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GOVERNMENT

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GAZETTE

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION—German New Guinea

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15th OCTOBER, 1914.

Price 6d.

“FOREWORD”

By Colonel W. Holmes, D.S.O., V.D., Administrator.

The occasion of the issue of the first number of the Government Gazette published since the advent of the British Administration of German New Guinea, embracing Kaiser Wilhelmsland, The Bismarck Archipelago, the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Marianne or Ladrone Islands, and Bougainville Island (Solomons Group), or practically the whole of the German Possessions in the Pacific Ocean, with the exception of Samoa which has been occupied by a Military Force provided by the Dominion of New Zealand, seems a fitting opportunity for a short retrospect of the doings of the Australian Naval and Military Expedition since its enrolment.

Shortly, the object of the Expedition was to seize all German Wireless Stations in the Pacific and to occupy German Territory as soon as possible, to hoist the British Flag and make suitable arrangements for temporary administration.

The Command of the Force, which was to consist of six Companies of the Royal Australian Naval Reserve, a complete Battalion of Infantry at War strength, two sections of Machine Guns, Signalling Section and necessary complement of Army Medical Corps, was offered to and accepted by Colonel William Holmes, D.S.O., V.D., Officer Commanding the 6th Australian Infantry Brigade, on 10th August, 1914.

On the same day the Brigade Staff was organised as follows:—

Brigade Major—Major Francis B. Heritage, Commandant of the Commonwealth School of Musketry.

Principal Medical Officer—Lieut-Col. Neville R. Howse, V.C.

Staff Capt. and Intelligence Officer—Captain R. J. A. Travers

Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. Basil Holmes.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Russell Watson (unattached list) was at the same time selected for the command of the Infantry Battalion.

During the afternoon of the following day the first batch of recruits was received, and sworn in, and steps taken to select Regimental Staff and other officers.

As a result of such selection the following Officers were appointed:—

Second in command—Lieut.-Col. John Paton, V.D.

Adjutant:—Captain C. Lane.

Quarter-master:—Captain Goodsell.

Transport:—Lieut. E. Heritage.

Machine Gun Section:—Capt. Harcus, Lieut. Marsden.

Signalling Section:—Lieut. Sadler.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

"A" Company:—

Major H. Beardsmore,
Lient. C. E. Manning,
2nd Lient. W. A. Fry.

"B" Company:—

Captain E. C. Norrie,
Lient. S. D. Fisher,
2nd Lient. R. H. Norman.

"C" Company:—

Captain Thorold,
Lient. R. Partridge,
2nd Lient. Kirke.

"D" Company:—

Captain Macpherson,
Lient. Ravenscroft,
2nd Lient. McDowell.

"E" Company:—

Captain Morrison,
Lient. McLachlan,
2nd Lient. Manning.

"F" Company:—

Captain Twynam,
Lient. J. E. Maughan,
2nd Lient. Cooper.

"G" Company:—

Captain Ralston,
Lient. Westgarth,
2nd Lient. Quinn.

"H" Company:—

Major Martin,
Lient. Sampson,
2nd Lient. Sherbon.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Captain F. A. Maguire,
Captain G. E. Donaldson,
Captain B. C. A. Pockley.

UNATTACHED.

2nd Lient. H. L. Bruce,
2nd Lient. L. K. Chambers.

The work of organizing, clothing, arming, equipping and training was proceeded with vigorously, and within one week the Force was embarked on board the Transport "Berrima" at Sutherland Dock, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, as a complete self-contained unit, ready to proceed to sea on active service.

The Naval portion of the Expeditionary Force was recruited from the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and reported for duty at the dock as a complete unit, under Commander J. A. Beresford, R.A.N., at the same time as the Infantry

The Officers and ratings of the Naval Force were as under:—

BRIGADE STAFF.

Commander Stevenson.
Paymaster Livesay.
Petty Officer Blackmore.
Officers' Steward Gosling.

NAVAL STAFF.

Commander Beresford.
Lient. Bracegirdle.
Mr. Hunter, Signal Bosn.
Mr. William, Midshipman.
C. P. O. McDonough.
P.O. Dyer.
P.O. Instance

BATTALION STAFF.

Lient.-Commander Browne.
Lient.-Commander Elwell.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Lient.-Commander Lambton.
Lient. Bowen. Lient. Read.
" Gillam. " Cameron.
Lient. Bond.
Sub-Lient. Webber. Sub-Lient. Hext.
Midshipman Stirling. Midshipman Sage.
" Hicks. " Veale.
" Buller. " Cock.

GUNNERS AND PETTY OFFICERS.

Mr. Yeo. Mr. Gordon.
Mr. Pettersen. Mr. Young.

The "Berrima" commenced her voyage from Farm Cove, Sydney Harbour, at 12.0 noon on 19th August, and after a delay of some days off the Coast of North Queensland and Port Moresby, the Expedition, escorted by the Ships of the Royal Australian Navy under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey, arrived at Blanche Bay, New Britain, at about 7.15 a.m. on 11th September.

At about 9.50 a.m. a message was received from the shore that a party of 25 men from the Naval portion of the Expedition, under Lient. Bowen, which had been landed at dawn by the direction of the Admiral at Kabakaul, with instructions to locate the Wireless Station, was meeting with serious opposition. A force consisting of two Companies of Naval Reserves under Lient.-Commander Elwell, and one Infantry Machine Gun Section under Captain Marcus, the whole under the command of Commander J. A. H. Beresford, R.A.N., and accompanied by Captain R. J. A. Travers, Intelligence Officer, was landed to reinforce the shore party.

