

AWM4

**Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,
1914-18 War**

Bases & Depots

Item number: 33/17/24

Title: No 2 Australian Command Depot

May 1918



AWM4-33/17/24

Wynona
~~Wynona~~

No 2 ton depot
May 1918

WAR DIARY

or
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

(Erase heading not required.)

2 ton Depot
May 1918

Army Form C. 2118.

470

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II. and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
<i>Weymouth</i>	<i>2/5/18</i>		<i>Draft of 50 B1a class personnel to No 4 Command Depot</i>	
	<i>4/5/18</i>		<i>50 B1a class personnel transferred to No 4 Command Depot</i>	
	<i>6/5/18</i>		<i>Lt Col R Rankine D.S.O. assumed Command of B Sub Depot Wickham Vice Lt Col A Jackson to 1st Training Bde. Major H O A D Burrows assumed Command of C Sub Depot Vice Lt Col R Rankine D.S.O.</i>	
	<i>8/5/18</i>		<i>Presentation of medals at D Sub Depot Littlemore by Col H B Collett D.S.O. V.D. Commandant No 2 Command Depot</i>	<i>Page 7</i>
	<i>9/5/18</i>		<i>Depot Draft of 23 B1b to No 3 Command Depot Sturdcott.</i>	
	<i>10/5/18</i>	<i>6.25 AM</i>	<i>Carrier D8 with 4 officers 6 of ranks invalids 83 B cases 29 Unmanage personnel or 8 Lark Corps. left Depot for Port of Embarkation to Australia 10.25 AM Details for Embarkation on Carrier D9 composed of 3 officers 851 of ranks 23 of reserves 3 Special ships Staff left depot for Port of Embarkation</i>	<i>1</i>

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Weymouth	10/5/18	9 ³⁰ pm	Details for Embarkation on Carrier D9 returned to Hqpt from Essex	✓
"	"	11 ^{pm}	Details for Embarkation of Carrier D8 returned to Hqpt from Plymouth.	✓
"	11/5/18	Sund	Draft of 25 Bde left Hqpt for No 4 Command Hqpt Suddworth. Major E. Playford assumed command B Sub Hqpt Vice Lt. Col R. Rankine DSO transferred to 2 Tranche Bde. Forant on 8 th Inst.	✓
Weymouth	12/5/18	9 ⁵⁰ am 9 ²⁵ am	Details for Embarkation on Carrier D8 left Hqpt for Port of Embarkation Draft consisted of 4 Officers ⁶⁴⁶ 851 AM other ranks invalids 83 LB. 29 under way personnel 48 Tank corp personnel Details for Embarkation on Carrier D9 entrained Weymouth for Port of Embarkation Draft composed of 2 Officers & 851 other ranks invalids & 23 other reasons	✓

WAR DIARY

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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

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2 base Depot

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May 1918

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Beynmoor	13/5/18	9am	Visit of GOC ASD Depot in UK Major General Weston Sir GW Woay KCMG C.B. V.D to Subdepots.	App. 2:
"	14/5/18		ADMS ASD Depot in UK (Colonel DM McWhae C.M.G. visited A+B Subdepots)	
"	15/5/18		Presentation of Flag at Exeter party of 2 officers & 128 of ranks from this depot present, schedule attached. Draft of 24 Bia to No 4 Command Depot Aurdcoth & 6 Bib to No 3 Command Depot.	App 3
"	15/5/18		Draft of 100 Bia class personnel transferred to No 4 Command Depot.	
"	22/5/18		Draft of 20 Bia to No 4 Command Depot & 18 Bib class personnel to No 3 Command Depot Aurdcoth.	
"	24/5/18		6 Subdepot Verne evacuated with the exception of Guard on Cartakers (40 men & men under 1 officer) Trachoma cases transferred to B Subdepot. Scabies patients from No 4 to A Subdepot & other details to D Subdepot.	3

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2 bou Depot
May 1918

Army Form C. 2118.

470

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
	25/5/18		Movement order issued for Carrier D 10	
	26/5/18		Car Arrangements for Carrier D 10 cancelled. Presentation of medal to No 319 Sgt Miles. M.M. 1. D.M.C. by Col St B Collett R.S.O.V.D.	
	27/5/18		all C, & B 2a Class personnel at A B & K Subhlepets moved under canvas.	
	28/5/18		Draft of 35 B 2a class to No 4 Command Hlep. Hurdcott	
	29/5/18		Draft of 12 B 2a Class personnel to No 3 Command Hlep. Mr W. Connolly Agent General for West Australia visited Hlep Command ^{inspected B & D} Sub Hlepets also 950" Southern Command who inspected A Subhlepets & took 4 remedial instruction classes.	
	30/5/18		Mr W. Connolly visited H. Subhlepets & Hospital	
	31/5/18		Surgeon General Featherstone Colonel D. M. M. Whay C.M.G. Colonel A. Glimp C.M.A. V.D. visited H Subhlepets Littlemoor accompanied by Mr. Mansfield & Surg Gen Sir R.R. Howe V.C. & C.B.	

