will leave for Adelaide on Friday night for garrison duty. The riflemen have started drilling, and a volunteers engineers section is being formed.

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THE LIGHT HORSE

Melbourne, September 15

Colonel K. Forsyth, brigadier of Light Horse Brigade, first expeditionary force, has returned to Melbourne from New South Wales and Queensland, where he has been inspecting the northern units of the brigade. Colonel Forsyth considers that the Light Horse Brigade will be the smartest body of mounted men that has ever left Australia. He considers the Victorian quota hard to beat, but was astonished at the efficiency and fine appearance of the Queenslanders who he thinks, will be quite up to the high standard set by Victoria. Both in Sydney and Brisbane, Colonel Forsyth said, there was everywhere the keenest enthusiasm on the part of recruits.

VOLUNTEERS FROM PORT PIRIE

Port Pirie, September 15

Recruiting is proceeding with remarkable rapidity at Port Pirie, and yesterday over 120 men presented themselves to the military authorities for enrolment. Out of this number 103 were accepted, and they left for Morphettville by train this morning under the command of Captain T. Cresswell. There were scenes of intense enthusiasm at Ellen-street Railway-station as the volunteers departed. The Excelsior Band turned out, and about 2,000 people were present. About 270 volunteers have left Pirie to join the expeditionary forces. In proportion to its population this number is believed to be a record for Australian towns. The men who left this morning were of a splendid stamp and averaged over 10st. in weight. Included in the draft were many known identities.

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AUSTRALIAN CADETS ON ACTIVE SERVICE

LONDON, September 16.

The Colonial Secretary (Mr. Lewis Harcourt), replying to-day in the House of Commons to Mt. H.T. Barrie (Unionist member for North Derry), said the Government has accepted the generous offer of the Australian mounted cadets contingent who has proffered their services for the remaining period of their stay in England. He was now in communication with the War Office with a view to the employment of this efficient body in some useful and congenial duty.

VETERAN OF THREE WARS

AMONG THE WOUNDED IN NEW GUINEA

Among those who were wounded in the engagement which resulted in the Australians capturing German New Guinea at the end of last week, was Mr. Timothy Sullivan, AB, of the Australian Naval Reserve, whose home is at Prince's-road, Lower Mitcham. There reside his wife and daughter and son, aged respectively seven years and five months.

Mrs. Sullivan on Wednesday morning was advised by telegram from the naval headquarters in the Start at Largs Bay that her husband had been "seriously wounded" in the engagement.

Mr. Sullivan had seen active service on two previous occasions, and was twice wounded previously. Born in London 38 years ago, he enlisted in the British Navy and was a member of the Benin (West Africa) Expedition in 1897. It will be remembered that his Excellency the Governor of South Australia was actively concerned in that war, and when Sir Henry Galway recently visited the Islington Government workshops he was greatly interested to find among the employees Mr. Sullivan, who has served with him in that campaign. Mr. Sullivan was engaged at the workshops as a slinger in connection with the removal of engines, until he volunteered for the war. When HMS St. George, on which Mr. Sullivan served in African waters, returned to Portsmouth in 1898, he obtained his discharge, and among his most treasured mementos is the invitation he, with the officers and men of the boat, received to a luncheon at Portsmouth. It is addressed to "Timothy Sullivan, AB". and reads:- "In honor and appreciation of the splendid services rendered by them to their Queen and country during the commission of 1894-8 on the South African station under the flags of Admiral Sir Frederick G.D. Bedford, KCB, and Sir Harry H Rawson, KCB, by the Mayor (Harry Kimber, Esqre.) and the corporation and inhabitants of the borough of Portsmouth, at the Town Hall on February 12, 1898". On the invitation, which has been neatly framed, are representations of the St. George and idols worshipped by the West African natives.



When the Boer war broke out in 1900 Mr. Sullivan volunteered for the front with the British Infantry, and he took part in the relief of Mafeking, for which he was awarded the King's medal, in addition to two other medals, which he received in connection with the Benin and Boer wars.

When seen on Wednesday Mrs. Sullivan related the suddenness of her husband's volunteering and departure. "He talked the matter over with me one evening when the call was made for ex-naval men", she said, "and asked me what I thought about it. I replied. 'My dear, please yourself. What is to be will be'. He then said he would offer his services, as he did not wish to stay at home when other were fighting, and in the end to think he had not volunteered, So on the afternoon of August 13 he came home and said he had been requested to submit to a medical examination. That was done on the following day (Friday). He was accepted, and next day (August 15) he left by the express for Melbourne, not knowing where his services would be required."

Mr. Sullivan mentioned that when peace was declared in South Africa her husband joined the fire brigade at Cap Town, and afterwards he was engaged as caretaker and fireman by the Johannesburg municipal authorities. It was while at Johannesburg that he married. That event took place on December 3, 1906, and with his wife and child he returned to England, where he remained until he came to South Australia with his family three years

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ago. Mrs. Sullivan is a native of Mitcham, Surrey, and had gone out to South Africa as nurse to a lady. Mrs. Sullivan said her husband had been wounded in battle on two previous occasions – in the head and in the leg – but he had quite recovered from both injuries

AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN QUOTA

In view of the taking of German New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago by the Australian fleet., and the expeditionary force which accompanied it, a list of those who enlisted in the latter in South Austral will be interest. There were 76 enlistments from this State, 11 being members of the South Australian Reserves, and the balance ex-RAN ratings and Imperial reserves.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT

THREE MORE UNITS

THE NOMINAL ROLL

(From our Military Reporter). Morphettville, Wednesday

A few days ago "The Advertiser" published the complete nominal roll of the Third Light Horse Regiment of the Australian Imperial force, with the regimental numbers and ranks of each man who is going abroad. Below will be found the same particulars in connection with three of the smaller units, whose rolls were completed today. These comprise No. 4 Company of the Divisional Train Army Service, 'B' Section of the Third Field Ambulance, and A and B Sections of the Third Brigade Ammunition Column, and also a section of the Divisional Ammunition Column, The 4th Company of the Army Service Corps consist of 96 men and 5 officers, whose names appear below, and who are under the command of Captain Francis, who comes from Western Australia. South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia combine to complete the unit. The Tasmanians, numbering 26, and the one officer, arrived several days ago from the Island State, and the other 26 which the West is to supply will be picked up by the transport en route for England. Headquarters and 1, 2, and 3 companies will be supplied by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland.

How to Label Gifts for Troops

The military authorities are particularly anxious that the instruction, issued from the Victoria Barracks on September 9 by Brigadier-General W.T. Bridges, CMG, who will command the Australian Imperial Force, regarding gifts for the benefit of troops, during the voyage and while abroad, should be strictly observed. Unless this is done many difficulties will arise, the order reads:-

"It is notified for information that the following are the approved arrangements respecting gifts for the benefit of the troops:- Any gifts of clothing for the use of the troops in the field from any particular State for units provided by that State should be packed in canvas, numbered, and addressed to the General Officer Commanding, Australian Imperial Force, Transport A – (name of vessel). To be marked "Gift of clothing for issue to Victorian (or other district) units, Australian Imperial Force." A list of such packages and their contents will be supplied to the DAQMG, AIF, Victoria Barracks Melbourne. Gifts of food, &c., to be used in England should be suitably packed, numbered consecutively (goods not be mixed), and addressed – General Officer Commanding, Australian Imperial Force, Transport A – (name of vessel). A list to be sent to the DAQMG, AIF, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, for issue to divisional supply officer. Food for cold storage should be placed on board three days before departure of vessel. Gifts to be used on the voyage should be suitably packed (clothing in canvas bales), numbered, and addressed – OC Troops, Transport A – (name of vessel). Those marked 'For use of troops on board.' A list to be sent to the OC troops on board, with a statement of contents. Gifts for use of hospitals on board transports should be packed in bales, numbered, and addressed – Medical Officer in charge of Troops, Transport A – (name of vessel). These should be labelled with the nature of contents and marked, 'For use of hospital on voyage.' A list should be supplied to medical officer on board. Gifts of clothing for use of troops in the field, except as laid down above, should be packed in canvas, numbered, and addressed – General Officer Commanding, Australian Imperial Force, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne. Gifts of books should be divided proportionately between transports and packed in bundles addressed to OC Troops, Transport A – (name of vessel). They should be labelled 'For use of troops on voyage, and handed to representative of OC troops on board a day before sailing. Gifts sold, and donations in cash. The money should be handed over to OC units on a

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per capita base seven days before departure, for the purchase of sports material for the use of troops on board. No packages should be more than 1 cwt. in weight or 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. in size.

THE SECOND FORCE

Although the full quote of reinforcement had been obtained on Tuesday night several volunteers who had been medically examined in the country arrived at the camp on Wednesday morning and were added to the strength. It is not yet known what will be done with these men, whose positions will be affected by any further orders that may be issued for the organisation of forces other than those now at Morphettville. Lieutenant A.F.L. Harper (acting camp adjutant), who has been receiving the enrolments, stated to-day that with these additional men under canvas his figures read:- Light Horse, 203; Infantry, 352; Army Medical Corp, 58; Army Service Corps, 42; other details, 12. Although these men have enlisted for service in the various units it does not necessarily follow that that will be their ultimate allotment. At present they are all divided into five companies- A, B, C, D, and E – and are receiving the first stages of infantry training from the instructors provisionally appointed to carry on this work. This state of affair will exist until the appointment of officers has been made. The recommendations for appointment have been forward to Melbourne, and notice of approval, which may come through from headquarters at any moment, is awaited with interest. When these officers receive their commissions they will come to the camp and select the men they consider most suitable for their respective units. On Wednesday the men of the second force did solid training and in the afternoon they marched to Glenelg to enjoy a dip in the briny.

Training Work

All units were early astir in the morning. The Light Horsemen were engaged in further field training, and in order to allow the sun to shine down upon the soil in the interior of the tents, which naturally become damp after several days so occupation, the canvas was taken down, rolled up, and placed in the bags, as if in readiness for departure. There were many sightseers lined up along the roads and in the camp when this was done, and the general impression formed was that the men were about to depart. It was merely a sanitary precaution, however. The Army Service men received instructions in riding and driving with transports, and also musketry training. The ammunition column were busy doing advanced driving movements and the Army Medical Corps carrying out field ambulance work. Practically the full battalion of the 10th Infantry went out on a route march to Glenelg, and there were many scenes of enthusiasm along the way.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rowell, the officer commanding the Light Horse, has mapped out a comprehensive programme for Thursday. The whole regiment will move out early with the transports and at some portion of the district towards Brighton a bivouac will be made and the noon-day mess will be partaken of. Further advanced field training, including outpost work, will be carried out. This will be the biggest attempt at manoeuvring during the continuance of the camp and will give the officers an opportunity of seeing how their men will shape out on active service.

Analysing Water for the Troops

When an army forsakes camp it is often the custom to poison the water along the line of retreat with arsenic, cyanide of potassium, mercury, &c. in order to have men trained to distinguish good water from bad, Corporal Davenant and Privates M. de Jong, D.L. Smith, L. Miller, and L. Cannaway, who will be attached to the Infantry for this purpose, and Corporals Catchlove and Privates Fry and Bidmead, who will be attached to the Light Horse, but all of whom come from the Army Medical Corps, were sent to the Government Analyst to receive instruction. Of course there are also many natural poisons in water, such as ammonia and putrefied animal matter, and in this direction the analyst on active service will also be of incalculable worth.

The Soldiers' Teeth

Upon Lieutenant Pascoe, whose private dental establishment is in Hutt-street, has fallen the task of attending to the teeth of the soldiers. In a room in one of the outbuildings of Mr. R.M. Hawker's estate he has been hard at work with his assistant, Mr. O.R. Turner. In connection with the first contingent he dealt with about 300 men. Nearly 1,000 teeth were extracted, and some of the men had as many as 17 and 18 out. One man, who had seen service in South Africa, remarked, "Take every tooth in my head if it means I will go to war." There have also been many fillings and several plates, and in some instance complete sets, that the work has been most satisfactory there is no doubt. The men have received the same treatment that they would in private life, and there have been no cases of "bad" mouths reported after extractions.

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General Camp Items

Colonel Ryan, the principal medical officer of the expeditionary forces, visited the camp on Wednesday, and expressed satisfaction with all he saw in connection with the Army Medical Corps. He admired the general physique of the men. All leave, apart from general leave till 10 p.m., has now been stopped in the Light Horse lines, and the men will not be allowed out after that hour, except for very special reason. Mr. M. Hathias, of Pengellery & Co., Edwardstown, has presented a young kangaroo to the ammunition columns as a regimental pet.

Mitcham Brass Band at Morphetville Camp

On Saturday evening last the Mitcham Brass Band visited the camp at Morphetville and rendered an excellent programme of music in the Y.M.C.A marquee. The large tent was filled with soldiers, and the band included in their programme "Rule Britannia," "Song of Australia," and the marches, "Royal Australian Navy" and "Artillery," and other items. Two members of the band are leaving with the expeditionary force, and advantage was taken of the occasion to mark a presentation to them. The secretary of the band, Mr. A.B. Michell, paid tributes to their comrades' loyalty. Mr. L.O. Cheoweth, bandmaster, on behalf of the members, handed handsome tobacco pouches to Messrs. James Slee and Harold Mitchell, the two departing members. Messrs. Slee and Mitchell was also made the recipient of a wristlet watch from members of his family.

GERMAN SAILORS PAID OFF AT PORT ADELAIDE

News that England had declared war against Germany was received by the commander and officers of the merchant steamer Kumara, from Liverpool, by wireless when that vessel was off Teneriffe, from the wireless station on the English coast. The fact was confirmed when she arrived at Cape Town. For a few days after leaving the South African port she travelled with lights out. She had no exciting experiences. Upon her arrival in Port Adelaide Captain Lewis reported that he had four Germans and one Austrian (two of whom were sailors and three firemen) on board. The five were paid off during Wednesday, and were taken in charge by a guard from the military forces at Largs.

DEPARTING SOLDIERS

Presentation to Colonel Weir

A large number of civil servants gathered in the Lands Office on Wednesday on the occasion of a presentation to Colonel S. Price Weir (storekeeper in the Survey Department), who is in charge of the 10th Infantry Battalion attached to the first expeditionary force, the Surveyor-General (Mr. E.M. Smith) presided, and the proceedings opened with the singing of the National Anthem.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands (hon. F.W. Young) said the Lands Department was proud of the fact that one of its members was to lead an infantry battalion in the war, and there were many civil servants who would gladly follow Colonel Weir. (Applause) The good work of the Allies would be forwarded by the help from Australia. The mode of life in Australia tended to the development of initiative and independence, which would give them the greatest possible advantage. They would take into the battlefield courage and intelligence, and those factors would make them of great assistance to the Allies. (Applause) The colonel possessed many good characteristics that would win for him the affection and support of those who followed him. Several departments in addition to the Lands Office had expressed a desire to join in the presentation, and some who had left the Government service has also given contributions. The gifts consisted of a pair of inscribed field glasses and a safety shaving outfit. (Applause)

Colonel Weir, who was received with cheers, said he had a fine battalion of good material, and he believed they would be able to do what was expected of them. (Applause) It was a pleasing circumstance that the commander of the Light Horse (Colonel Rowell) was also a civil servant. After working for 35 years in the department he would find it strange to operate in a country he knew nothing about. He was sure the battalion would give a good account of itself. He expressed his thanks for the gifts, and said more useful articles could not have been given to him.