At 1.45 p.m. a signal was received from H.M.A.S. "Sydney" at Herbertshohe, that nothing had been heard, since early morning,

of a party of 25 Naval Reserve men which had been landed at that place by the Admiral's orders; Lieut.-Colonel Watson was therefore directed to land with 4 Companies of Infantry, a Machine Gun Section, and a 12pr Field Gun, with instructions to gain touch with the missing party and co-operate with Commander Beresford's force at Kabakaul in the attack on the wireless station. This force was landed at 3.0 p.m.

The Brigadier then visited the Admiral and conferred on the situation, and recommended that the balance of the force on the "Berrima" be landed at Kabakaul to reinforce Commander Beresford, and, if the attack was not successful that afternoon, both Commander Beresford and Lieut.-Colonel Watson be directed to return to the Coast before dark, that at daylight on the 12th the guns of the Fleet should shell, with shrapnel, the ridge between Kabakaul and Herbertshohe, which appeared to be strongly held, and on completion of the shelling the forces at Kabakaul and Herbertshohe should attack simultaneously. The Admiral concurred with the proposals of the Brigadier.

Early on the 12th September, however, information was received that the troops defending the Wireless Station had surrendered, during the previous afternoon, to Commander Beresford's force, and that the station itself had been occupied during the night by a party under Lieut. Bond and Capt. Travers.

The casualties on our side were as follows:

KILLED.

Captain B. C. A. Pockley, A.M.C.
Lieut.-Commander C. B. Elwell, R.A.N.
A.B., G. V. Williams.
A.B., J. Courtney.
A.B., R. Moffatt.
A.B., — Street.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. R. G. Bowen, R.A.N.
A.B., T. Sullivan.
A.B., J. Tonks.
A.B., D. Skillan.

The enemy's casualties, of which there are known to have been a number, could not be ascertained, but 19 Germans, of whom 3 were Officers, and 56 armed Native Constabulary, were taken prisoners.

Commander Beresford was ordered to move his force to Herbertshohe and garrison that place as originally arranged, and Lieut. Colonel Watson's Troops were re-embarked on board the "Berrima," which then proceeded, with the Fleet to Simpsonhafen and Rabaul, which latter place was reached at 6 p.m., when four Companies of Infantry, a Machine Gun section, and detachment of A.M.C., under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. Paton, were at once landed as a garrison.

At 3 p.m. on Sunday, 13th September, a parade of all available troops under the command of the Brigadier, was held on shore at a place now known as "Proclamation Square," where, during the forenoon a flagstaff had been erected. The Troops were formed up in three sides of a square facing the Flagstaff, with the band of the Flagship, kindly placed at the disposal of the Brigadier by Rear-Admiral Patey, in the centre.

The fourth side of the square was occupied by the Rear-Admiral Commanding and Officers of H.M.A. Fleet, Lieut. General Wyld, Royal Marines, and many German and other residents of Rabaul.

Precisely at 3.0 p.m. the Flag was broken by Lieut. B. Holmes, A.D.C., and solemnly saluted by the troops, the ships in Simpsonhafen at the same time co-operating by firing a Royal Salute. The National Anthem was sung by all present, and Three Cheers given for His Majesty the King.

The Proclamation of Military occupation on behalf of His Majesty the King, issued by the Brigadier, was then read by the Brigade Major after which the troops marched past in column of route, and again saluted the Flag.

It was ascertained that the seat of Government had about a month previously been removed from Rabaul to Toma, in the interior, where the Governor was located along with the remainder of his Military Forces and his principal Civil Officials.

As he had not surrendered in response to the Admiral's, and subsequently the Brigadier's request, and moreover the replies received from him being considered unsatisfactory, Lieut.-Colonel Watson was ordered to march with one 12pr. Field Gun, one Machine Gun Section, and four Companies of Infantry at 5 a.m., 14th September, from Herbertshohe to Toma and effect the arrest of the Governor and clear up the situation generally.

At daybreak on the 14th September, H.M.A.S. "Encounter" shelled the ridge in the direction of Toma for about an hour. Immediately afterwards Lieut.-Colonel Watson commenced his advance, and reached Toma about 3 p.m.

This Expedition was most successful as Lieut.-Colonel Watson made arrangements for the Governor to attend at Herbertshohe at 11 a.m. on the following day to meet the Brigadier for the purpose of discussing terms of capitulation.

The force returned to bivouac at Herbertshohe at 9 p.m.

At 11.30 a.m. on the 15th September, the Brigadier had his first interview with the Governor at Herbertshohe and discussed terms and conditions of surrender. At 1.30

p.m. the conference was adjourned until noon on 17th September, on which date the parleying was continued and definite terms and conditions arrived at, and an Agreement signed.

The terms of Capitulation were, shortly, as follows:

All Military resistance to the Military occupation of German New Guinea by the British Forces to cease at once.

German and Native Forces in the field to surrender with Military honors at Herbertshohe on 21st September, 1914.

On the Governor giving his parole, no obstacle to be placed in the way of his returning to Germany.

Officers of the Regular German Forces to be treated as Prisoners of War.

Officers and Non Commissioned Officers (except Officials of the German Government), whose ordinary occupation is Civil, on taking the oath of neutrality to be released and permitted to return to their homes and ordinary avocations.

For the safety of the white population, that portion of the Armed Native Constabulary forming part of the German Forces in the Field, if found satisfactory, to be transferred to the Military Administration to act as police.