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2nd Bn Depot

Army Form C. 2118.

May 1918


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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
			Weather during the month has been generally fine with hot days for the most part.	
			During the month 7 Officers & 1669 of ranks left the depot for Australia and 408 of ranks were transferred to other depots for graduate training.	app 4
			9 A Class personnel were transferred to 1 st Bn for drafting to France 4 Officers for GS to 1 st B	
			Medical Statistics attached	app 5
			Daily average strength was 92 off 4024 ranks.	app 6

CT

470

App 1 6



NOMINAL ROLL OF N.C.O'S AND MEN PRESENTED WITH MEDALS AT
"D" SUB-DEPOT. LITTLEMOOR CAMP. NO. 2 COMMAND DEPOT A.I.F.

ON 8TH MAY 1918

by

COLONEL H. B. COLLETT. D.S.O., V.D., COMMANDING

NO. 2 AUSTRALIAN COMMAND DEPOT.

WEYMOUTH.

407	C.S.M.	Seymour.	G.W.	26th Bn.	D.C.M. (at Zonnebecke on Oct. 4th 1917 for capturing (a machine gun emplace- ment singlehanded.
2949	W.O.	Goodhall.	J.T.	15th F.Amb.	M.S.M.
3352	Sgt	Lister.	W.H.	12th F.C.E.	M.M.
20223	Sgt	Perrottet.	L.F.	Y3.ATMB.	M.M.
2488	Sgt	Paynter.	S.	9th Bn.	M.M.
3099	Sgt	Thomas.	G.	47th Bn.	M.M.
452	Cpl	Letman.	V.M.	24th Bn.	M.M.
7548	Cpl	Blackler.	H. R.	5th AFA.	M.M.
242	L/C	Cook.	T.	1st F.C.E.	M.M.
13355	Pte	Sharry.	D.L.	12th F.Amb.	M.M.
11550	Gnr	Kennedy.	H.G.	3rd F.A.B.	M.M.
22487	Dvr	Flanagan.	V.G.	15th ALROD.	M.M.
2554	Pte	Alexander.	A.	6th Bn.	M.M.
1317	Pte	Dooley.	J.K.	15th Bn.	M.M.
3876	Pte	Pengelley.	H.	46th Bn.	M.M.
3181	Pte	James.	C.G.	52nd Bn.	M.M.

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470

Ref 2

W.F.O.

No. 2 COMMAND DEPOT A.I.F.

Headquarters,

Westham. 11:5 : 18.

INSPECTION BY G.O.C.

MONDAY, 13th MAY

9 a.m.	Westham Camp.	
11 "	Monte Video Camp.	Depart 1:45 p.m.
2:15 p.m.	Littlemoor Camp	Depart 3:45 p.m.
5: p.m.	Verne Citadel.	

TUESDAY, 14TH. MAY.

Visit to Red Cross.

Y.M.C.A.

Headquarters Portland Garrison.

Note:- The General will lunch at Monte Video Camp on Monday and at Westham on Tuesday.

Adjutant

Captain,
Adjutant,
Depot.

No. 2 Australian Command

To:- Sub-Depots.
S.M. O.
Y.M.C.A.

470

C O P Y

9

FORM OF PROCEDURE

PRESENTATION OF AUSTRALIAN? NEW ZEALAND? & SOUTH AFRICAN FLAGS
TO LADY MAYORESS OF EXETER

15th MAY. 1918.

The Troops will be formed up in threesides of a square at 2-45pm. Guard of Honour forming the centre face; Australian, New Zealand, and South African Soldiers on flanks; (arrangements will be made for British, Australian, New Zealand, and South African wounded soldiers to view ceremony) The Commander of the Guard of Honour will be in command of the parade.

Guard of Honour

Australian Troops

S.A. Troops

At 3-0pm the G.O.C. of the A.I.F. Depots in the United Kingdom (Major General Sir. J.W. MCKAY K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.) will be received with the "General Salute" after which, accompanied by the Senior Officer New Zealand Troops, Senior Officer South African Troops, O.C. No.8. District, and the Mayor of Exeter will inspect the troops on parade - Band playing inspection march.

During the inspection and on signal from B.A. & Q.M.G. A.I.F. Depots in U.K. (Colonel. J.P. McGLINN C.M.G. V.D.) escorts with Flags will take post in the centre of the square.

On conclusion of the inspection Major General McKay will deliver an address, after which the escort with the Australian Flag will advance and the G.O.C. will present same to the Lady Mayoress of Exeter.

A similar procedure will be adopted by the Senior Officers representing the New Zealand, and South African troops respectively.

The Lady Mayorress will return thanks and request that the Flags may be handed over to the Mayor to be placed in the Guildhall Exeter in perpetuity.

The Flags will then be returned to their respective escorts who will return to their previous positions in the square.

Major General McKay will call for three cheers for the King and three cheers for the Lady Mayoress.

