



**BARRIEFIELD**



**CAMP.**



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**BARRIEFIELD CAMP**

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Free Bulletin Service at Press  
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**ALL THE NEWS**  
**OF ALL THE CAMP**  
**DAILY BY OUR SPECIAL**  
**REPRESENTATIVE**

**Officer Commanding**

**3RD DIV**

**GEN. T. D. R. HEMMING**

**LIEUT. B. C. MARSH, A.S.C.**

**INTERESTING STORY OF LIEUTENANT WITH ARMY SERVICE**

Is Qualified As Artillery, Naval and Army Service Corps Officer—Was in Boxer Rebellion in China.

In the lines of the Army Service Corps doing duty under Major Hamilton, A.D.C., of S. and T., is a typical soldier of fortune and probably one of the most efficient officers at the camp. Lieut. B. C. Marsh, who has returned from Ottawa for duty here, is well known through the camp lines and is a man who has seen life in many countries and has long worn not only the British but other uniforms.

His record as a soldier is one of the most interesting and probably surpasses that of any other officer at Barriefield, including as it does navy, artillery and Army Service Corps qualifications. In April 1893, Lieut. Marsh joined the Indian Army as a midshipman for Brookebank expedition, serving eight years with the Royal Navy. He was a junior officer in the British India S.M. and on June 22nd, 1899, was promoted and granted a monetary consideration for special service in Chindi, Zamesse, river.

He was on transport service on H. M. Troop Ship Muttra, between Bombay and South Africa in 1900 and was on duty with Sir Edward Chickster, R.N., at Capetown. Leaving Australia he returned to Bombay and then to Taku a China fort, serving under Commander D. C. McIntyre and also Commanders Ellerton, R.I.M., M.T.O. and Commander Eustace. He returned to India and after the close of the expedition was sent with Prof. A. Agassiz, Boston Museum of Comparative Zoology, as navigator to Maldiva.

He was then with the Bokone Camel Corps in Kirchee, Berbera, and resigned to serve with the Chinese Reform party. After the rebellion in China had quieted down, he settled in British Columbia until the present war broke out. He joined the 31st British Columbia Horse and on September 19th, 1914, was transferred to the 1st Brigade under General Morrison. After going through the first battles of the war Lieut. Marsh was gassed at the second battle of Ypres and was discharged from hospital on September 7th, 1915. Returning to Canada he was gazetted a lieutenant in the Army Service Corps and is now on duty at Barriefield.

He wears a medal for both the South African and Chinese campaigns and has now the honor of wearing an overseas button of the C.E.F.

A splendid impromptu entertainment was given in the big tent of the 15th Battalion on Thursday evening. Capt. Hagar, chaplain, presided. Sergt. McAlpine, Mrs. McAlpine, Miss E. Jamieson and Corp. Boots assisted in the programme. Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wilson, D.A.A., and Q.M.G., was in Ottawa on Friday.

**AN INCREASE OF FIFTY**

**STRENGTH OF BATTERIES SEND- ING DRAFTS INCREASED**

More Men Can Be Carried on Establishment Used Last Year by Batteries at the Camp and in the City—Able to Carry 200 on Establishment.

It has been decided to increase the establishment of all draft-giving batteries in Canada by fifty men (approximately forty gunners and ten drivers). This order, which was issued on Friday, will not have any great effect in Kingston or Barriefield because of the fact that none of the batteries are up to ordinary strength. The allowance of fifty, however, is to make it possible for a surplus of that number to be carried on the establishment and trained, ready to be taken overseas as a draft.

As far as is understood here, the order has no effect in any case as batteries organized here last year were already working on a similar order and carried an extra man on the establishment all the recruits that came along. This was quite right as drafts quickly brought the strength back to normal. The artillery units at the camp were securing more men constantly from Ottawa which seems to be a particularly favorable place for the securing of new men. The 73rd Battery has already been put on its feet by the addition of men recruited by Lieut. O'Leary. In a short time Major E. C. Barrett, brigadier, will likely organize a more active campaign in other districts, and in this case, the new order may prove of some value.

**PRESENTATION OF COLORS**

**154th Battalion Willing to Pay Own Fare to Cornwall**

The presentation of colors to the 154th Battalion will take place on August 18th and an effort is being made to have the battalion go to Cornwall to receive the colors, which have been secured through the efforts of the young ladies of St. Lawrence Chapter I.O.D.E. It is understood that the soldiers themselves would prefer to have the ceremony there, and it is said that the men would be willing to have the expense of the train trip deducted from their pay. If this is the case, it should be an easy matter to arrange for the presentation of colors in Cornwall, the county town of the district the battalion represents.

Capt. R. R. MacGregor, A.M.C., has concluded the examination of 600 men of the 154th Battalion. Owing to the fact that a great many of the men of the 154th Battalion are on farm furlough only 700 of this battalion could receive the final medical examination. Lieut. Bissel, 154th Battalion, was in Brockville on Friday, Lieut. Dracken in Seesley's Bay, and Lieut. Mackey in Montreal. Lieut.-Col. R. J. Gardiner, A.D.M.S., is in Ottawa.