All moneys and properties of the late German Administration to be handed over to the Brigadier Commanding the British Forces of occupation.

Existing laws and customs to remain in force so far as is consistent with the Military situation.

Civil Officials of the late German Administration, whose services are not retained in an advisory capacity, to be deported to Australia, but no obstacle placed in the way of subsequent return to Germany when possible.

Any British subjects held as prisoners to be released and returned to their homes.

Care to be taken of women and children of deported Officials, and safe conduct to places where their men are.

The surrender of the Governor and his forces took place at Herbertshohe on 21st September.

On the 22nd September at 9.45 a.m., the "Berrima," escorted by the "Australia," "Montcalm" and "Encounter," left Simpsonshafen for Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, which was reached on the 24th idem and occupied without opposition. The German Flag was removed from the flagstaff in front of the Administrative Buildings, and the Union Jack hoisted in its place and saluted.

Garrison Force, consisting of half Company Naval Reserves, one and a half Com-

panies of Infantry, and a detachment of A.M.C., under Major Martin was landed.

The Proclamation of the Brigadier was read and posted in various places. All German residents, including 4 officials and 13 others, were taken prisoners, but were subsequently released on their taking the oath of neutrality. The principal official was absent in the country.

The ships sailed from Friedrich Wilhelmshafen at 5.15 p.m. same day, and reached Rabaul at 2.40 p.m. on 26th September.

In conclusion Colonel Holmes desires to offer his sincere personal thanks to every Officer, Warrant, Petty and non-commissioned officer and man of the Expeditionary Force under his command, for their loyal service and devotion to duty, without which the eminently successful results attained in such a marvellously short time after organisation, could not possibly have been achieved.

At the same time he regrets deeply that the operations have resulted in loss of life and the shedding of some of Australia's best blood, and he offers his sympathy and also the sympathy of all those under his command, to the relatives of those who have so nobly fallen.

By this time other troops in larger numbers, and perhaps accompanied by more glamour than attended our departure, have left Australia's shores to take their places alongside Britain's best troops in the Empire's struggle, and more still will no doubt soon follow, but I ask the members of the Naval and Military Expeditionary Force to bear in mind that they were the first to respond to the call of duty, prepared to serve anywhere without question, and that they have nobly achieved what was required of them in assisting to alter the face of the map by extending the red spots of which all Britishers are so justly proud.

The Sydney Newspapers which have so far reached us, by some mischance, appear to indicate that to the Royal Australian Navy, alone, is due the credit for the successful occupation of the German Possessions in the Pacific, and I know that this has engendered a feeling of keen disappointment throughout all ranks, but too much importance need not be placed upon the published articles, which were written upon necessarily brief telegraphic messages from the Admiral. Since that date, however, despatches containing full particulars have been received by ordinary mail in Australia which, together with the facts I have herein stated, will place matters in their correct light and cause honor and credit to be rendered where due.

G. R.

PROCLAMATION

Proclamation on behalf of His Majesty George the Fifth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominions Overseas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

By Colonel WILLIAM HOLMES, D.S.O., V.D., Brigadier Commanding His Majesty's Naval and Military Expeditionary Force.

WHEREAS the Forces under my command have occupied the Island of New Britain:

AND WHEREAS upon such occupation the Authority of the German Government has ceased to exist therein:

AND WHEREAS it has become essential to provide for proper Government of the said Colony, and for the protection of the lives and property of the peaceful Inhabitants thereof.

Now, I, WILLIAM HOLMES, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Colonel in His Majesty's Forces, Brigadier Commanding the aforesaid Expeditionary Force, do hereby declare and proclaim as follows:—

- (1.) From and after the date of these presents, the Island of New Britain and its Dependencies are held by me in Military occupation in the name of His Majesty the King.
- (2.) War will be waged only against the armed Forces of the German Empire and its Allies in the present war.
- (3.) The lives and private property of peaceful Inhabitants will be protected, and the laws and customs of the Colony will remain in force so far as is consistent with the Military situation.
- (4.) If the needs of the Troops demand it, private property may be requisitioned.

Such property will be paid for at its fair value.

- (5.) Certain Officials of the late Government may be retained, if they so desire, at their usual salaries.
- (6.) In return for such protection, it is the duty of all inhabitants to behave in an absolutely peaceful manner, to carry on their ordinary pursuits so far as is possible, to take no part directly or indirectly, in any hostilities, to abstain from communication with his Majesty's enemies, and to render obedience to such orders as may be promulgated.
- (7.) All male inhabitants of European origin are required to take the oath of neutrality prescribed, at the Garrison Headquarters, and all firearms, ammunition and war material in the possession or control of Inhabitants are to be surrendered forthwith, as is also all public property of the late Government.
- (8.) Non-compliance with the terms of this Proclamation and disobedience of such orders as from time to time may be promulgated, will be dealt with according to Military Law.
- (9.) It is hereby notified that this Proclamation takes effect in the whole Island of New Britain and its Dependencies from this date.

Given at Government House, RABAU, this Twelfth day of September, 1914.

WILLIAM HOLMES,
Brigadier Commanding.

Witness:

FRANCIS HERITAGE,
Brigade Major.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Wireless Telegraphy.

The capture of the Wireless Telegraphy station at Bitapaka put out of action the last of the four stations forming the German Pacific chain. These stations were situated at Yap, Bitapaka, Naru and Samoa.