Bands play National Anthem (and then moves to saluting point)

The G.O.C. A.I.F. Depots in U.K., Senior Officers representing New Zealand and South Africa, O.C. No. 8 District, Mayor and Lady Mayoress etc., take up positions to witness the "March Past"

Troops will march past in the following order:-

- MOUNTED POLICE.
- GUARD OF HONOUR (Less 1/2)
- AUSTRALIAN FLAG WITH ESCORT.
- AUSTRALIAN TROOPS
- NEW ZEALAND FLAG WITH ESCORT
- NEW ZEALAND TROOPS
- SOUTH AFRICAN FLAG WITH ESCORT
- SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS.
- GUARD OF HONOUR (Remainder)

On conclusion of march past Major-General McKay, Senior Officers representing New Zealand and South Africa, O.C. No.8. District, Mayor and party depart in cars for Guildhall, enter same and take up position near dais at far end of Hall.

Troops arrive Guildhall; Band and small attachments of Australian, New Zealand, and South African troops enter same.

On signal from Colonel McGlynn Band plays processional march escorts with Flags enter Hall- march up centre and form up in line; Australian Flag on the right with New Zealand and South African next.

Major General McKay conveys the request of Lady Mayoress to Mayor and presents the Australian Flag.

Senior officers representing New Zealand and South Africa act similarly.

Mayor receives Flags and accompanied by Sheriff, Town Clerk etc places the Flags in position and returns to dais.

Mayor returns thanks; on conclusion of which he calls for three cheers for the King.

Band plays National Anthem.

Flag-escorts, and detachments march out of Guildhall.

Mayoral Reception (Band Programme)

sgd. J.P. McGlynn Colonel
Deputy Adjutant & Quartermaster General
A.I.F. Depots in United Kingdom.

Headquarters,
Tidworth.
9th May, 1918.

470

2600 ¹¹
May 1918

The Western

London Office: 62, Ludgate Hill, London.

21,486

EXETER, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918

THE WESTERN TIMES

THREE EDITIONS DAILY.

HEAD OFFICE:

226, HIGH STREET, EXETER

TELEPHONE No.:

COMMERCIAL & ADVERTISEMENTS

EDITORIAL 357

LONDON OFFICE:

62, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES:

District Representatives to whom notices of engagements might be sent:—

BARNSTABLE—Mr. L. Bala.

EXMOUTH—Mr. S. Helben.

NEWTON ABBOT—Mr. L. Bennington.

DEHAMPTON—Mr. N. W. Gaynesey.

TONGHAY—Mr. W. G. Hestable.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

The charge for advertisements in the Births, Marriages and Deaths Column is 6d per line, or portion of line prepaid.

Births

WARE—May 15th, at the Dispensary, Queen-street, Exeter, to Mary V. E., wife of Alan H. Ware, a son.

Marriages

MORRISON—BERESFORD—On the 15th inst., at the Church of St. David's, Exeter, by the Rev. H. S. Suter, Reginald John, son of the late Colonel Morrison, F.R.S., of Totmouth, to Barbara Gladys, second daughter of Aden Beresford, Esq., of Eastbourne.

Deaths

COLLINS—Accidentally drowned on a motor boat, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Collins, of 22a, Magdalen-street, Exeter, aged 19 years.

KIMMINS—May 15th, at 10, West Hill, Exeter, B.F.A. 1154, Mr. John Kimmings, aged 25. Brothers and Sisters.

NEW and Choice Designs in Mourning Cards, etc. Patterns Post Free and Prices on application to the "Daily Western Times," Ltd., 226, High-street, Exeter.

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DEVON VOLUNTEERS

Regimental Orders for the Week

"D" Co., 4th B.D.V.R. (NEWTON ABBOT). Orders for the week commencing May 15th, 1918. Friday—7.30-9. Company training. Orderlies for the week—Corps, T. J. Gibbins, A. G. Eggeber, J. B. Dolton.

EXETER CADET BATTALION.

Thursday: Battalion Parade, County Ground, 7.30. Friday: Signalling Class, 24, Sidwell-street, 7.30; Pits and Drum Band Practice, Lucky Lane, 7.

DEVON I. V.A.D.

Friday: Drill, Stretcher, and Transport, St. John's Schoolyard.

EXETER CATHEDRAL

Daily—Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m. in the Lady Chapel; Choral Matins at 10.30 a.m.; Choral Evensong at 3 p.m. Sundays and Holy Days—Second Celebration of Holy Communion after Matins. Sundays—Litany at 7.30 a.m.; Second Evensong at 6.30 p.m.

Thurs. Morn.—Aldrich in G. Anthem 206. "Behold now praise" (Aldrich). Even.—Aldrich in G. Anthem 411. "Sing, O heavens" (Lanua). Intercession Service after Evensong.

Fri. Morn.—Tallis in D. Anthem 154. "Comfort the soul" (Crotch). Even.—Tallis in D. Anthem 482. "How excellent Thy Name" (Handel). Intercession Service at 12.30 p.m.