ON Wednesday afternoon, just prior to the arrival of Colonel Weir at the Government Survey yards, Thebarton, the British flag was hoisted. Mr. W. Rowe, officer-in-charge of the yards, met Colonel Weir and

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conducted him to the dining room, where the men assembled to bid him farewell, the health of the guest was proposed in a brief speech by Mr. Herbert Taylor, and supported by Messrs. W. and H. Rowe, G. Richards, J. Condon, Ah. H. Packer, A.E. Miller, and E.P. West. Colonel Weir, who was heartily cheered responded.

The employes of Metters Ltd., Mile-End, assembled on Tuesday afternoon to bid farewell to Mr. W. Blackburn on the eve of this departure as a volunteer. Mr. Blackburn, who has been in the employ of this firm for a number of years, was presented with a wrist watch by Mr. Morresey on behalf of the employes and a smoking outfit by Mr. McGregor on behalf of the staff.

On Friday last the officers of the Metropolitan Abattoirs, at the Exchange Room, Adelaide, bade farewell to Mr. G. Graigen who is leaving for the front. Mr. H.P. Ive, who is an old South African soldier on behalf of the officers, presented Mr. Craigen with a wrist watch, Mr. Craigen feelingly responded.

At the Britannia Hotel, Port Adelaide, on Tuesday evening, a send-off was tendered Privates Cook, Quin, and Woodford, members of the Tasmanian expeditionary force, from South Australia, who were given various presents. The host (Mr. P. Smith) provided supper.

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THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO MARCH THROUGH ADELAIDE ON MONDAY NEXT

(By our Military Reporter)

For days past the general public have been asking when the soldiers of the first expeditionary force will march through Adelaide. I had previously mentioned that Monday would probably be selected as the day for this great event, but it was not until to-day, that this was definitely decided upon. Since the days of the Boer war there has been no greater spectacular sight that this route march will be. The troops are a physically fine body of men, and even though their training has been brief they march with that vigorous and martial gait that so much impresses the people. The whole of the force will turn out on Monday.

On Friday the State Commandant (Colonel Irvine) stated that the march will start from West-terrace, near the Observatory, about 2 o'clock, and will turn eastward and march along the terrace to Pulteny-street. Turning down Rundle-street they will go to King William-street, and passing the Queen's Statue will proceed down Grote-street. His Excellency the Governor has been asked to take his post on the steps of Parliament House, and the Royal salute will be given at that point. The following order will be observed:

Light Horse Regiment
Artillery Details,
10th Infantry Battalion,
Army Service Corp,
Army Medical Corp,
Two Companies 12 Infantry,

Tasmanian Army Service Corp Details

The Tasmanian Army Service Corp Details represent the island State's quota to this unit. The Western Australian quota will be picked up en route for England, thus completing the 4th Company. The two companies of the 12th Infantry mentioned in the order of procession are those being formed in South Australia to help Tasmania to complete her company.

GOVERNOR TO PRESENT COLORS.

It has been arranged that his Excellency the Governor should present the regimental flags to the 3rd Light Horse Regiment and 10th Infantry Battalion on the Morphettville Racecourse on Monday morning, prior to the march through the streets of Adelaide. On Friday evening, however, it was decided that his Excellency should hand over the colors this morning. It is anticipated that a great number of people will take advantage of this opportunity of seeing the troops. About 10 o'clock the soldiers will assemble on the racecourse and at 10.15 the Governor will hand over the flags. The Light Horse flag is square and of silk, bordered with silver lace. The cross is St. Peter's College blue, edged with white, representing the Light Horse colours. The angular division lines are of Prince Alfred College colours. In the centre is the "magpie", and from the top of the lance a short tassel is suspended. The tricolor of France is also represented. The battalion flag is a Saxe blue and yellow 4ft. square, with "Australia" in the centre and the magpie and laurel also represented. Mrs. Jury and a number of friends made the battalion flag, and Mrs. David Fulton and friends the Light Horse colors.

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PASTORALIST AND SOLDIER

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MIELL'S APPOINTMENT

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Miell, who has been appointed to take command of the 7th Light Horse Regiment of the second expeditionary force, was previously second in command of the 3rd Regiment of the first expeditionary force. In civilian or military life Lieutenant-Colonel Miell is always the same. His career has been vigorous and distinguished, and all his actions have been marked by courtesy, promptitude, and ability. He is a truce soldier and a popular leader. He is 41 years of age, and before the outbreak of war was in command of the 24th Light Horse Regiment, which is raised in the northern districts of the State. He served in the South African war, 1901-2, being engaged in the operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. He is well-known pastoralist, and owns Yalparra station, in the north-east, and Rascommon estate at Crystal Brook. During the time Lieutenant-Colonel Miell has been second in command of the 3rd Light Horse Regiment at Morphettville he has proved a most valuable officer, and has earned the confidence and best feeling of the men in the ranks. The many personal presentations made to Lieutenant-Colonel Miell emphasise his popularity in private life. He left for Melbourne by the express on Friday.



MAJOR D. FULTON

When the appointments of officers for the first expeditionary force were made Major D. Fulton was given the command of "A" Squadron of the 3rd Light Horse Regiment of the first expeditionary force, but as a result of Lieutenant-Colonel Miell's promotion to the rank of officer commanding the 7th Light Horse Regiment of the second expeditionary force he has been placed second in command of the 3rd Light Horse Regiment of the first force. Major Fulton is a son of the late Mr. George Fulton, of a former well-known firm of engineers at Kilkenny. He was educated at Murchison Castle College, in Scotland, and was going through an engineering course at the Edinburgh University when his mother died. This brought him back to Australia, and shortly after his arrival he devoted his attentions to sheep-breeding at Echunga. Later he took over the McDouall Peak station in the far north. Upon relinquishing this he devoted his time to military matter and estate agency work, and was partly instrumental in the cutting up of the estate at Hallett's Cove. Major Fulton has been twice married and has one son, aged 7. His first wife was Miss Effie Melrose, as daughter of Mr. James Melrose, of Glenwood. His second wife was Miss Atkinson, of North Adelaide. Major Fulton is a good sportsman and a prominent huntsman. He is a nephew of Sir John Downer. He was born on August 1, 1882, has his first commission was that of second lieutenant of the 16th Australian Light Horse on August 3, 1908. On July 11, 1910, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and gained his captaincy of the 16th A.L.H. on April 1, 1911, and of the 23rd A.L.H. on July 1, 1912. He has since been promoted to major. Included in the 23rd Light Horse Regiment were several Burra boys, who are now under Lieutenant Lewis (Troop Commander) in "A" Squadron. Although these young soldiers were pleased with Major Fulton's promotion they regretted the fact that he was leaving them.

CAPTAIN P.H. PRIESTLEY

Captain P.H. Priestley, who was second in command of A Squadron of the 3rd Light Horse Regiment of the Australian Imperial force, has been placed in command of the squadron owing to Major Fulton's promotion. Captain Priestley was born on December 23, 1871. His first commission was as lieutenant of South Australian militia on May 9, 1900. He was transferred to the 16th A.L.H. on July 1, 1903, and appointed captain in the same regiment on February 1, 1904. His transfer to the 17th A.L.H. occurred on February 2, 1909. Captain Priestley saw active service in South Africa in 1901-2, including operations in Rhodesia, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony. He gained the Queens medal with four clasps and the King's with two clasps.

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CAPTAIN SEAGER SERIOUSLY ILL

Late last night it was reported that Captain Harold W.H. Seager, officer commanding "C" Company of the 10th Battalion, 3rd Infantry Brigade, is seriously ill. A few days ago Captain Seager was removed from the camp, suffering from pneumonia. He is now in the Unley Private Hospital.

HORSES FOR THE SECOND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

The department will be purchasing horses for this force during the week beginning September 29. Riding and light transport horses will be required of the following stamp:- Height, 14.2 to 16 hands, riding horses, must be good hacks and weight-carriers, 4 to 12 years of age, and workably sound. Greys, washy chestnuts and piebalds will not be accepted. The light transport horse will be of the class known as the light lorry or express delivery class, and fulfil the above conditions. Centres to be visited by the buyers will be advertised in newspapers of Wednesday and Saturday next.

THE Y.M.C.A. AT THE CAMP

The part of the Y.M.C.A. is playing in connection with the camp is much appreciated by a large section of the soldiers. On Thursday night a first-class programme of moving pictures was presented in the marquee, and on the previous evening a concert was given by Madame Wager, Miss Hilda Lane, Mrs. E. Reeves, Miss Reeves, Master Reeves, Messrs. W.A. Robyns, R. Jones, L. Yemen, and C. Main. On the religious side the work has been very successful, and every evening a well-attended meeting has been held. Over 800 of the men are going to the front as voluntary members of the Army Testament Corps. One of the conditions each member of this branch volunteers to carry out is to read daily a short passage from the New Testament., which is presented to him in the name of the association. The marquee has been of great service to the soldiers in many ways, and over 600 letters have been written there daily on material supplied by the association. Thirty members of the Ladies' Auxiliary were entertained in the Y.M.C.A. marquee on Friday afternoon.

CAMP RAILWAY SERVICE

In order to give an opportunity to the public to see the camp and the Expeditionary Forces at their full strength, the Railways Commissioner has arranged to run a quarter-hourly service to-morrow, beginning at 1.45p.m. on the South -terrace line, and very half-hour on the North-terrace line.

GENERAL CAMP ITEMS

The second contingent are training solidly, Sergeant-Major Fox is in charge of the instruction of the men until the officers are appointed. The Second contingent has supplied about 100 men to make up the 10 per cent, surplus of the first contingent. On Friday afternoon 30 men left for Melbourne in connection with the first line of communications transport. After deducting these from the second contingent there are 360 men in camp; but the whole force numbers 776 with those on leave. All enrolment has now stopped. It was necessary to stop a small squad of men from coming from Broken Hill on this account. A list of "desirable", however is being compiled in the event of further reinforcements being ordered. The rugs for the horses in the light Horse lines arrived on Friday. On Monday at 2:30 p.m. the motor mechanical corps will begin training at Keswick barracks. All units were busy training on Friday. The 10th battalion marched to Glenelg. Colonel rev. G W. Kendrew will conduct parade service in the infantry lines on Sunday at 9.30 a.m.

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RIFLE CLUBS

PREPARING FOR ACTIVE SERVICE

A committee meeting of the East Torrens Rifle Club was held a few days ago to consider the suggestion that the club should undertake regular drill in order to be prepared for active service if required. Arrangements were made with the approval of the military authorities for a series of weekly drills on the parade ground. A number of members who have held rank in the Commonwealth forces and Territorials of England volunteered their service as instructors, and the first drill was held on Friday evening, when the attendance was good and the men were enthusiastic. Vice-Captain A. Macdonald announced that four of their members were going to the front with the expeditionary forces, and others had volunteered. The rifle clubs were anxious to do their share in the defence of their country and the Empire, and welcomed the announcement that practice on the rifle range was shortly to be resumed, and that expert shots would coach the younger men and new members. It was decided to send farewell letters to their representatives in the expeditionary force, wishing them Godspeed and a safe return.

NURSES FOR THE FRONT

The committee's report presented at the half-yearly meeting of the South Australian branch of the Royal British Nurses' Association on Friday stated:-"Several of our nurses who were members of the Army Nursing Service of the Commonwealth Defence Forces have volunteered for active service abroad, and half been accepted. Fourteen vacancies (super-numerary to the establishment of the nursing service advertised) were all filled by applicants from among members of the association. All our nursing sisters are eagerly awaiting a call. The matron of our home (Miss Benallack) is at present in Scotland, and states in a letter received this week that she is ready for active service at the front should her services be required." Dr. E.W. Morris said he welcomed the news that so many nurses had volunteered for the front, and he hoped those who had been called would come back safely.

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT

On Friday afternoon 31 volunteers, under Sergeant W.G. Congreve, left Adelaide by train for Melbourne to join the Motor and Mechanical Transport Corps now being formed in Victoria.

A GIFT FROM A BELGIAN

Mr. B. Winter, a native of Belgium, who is in business at Port Adelaide, is presenting to each of the South Australian quota of the Commonwealth expeditionary force a pocket handkerchief as a token of his gratitude for the assistance being rendered by the British Empire to his native country. Mr. Winter is a naturalised Australian. Each handkerchief bears a representation of the combined British and Belgian flags, and an intimation that the presentation is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Winter.

THE SECOND CONTINGENT

Melbourne, September 18

Colonel Monash, brigadier of the third infantry brigade, states that there will be plenty of men to select from for the second expeditionary force. Colonel Ryrie, who has command of the Light Horse Brigade, has selected his officers. As brigade major he will have Major Lynch, as officer commanding the New South Wales regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, formerly in command of the Australian 1st Light Horse; and as officer commanding the Victorian Regiment, Major A.D. White, 5th Light Horse Brigade. The selection of the officer to command the third regiment has not yet been completed.

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THROUGH THE ORDEAL AUSTRALIAN ARMY AND NAVY

HOW THEY PREPARED FOR WAR

Statement by Senator Millen

Melbourne, September 18

Before leaving office to-day, Senator E. D. Millen, the retiring Minister of Defence, wrote a minute in which he described how the Australian army and navy in the making had been called on to bear an enormous unexpected strain, and how it has successfully come through the ordeal.

“My term as Minister”, said Senator Millen, “has, though short, been memorable in that for the first time, that which has been prepared in peace is being tested by the realities of war. Only in this way can the value of work performed in peace be thoroughly tested. It would be foolish to pretend that Australia’s defence organisation was equal to the strain suddenly thrown upon it. It was not, nor would it have been reasonable to expect it to be. The adoption of the present system was too recent, its development too imperfect, to allow of this. Nearly all armies are the product of time, fashioned, discipline, and equipped by ceaseless effort through many years. That of Australia, both in its combatant branches and in the organisation necessary to their needs, was called into sudden existence. Its creation was too recent to permit of complete training of the personnel or development of organisation.

An Early Call

“Under Lord Kitchener’s scheme, eight years were allowed for the building of the army, and less than half his period had elapsed. The Australian army was only in the making. The process of building it up was in itself a heavy strain upon the departmental organisation. Further, it was designed as an army for home service only, thus adding considerably to the difficulty when it became necessary to provide a contingent for service abroad. For home service units were in existence and were more or less equipped and available at short notice to take up their allotted duties, but no such units existed for service abroad. These had to be suddenly formed, the officers allotted, and clothing, equipment, and supplies furnished. In view of these facts, it would have been unreasonable to expect that upon a sudden outbreak of war, the unusual strain could be met and sustained with entire success. It is no discredit to either the army or the department to say this. What is to the credit of both is that they have met as successfully as they had done a demand which invariably tests old and established organisations of highly-trained armies throughout the world.

A Splendid Response

“I cannot too warmly commend the splendid way in which the majority of those connected with the departments – naval, military, and civil – responded to the appeal thus made upon them, and by a display of zeal and energy did much to overcome the difficulties created by the sudden emergency. The result, which, in view of the facts I have set out, must be regarded as gratifying, is largely due to this individual effort. Apart from the enrolment and equipment of the expeditionary force, the war has, by rendering partial local mobilisation necessary, provided a sharp test of the spirit and reliability of the citizen forces. The result is highly gratifying. With cheerful alacrity the men responded to the call in a most soldierly manner, and settled down to the duty allotted to them.

The Department’s Task

“The task thrown upon the department by the war was:-

1. The mobilisation of the forces (about 100,000) for local defence, including the transport of 1,000 men fully equipped from Townsville to Thursday Island.
2. Raising, equipping, and dispatching a combined naval and military expedition to co-operate with the fleet in certain Pacific Islands operations.
3. Organising and equipping an expeditionary force of 20,000 men now practically ready to embark for Europe.

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4. Raising and additional units now being enrolled and procuring the extensive transport plant, both mechanical and horse, requisite to the equipment of the line of communication unit.