Yap was destroyed by H.M.S. Hampshire, Naru was put out of action by a landing party from H.M.A.S. Melbourne, Samoa was put out of action by the Germans, on the landing of the New Zealand Expedition at Apia. The importance of these stations for the defence of the German possessions in the Pacific was of no little value, and from a Government and commercial aspect a

convenience, but not to the extent as to justify their existence. The Bitapaka station was, on the outbreak of the war, in the early stages of construction and up to the time of its capture had been working on low power only. There appears to be little doubt that military considerations were the primary object of these stations, but the establishment of a chain of High Power Stations without sufficient military protection has proved, in the Pacific, a failure. It might be regretted that sufficient time had not been given to our friends the enemy to provide a garrison at all these stations. Great credit is reflected by the enterprising spirit exhibited in their establishment.

Government Gazette.

RABAU, 15th OCTOBER, 1914.

The Military Government of New Britain.

ADMINISTRATION ORDER No. 1.

By Colonel W. HOLMES, D.S.O., V.D.,
Brigadier Commanding.

11th September, 1914.

(1.) All inhabitants are to submit to the directions of the officers of the occupying force.

(2.) Inhabitants are forbidden to be out of doors any night between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. without special permits.

(3.) Inhabitants are forbidden to hold or attend meetings.

(4.) No newspaper, circular, or printed matter is to be printed, published, or issued without permission.

(5.) No spirituous or intoxicating liquor shall be sold or manufactured without permission.

(6.) Descriptions of all privately owned boats and vehicles are to be handed in at once to the Provost Marshal of the occupying force.

(7.) It is forbidden to injure or cut the telegraph or telephone lines. If the telegraph or telephone lines are injured and the offender cannot be discovered, a fine will be imposed on the inhabitants of the neighbourhood where the damage was inflicted.

(Sgd.) FRANCIS HERITAGE, Major,
Brigade Major.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Banking Business

It is notified for general information that arrangements have been made for the transaction of ordinary banking business at the Treasury, for the convenience of Naval, military and civil population, and accounts to be operated upon by cheques may now be opened. A Savings Bank has also been opened at the same place for the use of the troops, at which amounts from 5 marks upwards may be deposited. Arrangements are also in progress for the transmission of money by draft to Australia through the Commonwealth Bank of Australia at the ordinary rates of exchange. As soon as such arrangements have been perfected the fact will be duly announced. The Administrator has been pleased to authorise the issue of Treasury Notes which will be accepted as legal tender throughout the Colony during the present Military Administration.

Postage Stamps.

The postage stamps of the late German Administration seized at the Post Office, Rabaul, after British Military occupation, have been endorsed with the Royal initial letters G.R.I. and their respective values altered as found necessary. In future, all letters posted from the garrisons of Rabaul and Herbertshohe will require, before being accepted for transmission by mail, to have affixed to same the necessary stamps, which may be obtained on application to the Postmaster at each place.

Government Gazette.

Literary contributions for publication in future issues of the Government Gazette are invited from members of the Expeditionary Force, to be addressed to The Editor, Government Gazette, Administration Headquarters, Rabaul.

Administration Communications.

In future no communications on matters of Administration will receive consideration unless written in the English language.

Continuation of Services of Certain Officials of Late German Administration.

The Administrator has approved of the services of the following officials of the late German administration, who have duly subscribed to the oath of neutrality, being retained in an advisory capacity for a period not exceeding three months, from the 12th September, 1914, at the same rate of salary as they formerly received from the late German Administration:—Herr Gustav Weber, Judge; Herr F. Grumbach, Clerk of Court; Herr Eugen Grundler, Treasury; Herr Karl Weller, Post-Master, Rabaul; Herr Otto Hoheisel, Post-Master, Herbertshohe; Dr. Bredemann, Botanic Gardens; Herr Anton Schultz, Customs; Herr George Becke, Surveyor Herbertshohe; Herr Kuno Kohler, Surveyor Herbertshohe.

Administrator's Hours for Transaction of Official Business.

The Administrator will attend daily, Sundays excepted, at the Administration Headquarters, Rabaul, for the transaction of official business, between the hours of 8 and 11 a.m. Persons requiring interviews with him will arrange with the Military Secretary. Business of an urgent nature may be transacted outside these hours on communication with Government House.

(Sgd.) FRANCIS HERITAGE, Major,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Rabaul,
12th October, 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

The following Telegram from the Navy Office, Melbourne, to the Vice Admiral Commanding H. M. Australian Fleet, dated 26th September, 1914, is published for general information:—

"With reference to your Telegram 2120, 14th September, Government approval of Colonel Holmes appointment as Administrator. Please inform him that Government have appointed him accordingly."

NAVAL BOARD.

It is notified for general information that the following appointments have been approved by the Administrator:—

Officer Commanding Troops:—Lieut. Col. W. W. Russell-Watson, V.D.
Officer Commanding Garrison at Rabaul—Lieut.-Col. J. Paton, V.D.
Officer Commanding Garrison at Herbertshohe—Commander J. A. H. Beresford, R.N.R.
Officer Commanding Garrison at Frederick Wilhelmshafen—Major Martin.
Treasurer—Captain W. A. Fry.
Director of Works—Lieut. Whittle R.A.N.R.
Director of Lands and Surveys—Lieut. Goadby, R.A.E.
Assistant Judge Advocate General—Captain C. E. Manning.
Officer in Charge Native Police—Capt. E. Twynam.
Asst. Officer in Charge Native Police—Lieut. G. O. Manning.
Officer in Charge Government Stores and Transport Officer—Lieut. K. Heritage.
Troops Supply Officer—Paymaster Livesay, R.N.
Provost Marshal—Captain Ravenscroft.
Government Printer and Interpreter—Lieut. J. Lyng.
Post Master, Rabaul.—Sergt. G. W. Moore.

