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"When found make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE.  
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Marcus Ward's Newspaper Cutting Books

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✓ Bulletin, Glasgow - 10. Sep. 15 4p.

✓ Broad Arrow - 30. Oct. 15 6.

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" - Express - 4 Oct. '15	4.
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Liverpool Court - Nov. 20. 1915

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Newcastle Chronicle - 10. Sep. 15. 4

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Scotsman, Edinburgh - 25 Sep. '15	2.
Sportsman - 27 Sep. '15	2.
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Weekly Dispatch - 7 Nov. 15	2.
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WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

To the Editor of "The Standard."

Sir,—The Army Council having accepted the offer of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras to supply a contingent for service with the Imperial Forces, the undermentioned Dominions are sending detachments, the total strength of which will be about 2000 men: the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago.

At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of these men, as well as of some hundreds who have already come over independently, and of others who may come over from the West Indies to enlist in the new armies. The Governor of Bermuda, which has a detachment at the front, has accepted the offer of the committee to help the men from that colony also.

The West Indian contingent will be drawn chiefly from classes untravelling and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, therefore, that they may receive a particularly hospitable welcome. They will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough, or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital.

To enable the committee efficiently to carry out its purpose, it will be necessary to secure at once a considerable sum of money, which it is hoped may be speedily forthcoming. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the hon. treasurers of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething-lane, London, cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smiths' Bank."—We are, Sir, yours truly,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Chairman.

- HAREWOOD
 - E. W. D. WARD
 - J. HAYES SADLER
 - FRANCIS FLEMING
 - SYDNEY OLIVIER
 - J. RIPPON
 - GLENCONNER
 - C. P. LUCAS
 - W. GREY WILSON
 - OWEN PHILLIPS
 - R. RUTHERFORD
 - ALGERNON E. ASPINALL
- Hon. Sec.

Morning Post
25 Sept 1915

OUR WEST INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Sir Everard Im Thurn, the Earl of Harewood, Lord Glenconner, Sir Edward Ward, and Sir Sydney Olivier are among those who support an appeal on behalf of the West Indian Contingent.

The West Indian Contingent will be drawn chiefly from classes untravelling and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, therefore, that they may receive a particularly hospitable welcome. They will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough, or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital. To enable the committee efficiently to carry out its purpose it will be necessary to secure at once a considerable sum of money, which it is hoped may be speedily forthcoming. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the hon. treasurers of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething-lane, London, E.C., cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank."

Daily Telegraph
25 Sept 15

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The West Indian Contingent Committee, of which Sir Everard Im Thurn is chairman, and of which Lord Harewood, Lord Glenconner, and Sir Edward Ward are members, has issued an appeal for funds, in which they say—

The Army Council having accepted the offer of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, to supply a contingent for service with the Imperial Forces, the following colonies are sending detachments, the total strength of which will be about 2,000 men—The Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago. At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of these men, as well as of some hundreds who have already come over independently and of others who may come over from the West Indies to enlist in the new armies.

The Governor of Bermuda, which has a detachment at the front, has accepted the offer of the committee to help the men from that colony also. The West Indian contingent will be drawn chiefly from classes untravelling and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, therefore, that they may receive a particularly hospitable welcome. They will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough, or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital.

To enable the committee efficiently to carry out its purpose it will be necessary to secure at once a considerable sum of money which it is hoped may be speedily forthcoming. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the hon. treasurers of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething-lane, E.C., cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank."

Morning Advertiser
25 Sept 15

WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

To the Editor of "The Standard."

Sir,—The Army Council having accepted the offer of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras to supply a contingent for service with the Imperial Forces, the undermentioned Dominions are sending detachments, the total strength of which will be about 2000 men: the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago.

At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of these men, as well as of some hundreds who have already come over independently, and of others who may come over from the West Indies to enlist in the new armies. The Governor of Bermuda, which has a detachment at the front, has accepted the offer of the committee to help the men from that colony also.