**RECRUITING TEAM THAT GETS RESULTS.**



Few recruiting teams have to their credit a better record for securing men than the above gun team which recently canvassed Ottawa young men for one week, in the interests of the 73rd Battery. They were successful in bringing to Kingston 27 young men.

Altogether they talked over the question of enlisting with 183 others, a large proportion of whom were civil service employees who practically all agreed that it was their duty to enlist and who promised to come in later on. When the results of the canvass are given in full it is expected by Lieut. Emmett O'Leary, who

has charge of recruiting, that the work of this gun team will have borne much fruit. It is only three weeks since active recruiting for the 73rd was commenced in Ottawa, and only 30 more men are needed to bring it up to strength. The following is the personnel of

the gun team, reading from right to left: Top row—F. J. Little, J. V. Radbourne, W. J. Sanders, D. Batters, L. Harding. Second row—D. Gray, H. Elliott, Major Ross, Lieut. R. E. O'Leary, Sergt. C. K. Carpenter. Front row—Bomb. W. A. Miles, W. E. Chapman.

**A BIG ATHLETIC MEETING**

**ARTILLERY UNITS STIRRING UP INTEREST IN SPORT**

Lieut. Williams, Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Champion Is Secretary And Official List Is Strong One—Interesting Events Held This Week.

The artillery units at Barriefield Camp are certainly going in strong for athletics of all kinds. A meeting held this week showed that the boys were anxiously waiting for developments that would enable them to try out their talent. A meeting was held and the following officers were elected: Major E. C. Barrett, chairman; Lieut. Miller and Bird and Sergt.-Major Ross, clerks of the course; Lieut.

Cummings and Lieut. Garrett, judges; Lieut. Williams, judge of walking races; Lieuts. Thompson and McLean and Q.M. S. Keefer, finishing judges; Lieut. Sinclair and Q.M.S. Taylor, starters; Lieut. Johnson, Skoy, Quain and McPherson, timers; Lieuts. Taylor, Wickett and Elmer, equipment committee and Lieut. Williams, secretary. The entries for each battery are to be handed to the following: 72nd Battery, Bdr. Fleming; 73rd Battery, Sergt. Taber; 74th Battery, Sergt. O'Connor; 75th Battery, Gunner Wilkinson and Ammunition Column, Sergt. Waldon. At the meeting held on Thursday night the greatest enthusiasm prevailed and it is likely that others will be carried out weekly. The results of the various events were as follows: Shot-put—Kennedy, 72nd; Dench, 74th; McIlquham, 72nd.

100 yards dash—(five heats with a final)—Bates, 72nd; Morris, 73rd and Davies, 73rd. Standing broad jump—Fleming, 72nd, eight feet, nine inches; O'Connor, 74th, eight feet eight and a half inches; Morris, 73rd, eight feet eight inches. The officers' relay race created a great amount of amusement and interest. The 72nd team led until the last lap when Lieut. Charles Johnson, 74th, made a remarkable sprint and beat out Williams, 73rd, who finished just ahead of Lieut. Quain of the 75th and A. C. team. The half-mile walk was entered by fifteen competitors. Gunner Morrison, 73rd, led out with a fast pace but on the second lap Tpr. Mortimer, 73rd, Fleming, 72nd, and Turgeon, A. C., passed him, and finally Fleming reached the tape a shade in front of Mortimer. The quarter-mile run was closely

contested. Gr. Grey, 73rd, set the pace at first, but was overtaken by Corp. Clarke, 73rd, and Boyce, 72nd. Clarke won out, with Boyce second and Sergt. Caney, A. C., third. PRESENTATION TO 156TH. It has been definitely decided that the presentation of colors to the 156th Battalion will be at Brockville and the date will likely be August 16th. E. R. Wilson, of the Y. staff, leaves today for Couchiching if the summer school. The band of the 156th Battalion is on leave, but is expected to return Saturday.

**TROUBLES IN RECRUITING**

**PRESENT SYSTEM NOT WORKING OUT SATISFACTORILY**

Either Conscription Or Efforts By Officers of units Going Overseas Should Solicit Recruits—Opinion Of Officers of Battalions.

The recruiting problem is getting stronger every day until it is realized by those in authority that unless some radical change takes place there will be few more men coming in to don the King's uniform. So far the plan has been to have meetings held at various centres and appoint recruiting officers to deliver addresses, this work being followed up by committees in various parts of the country. The opinion now being expressed is that officers of overseas units be given the opportunity and support to recruit men for their own units. Then they could say, "Come boys, follow me," rather than the present call of "Go while I remain to send others." The former is much more effective and where it is practised better results are being secured.

The general scheme is wrong in the opinion of officers who are very much interested, and while the powers that be are warding off all talk of conscription there remains only one other solution. When units are now authorized the work of training the men should be given second place and an enlarged staff should go after recruits. In this way there is a greater possibility for attracting men to the service.