The following appointment has been approved by the Rear Admiral Commanding H.M. Australian Fleet.—

King's Harbour Master, Port of Simpsonhafen, New Britain—Lieut. Commander Jackson, R.N.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain Charles Edge Manning, Assistant Judge Advocate General, is appointed as from the twelfth day of September, 1914, to act under the Military occupation of German New Guinea as Judge of the Colony, and to carry out all judicial and other duties ordinarily performed by the Bezirksrichter and the Bezirksgericht.

WILLIAM HOLMES, Colonel.

Administrator.

Dated the 10th day of October, A.D. 1914.

APPOINTMENT.

John Bayley Lane is appointed as from the twenty-third day of September, 1914, to act as Court Secretary for the Colony of German New Guinea.

WILLIAM HOLMES, Colonel.

Administrator.

Dated the 10th day of October, 1914.

The following Ordinances approved by the Administrator are published for general information.

ORDINANCE No. 1.

It during the British Military occupation of the Colony of German New Guinea, any offence committed within the said Colony, which, if committed by a person subject to the Army Act would render such person liable to trial by Court Martial, then, notwithstanding that the person accused of such offence may not be a person so subject to the Army Act, such accused person may, in any case where the Administrator of the Colony shall so direct, be triable by Court Martial,

ORDINANCE No. 2.

Until further notice the judgments of the Court will be final, and there will be no appeal therefrom.

The Graves of the Fallen,

As a result of a visit of inspection paid by the Administrator and his Staff to the scene of fighting which took place on the road from Kabakaul to the Bitapaka Wireless Telegraph Station on 11th September, the bodies of able-seamen Street of the Naval Reserves and the German soldier Ritter, have been exhumed from the position in which they were hurriedly buried where they fell at the side of the road, placed in shells and reinterred in the Cemetery at Herbertshohe, alongside the graves of Capt. Pockley and A.B. Williams.

The work was performed by a party from the Herbertshohe Garrison under the personal superintendence and direction of Capt. Donaldson, A.M.C.

An impressive burial service was held over the graves on Sunday 11th October, by Commander J. A. H. Beresford, R.A.N. which was attended by most of the men of the Garrison all of whom were anxious to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the departed soldiers both British and German.

The bodies of Lieut. Commander Elwell and A.B. Courtney, are lying at Kabakaul where they were impressively laid to rest in a most suitable position by Commander Camberlege of the Destroyer "Warrego." It is not proposed to interfere with these.

The body of A.B. Moffatt who died on board H.M.A.S. "Australia" was buried at sea.

LOCAL NEWS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HOWSE, V.C.

Lieut.-Col. Howse V.C., P.M.O., having completed the work of organising the Hospitals and the Medical and Sanitary services generally of the Administration, left for Australia by H.M.A.S. "Berrima" on the fourth of October, and intends to place his services at the disposal of the Commonwealth in connection with any further contingents that may be organised for service abroad.

The Administrator desires to place on record his high appreciation of the highly efficient manner, in which all the duties entrusted to Lieut.-Colonel Howse were carried out, no better evidence of this is needed than the fact that nearly 2,000 men were transported by sea, and disposed of on shore in a tropical country and that up to the present not one single case of serious illness has occurred.

The work commenced by Lieut.-Colonel Howse will be continued by Captain Maguire A.M.C. whose promotion to the rank of Major and Principal Medical Officer it is expected will shortly be announced.

* * *

RAINFALL.

After many months of drought welcome rain fell last week, but although the severe tension as regards Town Water Supply has been somewhat relieved, the situation still causes some apprehension, it is therefore desired that until more copious falls occur that the utmost economy in consumption may still be practised by all.

* * *

CAPTURE OF THE "KOMET."

The expedition which was despatched by the Administrator, under the command of Lieut. Commander J. M. Jackson, R.N. on board H.M.A.S. "Nusa" on the 8th October, with instructions to search the North Coast and capture the "Komet," which was believed to be in that vicinity, returned to Rabaul on the 13th idem having met with complete success. The "Komet" was located and surprised early on the morning of the 11th and was captured without opposition, having on board one Q.F. Gun and a complete wireless outfit. The prisoners included the Captain 4 German Officers and a Native Crew of 52 persons. A detachment of Infantry with one Machine Gun, under Lieut.-Col. Paton, accompanied the expedition. The "Komet" is now in Simpsonhafen, flying the British Naval Ensign.

* * *

SPORTING.

Athletics in the shape of football and running have been enthusiastically taken up by the Garrison. In future issues a limited space will be given to sporting news.

ACCIDENTS.

On the 7th inst. an unfortunate accident happened near the Garrison Barracks, caused by some men foolishly handling some signal rockets which exploded, causing serious injury to Private G. James, who was some distance away at the time, and Private W. Guard, both of "A" Coy. The men were at once attended to by Dr. Wicks, on the spot, and were immediately afterwards removed to the Hospital at Namanula, where they were operated on by Captain Maguire, A.M.C., and are progressing as well as can be expected, although the former is not considered to be yet out of danger.

On 14th inst. another accident occurred, which resulted in the death of Private Albert Martin Wates, of "C" Coy.