Sat. Morn.—Walmisley in C. Anthem 1197. "O taste and see" (Mann). Even.—Proclamation Hymn 153. Walmisley in C. Anthem 381 (5). "God is a spirit" (Bennett). Intercession Service after Evensong.

Sun. Morn.—Proclamation Hymn 154. Tallis' Responses. Proper. Psalms xlvi, lxxvii. To Deum—Smart in F. Benedictus. Chant 7. Athanasian Creed (Stainer). Anthem 16. "If ye love me" (Tallis). Holy Communion. Stanford in A. Proper Preface. Hymn 207. Psalm cl. Collection: The Poor.

Even.—Proclamation Hymn 106. Tallis' Responses. Proper. Psalms civ, cxiv. Smart in Bb. Anthem 241 (2). "Whosoever drinketh of this water" (Bennett). Hymn 209. Collection. Clergy Orphan Society. Second Evensong. Proclamation Hymn 154. Tallis' Responses. Psalm cxlii. Hymn 150, 211, 212. Collection: Sons of the Clergy Corporation.

CYCLISTS LIGHT UP

Tonight 9.25.

Auctions.

SALE TO-MORROW (FRIDAY). COLLINGS' HORSE REPOSITORY, EXETER.

The NEXT SALE will take place TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), May 17th, at 12.30 o'clock, when

40 HORSES will be offered, including HUNTERS, HACKS, HARNESS HORSES, CART HORSES, COBS, PONIES, etc. Further entries respectfully invited. Preliminary Catalogues on application.

EXETER CATTLE MARKET. MESSRS. HURSEY and SON will SELL, by Auction, on FRIDAY, May 17, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., Rearing Calves, Cows and Calves, 18 store steers, Yearling Devon Bull, store Sheep, Couples Also, at 12, a Slip Pigs, from Earl of Idlesleigh. Note.—Only 60 FAT CATTLE and 210 FAT SHEEP and LAMBS entered to be graded and allocated. 14, Queen-street, Exeter, May 15, 1918.

Money.

LONDON & PROVINCES DISCOUNT CO., LTD., 48, STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL. IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES £10 to £1,000

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No. 1184 18-ct. Real Diamond Larger do. £4 4s Small do. do. £3 6s	No. 229 18-ct. Real Diamonds Larger do. £4 0s Small do. do. £3 10s
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BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, labelled 1s 3d, and 5s 6d.

LATEST OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

HAIG'S NIGHT REPORT

French Advance Their Line in Local Fighting

General Headquarters, Fzmes, Wednesday, 7.57 p.m.

Local fighting, in which French troops captured several prisoners and successfully advanced their line, took place early this morning in the sector north of Kemmel village.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report beyond activity on both sides on the battle front.

ANOTHER BROAD INTO GERMANY.

AVIATION.—On the 14th inst. reconnaissance, artillery work, photography, and bombing were carried out by our aeroplanes.

In air fighting six hostile machines were brought down, and one other was driven down out of control. In addition, one German aeroplane was shot down by anti-aircraft guns, and another by the fire of our infantry. Two of our aeroplanes are missing.

Bombing was continued actively during the night, and twelve tons of bombs were dropped by us on the railway stations at Lille, Menin, Chaulmes, and Peronne; on billets at Bapaume, and in the area south of the Somme, and on the docks at Bruges. All our machines returned.

On the 15th inst. a successful raid was carried out by us on the railway station and sidings at Thionville. Twenty-four heavy bombs were dropped, and bursts were observed on the railway sheds and track, and on the furnaces. The Carlsbute factory, alongside the railway, was hit four times. All our machines returned safely, in spite of the heavy anti-aircraft fire experienced by them when over their objectives.

maximum of efficiency with substantial economies in working. Although so many men had been withdrawn from the railways they were carrying more passengers and goods than ever, quite exclusive of traffic on military account. Bazaains entered into between the State and the Railway Companies would show a loss to the State. It was only to secure a small part of 40 per cent. reduction in passenger train mileage required that the proposed restrictions on season tickets were necessary. Of the restrictions intended to apply to the whole of Great Britain, it was proposed to increase the price by 10 per cent. of all season tickets used for journeys within a twelve miles zone, and to add 20 per cent. to the price on all season tickets for journeys beyond that distance. The number of season tickets issued this year, as compared with last year, had increased by over 50 per cent. A particular reason for increasing the charge was because season ticket holders were being carried at a loss. The increased charges would bring in additional revenue to the State of more than a million per annum. Similar restrictions in passenger traffic in Ireland were being considered. Entirely new season tickets would be issued throughout the whole of Great Britain for not less than six months, with exceptions in cases of real hardship and ill-health. With regard to the London area, beyond a twelve-mile radius from Charing Cross they did not propose to issue season tickets to new applicants. If people who were returned season tickets continued to travel by ordinary tickets, steps would have to be taken to limit that. Owing to the unified system of canals, they were carrying more traffic on the inland waterways of the country. They wanted to still further reduce the consumption of coal next winter, both for domestic and industrial purposes. A special committee would determine which industries should have priority. A new scheme would be issued shortly making provision for reduced coal rationing, and for the use of gas and electricity at the option of the consumer up to a certain point, taking into account the size of the establishment and the number of people occupying it. There was need for great economy in the use of paper. It was hoped to make more use of sawdust. British Dyes Limited had not made the progress anticipated. Owing to the need of the Ministry of Munitions for explosives, the Government had offered to make a loan of the minimum of 5 per cent. for the extension of plant and buildings to dye manufacturers who undertook to make special dyes. Where extensions were necessary immediately at an excessive cost, the Government would make some contribution towards the cost. It was also proposed to make grants for research work. They wanted to safeguard this pivotal industry against the efforts by Germany after the war to again make it subservient to German manufacturers. The importation of all foreign dye stuffs would be controlled by a system of licences. Negotiations are in progress for the amalgamation of British Dyes Limited and Leunstein and Co. Limited. The new Company would be under British control entirely, and the Government would be represented on the directorate. He paid a tribute to the gallantry of the Mercantile Marine, which had suffered the loss of over 12,500 lives during the war, and he said the King had approved of badges being awarded through the Board of Trade to officers and men whose vessels had been torpedoed or mined.