The Naval Force

“On the naval side a corresponding responsibility was involved in maintain regular supplies of coal, oil, and stores to the fleet and in providing and fitting up transports for the expeditionary forces. At the same time the ordinary training of the citizen forces was maintained. Had any break been permitted the value of much of the earlier work would have been lost and the future efficiency impaired for many years. It would certainly have relieved the department very materially if this had been suspended, but the ultimate result would, I am convinced, have so seriously disturbed the defence scheme that I had no hesitation in deciding as to its uninterrupted continuance.

Citizen Army Still Being Trained

“The training of the citizen army is proceeding steadily. The experience gained, limited though it is, has already disclosed certain mistakes and weaknesses and pointed to the necessity for certain changes, but these are in regard to details, such as improved rifle training, readjustment of training areas, better utilisation of the time now given to training, facilities for the training of officers of all grades, &c. None of these touch the principles upon which the Commonwealth defence scheme is founded, though they still have an important bearing upon its success of otherwise. As opportunity presents itself, these matters should be attended to.

For Service Abroad

“I have already referred to the difficulty of organising a force for service abroad, the Commonwealth Military Forces being designed solely for service in Australia. IN the light of the South African war the present one, it appears, almost certain, however, that whenever the Empire is at war Australia will desire to participate actively. It would be of immense advantage, therefore, if, without enrolling special units for such service, the organisation and equipment were provided in advance, leaving the personnel to be furnished by voluntary enlistment as at present. This would mean, the avoidance of very much delay, which is inevitable under the present system; nor need it involve any undue expenditure, as the equipment could to a considerable extent be drawn from the reserves which must in course of time be built up in connection with the Commonwealth military forces. These reserves thus temporarily depleted could subsequently be made up. There is, however, in this connection a liability to ear in the direction of building up un-necessary reserves of those things which can be obtained from supplies readily available in the country. For the purpose here indicated supplies might well be divided into two classes, viz., those which are exclusively of military use, and those which are also used by the citizen population. The former should be held in requisite quantities, but as the latter can be obtained at call it should be quite sufficient if the organisation were tin existence for collecting them when required.

Efficiency and Economy

“A more drastic change, however, is called for in connection with the business portion of departmental responsibilities. General Sir Ina Hamilton has dealt exhaustively with this matter, and it is only necessary for me to add that had the Government remained in office it was intended to give effect to his recommendation, and by a thorough reorganisation secure at the same time efficiency and economy.”

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THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

To-day will be witnessed in Adelaide one of the most spectacular incidents of South Australia's association with the greatest war on nations known to our times, and possibly to all history. The crowds who will throng the streets of the capital to-day will see the march past of the members of the First Expeditionary Force, who are about to be dispatched to take their part in maintaining the honor and integrity of the British Empire. This is no war of aggression. The issue to be decided is whether the progress of civilisation is to be retarded and the liberties of mankind placed at the mercy of a ruthless military system. There is now abundant and conclusive evidence that Germany designed last July to take the whole Continent by surprise. All her preparations for a pre-determine war were made, and the mobilisation of her vast armies was quietly proceeding even while she was deceitfully protesting her earnest desire to preserve peace. It can scarcely be doubted that so far as Germany's designs on Paris were concerned they must have succeeded but for the splendid heroism of the Belgians, who, bearing unaided the full brunt of the first shock of the Germans hosts, enabled the French and British forces to gain just sufficient time to stem the tide of invasion at a subsequent stage on the plains of France. But although that tide was been checked in its devastating flow, it is too early yet to conclude that its power for evil has been destroyed, and it is probable therefore that the troops we shall see marching through-out streets to-day will be called upon to take an active share in the numerous military operations which may be necessary before the war ends in that final triumph of humanity over tyranny which the world awaits in confidence. The publicity in former times given to the movement of armies is, by the rules of the game of war as played to-day, no longer possible. It is deemed advisable to shroud every action of the combatants in the darkest secrecy, so that the enemy shall always be kept in ignorance of the whereabouts, strength, nature, and general disposition of the forces he will have to meet at any given point. No one, therefore, is in a position to know, or, knowing, to say, what is the destination of the Australia's expeditionary force, but wherever Lord Kitchener designs to make use of our men we may rest assured that his high appreciation of their fighting qualities will cause him to select as their field of action one affording a full opportunity to justify the many encomiums he has passed upon them. For the rest, Australia is proudly confident that her sons may be trusted to bear themselves as men wherever they may be required to serve, and that they will, with courage and efficiency, do their full share of the work which the Empire has undertaken. That work is inspired by the noblest motives under which a patriot can act, and when carried to a successful issue should result in securing for a terrorised world the incalculable blessing of a lasting peace, no more to be shaken by the breath of military despot, obsessed by an insatiable ambition and lust of power.

GENERAL NEWS

TODAY'S BIG ROUTE MARCH

To-day's great route march of the First Expeditionary Force through the streets of Adelaide should prove an inspiring sight. About 9.30 all units, in command of their various officers, will leave the camp at Morphettville and march to Adelaide, reaching the West Park Lands about noon. Here a bivouac will be made, and the mid-day "mess," which will be carried by the men in their haversacks, will be partaken of. About 2 o'clock the march will start from West-terrace, near the Observatory, and will proceed in a northerly direction. Upon reaching North-terrace the force will turn eastward and march along the terrace to Pulteney-street. Turning down Rundle-street they will go to King William-street, and passing the Queen's Statue will proceed down Grote-street. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Galway), accompanied by Major Connor, extra A.D.C., has been asked to take his post on the steps of Parliament House, and the Royal Salute will be given at that point. The following order will be observed:- Light Horse Regiment, Artillery Details, 10th Infantry Battalion, Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps, Two Companies 12th Infantry Battalion, Tasmanian Army Service Corps Details. Mr. H. E. Winterbottom (secretary of the Mayor's Patriotic Fund) stated on Sunday evening that the suggestions had been made to him that owners of balconies along the route of the march should make a small charge to the general public for the use of them and give the proceeds to the Patriotic Fund.

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PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGIMENTS AT MORPHETTVILLE RACECOURSE ON SATURDAY BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR



His Excellency the Governor Presenting the Flag to the 3rd Light Horse Regiment to the Officer Commanding, Lieutenant-colonel Rowell. Lieutenant-colonel Weir, who commands the 10th Infantry Battalion is shown on the extreme right, waiting to receive the infantry colors. The state commandant (Colonel Irving) is standing on the left of the Governor.

IMPRESSIVE MILITARY CEREMONY

STIRING SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR

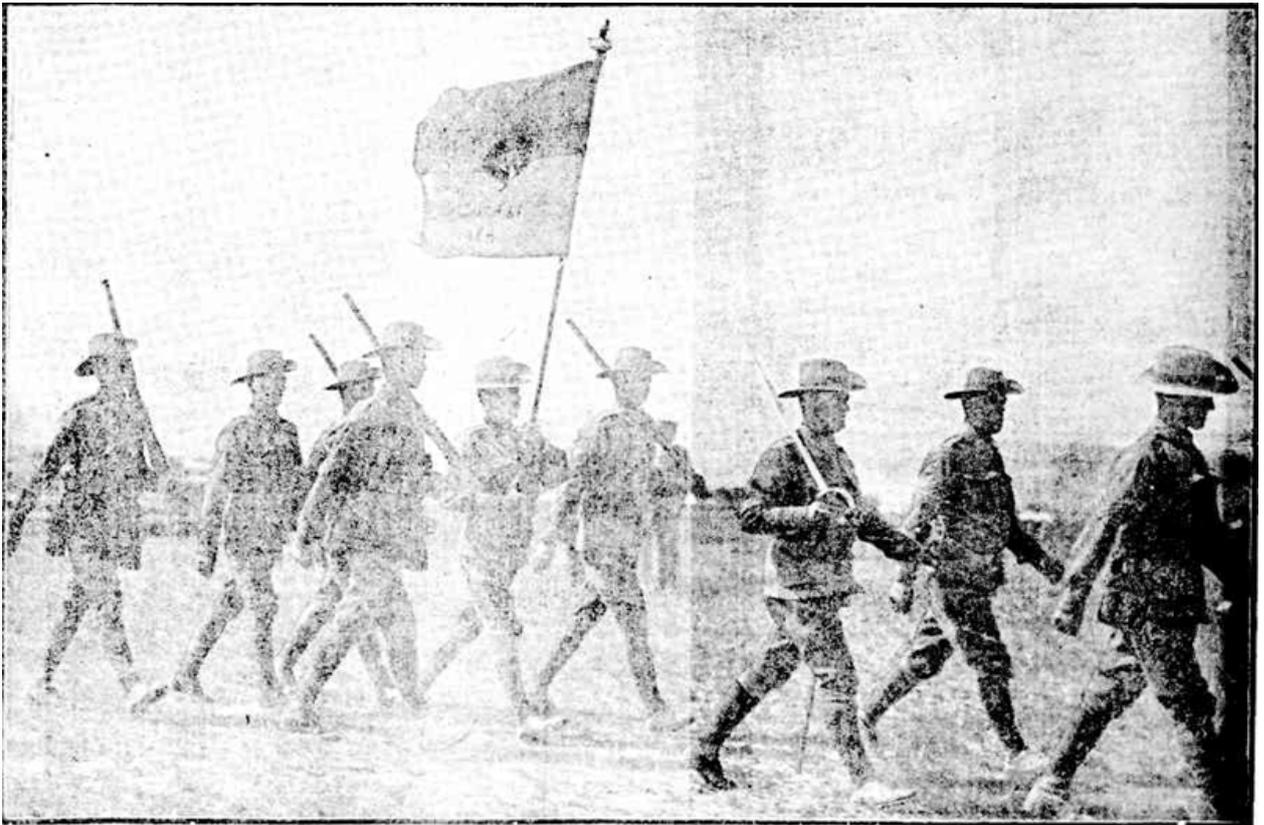
(From out Military Reporter)
Morphettville, Saturday

Prancing horses, glittering bayonets and sword, and one great mass of khaki, combined to make a highly spectacular scene on the Morphetville Racecourse this morning, when his Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Galway) presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Rowell, officer commanding the 3rd Light Horse Regiment, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, the officer commanding the 10th Infantry Battalion, the regimental flags. A big crowd, including many ladies, assembled on the flat to witness the ceremony, which was decidedly impressive. About 10 o'clock the troops left the camp and marched to the Morphetville Racecourse, and, in readiness for the arrival of his Excellency, the whole brigade formed up, the Light Horse en masse, and the Infantry in company column. The Governor, accompanied by the State Commandant (Colonel Irving), then inspected the lines, after which the whole force formed a hollow square, and the Governor presented the flags.

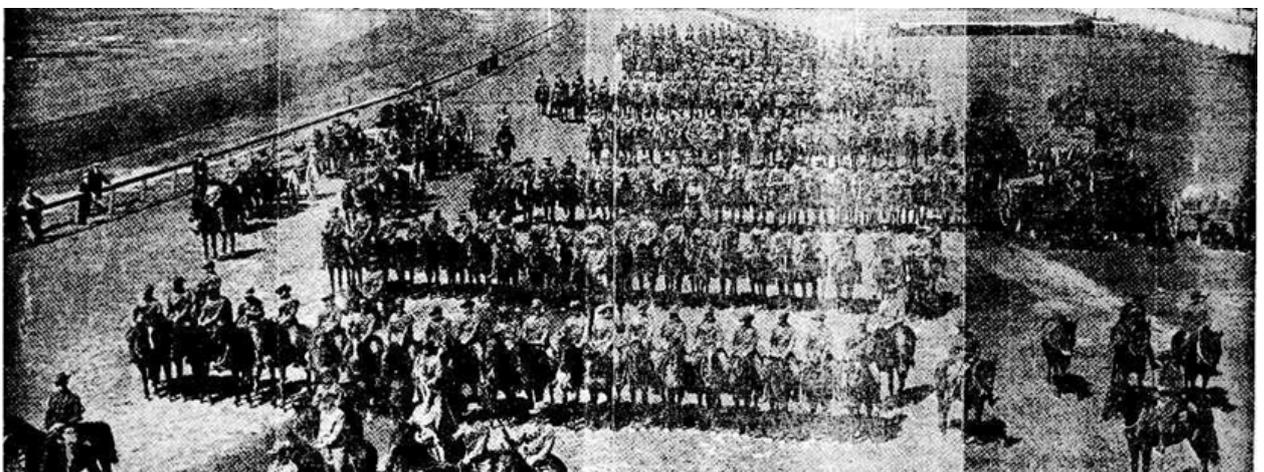
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After the ceremony the Governor, accompanied by Colonel Irving, the Camp Commandant (Major De Passey), and other officers, moved off to the saluting point, and the troops began the march past. In passing his Excellency, the Light Horse were in column of troop, and the Infantry and other units in column of route. Colonel Weir was in charge of the ceremony, and Captain Lorenzo was adjutant for the day.



The picture shows the color party and non-commissioned officers in charge of the 10th Infantry flag during the march past after presentation of the colors to the regimental commanders



The above picture taken from an elevated position shows the 3rd Light Horse Regiment drawn up in line of troop on the Morphetville race course after the Governor had presented the colors.

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FIRST SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. THE MARCH THROUGH THE CITY



Rarely, if ever before, has such a concourse of people assembled in Adelaide as that which lined the route of the march of the Expeditionary Force through the city yesterday not perhaps has more spontaneous enthusiasm ever been shown. So great was the crush that the troops were almost hidden from view. The photograph shows the troops passing through King William street, between Rundle street and the General Post Office moving northwards. Inset in the picture is a view of the Governor and Lady Galway at the saluting base on the Steps of Parliament House. The picture shows, from left to right, the Governor (Sir Henry Galway, the Premier (hon. AH Peake). Lady Galway, the Commissioner of Public Works (Sir Richard Butler) and Miss Butler.

TROOPS MARCH THROUGH ADELAIDE VAST GATHERING OF CITIZENS SCENES OF UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM

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Cheers from the Crowd

Cheer after cheer was raised as the men swung by. If the furore was not sustained for long periods at any point of the march it was not due to the public being wanting in enthusiasm, but because, back of the thrill, they realised the grim seriousness of the farewell and what it all meant – the gleam of those bayonets and the dull glint of the rifle barrels. The men were off to war in deadly earnest – to tackle a tougher proposition than that which faced the contingents who left for South Africa.

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Excellent Marching

The steadiness in the ranks and the general bearing of the troops were excellent. They strode along at a uniform, solid pace, at strict attention, and kept it up admirably for the full hour in which they were in the streets. It was obvious that they understand what discipline is, and also apparent to the most casual observer was the fact that the phalanx contained none but men hale and vigorous, who would make formidable adversaries in any encounter.

A Raking Fire of Cameras

On they went past the saluting base at Parliament House, where stood his Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Galway) and other notable men, submitted almost the whole of the way to a raking fire from camera and cinematograph men. From the loftiest buildings in all the streets friendly ejaculations were poured upon them, and handkerchiefs were waved. Many in the groups of young fellows assembled along the route envied them the stirring time ahead. There were among the troops, representatives of every class in the community. Men from University and colleges who have embarked upon professional careers were shoulder to shoulder with other from the banks, warehouses, and officers, the workshop, the farm, and the orchard. Political differences have been sunk in the common cause of the Empire, and social distinctions have no place among this fine democratic force. Tram conductors jostled through the crowd to shout a farewell to comrades who had been on the footboard with them, and factory hands, laborers, lawyers, doctors, and journalists did likewise to their own particular chums. Little flags and other favours were thrust into the hands of the troops at some places where an opportunity occurred, but thousands could not get within reach of them.