It appears the deceased was removing his rifle from a peg in the Barracks, where he had hung it, muzzle down, by the sling, when he had come off duty in the morning. Unfortunately he had neglected to unload it, as there was one cartridge left in the chamber which exploded, and completely shattered his left thigh bone.

He was removed to the Hospital at once, where his leg was amputated by Captain Maguire, A.M.C. After the operation he conversed with the attendants, but suddenly collapsed, and died at 5.45 p.m.

His body was interred with military honors at the Rabaul Cemetery on 15th instant.

Inquiries into the causes of both accidents have been ordered.

SIGNAL MESSAGES.

From Captain Stevenson, H.M.A.S. Berrima, to Administrator.—4th October, 1914

"Good luck and continued success to the Expeditionary Force."

REPLY.

From Administrator to Capt. Stevenson, 4th October, 1914.

"Good wishes reciprocated. Thank you for all your assistance and advice. Good-bye you and Howse.—
"Holmes."

The following message was despatched to Colonel Murray, Lieut.-Governor of Papua, from the Administrator when wireless communication was established:—

"Greetings; all well,"

A reply was received from Colonel Murray as follows:—

"Congratulations upon your occupation."

PRESS NEWS.

Sunday Night, 30th Sept., 1914.

Enemy attacked British lines fiercely but were completely repulsed. German losses enormous, especially in their attacks. They continue massed formation. Military correspondent "Times" states that no less than 400 fell in one attack. No material change in situation, but it is generally favourable to Allies, and the French have advanced here and there. Wings are attacking vigorously and centre is on defensive. Russians have completely isolated Prezemple and have cut railway communications. Austrian Army fallen back to the West and is reported to be almost demolished. Belgians appear to be holding their own and have captured prisoners and guns. German attack on Antwerp imminent. 36 German steamers detained in Antwerp. French force bombarded Cattaro for 12 hours, dismantled several forts. German Camerons captured by Anglo-French Forces. London Press publishes very flattering comment regarding Australian Navy and Troops. New Guinea caused emotion in London and probably had some effect in Berlin. British Troops in France created profound impression on Germans, their rifle fire being accurate and deadly whilst heavy bombardment failed to shake them. British Cavalry Forces magnificent and superior to Germans. Weather much improved, materially assists. Our left wing driving enemy back inch by inch. Kaiser apparently in Eastern Prussia. Japan gradually closing on Kiau-Chau, have taken advance works. British Flying Corps excellent, work considered superior to enemy.

4th Oct., 1914.

General situation in France unchanged — are heavily attacking our left wing. French report states — still progressing there. — overtaxed — chiefly owing necessity of attending to vast numbers of wounded. — enemy — prisoners Antwerp. Germans besieging — forts. Garrison determined resistance and repulsing all attacks. Enemy using 13 inch Howitzers which cause —. Germans fortifying Rhine and Rhine Towns. Rhine Press now recognising possibility of defeat. Indian Troops arrived Marseilles, great welcome. Boers joining General Botha's Force in great numbers for operations German South West Africa.

6th Oct., 1914.

Official despatches from front, dated 29th September

"No ground lost, some gained. Every counter attack repulsed; enemy suffered severe losses. Enemy's recent attacks made without cohesion, assaults being delivered by comparatively small bodies, evince clear signs inferior leadership owing great losses to their Officers."

9th Oct. 1914.

"Very little news. All movements of British Troops forbidden to be published in Press. Paris reports some progress Berry Audac District. With co-operation British there has been solid defence north of Sainsane. Between — one alternate advance and retreat. Germans attacking in strong force the Marey Larosière on the Allies left wing. Large masses of Enemy's Cavalry and reserve forces moving North of Roubaix."

10th Oct., 1914.

"Bombardment of Antwerp proceeding. Antwerp has been re-inforced. Line of battle in France now extends almost to the sea. Germans have fallen back in neighborhood Arras, where battle is proceeding favourably for Allies. At other parts of the line there is comparative quiet. Heavy fighting west of Suwalki, where Russians continue to attack, but Germans are resisting stubbornly. Submarine E9 sunk German Destroyer mouth of Ems

12th Oct., 1914.

Antwerp evacuated 8th October in response to appeal Belgium Government, Admiralty had dispatched force of 8,000 Naval and Marine Brigade to assist in Antwerp. Until 8th October, Naval Brigade and Belgians successfully defended lines. Antwerp reversing owing to retirement on inner defences. These defended until 9th October when decided to evacuate from Antwerp. This carried successfully, but 200 Naval Brigade cut off and interned Holland's own arms. Belgian Army and Naval Brigade retired off Ostend have reported. Prisoners captured by Russians.

15th Oct., 1914

Belgian Army, and British Naval and Marine Brigade, defending Antwerp, successfully retired Ostend after blowing up all the forts. Germans reported to be repairing fortifications and re-victualling Antwerp. There have been four battles in the North of France, in which the Allies held their own, and in the last drove back the enemy 12 miles. Line now extends South from Roubaix, Lille, Lens and Arras to Soissons. Slight advantage Soissons. Quite rest of line. Believed general advance of Allies pending Second British — into Germany.

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COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY.

Files of Sydney newspapers recently received announce the composition of the Commonwealth Ministry as follows:—Prime Minister and Treasurer, Mr. A. Fisher; Attorney General, Mr. W. M. Hughes; Minister for Defence, Senator G. F. Pearce; Minister for Customs, Mr. F. Tudor; Minister for External Affairs, Mr. J. Arthur; Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. W. O. Archibald; Postmaster General, Mr. W. G. Spence; Vice-President of the Executive Council, Senator Gardiner; Honorary Ministers: Mr. H. Mahon, Mr. J. Jensen, Senator E. J. Russell.