Mr. McKinnon Wood urged the Government to reconsider the proposal to add 20 per cent. to the price of season tickets outside London.

Mr. Rowlands moved a reduction in the salary of the President as a protest against the severe treatment meted out to London in connection with season ticket restrictions.

Mr. Tennant raised the question of lapsed insurance policies.

Mr. Rawlinson said the Board of Trade ought to have had the courage to say that the privilege of season tickets should be given to British subjects only.

Sir J. Barran urged that trains for race meetings should be subject to the same restrictions as other traffic.

Major Tryon said season tickets should not be issued to persons who left London to escape bombs.

Mr. Peto asked for better pensions for the dependents of officers and men in the mercantile marine.

Mr. Wardle assured the Committee that the Board of Trade would consider the question immediately, and see if a proper system could be built up on the present war risk scheme.

After further debate Sir A. Stanley said the Government scheme of coal rationing would be announced very shortly. The travelling restriction and higher fares announced represented the minimum demands that the situation required. The War Cabinet was considering the question of race meetings, and he hoped the result would be announced in a few days.

The House rose at 11 o'clock.

The Press Association says a debate of considerable importance is expected in the Commons to-day, on the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons over Whit-sun-tide. Mr. Runciman, it is understood, will ask the Government for information on the Emperor Karl letter and the episode of the Austrian peace feeler, and Mr. Lloyd George is expected to reply. The military and diplomatic situation generally will be reviewed by members of the Front Benches.

AMERICAN MISSION

Mass Meeting at Exeter Last Night.

JUDGE NEIL ON U.S.

In connection with the American Mission now on a visit to this country, Judge Henry Neil, of Chicago, addressed a mass meeting at the Victoria Hall, Exeter, last night. The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Exeter (Sir James Owen) presided, and among those also on the platform were the Mayoress (Lady Owen), the Deputy Mayor (Mr. T. Bradley Rowe), the Deputy Mayoress (Mrs. Bradley Rowe), the wife of the Sheriff (Mrs. Harold Rowe), Sir Robert Newman, M.P., the Archdeacon of Exeter, Canon McLaren, Vice-Admiral White, Mr. H. Lumley, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Combe, Rev. Father Shephard, and others. Prior to the speeches, the audience, which filled the hall, were entertained to a musical programme. Vocal solos were given by Madame Bertha Widgery (soprano), Messrs. J. Dean Trotter (tenor), W. J. Belgrave (baritone), Mr. F. J. Pinn accompanied on the organ and played solos.

The arrangements for the meeting were in the hands of Mr. H. J. Munro and Mr. F. A. Nelson, hon. secretaries, and assistance was also given by Mr. Tom Ainge in organising the meeting.

The Mayor, who was cordially received, explained the alteration in the speakers. It was at first, he said, arranged that Mrs. Helen Grenfell (Chairman of State Board of Corrections of Colorado), and Mr. Edwin T. Meredith (Director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States) should address the meeting, but these delegates, who were speaking in Leeds the previous night, were unable to reach Exeter in time for the meeting, and so Judge Henry Neil, of Chicago, was sent down by Headquarters. They were glad to meet Judge Neil, and to extend to him a hearty welcome. He came as a representative of the American people to bring a message of good will and hope to those who were engaged still, as they had been for the last four years, in a struggle vital to their existence. That meeting, his Worship proceeded, linked itself up with the ceremonies in which the Citizens of Exeter had participated that afternoon. For now four years Britain and the other Dominions had, with France and the other Allies, been waging war against Prussian Militarism. They hoped the great democracy across the Atlantic would have seen, not only the danger to herself, but the danger to the cause for which she stood, and have entered the war earlier than she did. There were, however, good reasons why President Wilson and those associated with him were unable to come in before, but now in the closing stage of the war, as they hoped it was, when the military assured them the question of reserves was the vital question, and that the State which had the last million men was that which, humanly speaking, was going to win, it was satisfactory to see that the great Republic of the West had come wholeheartedly into line with the Allies, and that she was placing at the disposal of the forces of right, not alone a million reserves but, if necessary, five or even ten millions. The only limitation to the contribution which America could make to the United States in men and munitions was the limitation of transport. The submarines, however, were having a bad time of it lately, and the new defensive policy of the Admiralty had been very largely aided by the United States of America's naval forces. One hoped and believed, now, that this policy would result in Lord Jellicoe's prophecy, to the effect that the end of August would see the virtual end of the submarine menace, being realised. He was himself vain enough to think that the Allies in Europe, great and bitter as the struggle was, would have been sufficient at long last to win victory over the Central Alliance. Englishmen, however, were glad of the help of the great American Republic, not only because of the material support which it brought, but also because of the moral sanction which the adherence of the United States gave to the Allies' cause in the struggle against Germany—(applause).