The West Indian contingent will be drawn chiefly from classes untravelling and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, therefore, that they may receive a particularly hospitable welcome. They will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough, or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital.

To enable the committee efficiently to carry out its purpose, it will be necessary to secure at once a considerable sum of money, which it is hoped may be speedily forthcoming. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the hon. treasurers of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething-lane, London, cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smiths' Bank."—We are, Sir, yours truly,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Chairman.

- HAREWOOD
 - E. W. D. WARD
 - J. HAYES SADLER
 - FRANCIS FLEMING
 - SYDNEY OLIVIER
 - J. RIPPON
 - GLENCONNER
 - C. P. LUCAS
 - W. GREY WILSON
 - OWEN PHILLIPS
 - R. RUTHERFORD
 - ALGERNON E. ASPINALL
- Hon. Sec.

Standard
25 Sept 1915

WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

FUNDS REQUIRED.

A committee, called the West Indian Contingent Committee, has been formed in London for the purpose of providing for the welfare and comfort of the soldiers, numbering some 600 in all, who will shortly be sent to this country from the West Indies preparatory to proceeding to the theatre of war. In the course of a communication appealing for assistance in the work, the committee states that the contingent will be composed chiefly of men untravelling and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, therefore, that they may receive a particularly hospitable welcome. They will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough or when wounded and in hospital and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the Hon. Treasurers of the Fund, 15, Seething-lane, E.C., cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank."

Financial Times
25 Sept 15

*Manchester
Courier*

25 Sept. 15

Unity and Honour of the Empire

Nothing has surprised the enemy more than the solidarity of the British Empire. Every part of King George's dominions is helping the Mother Country, and the spirit and devotion shown by our fellow-subjects overseas in upholding the unity and honour of the Empire has met with general admiration. The latest contribution is remarkable. The offer of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras to supply a contingent for service with the Imperial troops having been accepted by the Army Council, the following colonies are sending detachments, the total strength of which will be about 2,000 men: The Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago. I am informed that at the instance of the Colonial Secretary a committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of these men as well as of some hundreds who have already come over independently, and of others who may come over from the West Indies to enlist in the new armies. This West Indian contingent will be drawn chiefly from classes untravelling and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, and there is no doubt, they will receive a particularly hospitable welcome. The West Indian Contingent Committee, which has been formed to look after the troops, points out that they will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital. To enable the committee to carry out this work a considerable sum of money will be required, and the public are asked to send their contributions to the offices of the fund at 15, Seething Lane, E.C. The Mother Country ought gratefully to respond to such an appeal.

WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT. The West Indian Contingent Committee, 15 Seething Lane, London, E.C.

Sir—The Army Council having accepted the offer of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras to supply a contingent for service with the Imperial forces, the undermentioned colonies are sending detachments, the total strength of which will be about 2000 men:—The Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, and Turks Island, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago.

At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of these men, as well as of some hundreds who have already come over independently, and of others who may come over from the West Indies to enlist in the new armies. The Governor of Bermuda, which has a detachment at the front, has accepted the offer of the Committee to help the men from that colony also.

We believe that the spirit which has made our fellow-subjects overseas claim to show their devotion to their King and country, and to play their part in upholding the unity and honour of the Empire, will meet with general admiration. The West Indian Contingent will be drawn chiefly from classes untravelling and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, therefore, that they may receive a particularly hearty welcome. They will, in many cases, require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough, or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital. The contingents from other parts of the Empire are already provided for in these respects, and arrangements should certainly be made for our soldiers from the British West Indies also.

To enable the Committee efficiently to carry out its purpose, it will be necessary to secure at once a considerable sum of money, which it is hoped may be speedily forthcoming. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the hon. treasurers of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15 Seething Lane, London, E.C., cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smith's Bank."—We are, &c.

EVERARD IM THURN (chairman),
HAREWOOD,
E. W. D. WARD,
J. HAYES-SADLER,
F. FLEMING,
S. GLENNON,
J. RIFFON,
GLENNON,
C. F. LUGG,
W. GERT WILSON,
O. PHILIPS,
R. RUTHERFORD,
A. E. RUTHERFORD (Hon. Sec.)