Australian Naval & Military Expedition.

GARRISON STANDING ORDERS, RABAU.

By Lieut.-Col. J. Paton, V.D., Commanding.

17th Sept., 1914.

ALARM.

Should the Alarm be sounded Units will form up under arms, quietly and expeditiously on their respective parade grounds, send an Officer to Garrison Headquarters, and proceed to take up their respective positions in the allotted dispositions for the defence of the town.

AMMUNITION.

50 rounds will always be carried by the men. 100 rounds are stored at Garrison Stores. The position of reserve ammunition store will be pointed out to all O.C. Units.

AMUSEMENTS.

All amusements, sports and entertainments will be subject to the control of the Committee appointed by the O.C. the Garrison.

BARRACKS.

- (a) Smoking in the Barracks is forbidden,
- (b) No wax matches shall be brought into or kept in the Barracks.
- (c) No natives are allowed to enter the Barracks.
- (d) Washing is permitted on the ground only.
- (e) Food is to be consumed on the ground floor only.
- (f) Excepting in cases of emergency no person other than a member of the garrison Fire Brigade shall touch or in anywise interfere with the lamps, fire buckets, or fire prevention apparatus at the Barracks.
- (g) The inside of and ground in vicinity of Barracks must be kept scrupulously clean.
- (h) Visitors are not allowed in Company quarters.
- (i) All fruit and other food must be kept in mosquito proof receptacles on the ground floor.
- (j) All refuse must be deposited in the refuse tins provided which are to be emptied four times daily. No refuse is to be thrown from the windows or skylights.
- (k) All night urine buckets shall be emptied and cleaned by 6 a.m. daily.

BATHING.

No man is allowed to bathe in the harbour except at the authorised morning and evening bathing parades which shall not be later than 8 a.m. or earlier than 5 p.m. respectively each day.

All bathing parades must be in charge of an officer.

BEDDING.

Blankets and waterproof sheets must be neatly folded and placed with kit bag and rolled hammocks at the head of each man's individual sleeping quarters by 8 a.m. daily.

All bedding must be placed ready for sleeping with mosquito nets adjusted by 5.45 p.m. daily.

BUGLERS.

The Garrison Orderly Buglers will sound "Reveille," "Retreat" and "Tattoo," at Garrison Headquarters.

CANTEEN.

The Canteen will be conducted strictly in accordance with Military Regulations governing such institutions, under the supervision of a Canteen committee.

The Canteen will be open for the sale of beer and soft drinks, tobacco and cigarettes, from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. daily.

All drinks purchased must be consumed at the Canteen. No liquor is to be sold in bottle. No person is allowed to have or purchase more than two drinks of liquor per day.

The President of the Canteen Committee will furnish on every Saturday a report of the working of the Canteen for the previous week together with the Canteen balance-sheet.

Loitering in the vicinity of the Canteen will not be permitted.

CHINATOWN.

No person (Officers of the Garrison and Military Police when wearing their badges only, excepted), is allowed to visit Chinatown without the written permission of Garrison Headquarters or the Provost Marshal.

DAILY DUTIES.

The Duty Company will provide for duty daily:—

Captain of the Day.
Subaltern of the Day.
Garrison Orderly Sergeant.
Garrison Orderly Corporal.
Garrison Orderly Bugler.

DAILY STATES.

Daily states must be furnished by 5.30 p.m. daily.

DAILY RETURNS.

Returns showing work done by each unit must be furnished by 5.30 p.m. daily.

EQUIPMENT.

Each man's equipment must be kept at the head of his sleeping quarters when not being worn.

FIRE BRIGADES.

The Fire Brigade members have sole charge of all fire prevention apparatus and of the illuminating of the Barracks, and no person is to interfere in anywise with same except in case of emergency. All fire buckets are to be kept covered with mosquito proof covering.

FIRE DRILL.

Each company of the Garrison once in each week will practise and carry out fire drill.

FRUIT.

No fruit or other food will be kept in the Barracks unless same is kept in a mosquito proof receptacle on the ground floor.

GARRISON ORDERLIES.

Each company shall provide one man to attend at Headquarters as Garrison Orderly daily.

GREAT COATS.

Great coats when not in use, must be neatly folded and placed at the heads of each man's sleeping quarters, and on no account shall be hung up in the Barracks.

GUARDS.

Guards shall mount:--

- (a) Daily at Barracks at 4 p.m., and be furnished by the company on duty; they will parade in marching order with filled water bottles and one days rations.
- (b) Guards mounting shall be exempt from afternoon parade only.
- (c) See also "Sentinies."

HAMMOCKS.

All hammocks must be neatly rolled and placed at head of each man's sleeping quarters and must be slung and placed in position for sleeping at 5.45 p.m. daily.

HORSES.

Horses are not to be taken or supplied from the Garrison Stables without an order from Garrison Headquarters.

KITBAGS.

Kitbags are to be kept at the head of each man's sleeping quarters.

LOOT.

Any proved cases of looting will be most severely punished.

LATRINES.

Every man using latrines must use dry earth before leaving to prevent fly infection and odour.

Companies must use only the proper latrines set apart for them.

Each Company will appoint two permanent sanitary inspectors who will see that the regulations for latrines are properly observed.