The Mayor concluded by extending a hearty welcome to Sir Robert Newman as new Member for Exeter, and said citizens were delighted to have him as their Member because he was a neighbour in Exeter affairs, but primarily because they felt they had in him a wholehearted supporter of the war—one who was determined to support the Government to the utmost to carry on the struggle to a successful end—(applause).

Judge Neil, who was loudly cheered, said America's first war was for the right to govern herself, and she was now fighting to extend that right to others—(applause). Great Britain believed in that right just as much as did America. On America declaring war he came to England in a great British liner loaded with food and guns. It was in the week when the submarines got the largest number of ships. When his ship was nearly across to this side the moon was the brightest. "Oh!" added the speaker, "How we did hate that moon—(laughter). We sat up at night until the moon went down watching for the submarines. When we were nearly over we picked up six Danish sailors who had been submerged the day before and had been out on the ocean in a small boat. We were within twelve hours of the Irish coast. I got up at four o'clock in the morning to watch for submarines, and at ten minutes to eight, when the sun was shining brightly, we saw a torpedo coming straight at us. It was an anxious moment which we shall never forget. We turned quickly and dodged it by a few feet"—(applause). Less than 300 years ago, proceeded Judge Neil, that historic ship the Mayflower took the liberty loving Pilgrim Fathers from England to America. Those fearless pioneers with righteous zeal sowed the seed of democracy. In that atmosphere people grew up strong and ready to join the Mother Country in the greatest fight for human liberty the world had ever known—(applause). As he saw the torpedo pass by he wondered if that huge ship on which he travelled, speeding on its way from America to the Motherland laden with the defences of freedom, dodging every effort to destroy democracy, was not in reality the Mayflower returning home—(cheers). He was in France when the first contingent of American soldiers landed on French soil. Over half a million were there now, and they would continue to arrive until the war was won—(cheers). Realising that the democracy of the world was at stake America was willing to give all her strength to the cause of democracy. America was in this war fighting for the right of all peoples to govern themselves, and she would continue until that purpose was won—(cheers). The American people had adopted as their slogan the words: "Freedom for all for ever." America, realising that democracy for ever, had felt obliged to depart from the Monroe doctrine, which declared that she should not interfere in European disputes, America's guiding principle was now, as in the past, that the liberty loving people of the world would stand together in the war for the achievement of complete democracy. Then we should have a fuller freedom for all than the world had ever known, though for long ages hearts had longed for it—(applause). The English speaking people of the world must stand together. The love of freedom made free men brothers in battle, American soldiers now stood with British soldiers in the trenches—(cheers). The speaker alluded to the patience shown by America in regard to the German submarine attacks, but said that when Germany announced that they would sink all ships, then America said, "Away with the Monroe doctrine; we will fight," and then rang out

the eternal death-knell of militarism. If America cherished anything but idealistic motives in her war aims it would reduce the enthusiasm of her people. She could not have entered the war for any materialistic purpose. America was fighting for freedom for all for ever, and this included Belgium and all the countries that had suffered martyrdom in this war. America did not believe that one country should interfere with the internal affairs of another country. In this connection he made passing allusion to America's neighbouring State of Mexico, which, he said, had been in a state of revolution for years. Yet America had not interfered with Mexico except on two occasions, once when the American flag was fired upon, and secondly when Mexican bands invaded her territory. High idealists in the past had, it was true, been sacrificed because they were too advanced for the people; yet we knew now those ideals were right, and we were now fighting to maintain the very principles for which those early idealists were sacrificed. There would have been no war if the Kaiser had been animated by the same ideals as President Wilson expressed in his statement of war aims. The American President sounded the key-note of the United States' call to fight for freedom when he said the hand of God was laid upon the nation, but He would show them favour only if they rose to the clear height of His own justice and mercy. The majority of the people of America were not in favour of going into this war so long as it did not appeal to their highest ideals, but as soon as those ideals were in danger, they were in favour of taking a part in the fight and of keeping in it until their high ideals were safeguarded, not only for themselves, but for all people for all times. America in the past may not have always lived up to the highest ideals she set herself, and no nation, in fact, could live absolutely up to such ideals, because the world we lived in was not ruled and run on an entirely idealistic basis. Now, however, in this war America certainly did stand for its great ideals—(cheers). German militarism was materialism with no bounds, and it went to unlimited cruelties to accomplish its materialistic aims. If the Allies fought her from the same materialistic basis they lost at once that most helpful advantage, namely the enthusiasm of the people for their ideals. Had the Kaiser realised that the people would fight for ideals, there would have been no war. He misjudged nations, however; he misjudged America, and when he realised—when he fully understood—that those nations who served high ideals would not sheath the sword until their ideals were absolutely secure—then he would know it was time to ask for terms of peace—(applause). The old rock of democracy might, in the past, have got a little strewn with rubbish, but this war was clearing away that rubbish; it had shown the rock to be on the same firm foundation as of old, and it would bring freedom for all for ever—(applause).