*Granada
Daily
Telegraph*

25 Sept. 1915

Observer

26 Sept. 1915

Sportsman

27 Sept. 15

Scotsman

Edinburgh

25 Sept. 15

The West India Committee have now distributed over 6,500 cases of fruit from the Dominica and Jamaica Agricultural Societies and the Trinidad Orange and Lime Committee. Amongst other gifts from overseas have been 40 Imperial gallons of cocoanut oil from Trinidad for the sick, 100 and 1,500 walking sticks sent from native woods in Jamaica for wounded soldiers. The people of Barbados and Trinidad have presented two more motor ambulances to the British Red Cross Society.

A letter signed by Sir Everard Im Thurn, Lord Harewood, Lord Glenconner, Sir Edward Ward, and others, has been issued to the Press, asking for donations to enable the West Indian Contingent Committee to give the contingent a particularly hospitable welcome, and to afford the men help in various directions. They will require advice and assistance while in training or on furlough, or when wounded and in hospital. Donations should be sent to the hon. treasurer of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething Lane, E.C., and cheques should be crossed "The Union of London and Smith's Bank."

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE SPORTSMAN."

Sir—The Army Council having accepted the offer of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras to supply a contingent for service with the Imperial Forces, the undermentioned colonies are sending detachments: the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago.

At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of these men, as well as of some hundreds who have already come over independently, and of others who may come over from the West Indies to enlist in the new armies.

The Governor of Bermuda, which has a detachment at the front, has accepted the offer of the committee to help the men from that colony also.

We believe that the spirit which has made our fellow-subjects overseas claim to show their devotion to their King and country and to play their part in upholding the unity and honour of the Empire will meet with general admiration.

The West Indian contingent will be drawn chiefly from classes untravelling and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, therefore, that they may receive a particularly hospitable welcome. They will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital.

The contingents from other parts of the Empire are already provided for in these respects, and arrangements should certainly be made for our soldiers from the British West Indies also.

To enable the committee efficiently to carry out its purpose it will be necessary to secure at once a considerable sum of money, which it is hoped will be speedily forthcoming.

Donations which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the hon. treasurers of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C., cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smith's Bank."—Yours, &c.

EVERARD IM THURN (chairman), HAREWOOD,
GLENNON, E. W. D. WARD, C. F. LUGG, J.
HAYES-SADLER, W. GERT WILSON, FRANCIS
FLEMING, OWEN PHILIPPS, SYDNEY OLIVER,
R. RUTHERFORD, J. RIFFON, ALGERNON E.
RUTHERFORD (hon. sec.)

The West Indian Contingent Committee, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C. 2nd.

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The West Indian Contingent Committee, 15, Seething Lane, E.C., is trying to raise money for providing a hospitable welcome in England to the contingent of about 2,000 men from the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago. The contingent will be drawn chiefly from men unfamiliar with European life. They will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital. Donations may be sent to the Hon. Treasurers of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C., cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smith's Bank."

Times

25 Sept. 1915

WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The following letter, signed by Sir Edward Im Thurn, Lord Harewood, Lord Glenconner, Sir Edward Ward and others, is communicated regarding the British West Indian Contingent for active service.—The Army Council having accepted the offer of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, to supply a contingent for service with the Imperial Forces, the under-mentioned Colonies are sending detachments, the total strength of which will be about 2,000 men.—The Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago. At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies a committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of these men, as well as of some hundreds who have already come over independently and of others who may come over from the West Indies to enlist in the new armies. The Governor of Bermuda, which has a detachment at the front, has accepted the offer of the committee to help the men from that Colony also. We believe that the spirit which has made our fellow subjects overseas claim to show their devotion to their king and country and to play their part in upholding the unity and honour of the Empire will meet with general admiration. The West Indian Contingent will be drawn chiefly from classes untravelling and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, therefore, that they may receive a particularly hospitable welcome. They will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital. The contingents from other parts of the Empire are already provided for in these respects, and arrangements should certainly be made for our soldiers from the British West Indies also. To enable the committee efficiently to carry out its purpose it will be necessary to secure at once a considerable sum of money, which it is hoped may be speedily forthcoming. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C., cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank."