A Brief Respite

The procession made its way, enlivened by the strains of the bugles, along Pulteney-street to Rundle-street, thence King William-street to the garlanded statue of Queen Victoria, where it turned west-ward down Grote-street. When the parks were reached the infantry was diverted to a shady avenue, where the men piled arms, and for 15 minutes enjoyed a well-earned rest and shelter from the rays of the sun. It had been a hard march, and an exceptionally trying one, especially in the most crowded streets, where the public left only a narrow, stifling lane to pass through. At Currie-street the quota for Tasmania has turned aside, together with a number of Imperial reservists, and from there they proceeded to the Adelaide railway-station.

All in Good Spirits

Colonel Weir was gratified at the behaviour and deportment of the men in the streets. He said – “They did remarkably well. I have never seen such a march in all my life. I expected a good deal from the men, but they have more than justified my expectations. It was a bit of an ordeal for us all. I can only repeat that I am more than satisfied and pleased with them.” From West-terrace the long tramp to Morphettville was resumed. Once out of the city the troops marched at ease, but at the same brisk pace, and groups of them took up popular march choruses in the blithest of spirits.

Preparation in Camp

From “reveille” on Monday morning the lines at Morphettville throbbed with irrepressible excitement in anticipation of the march to Adelaide. The tented city, usually most picturesque was heightened in color by the regimental and company flags that reflected the soldiers’ happiness as they fluttered in the early morning breeze that blew, salt-laden, from the bay. From the morning parade preparations for departure from the camp were methodically and smartly carried out. There was no undue haste and no bungling. Sharp and shrill were the officers’ orders, and with that keen intelligence that has been displayed by the men throughout they were obeyed. Discipline ruled in every line. There was an alertness and air of martial efficiency prevailing among the officers, and equally among the N.C.O.’s and other men of the ranks. From colonel to the youngest private there was an elasticity of movement, and a setness of purpose that augured well for the future on active service.

There was no talking in the ranks as the men formed up in the infantry lines, and the transports lumbered along. It was a grand sight to witness those hundreds of men move off headed by their officers, whose well-groomed prancing steeds seemed to join in the very spirit of the occasion.

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The March to Adelaide

The 10th Infantry Regiment was the first to leave the camp, with the bugle band about midway in the battalion. Through-out the march the face of the commanding officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Weir) glowed with pleasure and pride as he watched his men forging ahead with that steadiness of gait which speaks of thoroughly trained men. And these are soldiers many of whom were a few weeks ago men of little or no training. What do they represent to-day? A regiment of men who would grace a review of any magnitude or splendor. There were only two halts on the way to town _ one of 15 minutes and another of 20 minutes. During one of these "rests," when the men stood "at ease," the two companies formed in South Australia to assist Tasmania to complete her quota of the 12 Infantry Regiment, passed by on their way to Keswick to receive their pay before departure to the island State. As they passed the 10th cheers rang out in succession from each company, and this was heartily returned to the South Australian battalion as they passed the Keswick military headquarters by the Tasmanians, who were lined up there. Before leaving camp Colonel Weir spoke to the men who are going from this Start to Tasmania, He hoped they would always show they had been thoroughly trained and disciplined, and that their behaviour on board ship from Adelaide to Melbourne would be exemplary. In conclusion he wished them "God-speed and good luck."

Entering the West Park Lands

The march to the city was done in regulation time. The battalion left Morphettville at 9.30 a.m., and arrived at the West Park Lands about 11.45 a.m., aggregating 21/2 hours from which must be deducted the 35 minutes for halts. As the troops entered the main plantation in the West Park Lands the crowds assembled there cheered lustily. It was a magnificent sight. Over the brow of the hill came the soldiers, swinging along with that beautiful, steady movement, which so delights the eye. They advanced down the hill by companies, forming into quarter-column of their markers, and halting at the base. The order to "pile arms" was given, and the men dispersed to partake of their midday meal. The Light Horse and other units arrived later. The transports and cooks had gone on ahead, and everything was in readiness when the main body arrived.

Details of the March

Shortly after 2 o'clock the troops moved off from the West Park Lands in practically the same order as had been arranged. The Light Horse colors headed the procession followed by Lieutenant-Colonel Rowell, who commands the 3rd Light Horse Regiment, with Captain Priestly, who is second in command, and also the regimental staff and trumpeters, with the Adjutant (Lieutenant Viney). Ahead of the Signallers was the General Staff Officer (Captain MacFarlane), who, with Captain Hardie, also of the permanent staff, was present to represent the State Commandant (Colonel Irving), in supervising the march. Major Fulton then came into view at the head of A Squadron, followed by this troop-leaders and men of the ranks, and the next in orders was Major Barrett, who commands B Squadron. The machine guns attached to the regiment and the transport, with the regimental pets, including kangaroos and dogs, were at the rear of the lines. Ahead of the brigade ammunition column rode Lieutenant W. C. N. Waite, who commands the two sections that are being supplied by South Australia, with Lieutenant A. H. Raymond second in command and Lieutenant A. V. Richardson leading the divisional train ammunition column. Here, again, the kangaroo, as regiment pet, was in evidence. Major C. H. Brand, who is Brigade Major of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, came next, riding ahead of the brigade headquarters' staff. Arousing cheer greeted the 10th Infantry battalion as they came into view. Ahead of the whole regiment rode the officer commanding (Lieutenant-Colonel Weir), with his adjutant (Captain Lorenzo), the medical officer (Captain Nott), and also Captain Hall, who is in command of the signallers. The battalion banner then fluttered in the breeze, and the signallers next drew up into position. The senior company of a battalion is always A company, and as they approached it could quickly be seen that every man was of the stuff that soldiers are made off. Their commanding officer is Major Brevor, who marched proudly at their head. The various other company commanders, with their subalterns, quickly followed. Captain Shaw came next with B company, and owing to the illness of Captain Seager, who is in charge of C company, Lieutenant Green had command of the third company. The other companies in order of marching were:- D company, Captain Herber; E, Captain Oldham; F, Captain Reburg; G, Lieutenant Giles; and H, Captain Jacob. The machine gun section, under the command of Lieutenant Robley, was next in order. Riding at the side of Major Hurcombe was regimental quartermaster (Captain Minagall). Between D and E companies were the bugler's which supplied the whole of the music for the march. Following the machine guns Lieutenant Trevor Smyth, who commands the transport section, rode ahead of his men and wagons, which held the various company flags. An item of interest at this stage was a ferocious-looking Bulldog which is the transport regimental pet Captain Francis then came into

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view with the 4th Company of the Army service Corps, which is being supplied by South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia. The Army Medical Corps is always popular on parades for theirs is a noble work. Major Goldsmith, who was with the British Red Cross unit attached to the Montenegrin army during the Balkan war rode ahead of the corps with Captains Moodie and Fry. The ambulance vans and men of all ranks followed. The two other companies which South Australia is supplying to assist Tasmania to complete her quota of the 12th Infantry Regiment came up at the rear, led by Captain Birt and Captain Kayser.

SCENE OF NORTH-TERRACE

A Wonderful Crowd

The scene on North-terrace was one that will never fade from the memories of those fortunate enough to see it. Perhaps there, more than anywhere, the spirit of the crowd was manifest, for his Excellency the Governor had taken up his station on the steps of Parliament House and the wide intersection of King William-street and North-terrace afforded space for thousands of people to view the spectacle of the marching troops. Besides this Excellency, there were on the steps, lady Galway, his Honor the Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Way), who was warmly cheered as he mounted the steps; the State Military Commandant (Colonel Irving), the Premier (Hon A. H. Peake), other Ministers of the Crown, and many members of both branches of the Legislature. His Excellency was attended by Major Connor, A.D.C., and the Hon. G. j. Mulholland. The Tramways Band played patriotic selections, and greeted the arrival of his Excellency shortly after 2 o'clock with the National Anthem. For an hour prior to that the crowd had been gathering, and their pent-up enthusiasm burst forth in tumultuous cheering when his Excellency appeared at the saluting base. By that time both sides of the terrace so far as the eye could see in either direction were packed with people back to the sidewalk, and, in the best positions, right back to the walls of the buildings. It was a wonderful crowd – a crowd such as Adelaide has not seen since the first contingent left for South Africa and even greater than was seen then, It over flowed everywhere. There was not a window along the line of march but had its quota of eager faces, and the surplus climbed on to verandah roofs by means of ladders, thronged on to balconies, and perched on all conceivable places from which a view of the troops could be obtained. Wherever one turned the eye met a moving sea of humanity. Even on the roof of Parliament House, at the height of over 60 ft. from the road, a number of daring men had seized upon a position of vantage, and the three tiers of balconies at the South Australian Hotel and the Commercial Travellers' Club were literally packed. No position had been overlooked, and even the sharply-sloping verandah roof of the South Australian Implement Company bore at least 100 people. There was something wonderfully impressive about this crowd, all waiting patiently with their eyes turned westward to catch the first glimpse of the approaching troops. Some of them had taken up their positions an hour previously, but not a murmur of impatience escaped them.

Passing the Saluting Base

It was about a quarter-past 2 when a distant cheer from the western end of the terrace indicated that the head of the column had turned the corner, and the long awaited signal woke the crowd into life. Here and there they hurried to get a better view of the moving troops, craning their necks and standing on tiptoe, while the first rank was still two or three hundred yards away. Preceded by four men from the mounted police force to clear a path through the solid mass of humanity, the troopers advanced slowly towards the saluting base, and, as they passé, the crowd broke into cheering. Flags were waved from the buildings, and handkerchiefs fluttered from every balcony; but the steady, sombre strength of the men themselves seemed to create and spread abroad an atmosphere of quiet confidence, of exultation, and of pride, which displaced the feeling of uncontrolled enthusiasm that had grown up in the minds of the expectant crowd.

As the troops filed passed Parliament House they saluted his Excellency, who stood bareheaded on the steps. Between 20 and 25 minutes elapsed between the passing of the first and the last troops, and during the whole of that time there was scarcely a hitch.

Splendid Mounted Men

The remarkable control over their horses displayed by the Mounted Infantry was one of the most striking features of the parade, for it must be remembered that many of the men, and a good number of the horses, were entirely new to their work a few weeks ago. Yet a perfect understanding seemed to exist between the horses and their riders, and the cheering and flag waving has little effect on the steadiness of the ranks. It was a remarkably fine parade from this point of view. When the last of the Mounted Infantry passed Parliament House the gleam

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of the sun on the bayonets of the long column of foot soldiers, still caught the eye at the Newmarket Hotel, and the Ambulance Corps has not yet swung into North-terrace. Just as the head of the infantry column reached the saluting base, the Tramways Band struck up a martial air. The music startled the horse ridden by the color-sergeant, and it slipped on the wood blocks, throwing its rider. A policeman however, quickly grasped its head, and the sergeant had remounted and regained his colors before many people realised what had happened. The scene after the last section of troops had passed was a memorable one. Thousands of people seemed to pour out of the buildings on every side, and a solid wedge of humanity was soon formed, through which the cars could only crawl at a snail's pace, it was a considerable time before normal conditions ruled again. Nobody who saw the passage of the troops will forget it.

RUNDLE-STREET GAY WITH BUNTING

Business houses in Rundle-street vied with each other in their determination to express appreciation of the patriotic action of those who had volunteered for the front. The whole line along which the great procession marched on Monday afternoon was ablaze with bunting. "Au Revoir, Boys! – Good Luck and a Safe Return," steamed from hotels and other houses, and was coupled with the Union Jack. Flags of the Empire were flying from almost every building in the street. In many instances the whole façade was brilliant with the national colours, and from gables and pinnacles the red, white, and blue – emblems of freedom – waved the loyal sentiment. Near the King William-street end the Red Lion Hotel, Kindermann's Café, and Messrs. Griffiths Brothers tea warehouse, made a very impressive spectacle, the long streamers which ran from the pinnacles for the fourth storey and united over the front entrance of Messrs. Griffiths Bros. shop, being particularly effective. On the opposite side of the street Messrs. J. Marshall & Co's, Messrs. Donaldson's, and Messrs. Charles Irks and Co's establishments each made a commendable display. A triumphal arch spanned the street from Messrs. John Martin and Company's warehouse to Mayfield's Buildings, and both edifices were gay with flags. From parapets, balconies, and windows along the whole line of march miniature bunting was enthusiastically waved, especially by ladies. So prevalent were the decorative colors that the street was gay from end to end. In Pulteney-street the scene was continued. The Café Rubeo and the Messrs. Prichard Bros. made very effective shows.

Slight Mishaps

A large crowd had assembled in Pulteney-street to witness the procession. The sides of the roadway were lined with motor cars, traps, and bicycles, and the throngs of people on foot spread from the pavement half way across the roadway. Windows and balconies and even projecting cornices, were filled with interested spectators. The appearance of the mounted police turning from North-terrace was the signal that the procession was at hand, and a few moments later the khaki-clad men on their splendid steeds were in view. Cheers sounded out as they passed a partly-erected building, the scaffolding of which was filled with eager spectators. Some expressions of disappointment were heard at the absence of bands of music. When Rundle-street was reached the order "Right wheel" was responded to, and the regular and rhythmic tramp of the horses sounded along the pavement for some distance. Here, again, the street was lined on both sides with spectators on foot, traffic being suspended. Every balcony was thronged, and in cases where the roofs made a convenient coign of vantage the space was eagerly availed of. Even pillar-posts and dustbins were utilised as affording an opportunity for a better view of the march past. A few enterprising boys climbed electric light poles to an altitude which enabled them to see over the heads of the bystanders. The procession made its way westward along Rundle-street, and as the troops advanced the crowds grew denser until Gawler-place was reached. At this point the cheering became more vigorous, and as each section of the train passed the people in the different balconies and on the roadway and footpaths joined in hearty rounds of "hurrah, hurrah," and in enthusiastic clapping of hands. The front part of the procession has nearly reached King William-street before the Red Cross wagons have passed the North-terrace end of Stephens-place. No sooner had the entire line passed this and the other side streets connecting North-terrace with Rundle-street than the throng of spectators from the former thoroughfare made for the latter, and thus the crowds, already very large, were augmented. Naturally the procession through the street was slow, and it was to a slight extent retarded as the result of one of two mishaps caused by horses stumbling on the pavement. The riders, however, were soon up and mounted again.

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THE SCENE IN KING WILLIAM-STREET

As the Post-Office clock was chiming the hour of 2.30, the head of the line wheeled from Rundle-street into the main thoroughfare of the city. King William-street was thronged with a crowd, whose patriotic spirit was unbounded and when cheered lustily, frequently, and long. All tram traffic in the street had been suspended temporarily, and vehicular traffic remained stationary, because it was impossible for the drivers to make headway. Not only was the street crowded – so crowded that a large proportion of the people scarcely got a glimpse of the Infantry, but the balconies, roofs of buildings, and windows were fully occupied with citizens anxious to view the troops for the last time in a march before their departure. So far as could be ascertained, no accidents happened. The crowd at the corner of King William and Rundle-street was dense and a block would probably have occurred had it not been for the good work of the mounted police on their well trained horses. As the mounted soldiers entered King William-street, they were met with vociferous cheering, particularly from the crowded balconies. From the top of almost every building hosted national flags. Prominently displayed in front of the Southern Cross, Napoleon, United Services, Criterion, Clarence, and Prince Albert Hotels, streamers bearing the one farewell message, “ Au revoir boys. Good luck; safe return.” Met the eyes of the South Australia’s volunteer soldiers. The Imperial Hotel, at the corner of King William-street and Grenfell-street, had been decorated in a manner that befitted its name. From the roof to the balcony-top bunting in red, white and blue, was hung, and round the large building in bold letters were painted Admiral Jelleco’s advice to the naval men:- “ Strike! Strike hard!! and strike again !!!” Other patriotic inscriptions on this hotel were: - “For the Motherland, your home, and liberty;” “For the safety and honor of the Empire;” and “Your cause is just: au revoir.”