Sir Robert Newman, M.P., moved the following resolution:—

"This Mass Meeting of the Citizens of Exeter desires to extend to Judge Henry Neil, a Representative of the American Mission, a hearty welcome to our City, and the hope that his visit to us will not only be a pleasure to him personally, but will help to strengthen the bonds of kinship between our Nation and the people of the Great Republic of the West. We desire to express through our visitor our gratitude to the people of the United States of America for the magnificent contribution they are making in men, money and munitions, to win this great world war, and we trust that under the blessing of God we may be able to secure such a victory as shall make for lasting peace and the establishment of truth, justice and freedom among all people for all time."

Sir Robert said they all knew what a great debt of gratitude we owed to the American people. They taught this country how to govern an empire, because 120 years ago, when America separated from the Mother Country, she showed England that no Government could be established and maintained simply upon arbitrary rule. England was an age pupil, and learnt her lesson well, and though she lost the United States it enabled her to build up an Empire the greatest, vastest, and richest the world had ever seen. He did not like the idea that America was fighting for England and her Allies; he would rather say that America to-day was fighting for the cause of humanity. She was trying to teach Germany what she taught England 150 years ago, that you cannot maintain an empire simply by the power of the sword. One hoped the German people would take the lesson to heart. And what about the future? He (Sir Robert) would like to see a great union spring up between England and the United States. They might not ever again be able to be under one king, but they could all be under one God, the God of Righteousness, and they could stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause of liberty, freedom and progress. He believed if they could establish such a union between the great English speaking peoples of the world it would go farther than anything to ensure the peace of the world for the future. There were people who said that America was several thousand miles away from England, but blood was thicker than water, and they who were cousins in blood surely might also be brothers in love.

The Deputy Mayor seconded, and Mr. John Stoeber supported, the latter remarking that the events of that day at Exeter showed the war had knitted the whole English speaking peoples together, the British Isles, the Colonies and America, in one great cause.

The resolution was carried with loud applause.

The Archdeacon of Exeter then proposed a vote of thanks to Judge Neil for his address, and to the Mayor for presiding and also arranging the meeting.

Mr. H. J. Munro seconded, and made a passing reference to the great financial assistance America had given the Allies.

The characteristic reply by Judge Neil, the singing of the National Anthem, and cheers for the King and President Wilson.

COAL MINERS' CONFERENCE

Reject Proposal for a Mobility Bureau

At the national conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain held in London yesterday, Mr. Guy Calthorp, Coal Controller, strongly urged the miners to put forth their utmost efforts, particularly to meet the demand of munition factories, gasworks and shipbuilding yards.

Subsequently the Conference had before them a draft scheme of rules and regulations from a Miners' Mobility Bureau, under which men could be voluntarily removed from one district to another in order to meet the national circumstances from time to time. After the chairman had laid the proposal before the Conference, he enquired if any districts were prepared to move and second its adoption. No response was made, and the whole matter fell to the ground.

The meeting then terminated. Mr. Robert Smille presided at the Conference, which was attended by about 120 delegates.

Funeral of Lord Courtney

The remains of Lord Courtney were cremated at Golders Green yesterday. The first part of the funeral service was held at Chelsea Old Church, and was attended by a large congregation, which included Mr. Asquith, Dr. Page (American Ambassador), Viscount Morley, Lord Birkmaster, Mr. Birrell, General Smuts, Lord Pirrie, and Mr. Arthur Ponsonby.

A Berlin telegram states that Dr. Friedberg has declared that the Government continues to adhere unwaveringly to equal suffrage.

AMAZING WHITSUN VALUE

Advertisement for H. Samuel Jewellery. Features various watches and diamonds with prices. Includes text: 'CALL TO-DAY', 'RAIL FARE PAID', 'FULL MONTH'S TRIAL', 'Whitsun Weddings', 'H. SAMUEL The World's Largest Jeweller, 211 HIGH STREET, EXETER.' and 'ANONYMOUS GIFT'.