Financier
28. Sept. '15

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT COMMITTEE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR"]

Sir,—The Army Council having accepted the offer of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras to supply a contingent for service with the Imperial forces, the under-mentioned Colonies are sending detachments, the total strength of which will be about two thousand men; the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago.

At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of these men, of some hundreds who have already come over independently, and of others who may come over from the West Indies to enlist in the new armies. The Governor of Bermuda, which has a detachment at the front, has accepted the offer of the Committee to help the men from that Colony also.

We believe that the spirit which has made our fellow-subjects overseas claim to show their devotion to their King and country, and to play their part in upholding the unity and honour of the Empire, will meet with general admiration.

The West Indian Contingent will be drawn chiefly from classes untravelling and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, therefore, that they may receive a particularly hospitable welcome. They will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough, or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital. The contingents from other parts of the Empire are already provided for in these respects, and arrangements should certainly be made for our soldiers from the British West Indies also.

To enable the Committee efficiently to carry out their purpose it will be necessary to secure at once a considerable sum of money, which it is hoped, may be speedily forthcoming. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C., cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank."—We are, Sir, &c.,

EVERARD IM THURN, Chairman; HAREWOOD; GLENCONNER; E. W. D. WARD; C. P. LUCAS; J. HAYES SADLER; W. GREY WILSON; FRANCIS FLEMING; OWEN PHILLIPS; SIR ROBERT OLIVER; R. RICHMOND; F. BIRTON; ALGERNON E. ASPINALL, Hon. Secretary.

15 Seething Lane, E.C.

Spectator
2 Oct. 1915

WEST INDIANS FOR THE FRONT.

The Army Council having accepted the offer of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras to supply a contingent for service with the Imperial Forces, detachments to the strength of about 2,000 men are being sent by the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago.

At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of these men, as well as of some hundreds who have already come over independently and of others who may come over from the West Indies to enlist in the new armies. Donations should be sent to the hon. treasurer of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C., cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank."

Daily Graphic
28. Sept. 1915

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

To the Editor of the "Westminster Gazette."

Dear Sir,—The Army Council having accepted the offer of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, to supply a contingent for service with the Imperial Forces, the under-mentioned Colonies are sending detachments, the total strength of which will be about 2,000 men.—The Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago.

At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies a committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of these men, as well as of some hundreds who have already come over independently and of others who may come over from the West Indies to enlist in the new armies.

The Governor of Bermuda, which has a detachment at the front, has accepted the offer of the committee to help the men from that Colony also.

We believe that the spirit which has made our fellow-subjects overseas claim to show their devotion to their King and country and to play their part in upholding the unity and honour of the Empire will meet with general admiration.

The West Indian contingent will be drawn chiefly from classes untravelling and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, therefore, that they may receive a particularly hospitable welcome. They will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital.

The contingents from other parts of the Empire are already provided for in these respects, and arrangements should certainly be made for our soldiers from the British West Indies also.

To enable the committee efficiently to carry out its purpose it will be necessary to secure at once a considerable sum of money, which it is hoped may be speedily forthcoming.

Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the hon. Treasurer of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C., cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank."

—We are, yours faithfully,

EVERARD IM THURN, Chairman.
Glenconner.
E. W. D. Ward.
C. P. Lucas.
W. Grey Wilson.
Francis Fleming.
Owen Phillips.
Sir Robert Oliver.
R. Richmond.
J. Rippon.
Algernon E. Aspinall.
Hon. Secy.

Westminster Gazette
2 Oct. 1915

WEST INDIANS IN OUR MIDST.

The men of the West Indian contingent who have already arrived in this country are badly in need of games and musical instruments with which to beguile their leisure hours.

Copies of this description may be sent to Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall, hon. secretary, West Indian Contingent Committee, 15, Seething Lane, E.C., and will be gratefully acknowledged.