Queen’s Statue Decorated

Another fine display of bunting was made out the Adelaide Town Hall, where the Union Jack, the Australian flag and the flags of the Allies were prominent. From the flagpole of “The Advertiser” office the Union Jack fluttered in the breeze, and the Australian flag was displayed from the flagpole on the tower of the G.P.O. the Queen’s Stature, in the centre of Victoria-square, had been decorated by Mr. and Mrs. W.C. Torode, assisted by Miss Minnie Torode, of Wayville. To the pedestal of the statue was affixed a large map of Australia, neatly worked in wattle blossoms and ivy leaf, encircled by white roses, emblematical of England. In the centre of the map, in red and blue lettering on a white background, were the words, “The ivy and wattle are permanently entwined,” and also the inspiring couplet-

Let us stand with you in the strife,
Give us our share of the burden.

Turning into Grote-street another display of flags met the gaze of the soldiers. These fluttered from business houses, the offices of the Marine Board and the Government Analyst, the Trades Hall, and farther up the thoroughfare was a string of flags suspended across the street from the Tivoli Theatre to the Empire Theatre. On the walls of the offices of the Government Analyst and the Marine Board were boldly displayed the words – “Yes, there is something in Australians, after all. Rather.”

PHYSIQUE OF THE SOLDIERS

Major Brand, who is brigade major of the Third Infantry Brigade, rode in the march ahead of the brigade headquarters staff, which he recently selected from South Australia. He was much pleased with the manner in which the whole ceremony was carried out, and, speaking to a representative of the “The Advertiser” after the march, he remarked:- “I saw the march through Sydney, and compared with the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th battalions, which are all raised in Victoria, the physique of these men as shown today is considerably higher. They are indeed fine fellows, land acquitted themselves most creditably. And it must not be forgotten that previous to the march through the city they had tramped up from Morphetville in rather warm weather. Of course, there were only about 2,000 men in to-day’s march, which extended for a distance of about one mile. It would be a grand sight to see the whole of the Australian force of 20,000 troops marching. There are perhaps few people who realise what this would mean, and the public would no doubt be interested in a few facts concerning it. The of the force on a march, with their first lien of transport, would cover a distance of 11 miles, and with the train transport another four miles would be added, marking in all 15 miles.

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By the first line of transport, I mean tool carts, cook's carts, and machine gun wagons, and train transport refers to the wagons which contain the men's baggage and food. The public might also at this juncture like to know what the 3rd Infantry Brigade consists of. The composition includes the 9th Battalion (Queensland), 10th (South Australia), 11th (Western Australia), 12th (Tasmania), and the two companies, E and F and G and H, formed by South Australia and Western Australia to complete Tasmania's quota

THIRD BRIGADE HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF

Major Brand, who is brigade-major of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, has been in Adelaide since Sunday concluding the selection of the Brigade headquarters Staff, which consist of clerks, mounted military police, drivers, batmen, &c. On Monday afternoon Major Brand informed a representative of the "The Advertiser" that he had made his final selections and would return to Melbourne on Thursday next. The Headquarters Staff will follow shortly afterwards. Colonel E. G. Sinclair-Maclagan, G.S.O., of the Yorkshire Regiment, is in command of the brigade, and Captain A. W. Rose (West Yorks Regiment) is staff-captain.

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TRAINING HARD AGAIN ADVANCED FIELD WORK LIGHT HORSE ON TWO DAYS BIVOUAC

(By Out Military Reporter)

Monday's long route march may have tired the men, but there were no signs of weariness on Tuesday morning when the "reveille" sounded. Every man was at this post at first parade, and tent orderlies were kept as busy as ever when the hour for breakfast arrived. It was a cheerful muster that responded to the call for morning parade, and the company commanders then marched the men out for instructional work. Each day sees further advanced in the military curriculum. To-day the infantrymen began outpost work, which is a most important factor in warfare. The officers expressed themselves as well satisfied with the intelligent manner in which the intricacies of the work was grasped by the men. It was not until late at night that they returned to camp. After soldiers have been out in the field all day, expending every ounce of energy and brain in mastering advanced work, they need no rocking to sleep, and the orderly corporals, whose duty it is to enforce the "lights out" order, had but little difficulty in obtaining its strict observance. The Light Horse men also left the camp and set off in a northerly direction. The plan is to bivouac and carry out advanced field work for two days, returning to camp in all probability later this evening or early to-morrow morning.

The Second Force

There has been no cessation of training in the lines of the second expeditionary force since Monday, when Lieutenant Woolley took them in hand for purposes of physical training. Of course, they have merely carried out the initial stages of the work, but they are shaping well, and Lieutenant Woolley is hopeful that they will acquit themselves as creditably as the first force. Up to the present they have been under the charge of Sergeant Major Fox, who, with a band of instructions, has been preparing the men for divisions into companies and instruction them in the first rudiments of infantry work. To-day the men will be divided into various units of portions of units, as the case may be. There will be three companies of infantry representing A, B, and C Companies of the 17th Battalion of the Second Expeditionary Force, and also A Squadron the 7th Light Horse Regiment of the second force. Major Baker, who has been recommended to take charge of A Company will go into camp tomorrow. He will be the senior officer, and the two other commanding officers who have been recommended Captain Brittain and Captain Gartnell, will also go to Morphettville before noon. It is also probable that Captain Cook, who will command the Light Horse Squadron that South Australia is supplying, will also go under canvas.

General Camp Items

During the last few days Captain Jess, D.A.A.G., has been busy at military headquarters receiving the attestation papers of the 50 men comprising the Motor Mechanical Corps. To-day these men arrived in camp. They will be added to the line of communication unit. It is probable that all the officers of the First Expeditionary Force will be present at the luncheon of the Commonwealth Club to-morrow. Applications for enrolment for any farther forces that may be called for are still being received, and the authorities are keeping a list of the most desirable class of man anxious to en-list. This list is swelling considerably.

Officers Pleased with Route March

Officers in camp yesterday expressed themselves as thoroughly pleased with Monday's march. One of them spoke with appreciation of the greeting they were accorded by the pupils of the Adelaide High School as they marched along Grote-street on their way to West-terrace. The headmaster (Mr. W. Adey) had arranged that the pupils should be lined up outside. The scholars included about 280 cadets belonging to the school, and there were also about 19 members of the citizen's forces, all in uniform. Among the first force there are 25 old scholars, and these were all given a hearty cheer as they approached.

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Officers of Reserve to Report

The Commandant has been requested by the Secretary for Defence to state that the Army Council desire it publicly announced that all officers of the reserve of are recalled and should return and report themselves forthwith to the War Office.

Frenchman Called On

The Consul for France has received notification from the Consul-General in Sydney that all Frenchmen resident in South Australia between the ages of 21 and 48 must forthwith furnish to the local consulate particulars as to name, class, date, and place of birth, and in case of "reformes" or "exmpties," reason for exemption will then be arranged for.

OFFICERS FOR THE SECOND FORCE

No appointments have yet been made in connection with South Australia's quota for the second Expeditionary Force, but to-day the board of selection appointed at the direction of the new Minister of Defence (Senator Pearcel) concluded its deliberations. The board consisted of the State Commandant (Colonel Irving), Colonel Rowell. C.B., Colonel Dean, AND Lieutenant-Colonel Dellman. These re-recommendations will in all probability be forwarded to the Minister of Defence to-day. It is not known just what the re-recommendations are.

Booklet for the Troops

In connection with the booklet issued by the Y.M.C.A Ladies Auxiliary to the soldiers of the South Australian section of the expeditionary force the general secretary (Mr. H.A. Wheeler) has received the following letter from the Governor's private secretary (Hon. G. J. Mulholland):-"Sir, I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. His Excellency the Governor desires me to thank you for sending him copies of the booklet which you have furnished to each member of the expeditionary force. His Excellency considers the idea of issuing the volume had a very happy one, and tenders his congratulations to you and your association for the goo services already rendered and being rendered to the South Australian contingent. His Excellency recognises the great benefits conferred on the men in camp by your association's well equipped tent there, and commends the association on its practical, go-ahead methods." The booklet has attracted considerable attention in the other States, and the Presbyterian Church of Australia has requested and received permission from the Y.M.C.A. Ladies Auxiliary to republish the booklet and issue it to the Presbyterian soldiers going to the war from Australia. The Presbyterian Church has printed 4,000 copies, which will be in the hands of their chaplains to be used in their work.

Sporting Gear for Soldiers

Many citizen, including hotel-keepers have decided to forward sporting gear to the 10th A.I.F for use by the soldiers on board ship. Mr Sherlaw has already presented a fine set of boxing gloves. Articles suitable for athletic purposes will be welcome among such a large body of men, and should be sent to Color-Sergeant A Homman, H Company 10th A.I.F.

No More Kit Bags Wanted

The Mayoress of Adelaide has received the following telegram from the Defence Department, Melbourne:-"No more kit bags are required at present for expeditionary forces. Please accept thanks of department for assistance rendered.

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THE FIRST ARMY IN THE WORLD

PATRIOTIC SPEECHES

RAILWAYS AND WAR

IF AUSTRALIA WAS ATTACHED

Melbourne, September 22

Patriotic speeches marked the official luncheon given by the Royal Agricultural Society at the show ground to-day. The Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) said the wishes expressed that the Commonwealth Parliament should co-operate with the mother country in every way to uphold her integrity would be carried out as far as the Federal Ministry was concerned. (Cheers) Also the Ministry and the party that he had to do with would see that a larger proportion of the products required in Australia made from material produced in Australia would be manufactured in future in Australia. (Cheers). In regard to the position of the Commonwealth respecting the war, he held no other opinion that he had expressed prior to the hostilities breaking out – that every man and women worthy of the name would make any sacrifice to bring the war to a successful close. He should not like them to believe that the war was over. He would say to them, “Steel you hearts for the worst. Prepare to meet any foe or combination of foes, because the struggle is between civilisation and barbarism. Those who were pessimistic and grumbled over a calamity were not doing the country any good. The credit of the Commonwealth was good. He deplored the fact that they were not in a position to defend Australia if attacked, so far as the mainland was concerned. Only two States were joined directly by railway as military railways were understood. The time had come for a uniform gauge on the mainland. The problem was associated with Australia’s defence. They need not hope to be immune for ever from attack, Parties should co-operate, and he spoke for the whole of his party when he made the statement. (Cheers) Lastly, he would ask them to have courage and patience and determination. They would tell the mother country and her enemy that Australia was with her in her successes and difficulties. (Cheers.) Each Dominion of the British Empire was free to carry on its own government. Great Britain kept the sea open for all nations. Her enemies could trade with her Dominions under the same conditions as her own people. What complaint could they have against her? Anybody could go to her Dominions and share in the rights of citizenship. They could not complain they could not assail her in any way. “Equity and justice” was emblazoned on her banner and Australia would stand under it until she was submerged (Loud cheers.)

The State Governor in proposing “The armed forces of the Empire.” Said “Britishers were justified in feeling proud of the navy and army. For three hundred year the English navy has been the envy and emulation of the whole civilised world. Britishers were proud of their tradition, which laid down the axiom that while they were a brave and fighting nation they were also a liberty-loving nation. (Cheers). The fighting of the British Army on the Continent had provided examples of two great qualities without which an army was a great instrument of despotism - the qualities of valor and chivalry. British soldiers had shown the world that the British Army, in discipline, in valor, and in self-control, was still the first army of the world. (Cheers) When they got into Germany – as into Germany they would get before the war was ended – they would be able to teach the German nation – not the German nation, in fact, but the governing clique – that it was possible to wage war and yet not to forget the elementary rules of humanity. (Cheers) The nation has at the moment to deplore the loss of brave men on land and sea. Australians’ hearts went out to the men who were in the lost submarine and to the brave man, not a combatant, who lost his life in German New Guinea in attempting to save the life of another. Yet while they deplore these sacrifices they gladly made them. It showed that they knew not merely how to live, but how to die. (Cheers) By going to Great Britain the Australian troops, as ambassadors from Australia, would bring the people of Australia in closer touch, closer harmony, and closer understanding with the people of Great Britain. (Cheers)

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THE AUSTRALIAN FORCE

LARGE NUMBERS OF OFFICERS VOLUNTEER

Melbourne, September 22

Officers for the expeditionary forces for European service volunteered in such large numbers that the authorities found a difficulty in making the necessary selections. In one instance 200 officers volunteered for 38 vacancies. To remove any suggestion of favouritism the Minister of Defence (Senator Pearce) has appointed committees of three in each State to review all nominations before they are finally approved. Officers commanding units are still to have the right of nomination those who are to serve under them, but the nominations will first be submitted to the Staff boards before they are communicated to the central administration. By this means Senator Pearce hopes to secure a guarantee to applicants that they are being fairly dealt with. The ultimate decision remains with the Chief of the General Staff and with the Minister. The reviewing committee in New South Wales will consist of Colonel G. E. Campbell, Colonel T. K. Kirkland, and Lieut-Colonel J. M. Arnott.

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THE TWO CONINGENTS TRAINING HARD AT MORPHETTVILLE LIGHT HORSE RETURN TO CAMP SECOND FORCE FORMED INTO UNITS

(By our Military Reporter)

The impression formed by many visitors to the camp when they gazed down the almost deserted Light Horse lines on Wednesday was that the mounted men had stolen off and embarked under the cloak of a couple of days bivouacing in the surrounding district. That this was not the case, however, was proved when the noise of horses' hoofs along the road leading from Brighton announced the return of the troops. They had been absent since Tuesday morning, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rowell expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the way the men had carried out their work.

Two Days' Manoeuvring

The adjutant (Lieutenant Viney) told the story of the two days' manoeuvring. Leaving the camp early on Tuesday morning, the troops proceeded to Morphett Vale. There were no ideal moment throughout the journey. The officers first devoted their attention to advance guard work and scouting and patrolling. Under Captain Priestly A Squadron, less two troops, formed the advance guard, and proceeding along the main South-road a halt was made at the foot of Tapley's Hill to water the horses. From this point the squadrons proceeded independently to the Glenthorn Military Remount Farm, near the top of Tapley's Hill, about 10 1/2 miles from Adelaide. Here a halt was made for lunch. After lunch the transport was sent on ahead to represent a convoy, and B Squadron acted as rear guard in protecting the convoy against A squadron, acting as advance guard, and trying to capture the convoy. B Squadron took up a safe position on the ridge overlooking Reynella, and after holding it for sufficient time to enable the transport to get away they retired to another suitable position in the rear. A Squadron again developed the attack against this position, and B Squadron retired to a position just outside Morphett Vale, which they held successfully until operations ceased for the day at about 4.30 p.m. On Wednesday morning reveille was sounded at dawn, and after the horses had been watered and fed the men of both squadrons went out on outpost work. After breakfast the regiment struck bivouac and began the homeward journey, B Squadron acting as rear guard. A rear guard action was fought right through to the top of Tapley's Hill, where a halt was made for lunch. On reaching the foot of Tapley's Hill the men were given an exhibition of scouting by Sergeant Cox and a party of four men. The men were shown how to take cover for themselves and their horses, and also methods of advancing quickly and noiselessly, taking advantage of every excavation, fence, tree and building to conceal their whereabouts. The demonstration lasted about half an hour, after which the men returned to camp, reaching there about 4.45 p.m.