ANONYMOUS GIFT

For an Outing for Invalids of Newton Institution

Mr. A. J. Murrin, J.P., C.C., presided over yesterday's meeting of the Newton Abbot Board of Guardians, when Mr. E. D. Court, L.G. Board Inspector, was also present.

The Chairman cordially welcomed back the Clerk (Mr. F. Boyer) to the position he had vacated for so many years—(applause). They hoped his health was thoroughly restored. Mr. Horner thanked the Board for the kind consideration and sympathy shown him.

Reporting on the recent conference of the Poor-Law Associations, Mr. Murrin said the whole tone was one of indignation, kept perhaps at a too high pitch for real dignity. Some good work was done, and it was decided to interview the L.G. Board, and to place before them an alternative scheme to that suggested by the Committee of Reconstruction. It was acknowledged that there was considerable overlapping, which might be easily rectified if the L.G. Board would allow the Boards to do so. He thought the Guardians had only to carry out their duties as they had done hitherto and look after the poor, and they would take a lot of shifting. The Chairman was thanked for his report.

The salary of Mr. J. S. Harris, assistant overseer for Bishopcoteington, was increased from £45 to £55 per year, Mr. C. Stooke pointing out that he had held the position for 25 years, and had only had one increase.

The Clerk announced that he had again received a cheque from an anonymous donor of Torquay, in order to provide an outing for the inmates. The cheque was for £65.—Mr. Murrin: I hope he will live for ever—(laughter and cheer, hear).

Dr. Coleridge was appointed medical officer and public vaccinator for the Moretonhampstead district.

Addressing the Board, Mr. Court congratulated them upon the successful way in which things had been administered for some time. The report of the Central Commissioners about the lunatic wards pointed out the only weak spots they had in the workhouse buildings. There still was overcrowding in the women's day-room, and the airing courts were certainly very poor. They could not help these things, and they would for the time being have to remain. Possibly the overcrowding might be got over on the women's side, but it was more a matter of attendance. It was not a serious matter. With regard to the rest of the house they had plenty of room, and extension of the infirmary some years ago enabled them to take in wounded soldiers. The tramp wards were also helping the farmers of the district, seeing they were accommodating German prisoners. Some Guardians had thought it was impracticable to close tramp wards, but the closing of Newton Abbot—which was not originally intended—had not had any effect on the others. As a matter of fact there were so few tramps left in Devonshire that for the time they should not trouble at all. With regard to the question of reconstruction, expressing his personal view, he understood that the Local Government Board were not committed one way or the other. He agreed with the Chairman that a great deal had been done by Boards of Guardians, and Newton Abbot would certainly be willing to go a good deal further in some respects. They were as progressive as any body that was likely to be appointed, and they were able to give a great deal more time to the work than the proposed body could do—(hear, hear).—A vote of thanks was recorded Mr. Court.

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To:-

Headquarters,
A.I.F. Depots in U.K.
Tidworth.

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REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>O/Ranks</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number in Depot /30.4.18.	96	4242	4338
Arrivals for May 1918	7 31	2172	2203
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>127</u>	<u>6414</u>	<u>6541</u>
 <u>Departures for May. 1918.</u>			
Hospital over 1 Month.		43	43
O.T.B. Warminster	4	9	13
A.H.Q. London Discharge		23	23
Australia	7	1699	1706
A.H.Q. London Duty	10	33	43
Other Command Depots		408	408
Training Battalions	1	4	5
Illegal Absentees		3	3
Tidworth		8	8
A.A.M.C. Parkhouse			
O.T.B. Cambridge		1	1
France	2		2
A.A.O.C. Codford	2	1	1
A.H.Q. Leave		1	1
A.F.C.		6	6
Detention		8	8
O.T.C. St. John's Wood		1	1
Heytesbury		1	1
A.H.Q.		2	2
Parkhouse		8	8
Imperial Attached		3	3
Southall	4	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>28</u>	<u>2262</u>	<u>2290</u>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in Depot 31.5.18	99	4152	4251
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

E.C.H.

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COPY.

HEALTH AND SANITATION REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1918.

HEALTH. The health of the troops in this Command for the preceding month has been quite satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following cases of Infectious Diseases occurred.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.....	Nil.
Scabies.....	40
Chickenpox.....	Nil.
Mumps.....	1
Measles.....	1
German Measles.....	2
Diphtheria.....	Nil.
Syphilis.....	8
Gonorrhoea.....	6
Urethritis.....	33
Venereal Sores.....	9

Contracted in London	25
" Weymouth	16
" France	1
" Elsewhere	14

OBITUARY. NIL.

SANITATION. The Sanitation of the Camps at Monte Video, Westham, Littlemore and Verne has been satisfactory.

VENTILATION. To ensure th Regulations dealing being properly carried out surprise visits were paid to all Sub-Depots at Late hours and all was found satisfactory.

ACCOMMODATION Owing to the decreased strength the Sub-Depot at Verne Citadel was closed on the 24th May and the troops were transferred to "D" Sub-Depot, Littlemore.