**CLOSE OF SCHOOL**

**The Signalling School Closed Course On Friday**

The School of Signalling closed its course on Friday with cheers for Col. T. D. R. Hemming, Camp Commandant; Major D. E. Mundell, Commandant of the School, and Lieut. J. C. K. Munse, adjutant of the School. At noon the class was drawn up in front of the school and a picture was taken. Following this Lieut. Adams, 207th Battalion, presented the school with a travelling bag as tokens of esteem and appreciation of their work, by the class. The three other officers of the school were: Lieut. V. Lanos, Kingston; Lieut. Hanning, Oakville, and Lieut. Smith, Vancouver.

Lieut.-Col. S. A. Thompson, General Staff Officer, will deliver lectures on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of next week at regimental officers in the large tent of the 154th Battalion. Lieuts. E. M. Sutcliffe and W. E. Stewart, have reported to Major J. Hamilton for duty with the Army Service Corps. Miss Day and Miss Irwin, the latter a sister of Capt. Irwin, 154th Battalion, are visiting here from Cornwall. Lieut. Russel A. Williams, 73rd Battery, leaves on Saturday for Picton on recruiting duty.

**SOME OTTAWA GLIMPSES**

Special Correspondence by H. F. Gadsby.

**Camp Borden a Costly Mistake**

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—As time goes by the protest against Camp Borden increases. Camp Borden is an area of twenty thousand acres, what is technically known as "pine barrens." It was cut out some sixty years ago, and the bush the contractor had to clear was second growth stuff. When the cost of the buildings, sewerage, water tanks, railways, and electric light lines is added up, the bill will amount well up into the millions, which is just that much

money squandered. Most of the farmers up there couldn't raise much on that sand except marmos, but that crop was plentiful enough. They were glad enough to let go when somebody offered to buy them out. One thing Camp Borden excels in, is dust, dust aggravated by the ashes of burnt stumps. Of course man is dust and to dust returns, but he doesn't like the blasted stuff to

rise up and choke him before his time comes. Camp Borden has its dust storms, and you can believe me that when it comes to sirocco, simoons, and things like that, Sahara has nothing on Camp Borden. Add to dust and sand and ashes a temperature of ninety-six in the shade and you get a fair idea of Camp Borden in the dog days. Add to that again, thick khaki shirts and trousers, close-wound puttees and heavy shoes, and you get a fair idea of how the soldier is equipped to stand up to it. Add to that ceremonial parades in the noon-day sun for the visiting War Lord and you cease to wonder at the complaints. Shave it and groom it as they will, Camp Borden is still a desert of the first magnitude. The opinion grows even among his friends that Camp Borden is Sam's mistake, a costly mistake at that, and what's more, his second mistake of the same character—Valcartier Camp being his first—and the best one of the two. Brigadier General Logie complains that he has been sitting on a volcano ever since he went there. No doubt he feels

like it in more ways than one. Perhaps the most fervid thing about Camp Borden is the language of the soldiers. The riots are over but desertions are still of daily occurrence. The camp officers are unable to do anything in the face of this militant opinion, and such deserters as come back necessarily meet with no punishment save a dockage of pay during their absence. Thus Sir Sam's vain glory in hurrying thirty thousand soldiers into a half finished camp has the net result of subverting discipline all round. Concessions are made in the way of week-end leaves, rest days, tent floors and so forth, which must weaken the authority of the camp commandant. These are some of the measures taken to cover up Sam's mistake. The Government is not as keen on the soldier vote as it once was, and with good reason. Word comes from there, and public opinion fairly surges from Camp Borden that he is a gone goose there. The opinion of the rank and file at Camp Borden even the devil may care prose of Sir Sam. The soldiers made no bones by letting him know what

they thought. Some of the things they think are not fit to print, others take forms in a very ugly word which has to do with his choice of queer friends like Colonel John Wesley Allison. Sir Sam is said to be visiting United States military camps inco, just now, but if he really wants to see himself as others see him, let him disguise himself and circulate among the lines at Camp Borden. He won't find them alluding to him there as a hero, a knight, or a Major-General. Yes, Camp Borden is a sad mistake for Sir Sam—it puts the finishing touch on his downfall. It explodes his prospective value as a khaki vote-getter at the next general election, and enables his colleagues to edge him out. Moreover, Camp Borden is a great mistake as a concentration camp, because it does not effect the purpose for which it was intended. The theory was that it took the soldiers away from big city distractions, hermitized him and made him get down to real soldiering. The fact is, that the worst of the big city distractions follow the camp, that the strange yoman prowls on the outskirts, and that the bootlegger finds easy access

when a twenty-four mile circumference has to be guarded. As a means of keeping the soldiers unspotted from the world, Camp Borden is a failure. What purpose will it serve after the war is another question. Canada has no intention of maintaining the militia on a war footing. The army will soon slip back to peace figures, fifty or sixty thousand for ten summer days, and trouble to get them at that. What becomes of Camp Borden then? This huge war plant will be idle. It will not be the policy of either political party to breed a strutting military spirit which shoves civilians off the sidewalk. We will all get back to our knitting as quickly as may be and camps like Borden and Valcartier will be given over to thistles and wild mustard. Their object will be better and more economically served by rifle ranges in convenient neighborhood to the various battalion centres.

Meanwhile, Sam's mistake must be covered up. And how are they going to do it? By sending Camp Borden kickers overseas, ten units at a time, half trained or not. To

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