Change in Officer of First Force

The latest bulletin respecting Lieutenant S. F. Rowell, who was a troop leader in A Squadron of the 3rd L.H. Regiment, is that he is progressing satisfactorily and will in all probability be able to go as reinforcement officer of the first force. Lieutenant Biggs, of the 22nd Light Horse, has come into camp to take charge of the troop, which will be without a leader when the appointment of second in command to the squadron has been made. Captain Priestley, who was second in command, was made first in command, when Major Fulton took the place of Lieutenant-Colonel Miell as second in command of the regiment. It is not yet known who will be second in command of A Squadron, and therefore it cannot yet be said of what troop Lieutenant Biggs will be in charge. If Lieutenant Rowell is not sufficiently recovered to go with the first force a further appointment will have to be made. A somewhat similar stage of affairs exists in the infantry lines of the first force. Owing to the pro-longed illness of Captain Seager, who was in command of C Company Lieutenant Green has been appointed to take command. If Captain Seager is sufficiently recovered when the date of departure arrives he will go as reinforcement officer. Failing this, Lieutenant Rowe will in all probability go in that capacity. On Wednesday afternoon Lieutenant Trevor Smyth, transport officer attached to the Infantry, was taken to the home of his father, Mr. Owen Smyth, at Marryatville, suffering from a sharp attack of influenza. Last night he was reported to be much better, and it is highly probable that he will be in camp again to-morrow.

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The Second Force

Major Baker (Senior Company Commander) and Captain Gartrell and Captain Brittain, who will command the two other companies South Australia is contributing to the 16th Infantry Battalion of the second expeditionary force, came into camp on Wednesday, and selected the men for their various companies. They were exceedingly pleased with the volunteers placed at their disposal for selection. No Light Horse officers have yet reported to the Camp Commandant, and, with the exception of two Infantry subalterns, no other officers are under canvas. Major Cook, who will command the Light Horse Squadron that South Australia is supplying to the 7th Light Horse Regiment of the second force, is expected in camp to-day. For the present Warrant-Officer Reid is still in charge of the Light Horse-men for instructional purposes. The composition of South Australia's quota of the second force compiled on Wednesday's figures, showed that the full quota of 148 men for the Light Horse squadron was under canvas, but none of the six officers have yet reported. The three company commanders are shown as in camp, and also the 348 men required to make-up the infantry battalion. The 78 men for the Army Medical Corps are in camp, but the three officers have not yet reported. For the first divisional supply column of the line of communications unit South Australia is to supply 50 men, including motor drivers, cleaners, butchers, bakers, &c., and Wednesday figures showed 57 under canvas. South Australia is also to supply 86 men and eight officers for the First Australian Stationary Hospital, and one officer and 13 men for the First Australian Depot Unit of Supply. In both these units the full complement of men has been obtained, but the officers have yet to report themselves to the camp commandant.

Permanent Officers Not to Go

It is stated that the military authorities have decided that no more permanent officers shall go away with the contingents that may follow the first force. This will be keenly felt by many officers who had been anxious to go abroad, but it is realised that thoroughly competent men must remain behind to carry out the important details of organisation.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE 74TH

By the last "Commonwealth Gazette" it is notified that his Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Lionel Galway, D.S.O., has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 74th (Boothby) Infantry, which is raised from an area extending from Unley to Millicent, and includes Unley, Mount Gambier, Narracoorte, Mount Barker, Stirling, Oakbank, Murray Bridge, and Victor Harbor. The commanding officer is Lieutenant-Colonel Dollman, and the adjutant is Captain F.

OFFICIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT

The secretary of the South Australian branch of the Journalists' Association (Mr. F. E. Pratt) has received a notification that the central committee of the association has been invited by the Federal Government to nominate a member to accompany the Expeditionary Force as official war correspondent. The South Australian branch has been asked to send in the name of a South Australian journalist who is willing to go.

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EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

HOW TO ADDRESS LETTERS

In order to facilitate prompt delivery of letters and other postal articles for members of the Australian Imperial Force after it leaves Australia, they should be addressed as follows:-

Number (if any)..... rank.....name.....
.....(Headquarters, squadron, company, &c.)
(Regiment, battalion, &c.)
(Brigade)

1st Australian Division

Or

1st Australian Light Horse Brigade,
England.

The following is given as an example:

No. 427. Sergeant W. Brown,
9th Battery
3rd Field Artillery Brigade
1st Australian Division,
England.

The Minister advises all members of the force to notify their correspondents of the above requirements, as the delivery of incorrectly or incompletely addressed letters cannot be guaranteed.

DEPARTING SOLDIERS

The Goodwood Institute was filled on Tuesday evening, when a farewell, organised by Councillor E. J. W. Ashton, was given to the local members of the expeditionary force, of whom about 40 were present. Mt. C. Broaner (president of the Institute) presided. Vocal items were contributed by Miss Violet Paine and Mr. A. C. Ayliffe. Spirited addresses were delivered by the Rev. Father Hourigan, Canon Wise, Revs R. Mitchell, E. J. Piper, and A. C. Hill. Members of the Presbyterian Gymnastic Club gave displays on the horizontal and parallel bars, and instrumental music was supplied by an orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. R. Chenoweth. Father Hourigan presented Captain C. F. Minagall with an order to obtain a pair of field-glasses, and Captain Sedunary presented him with a wristlet watch, for the local cadets. A collection taken up realised about 6 pound, which sum, less expenses, will be handed to the local branch of the Red Cross Society.

NO EXPORTATION OF MARES

Melbourne, September 23.

A Federal proclamation issued to-night forbids the exportation of mares. This action arises out of representations to the Minister of Defence that foreign buyers have recently been making purchases on too extensive a scale.

IN THE COUNTRY

PINNAROO, September 21. - Military enthusiasm is at present at its zenith here. The local rifle club held a special practice on Saturday last, and numerous recruits started drilling. About 40 were in the ranks, and Messrs. B. S. Harfield and A. E. Warren were in charge. They intend taking company, physical, signalling, and skirmishing drill. It is quite probable that a Light Horse contingent will also be formed.

NORTHFIELD, September 21. - On Friday a patriotic concert was given under the auspices of the local branch of the Red Cross committee. Mr. W. J. Dall occupied the chair. Mr A. Sandercock arranged an excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music, elocutionary recitals, and effective tableaux. Instrumental items were provided by Mrs. Norman Makin, Miss Martin, and the five-week-old school band played tunefully and well. Songs were rendered by Miss L. Craig, Messrs. Bowley, McInnes, Lower, and Mrs. and Mr. Bowley contributed a duet. The newly-formed Northfield Glee Club rendered two glees under the direction of Mr. Sandercock, and school children rendered a couple of part-songs under their teacher's baton.

OLD COLONEL'S GRIEF

Colonel Alfred Tufnell Robson, who was found hanged at his home at Gorleston left a letter to the coroner, which was read at the inquest last month. It read:-

The Advertiser.

“The strain of this terrible crisis is too much for me. I feel I am too old in my seventieth year to do anything for my country, and only make an additional mouth to feed. Therefore I had better go at once.”

Colonel Robson commanded the Gordon Highlanders in India. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

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FAREWELL TO DEPARTING OFFICERS

BY THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering at the Adelaide Town Hall on Wednesday, when the Commonwealth Club of Adelaide tendered a farewell luncheon to the departing officers of the South Australian Expeditionary Forces. The Mayor of Adelaide (Mr. A. A. Simpson) presided. The dress circle was filled with ladies, who listened attentively to the speeches. Seated with the Mayor at the head table were the Premier (Hon. A. H. Peake), the Speaker of the House of Assembly (Hon. L. O'Longhin), and Sir Charles Goode, and Mr. S. H. Skipper, and the Expeditionary officers. The proceedings opened with the loyal toast and the singing of the National Anthem.

The Mayor explained that owing to the absence of the president (Sir John Downer) through illness and of the vice-president (Mr. W. B. Wilkenson), who was prevented from being present owing to an important engagement, he had been requested to preside, and on behalf of the club to extend a hearty welcome to the guest that day. The club would have been delighted to entertain the whole of the forces had room permitted, and he regretted that camp duties had prevented some others from attending. No words of his could adequately express the feelings members of the club entertained for those officers who were engaged in the glorious work they had undertaken. (Cheers) The members of the force were going to the front with the best wishes and prayers of all – (Cheers) – for no war had ever been undertaken in a more just cause. (Cheers) for Great Britain to have remained neutral in the war would have meant a calamity worse than war. It would have meant national dishonour, and a shameless dereliction of national duty to have left unaided that gallant little nation (Belgium), whom they were pledged by treaty to protect. (Cheers) It was, therefore, only fitting that the club, so largely representative of the business and professional life of the community should have taken that opportunity of wishing God-speed and safe return to their guests. (Cheers) He was sure their doings would prove to be illustrious pages in history, and they those who were left behind would realise that they also had duties to perform, and that those who were dependant on their brave soldiers were the sacred hostages of the State. (Cheers)

Major Brand said on behalf of the staff, he desired to return thanks for the kind words of appreciation and farewell. They had had a very strenuous time in the preparation and organisation of the first expeditionary force. In the general scheme for the defence of Australia only some defence had been contemplated and provided for by the Commonwealth Government. All the energies of the staff had been directed, since the inception of universal training, to place the home defence on a sound and efficient basis. The idea of dispatching a force of any strength for service abroad had been mentioned in the Federal Parliament, but had not got beyond the talking stage. It was just five weeks ago since the offer of the present expeditionary force was accepted by the British Government, and when he told them that 7,500 horses and 20,000 men fully equipped, clothed, armed with the very latest field guns, machine guns, and rifles (from the Lithgow factory), were now ready, they could imagine how hard the navy and military and civil staffs had worked, (Cheers) Except for a little practice in manoeuvring as a division, the force was ready for action. That had been the most gigantic undertaking Australia had ever taken in hand and it could never have been accomplished were it not for the existence of universal training, and the hearty cooperation of all ranks. The organising machinery was there, the clothing and ammunition; the harness factories were all in working order; the specialists were in each of the technical arms of the service; and the officers and N.C.O's were already trained. (Cheers) All that had given universal training a great fillip. The officers and non-commissioned officers had been trained, and in South Australia the proportion of trained men in the ranks was greater than in the other States. The bulk of the men in the ranks had had previous training either in South Africa or in the regiments at home or in other parts of the Empire, or under the old volunteer organisation in Australia, or under the universal system. The presence of those men in the ranks would increase the confidence of the less fortunate comrades, who were no less loyal, enthusiastic, and intelligent. (Cheers) After each brigade has been exercised separately then the Australian force would train as a whole – as a division – in order to work up a combination between the various arms, for battles were won as football matches were, by combination, by good leadership, stamina, discipline, and the allowance of as much initiative and individuality as would achieve the object in view without jeopardising the success of the force as a whole. The present Australian expeditionary force was a complete division, with the exception of some heavy batteries, to be added later, and was identical with a division of the British army. When arrayed for battle it would have a frontage of three miles, with a depth of about eight miles. The various units in that zone were kept in touch with each other by field telegraph, field telephone, heliograph, and semaphore, or ordinary dispatch

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riders. Outside that zone the Light Horse would be operating, and kept in touch with the G.O.C of the division by wireless. The whole of that intercommunication service, both material and men, was now in camp at Broadmeadows, receiving a brush up from Captain Mackworth, a British army officer, and 60 per cent of them were trainees. For their information he might say that three divisions made up an army corps, and in General French's force there were three army corps. Those of them who had had service with Sir John French in South Africa were looking forward to the time when they would reinforce his gallant army at the front. (Cheers) That masterly strategical withdrawal for the Allies from Mons to within a few miles of Paris, thus lengthening the German lines of communication and enticing them away from the Russian frontier, has shown that their generals were a match for their opponents, and that they had the right men at the top (cheers) Knowing, as he did, the capabilities of the officers and the N.C.O.'s of the 10th Battalion he would have no hesitation in suggesting to the brigadier of the Third Infantry Brigade that the 10th take the price of the place when the bridge was ordered to move to the attack. He has every confidence that the officer and men would do credit to South Australia. (Cheers) He hoped that the showers of rain that morning would be the forerunner of many more, and that by the rain, South Australia would be restored to a condition of prosperity (Cheers)

Colonel Weir, in command of the 10th Infantry on behalf of his battalion, thanked the club for the invitation to the officer to be present. He regretted that owing to the many duties yet to be performed in a short while, more of the officers could not be present. It has been agreed that ten officers should attend, but in the end it was possible for only two to leave camp. After the magnificent send-off by the citizens, accorded the troops on the march through the city on Monday, he felt that they would go away with a great incentive to do their best at the front. On that march the officers endeavoured to make the men show that they and discipline instilled into them – (Voices – "And so they did") – and to impress upon them that while on the march they should not waver their hands to their best girls or relatives, but walk as though they meant business. (Cheers) The officers hoped the men on the march had given that impression, and that when they reached the front their efforts would speak for themselves. (Cheers) From the calibre of the men in camp at Morphettville he was satisfied they were good enough for anything. They had 200 men who had passed through the colleges and the pick of the young manhood of Broken Hill, so that they had giants in intellect and strength and men who would do their work well. (Cheers) During the last two nights the men had been doing outpost work – the most strenuous part of the routine. The men had marched by day and watched by night, and they had done well, although the conditions under which they worked were better than would be experienced on the Continent. Australians should be glad that their Empire was so united – (Cheers) – and not only united but so well prepared for the war. (Cheers) Then they would never forget the expedition with which the English troops were sent across the Channel. That was the biggest surprise the Germans had had up to the present, but when the Australian division go to the front the Germans would get a bigger surprise than ever. (Cheers) It had been asked, "Why are the Australians going abroad to fight?" He would reply by saying that had England taken that stand, and the Australian waited until the Germans came out here, it would have been a terrible mistake. (Cheers) It was far better for Australian to fight out this dispute in somebody else's country than in their own country. (Cheers) The officers were glad to know there had been such a splendid response to the call for volunteers through-out Australia. (Cheers) They did not say that all the best of the men were going and he had no doubt that those who remained behind were made of the same material, although they had not received the training that the departing soldiers had had. (Cheers) They were glad to be going away to a war such as that now raging. Whatever might have been thought by some of the South African campaign, he had not heard one person say that Britain's participation in the present conflict was unjustified. (Cheers) It had been said, "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just", and for the Australians felt that they were thrice armed. As the English Tommy was worth four Germans, so the Australian considered that they were worth at least three. He was exceedingly pleased with the progress made by the men since going into camp. When Major-General Bridges recently saw the march past at Morphettville he told the Commandant that he would not have thought it possible unless he has seen it for himself. (Cheers) the officers and men, too, were delighted at the interest that was being shown in them by the Governor-General and the State Governor. Their Excellencies' interest and visits to the camp made them do their work more cheerfully and better. (Cheers) He hoped the men would do well abroad and that most of them would come back. All the officers were trying to make them-selves as efficient as possible, so as to be able to lead the men well throughout the campaign. He was pleased to see the tables decorated with their national emblem, the wattle, and he hoped that when they were accorded a reception on their return the wattle would also occupy a prominent place. (Cheers)

Major Fulton (representing Colonel Rowell) replied on behalf of the Third Regiment of Light Horse, of which there are two squadrons in South Australia. He fully explained the composition of the colors, which had been presented to them a few days ago. Personally, he could see the effect of the compulsory training of cadets,

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and he would like to see the system extended to the whole of the Empire. It would have been a fine thing if they

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could have raised a division in Australia in a few days, instead of having to call up volunteers and train them, which had taken a month or longer. He hoped that the Light Horse would be given an opportunity of taking a prominent part in the campaign when they reached the front (Cheers)

Mr. Harry Armstrong sang "God save our Empire". Cheers were given for the King and troops.