Mr A. E. Aspinall, hon sec of the West Indian Contingent Committee, 15, Seething-lane, London, E.C., announces for sale of football and games for the men of the contingent, some of whom have already arrived in this country.

Star
29. Sept. '15

Sportsman
30 Sept. '15

7 Bulletin
Flagstaff
10 Sep. 15

HELP FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The "West India Committee Circular" publishes the following:—

An advance detachment of the West Indian contingent, comprising a number of men from British Guiana has, we are glad to learn, now arrived safely in England. Though it is not desirable for obvious reasons to mention dates, we are in a position to state that within a few weeks' time the remainder of the first West Indian Expeditionary Force will reach this country, where it will undergo its preliminary military training, which will fit it to take its place alongside the troops from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Bermuda—Central News.

Newcastle
Chronicle
10 Sep. 15

WEST INDIAN FORCE.

Arrival of the Advance Detachment.

The West India Committee states that an advance detachment of the West Indian contingent, comprising men from British Guiana, has arrived safely in England. Within a few weeks the remainder of the first West Indian Expeditionary Force will reach this country, and undergo preliminary training. The men have been carefully selected by local recruiting committees. The contingent will be representative of all the West Indian Colonies and all races in West Indies, even of East Indians from British Guiana.

East
Anglian
Times
Special
10 Sep. 15

WEST INDIA CONTINGENT.

The West India Committee states that an advance detachment of the West India contingent, comprising men from British Guiana, has arrived safely in England. Within a few weeks the remainder of the first West India Expeditionary Force will reach this country, and undergo preliminary training.

The men have been carefully selected by the local recruiting committees.

The contingent will be representative of all the West Indian colonies and all races in the West Indies, even of East Indians from British Guiana.

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT COMMITTEE.

Sir.—The Army Council, having accepted the offer of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras to supply a contingent for service with the Imperial Forces, the under-mentioned colonies are sending detachments, the total strength of which will be about 2000 men: The Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands and Trinidad, and Tobago. At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies a committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of these men as well as of some hundreds who have already come over

The
Field
2 Oct.
1915

independently and of others who may come over from the West Indies to enlist in the new armies. The Governor of Bermuda, which has a detachment at the front, has accepted the offer of the committee to help the men from that colony also. We believe that the spirit which has made our fellow subjects overseas claim to show their devotion to their King and country and to play their part in upholding the unity and honour of the Empire will meet with general admiration.

The West Indian Contingent will be drawn chiefly from classes untravelled and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, therefore, that they may receive a particularly hospitable welcome. They will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough, or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital. The contingents from other parts of the Empire are already provided for in these respects, and arrangements should certainly be made for our soldiers from the British West Indies also. To enable the committee efficiently to carry out its purpose it will be necessary to secure at once a considerable sum of money, which it is hoped may be speedily forthcoming. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the hon. treasurer of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C., cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smith's Bank." EVERARD IM THURN (Chairman), HARBWOOD, E. W. D. WARD, J. HAYES SADLER, FRANCIS FLEMING, SYDNEY OLIVER, J. RIFFON, GLENCUNNER, C. P. LUCAS, W. GREY WILSON, OWEN PHILLIPS, R. RUTHERFORD, and ALGERNON E. ASPINALL (Hon. Secretary).

VERY NOVEL BATTALIONS.

NOTHING is so likely to bring home to the British public a correct appreciation of what the West Indies have done and are doing as the arrival—very shortly—of the two battalions which our oldest Colony—with the exception of Newfoundland—is sending to the Front.

It will be a force which will attract widespread attention if the public in bulk ever has the opportunity of seeing them. All British subjects, they embrace every sort of racial characteristic. They include over a score of East Indians who have emigrated to the Indies, there are blacks, there are coloured men—all colours—there are men with various shades of Spanish blood, there are—and they form the majority of course—plenty of British, but finally, there are two Chinamen. It is at least a tribute to our rule that every class should have volunteered to fight, and, indeed, never were the West Indians so enthusiastic as in the prosecution of this war. It has not always been so.