MEDICAL.

1.—Sick Parade.—The sick will parade at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily at the Garrison Hospital. All men reporting sick will be accompanied by a sick report in duplicate. The N.C.O. doing duty as marching sick will be responsible that the sick reports are correctly filled in. When a man is admitted to hospital, his kit only will accompany him, and for this a receipt will be given by the N.c.o. in charge of the hospital to the N.c.o. marching sick. The arms and accoutrements belonging to the man admitted will remain with his company. N.C.O's and men admitted to hospital will be accompanied by their rations for the day drawn from their own company, unless a special order to the contrary is given by the medical officer.

2.—Tropical Dietary:—

- (a) Tinned food must be eaten as soon as opened to prevent ptomaine poisoning, but salt food taken from tins will keep for twenty-four hours if in ice chest.
- (b) Fruit.—Paw-paw is the best fruit, as it materially aids digestion. When ripe it is of a deep orange color. Unripe paw-paw, when boiled, acts as an excellent substitute for vegetables.
- (c) Vegetables eaten raw should be thoroughly cleaned by repeated washings in boiled water.
- (d) Eating utensils should be washed in boiled water.
- (e) All food must be protected from flies, as the fly is the chief source of infection of food by the dysenteric germ.

MOSQUITO NETS.

These must be placed in position ready for sleeping at 5.45 p.m. daily, and inspected by an officer from each company.

ORDERLY OFFICER.

The Orderly Officer of the day will promptly report any irregularities noticed on his visits.

ORDERLY ROOM.

Orderly Room is at 9 a.m. daily.

PAY.

O.C. units are to forward to Garrison Headquarters by the 7th of each month acquittance rolls in duplicate of their respective commands for all amounts due to the last day of each month. Any acquittance rolls not received by the 7th day of each month will not be paid until the following month. Troops will be paid on the 14th of each month.

POST OFFICE.

For the convenience of members of the Garrison a Post Office has been opened at the Rabaul Post Office where letters may be posted daily between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.

The mail for each Company will be handed out only to the O.C. that Company or upon his written instructions to an orderly.

QUININE.

O.C. units will see that the men of their command take their daily quinine ration.

DAILY ROUTINE.

- 5.30 a.m. Reveille.
- 6 a.m. Breathing and Physical Exercise.
- 6.30 a.m. Bathing Parade.
- 7 a.m. Dry rations to be drawn.
- 7.15 a.m. Cooks.
- 7.30 a.m. Breakfast.
- 9 a.m. Forenoon Parade.
- 11 a.m. Forenoon Parade Ends.
- 11.45 a.m. Cooks.
- 12 noon Dinner.
- 3 p.m. Afternoon Parade.
- 4 p.m. Guards mount and dismount.
- 5 p.m. Afternoon Parade ends.
- 5.15 p.m. Cooks.
- 5.30 p.m. Supper.
- 9 p.m. 1st Post.
- 9.30 p.m. Last Post.
- 10 p.m. Lights Out.

SUNDAY ROUTINE.

- 6.30 a.m. General Fatigue.
- 9 a.m. Church Parade.
- 3 p.m. Make and Mend.

REQUISITIONS.

Requisitions for material and all stores other than rations must be accompanied by a statement setting out the necessity for issue. The Garrison Quarter-Master will obtain the necessary authority before requisitioning and enter same with full particulars in requisition book.

SANITATION.

The sanitation of the Garrison is in charge of a sanitation squad composed of two men from each Company of the Garrison under a N.C.O. This squad will see that all sanitary regulations are observed.

SENTRIES.

Instructions to Sentries:—

- (a) Be constantly on the alert.
- (b) Sentries are not to hold conversation with anyone, except in the discharge of their duties.
- (c) All persons (British subjects excepted) are forbidden to leave their houses, after 6.30 p.m. daily. No persons are to pass through the lines, without special written authority from Garrison Headquarters, or the Provost Marshal, excepting

as in para. E., herein mentioned. Chinese and Natives are allowed to pass through the lines without written permission, during daylight only.

(d) All meetings are forbidden.

(e) Persons contravening paras. C. and D. are to be promptly arrested and taken to the Provost Marshal forthwith, but all officers, Garrison Military Police wearing their badges, and Native Police, when wearing their white caps, are to be allowed through the lines at all times.

(f) All lights must be out by 10 p.m.

(g) Persons attempting to go outside the prescribed boundaries without the required authority are to be arrested and taken to the office of the Provost Marshal.

(h) In case of fire or any unusual occurrence immediately alarm the Guard.

(i) Except in case of necessity it is forbidden to enter any house or building.

(j) On mounting guard every man must have filled water bottle and one day's rations.

(k) Sentries at Barracks will see that no Natives enter the building and that bathing by the Troops takes place only at the authorised morning and evening parades.

(l) Smoking when on Guard is forbidden.

WATER.

(1) No water shall be used for drinking purposes unless boiled for 20 minutes.

(2) Owing to the scarcity of water shower-baths are forbidden.

(3) Distilled water is to be drawn by companies each day as under. Water bottles are to be kept filled every night.

Cooks	-	-	6 a.m. & 2 p.m.
Headquarters	-	-	2.15 p.m.
Guards	-	-	2.30 p.m.
"A" Company	-	-	4.45 p.m.
"B"	"	-	5 p.m.
"C"	"	-	5.15 p.m.
"D"	"	-	5.30 p.m.
Naval Detachment	-	-	5.45 p.m.