A CONCERT AT THE CAMP

A successful programme was carried out at Morphettville camp by the Sturt Choral Society on Wednesday evening. The part-singing was of high order, and included among other items "The Soldiers Chorus." Solos were ably rendered by Misses Lobban, Johnstone, and Shedley, and Messrs, J. W. Jarvis, and S. Gould. A new patriotic song, composed by Mr. W. R. Knox, was sung by Mr. L. L. Barnard. The baton was in the capable hands of the hon. Conductor, Mr. S. Gould. Miss T. Moyee presided at the piano.

A VETERINARY CORPS

Melbourne, September 24.

Though approval was given some six months ago for the establishment of a Veterinary Corps, no action was taken by the ex-Minister of Defence to bring the corps into being. The determination to form remount depots made it necessary to have qualified veterinary officers to treat the horses, in order that the horses might be properly cared for, and, as far as possible, outbreaks of sickness prevented during the voyage from Australia. The Minister of Defence (Senator Pearce) stated yesterday that it had been decided to establish a Veterinary Corps to accompany the force. The corps would be composed of 6 officers and 242 other ranks. There are already four veterinary officers and a large number of other ranks at work at Broadmeadows in the Artillery and Light Horse lines.

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THE MORPHETTVILLE CAMP

The training of both contingents proceeded without interruption during Thursday. There were on features of great interest during the day. In addition to the company commanders, the following infantry subalterns have reported: - Lieutenants A. P. Imlay, W. B. Kerr, H. J. Burton, and L. D. Hewing. Three more infantry officers have yet to come under canvas. None of the Light Horse officers, nor those of the other units, have yet reported to the camp commandant.

Thursday's Parade States

Thursdays' parade states for all forces showed:

First Expeditionary Force

	Still serving		Having served		Civ.	Total
	Off.	O.R.	Off.	O.R.		
3 rd Light Horse	19	115	0	155	90	382
Amm. Column	4	28	0	28	6	66
10 th Infantry	31	158	1	516	318	1023
A.A.S.C	4	29	0	26	15	74
3 rd Field Ambulance	3	11	0	27	40	81
	61	344	1	751	468	1626

1st Reinforcement

	Still serving	Having served	Civ.	Total	
	Off.	O.R.	Off.	O.R.	
3 rd Light Horse	1	13	0	15	7
Amm. Column	0	0	0	7	0
10 th Infantry	1	31	0	15	53
A.A.S.C	0	3	0	0	23
3 rd Field Ambulance	0	1	0	2	4
Field Companies	0	0	0	0	4
Signal Company	0	0	0	0	3
	2	50	0	39	97

Second Expeditionary Force

	Still serving	Having served	Civ.	Total	
	Off.	O.R.	Off.	O.R.	
All arms	0	25	0	170	487
Mechanical Transport	0	0	0	0	60
					742

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MAJOR-GENERAL BRIDGES

Melbourne, September 24

Senator Pearce, Minister of Defence, yesterday announced that Brigadier-General Bridges, who has command of the division which is forming the expeditionary force, has been promoted to the rank of major-general. Up to the present no arrangement had been made as to the salary of this command. Major-General Bridges, prior to the outbreak of war, had been appointed Inspector-General at a salary of 1500 per annum. This sum has now been fixed as the salary while Major-General Bridges is in command of the division. He will also receive the field allowance of his rank, 15/ a day.

Owing to the selection of Colonel Monash, V.D., to take COMMAND OF THE 4TH Infantry Brigade, which is forming a part of the second expeditionary force, it became necessary to select an officer for the post of Deputy Chief Censor. The Minister of Defence announced that Colonel W. Hall, V.D., has been appointed. Colonel Hall is a Victorian officer who entered the service in 1874. He retired in 1911, and has been on the unattached list since that date.

FOODSTUFFS COMMISSION ACT

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Galway) in Executive Council on Thursday issued a proclamation bringing the Food Stuffs Commission Act into force that day. The proclamation was published in the "Government Gazette" in the afternoon. The Act was passed to enable the authorities to secure complete information concerning the quantities of foodstuffs available in the State. It requires any-body possessing certain quantities of specified commodities to supply accurate information to the Government under penalty of a fine not exceeding £1,000, and of confiscation of the goods.

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Commonwealth Government Advertisements

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

QUOTATIONS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned will be received by the undersigned up till 3 o'clock on MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, the 28th inst:-

Cases, message book,	45.
Flags, signal, army, blue, 3 ft. square,	70
Flags, signal, army, blue, 2 ft. square,	140
Flags, signal, army, white, 3 ft. square, with stripe	70
Flags, signal, army, blue, 2 ft. square, with stripe	140
Poles, 5ft. 6in.,	190
Poles 3ft. 6in.,	380

Sealed sample may be seen at the Ordnance Stores, North-terrace, Adelaide, Unley Barracks, Keswick.

Further particulars are obtainable from the Senior Ordnance Officer, Unley Barracks Keswick.

E.H. BUSHELL, Captain,
D.A.Q.M.G., 4th M.D

MILITARY FORCES OF THE COMMONWELATH

4TH MILITARY DISTRICT

District Headquarters, Adelaide
24th September. 1914

QUOTATIONS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned TENTS AND APPURTENANCES will be received by the undersigned up till 12 NOON on the 26th SEPTEMBER:-

Tents, Marquee Hospital, large, double C.P.	78
Tents, Marquee Hospital, small, double	110
Tents, Marquee Hospital, single	2
Tents, Store	12
Tents, Operating, C.P.	19
Valises, Tent Operating	19
Bags, Pin Tents necessary	5
Valises for Tents necessary	5
Tents, Field Hospital (with fly)	16
Valises for above	6

Firms are required to quote prices for:-

- (a) Contractor providing all materials.
- (b) Department supplying on purchase duck, web hemp, web jute, morein binding; Contractor supplying all other materials.

Firms are required to state largest weekly output guaranteed.

Senior Ordnance Officer, Unley Barracks, Keswick

E.H. BUSHELL, Captain,
D.A.Q.M.G., 4th M.D
Unley Barracks, Keswick

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MILITARY FORCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH

4TH MILITARY DISTRICT

District Headquarters, Adelaide
24th September. 1914

QUOTATIONS for the SUPPLY of the Undermentioned VEHICLES will be received by the undersigned up till 12 NOON on the 26th SEPTEMBER:-

Waggons, Transport, Mk. II., complete with grease box, spanners and tarpaulis	9
Waggons, Ambulance, Mark I., complete with grease box and spanners	16
Waggons, Ambulance, Mk II., complete with grease box and spanners	8
Carts, Maltese, complete, with two swingletrees, grease box and spanners	7
Carts, Water C.P., with two swingletrees, grease box and spanners	18

All poles and swingletrees must be fitted to take General Service Harness.

Firms tendering are required to state weekly deliveries guaranteed; final delivery not later than 22nd October.

Sealed patterns may be seen at Ordnance Stores, North-terrace, Adelaide.

Further particulars are available from Sealer Ordnance Officer, Unley Barracks, Keswick.

E.H. BUSHELL, Captain,
D.A.Q.M.G., 4th M.D
Unley Barracks, Keswick

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GERMAN NAMES

To the Editor

Sir - I was pleased, indeed, to note that there is a movement in Victoria to change the name of "Coburg" to Stanley. Cannot we wake up and follow suit? I suggest that Hahndorf be changed to Hume, and Grunthal be called Burke. - I am, &c.,

BRITSHER

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THE AUSTRALIAN HOSPITAL

LONDON, September 25

The report issued by the surgeon in charge of the Australian field hospital now at the front remarks that the British army Medical Corps are so delighted with the ambulances attached to the hospital that they have petitioned the War Office to send several hundreds of a similar pattern to the front. The Australian hospital could do with another dozen itself if funds permitted. The hospital is flying the Australian flag, and is the first Red Cross unit to take the field outside the War Office's services.

The Duchess of Albany, presiding at a meeting of the council which directs the operation for the hospital, said she was proud to be associated with an undertaking that was doing such noble work.

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THE MORPHETTVILLE ENCAMPMENT

The camp will be open, as usual, from 2 o'clock till 5 to-morrow afternoon. There is not one man in the ranks who views the coming expedition as a holiday. It will not be that. There is fighting to be done, and there is no reason why the volunteers should not acquit themselves as creditably as they did in South Africa, even though there is no comparison between the two wars. It is not probable however, that unless Lord Kitchener is forced to do so he will place them in the firing line in the depth of winter against Germany's army of trained soldiers. To the greatest extent possible our men will be further trained during the voyage, and after their arrival in England manoeuvres will be carried out as a whole division - which is what our 20,000 troops represent - and then unless circumstances occur to necessitate earlier action, they will, if need be, be sent on the Continent to deal the last crushing blow to Germany. However, and intense spirit of patriotism prevails throughout the various units, and the greatest hardships, bitterest of winters, and even defeats will not dishearten these sons of Australia.

What Our Mounted Men Can Do

Upon the Light Horseman falls the task of going on ahead to reconnoitre, and one or two military veterans, who have within recent days watched South Australia's squadrons manoeuvring, strongly commend the manner in which the mounted men have carried out their work. Of course, there is a vast deal of difference between operations carried out in mock warfare and the real thing, but sham fights indicate in 99 cases out of a hundred what the men can do on active service. Again on Monday "A" Squadron went out to carry on scouting and patrol work. One party was detailed to go ahead representing the enemy. As site for a bivouac for the night was chosen, and this position was at that time occupied by the enemy, who were supplied with blank ammunition for the purpose of indication the checking of an advance. The scouts located the enemy's position and the fighting began. Developing a strong attack them, they drove them out, working up against the enemy's right flank. Throughout the movements the men displayed undeniable enthusiasm, which, coupled with skill, combined to make a highly spectacular and successful operation.

Officer of the Second Force

No further infantry officers of the second force reported themselves to the camp commandant on Friday, and there are as yet no Light Horse Officers in the camp. The Federal Executive has issued no confirmation of the recommendation of officers for this State, but it is likely to come through at any moment. In the meantime the instruction of the men is proceeding without interruption. No medical appointments have yet been made for the second force, but the presence of doctors in the lines is significant. On Friday the doctors who were under canvas were - Captain Stringman, Meikle, Le Messurier and Jeffries. During the day the second contingent was divided up into sections and squads, and under commissioned officers and N.C.O.'s drilling was proceed with.

The Motor Mechanical Corps

Under Captain Goddard the Motor Mechanical Corps were on Friday receiving instruction. Late in the afternoon a number of motor lorries came into camp. This branch of the divisional supply column is rising in importance. In many instances horse transport is being replace by the quicker method of locomotion supplied by the motor. There are 57 men under canvas as present in connection with this unit, and all are skilled mechanics and practical men.

A Trumpeter Seriously Injured

While leading horses to the beach at Glenelg on Friday afternoon Trumpeter McFarlane William Dow, a son of Mounted Constable Dow, of Nairne, was thrown by his own mount on to the asphalted road in front of the Town Hall. He was taken by train to Morphettville, and thence by motor car to the camp, where Dr. Cavanagh Mainwaring attend to his injuries. A gash on the forehead, just above the left eye, necessitated three stitches, and abrasions on the legs and fingers had also to be attended to. Trumpeter Dow was removed to the field hospital in the Army Medical Corps lines. In the evening he was reported to be making satisfactory progress.

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The Health of the Troops

Where a couple of thousand men are gathered together beneath the canvas it is not to be wondered at if there are cases of sickness, but the camp at Morphettville has been for the greater part free from serious illness. A few officers and men have been attacked by influenza and even pneumonia, and a number of slight accidents have occurred. But most of these men have either recovered or are well on the way to recovery. At present there are a few cases of spring catarrh and influenza, but generally the health of the men is satisfactory. Captain Seager, who was officer in command of C Company of the 10th Infantry Battalion, is recovering from pneumonia, which followed a severe influenza attack, and Lieutenant Trevor Smyth is back in camp again. Lieutenant Row2ell, who was a troop leader of A Squadron, is reported to be convalescent.

Visitors to the Camp

Daily many people are visiting their friends in the camp. Throughout Friday there was a constant stream of visitors. Among those who visited headquarters were the Hon. J. Lewis, M.L.C., Colonel Hancock, the officer command the 23rd Light Horse, and Mr. R. T. Melrose. Many men who served under Colonel Hancock are in the Light Horse lines, and the colonel spent a pleasant half hour among them. At mid-day mess the officer of the 10th Infantry entertained Mr. J. W. Jones, I.S.O., whose patriotic enthusiasm has displayed itself on more than one occasion within recent weeks.

General Camp Items

Nine bicycles have arrived for use by the signallers attached to the 10th Infantry. The Y.M.C.A continues to provide ample means of recreation for the volunteers, and the big marquee is crowded every night.

C.M.F Men in the Light Horse

Member from the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Light Horse, the 74th, 76th and 79th Infantry and the 10th Garrison Artillery join the ranks.

INSTRUCTIONS TO YACHTS-MEN

The hon. Secretary of the Holdfast Bay Yacht Club (Mr. W.H.H. Parsons) has received the following communications from the British Admiralty, signed by Mr. W. Graham Greene, and dated August 7:- "I'm commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that the commodore and committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron have given directions to yachts belonging to that club that the Red Ensign usually worn by merchant ships should be worn for the present instead of the White Ensign", as a matter of precaution. The action appears to their lordships to be very judicious, and I am to suggest for the consideration of your committee that desirability, in the interests of the members of the club themselves, of following the wise example set by the Royal Yacht Squadron.

EGGS FOR THE HOSPITAL SHIP

Mr. S. Kalman wishes to acknowledge having received the following gifts of eggs for the hospital ship. Mrs. Pengalley (Norwood), 1 box; M. Parnell (Queenstown), 2 dozen; Queenstown resident, 1 box; Mr. C. Daw of the Port Adelaide Iceworks, has placed a cooling chamber at the disposal of Mr. Kalman. Numerous letters have already been received offering to collect eggs in various districts. One was from Mrs. C. Reynell, of Reynella, stating that the Red Cross Society at Reynella would only be too pleased to help in the cause, and hoped that others would do likewise. It is hoped that the first instalment of eggs will be ready to hand over to the military authorities by Monday.

GARRISON DUTY EXTENDED

The term of garrison duty of the 82nd Regiment at Fort Largs and certain other stations has been extended for a further fortnight.

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THE MORPHETTVILLE CAMP

During Saturday morning all units were receiving instruction, and in the afternoon the full battalion drill was carried out on the infantry parade grounds under Major Hurcombe. At the conclusion of the parade a number of Hindmarsh residents, who had been interested spectators, assembled near C Company, now under the command of Lieutenant Green in order to witness the presentation of the company colors. The company formed a hollow square, and in the absence of the Mayor of Hindmarsh (Mr. J. D. Brown), the town clerk (Mr. T. J. Bishop) addressed the men. He had much pleasure in introducing the mayoress (Mrs. Brown), who would present to the company on behalf of the Hindmarsh committee of the Red Cross Society, the company flag.

In presenting the colors the Mayoress remarked that the flag was intended as a mark of appreciation of the patriotic spirit which had prompted Australians to volunteer for service abroad. (Applause.) it might interest them all to know that two Hindmarsh girls had helped to make the flag. The good wishes of the Hindmarsh residents, and the hope for a safe return, went with the troops. (Applause.)

Lieutenant Green acknowledged the presentation, and three cheers were given for the mayoress, and also for the Hindmarsh Red Cross Society. The spectators heartily responded with cheers for C Company.

The flag was of saxe blue and gold, the battalion colors, and bore the inscription, "C Company, 10th Infantry, A.I.F."

A Soldier's Funeral

Pneumonia has claimed one victim at the camp and to-day his remains will be interred in the West-terrace Cemetery. The victim is Private J. Marshall, who was one of the 238 men South Australia supplied to assist Tasmania in completing her quota of the 12th Infantry Regiment of the First Expeditionary Force. He died at the Adelaide Hospital on Sunday morning. The funeral will leave the hospital at 10.30 this morning. Military honors will be accorded and a firing party of 13 men of the 10th Infantry Battalion, with one sergeant, will arrive at the institution a quarter of an hour before. Eight privates of the 10th Infantry will also act as pall-bearers, and one non-commissioned officer and three privates will be detailed for the ammunition columns to take charge of the gun carriage.

Sunday in Camp

Church services were conducted in camp on Sunday morning, and during the afternoon an immense crowd assembled in the lines. Among the visitors was the Hon. J. Lewis, M.L.C., whose son (Lieutenant Lewis) is a troop leader in A Squadron. Most of the men in the troop are Burra boys. A few days ago they decided to have a group photograph taken, and on Sunday Lieutenant-Colonel Rowell, the officer commanding the regiment, presented to the Hon. J. Lewis and enlargement on behalf of the troop.

General Camp Items

There is little of note to report in connection with the camp, apart from the fact that all units are training hard. The general public may not be aware of the fact that unless the saddler and harness of the Light Horse is kept in tip-top condition the fighting efficiency of the force is greatly reduced. The 3rd Light Horse Regiment is in need of about four drums of crude castor oil or neatsfoot oil for dressing saddler and harness aboard ship. News of the death of the mother of Major Hurcombe, of the 10th Infantry Battalion, was received with great regret by all brother officers, who forwarded expressions of condolence to the major.

OFFICER FOR THE SECOND CONTINGENT

On Saturday the military authorities stated that the Federal Executive Council had given consideration to the recommendation of appointment of officers for the Infantry companies that South Australia is supplying towards the composition of the second expeditionary force.

The Advertiser.

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914.

THE PUDDING MAN FOUND

The ladies who made hundreds of plum puddings for the gallant men at Morphettville who are to go to the front place a particular coin in one pudding, and decided that the man who got it should receive some special recognition. For weeks they enquired for the finder, without result, but this week he has been discovered and exhibited the coin, which was not Australian, neither was it made in Germany.

Private W. R. Cowan, "A" squadron, Light Horse, attended yesterday at an appointed officer in the city, and, having introduced himself, was presented by the commandante of the South Australian Ladies' Plum Pudding Corps with a case of pipes and assured of the special interest the ladies would take in his career at the front. Private Cowan is satisfied that the coin is going to be a true mascotte, because it was discovered last Saturday, when most of his comrades had been granted leave and attended the races. He was detailed for special duty in camp, but in vested a certain sum in the racing events and received back far more than he sent.

FORT LARGS CAMP

Colonel the Ven. Archdeacon Samwell is the chaplain in charge at Fort Largs. On Sunday morning he conducted the parade service, which was largely attended.

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THE MORPHETTVILLE CAMP

Another Soldier's Death

Hardly had the remains of Private James Marshall been interred in the West-terrace cemetery that the news came through from the Adelaide Hospital to the camp of the death of Private J. W. Poole, H Company, 10th Infantry Battalion of the First Expeditionary Force. Pneumonia had claimed another victim. His widow resides at Broken Hill. The funeral will leave the hospital at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and military honors will be accorded. There will be a firing party from H Company and a trumpeter under a sergeant also three men will be detailed from the ammunition columns to take charge of the gun-carriage upon which the body will be borne.

Officers of the Second Force

Late on Monday evening the military authorities had received no official confirmation of the appointment of officers for the second force, but it is probable the Federal Executive Council will announce its decision soon. Lieutenant Spencer arrived in camp on Monday to take command of the First Australian depot Unit of Supply



Senior Company Command of South Australia's quota,
16th Infantry Battalion,
Second Expeditionary Force

Column, but no officer have yet reported in connection with the First Australian field Hospital, which consists of eight officers and 86 men. The latter are already under canvas. The principal medical officer has sent his nominations to Melbourne, and they will probably come through with the other units. Colonel Shepherd is expected at any moment to arrive in camp and take charge of section B of the Fourth Field Ambulance which consists of the two other officer and 78 men of other ranks. Captain Goddard was busy to-day with the motor mechanical corps. There are still one or two infantry officer to report to the camp commandant, but on Monday two light horse officers of the second contingent took up their duties. One was Captain Parsons, of Inman Valley, who will probably be second in command of South Australia's quota to the 7th Light Horse Regiment. It is just possible that Major Barnet, who, it was understood, would be second in command, may be allotted a higher appointment in the third force should it be raised. Lieutenant Bleechmore was another who reported, and Major Cook, the O.C., will enter the camp to-day. On Monday the light horsemen were divided into temporary troops, but these will be definitely decided to-day.

The Advertiser.

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29. 1914.



Captain Gartrell,
Who will command a company in the second contingent

Sergeant-Majors for Abroad

The sergeant-majors who will go abroad with the first expeditionary force have been identified. At a farewell tendered by staff sergeant-majors at Jackman's Café, Garrison Sergeant-Major Marshall presided, and proposed the toast of, "Departing comrades."

Scouts Visit the Camp

About 27 boy scouts from Riverton, under scoutmaster the Rev, Allan Webb, visited the camp on Monday, and met most of the officers. The boys are spending a week at O.B.I, and their programme includes visits to the hill and Outer Harbor.

Gifts to the 10th Infantry

Mr. James Marshall, Mr. Frank Hayward (of Messrs, John Martin & Co.) and Mr. Frank Tolley have all presented to Colonel Weir (the officer commanding the 10th Infantry Regiment) a big supply of gifts and trophies for sports abroad the troopships.

Mondays Training

About 9.30 a.m. on Monday the 10th Infantry marched out of camp in full battalion with one ration. The objective was Kenihans's farm, at Reynella, and upon reaching thus they partook of luncheon. The work for the day consisted of advance flank and rear-guard manoeuvres, and although the day had been a strenuous one, they marched back into camp in good style. The Light Horse squadrons carried out further field works and advanced musketry.

The 74th Infantry

The Mayor of Unley at the meeting of the Unley Council last night mentioned that his Excellency the Governor had accepted the honorary colonelcy of the 74th (Boothby) Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Dollman said his Excellency had promised to give the regiment his direct and personal interest. He thought the town was to be congratulated.

The Advertiser.

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1914.

IMPRESSIVE MILITARY FUNERAL

When the rifles spoke their message of sadness and the trumpeter blew the most pathetic of calls – the “Last Post” – over the graveside of Private James Marshall in the West-terrace Cemetery on Monday morning it was not only the eyes of the bereaved relatives that were dimmed with tears. There was sorrow in the faces of the spectators who had assembled around the grave, and the heads of the departed soldier’s comrades who attended to fire the last volley, were bowed with genuine grief. Soon after 10.30 a.m. the funeral moved off from the Adelaide Hospital, where Private Marshall had died on Sunday morning, as a result of pneumonia. A firing party in charge of a non-commissioned officer headed the cortege, and three men from the ammunition columns were in charge of the gun carriage bearing the remains of the deceased. Over the coffin the Union Jack was spread. Then followed the relatives and friends of the dead soldier. The funeral passed along North-terrace, King William-street, Grote-street, and by way of Sturt-street to the cemetery, where a big crowd had assembled.

The Rev. J. H. Williams, in charge of the Prospect Methodist Church, officiated, and after having read the burial service, he addressed those gathered around the graveside. He had not been personally acquainted with the deceased, but knew that he was a brave man. Otherwise he would not have offered himself in the service of his country in a period like the present. He had intended to go along with his comrades, and fight for his country, but God had seen fit to call him home to rest, and they must all to-day say, with bowed head and reverent heart. “They will be done, “He sincerely trusted that the departed soldier’s relatives and friends would be comforted in the hour of their great sorrow. Addressing the volunteers, Mrs Williams said that they would all earnestly pray that the God of their fathers and the God of to-day, in His infinite mercy, would save them from death, and bring them home in safety.

At the conclusion of the address three volleys were fired over the grave and the bugler sounded the “last Post.”

The late Private Marshall, who was formerly employed in the mines at Broken Hill, was one of the volunteers in the two companies formed by Sought Australia to assist Tasmania in completing the quota of the 12th Infantry Battalion of the First Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force. Both his parents are dead, and most of his brothers and sisters are settled throughout Australia. The relatives who attended at the graveside were Mr. Charles Marshall, of the “Kapunda Herald” staff (a brother), and Messrs, J. Marshall, Vine-street Prospect; A. Marshall, Curtis-street, North Adelaide; Mrs. S. H. Hamilton (an aunt), and Miss Marshall (a cousin). The deceased was respected and popular among his fellow volunteers.

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DEALING WITH ENEMIES' PATENTS

Melbourne, September 29

The Attorney-General (Mr. Huges) has received the following cable message from the Imperial authorities in regard to the patent law:-

“The Board of Trade has been given power to make rules and do such things as they think expedient, the Act and rules to remain in force during the continuance of the war and for six months thereafter. Under these powers rules have been made authorising the Board of Trade, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms as they think fit, to order the voidance of suspension in whole or in part of any patent or license granted to a subject of any State at war with his Majesty the King. Prior to granting such application the board may require to be satisfied that the patentee or licensee is the subject of a State at war with his Majesty the King” that the applicant intends to manufacture the patented article, or carry on the patented process; and that the manufacture of the article or the carrying on of the process is in the general interest of the country or of a trade or section of the community. Provision is made for the institution of enquiries in any application if the board think fit, and the board may at any time in their absolute discretion, void or suspend any patent or license in the public interest. The board may at any time revoke any voidance or suspension. The Controller of Patents is authorised to void or suspend any proceedings on an application made under the Patents and Designs Act of 1907, and the Trade Marks Act of 1905, by an enemy subject, and also to extend the time within which any act or thing these Acts during the continuance of the war. Similar rules as to the voidance or suspension of registrations of trade marks and designs have also been made.”

THE BLUE PENCIL AUTOCRAT

HE WHO MUST BE OBEYED

WORK OF THE CENSOR

Why News is Withheld

(By our Special Reporter)

It may be that in endeavouring to arrive at a proper understanding of what a military censor does, it is not the wisest plan to consult a newspaper man, for, in certain particulars, the course which duty imposes on the censor is diametrically opposed to that which natural instinct recommends to the journalist. To the reporter the newspaper is the eye of the world, from which, in the interest of universal education and enlightenment, little, if anything, should be hidden. With a pressman nothing is so calculated to seem contrary to the doctrines of his profession as the studied and frequent withholding of news. At a time when his country is at war, and he knows the readers of the newspaper are in a fever of anxiety for information, it goes to his heart to see even one word deleted from news his fellows perhaps have risked their lives to obtain. But the pressman is a journalist, not a military officer. That explains a good deal. The first thought of the military man is, “How much can we hide?” and between the man of war on the one hand and the journalist on the other the censor is a sort of buffer. His ideal must be, “How much can we let through in order to allay public anxiety without the good that is thus done being outbalanced by the evil that may come from the communication of such intelligence to the enemy?” The censor is invariably a military officer, and he may seem at times to lean more towards military caution than towards journalistic freedom: but be that as it may, it is certain that the censor does no more than what he conceives to be his duty.

The Advertiser.

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Don't Arouse His Suspicion

The censor is despot, and his powers know no limit. He is in full authority in time of war, and there is no right in civil law against his will. If he says black is white, it is white beyond a doubt, and there is scarcely anything he may not do to ensure that everyone conforms to his opinion. To a newspaper he may give his commandments, and if they are not obeyed he may straightway place an assistant censor in the office to ensure that his instructions are carried out. If by any chance there is still failure to comply, an armed force may take possession and go to any length, even to stopping the publication of the paper. Similarly, measures may be employed in regard to any other business which may act contrary to his instructions. Not only may he curtail or reject telegraphic messages, open letters, and prevent their dispatch, but he may also require wireless stations to be dismantled, and he may "paraphrase" apparently innocent messages in plain English. It is well known that no telegraphic messages will be accepted in code or in certain foreign languages. But it has been realised by the military authorities that even sentence of English words may be so arranged as to be ostensibly only clear business or private messages., and yet may, if dispatched by a spy to an enemy, convey information which, stated in plain language, would not pass the censor. So if suspicions are aroused as to the full meaning of such a somewhat cryptic message as this. "Your boy is unailing still," The censor may paraphrase the sentence or transpose the words so as still to convey the information that the son of the recipient continues to enjoy good health. Senator Pearce (Minister of Defence) has explained that the object of censorship is to prevent the enemy from getting information that will be of value to him, to stop the circulation in our own country of false reports, and to gather from all sources such information as is of value to our fleets and troops. No patriotic citizen will object to reasonable measures being taken to that end so long as the public are not kept too much in the dark.

Satisfied it is Necessary

The censor in Adelaide is Colonel B. Solomon, who has 54 years of honourable military service to his credit. He is responsible to the Deputy Chief Censor in Melbourne, who takes his direction from the Chief Censor of the Empire in London. Colonel Solomon is assisted by Colonel H. Hampson, Colonel L. Dyke (chief assistant censors), and several assistant censors. There are two staffs of six, one accommodated in the Eastern Extension office, and the other in the G.P.O. Telegraph Office. By working four-hour shifts the six are able to go twice round the clock, each officer being on duty for one night shift of eight hours a week. I endeavoured yesterday to draw Colonel Solomon out about his work, but, superadded to the caution bred of his responsibility was the reticence of a man who hates publicity, and I have not yet ceased to wonder what it was that at last led him to chat for a few minutes about his work. The interview was nearly wrecked by a too bold enquiry whether he had discovered anything that proved the necessity for the rigorous censorship. He looked at me quizzically for a moment, and, replied, "That is a question I cannot answer. But," he added, "I am satisfied that censoring is a good thing. Without doubt it is necessary."

New Power in Warfare

Asked why secrecy is necessary in regard to the movement of troops, he remarked that if it were stated that a body of troops would leave upon a certain day by a certain ship, for instance, the vessel would at once be marked. If there were a crowd to see the troops off, he asked, was there not danger that in the bustle of the departure a spy might gain entrance into the ship and deposit an infernal machine timed to explode as soon as the ship was in deep water? Some people must know of all happenings, but the object of censoring was to prevent the spread of such news to those who would convey it to the enemy. Then there was the danger of wireless communication with the enemy. It was possible by making certain arrangements before-hand to erect a wireless plant, operate it, possibly to dispatch code messages, and dismantle it within a few hours. Every message sent out would be recorded by the official instruments, but if in the enemy's secret code the authorities might never know what it meant. There had been wireless stations at the outbreak of war, which had been erected by private persons simply in order to exercise a hobby and certain of these had been discovered not disclosed by the owners. Probably the owners were quite innocent, but all this emphasised the necessity for caution in permitting the publication of news which might be of value to the enemy.

Small Things Count

"The words of the Minister of Defence that the 'co-ordination of small things, each harmless in itself, may mean a lot, very much impressed me" he added. "there are some things kept back that are so apparently trifling in themselves that the public could not understand the reason for it. But I may give you an assurance that we are not trying to keep a word of news from the public that we think they are entitled to. We try to facilitate the work of the press as far as we can, but we have first to safeguard the service and the Empire."

The Advertiser.

You are having some letters opened I asked.

“Two of these assistant censors are engaged upon that work, but usually the letters opened are only those addressed with foreign names. We are as much bound, however, to secrecy as are the postal or telegraphic officials, and we are bound by honor not to mention anything we may see. But there have been German spies in England, and there was no reason to believe there would be none here. We all know that Germany, being a bad coloniser, wants some ready-made colonies, and has for years had eyes upon British possession, including Australia.”

The Advertiser.