The men come from all the islands—the majority from Jamaica, the largest, but Barbados is well represented, and so is Trinidad. A company from Trinidad has been over here for a long time, it is independent of this new force. British Guiana is also well to the front—about 140 of its men are now in training in this country. They have arrived and are fraternising with the Ulster men, next to whom they are quartered. Some come, too, from British Honduras, from Turks Island, from the Bahamas, from the Windward and from the Leeward Isles. Even Tobago is not omitted. And still further, the Islands have undertaken to keep up by drafts all the wastage in the battalions.

Nor does this effort take any account of the many hundreds who have on their own come over from the Islands at their own cost to enlist. Numbers have sold everything they possessed to do so, and have worked their way across.

So much for the men who will be received on their arrival by a specially constituted West Indian Contingent Committee, who will look after them and raise a small sum for their welfare. Sir Everard Im Thurn, who used to be Governor of Fiji, and knows British Guiana thoroughly, will be the chairman, and Mr. Algernon Aspinall, of the West Indian Committee, the hon. secretary.

This only represents a small part of the Islands' efforts. They have given money generously to many movements—the Belgians they have aided both with money and with clothing. Jamaica, Dominica, and Trinidad have sent over six thousand packages of oranges and limes for the sick and wounded, quite apart from sugar, and now a movement is on foot to collect tobacco both in the shape of cigars and cigarettes, which are sent to the troops at the Front. This is the "Give a Cigar" movement. The despatch of fruit, indeed, never stops.

Barbados has given a motor ambulance, as well as two hundred pounds for its upkeep, while one has also been presented by the Trinidad Branch of the Red Cross Society. Each of these Colonies is now preparing to present another one. Dominica was the first British Colony to present an aeroplane, and did so long before the Overseas Club started its movement. Apparently it offered the War Office an aeroplane or an armoured motor-car, but the latter are now out of favour. Nor does the effort which the Colonies are making solely result to the benefit of this country. Supplies of fruit are also being sent to France. Yet there are only two million people in the West Indies, and the marvel is that they have done so much. At any rate, they have fully established their loyalty and their gratefheartedness.

World
21 Sep.
1915

Daily
Express
4 Oct. 1915

The West Indian Contingent Committee
per Algernon E. Aspinall. No. 14. 3

W
Y



Happy to serve his King and country. A West Indian soldier bound for the front, proud of his new khaki.

Daily mail
12th Oct. 1915

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR WELFARE AND COMFORT.

AN APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Everard Im Thurn, and with Mr. Algernon as Secretary, has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of the men of the West Indian Contingent; and of some hundreds who have come over from the West Indies, independently, and of others who may come over, to enlist in the new armies. The Governor of Bermuda, which has a detachment at the front, has accepted the offer of the Committee to help the men from that Colony also. The men will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training, or on furlough, or when wounded and in hospital; and it will be necessary to make provision for their accommodation after discharge from hospital. The Contingents from other parts of the Empire are already provided for in these respects, and arrangements should certainly be made for our soldiers from the British West Indies also. To enable the Committee efficiently to carry out the purpose, it will be necessary to secure at once a considerable sum of money which it is hoped may be speedily forthcoming. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the Hon. Treasurers of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C., cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smith's Bank."

4 Feb. of Spain Gazette (Thursday) 7. Oct. 15

It has always come, I think, in this way."

BULLET THROUGH

A remarkable fatal accident occurred at Amberley yesterday. During instruction at Blackdown Camp a rifle was accidentally discharged. The bullet passed through the body of a soldier (who now lies in hospital) and through a wooden partition into a room where another class was being instructed. Private Leonard Squiere, of a Guernsey corps, was hit in the chest by the bullet and killed. It went through him and also through another partition.

RETIRED CA

The circumstances of the death of John Le Lister, a whose address was Capetown, and last London, were investigated at Bourne a local hotel, was and died. A mining engine stated he had been work in the South paig, and had been the amputation of The jury return from natural causes.

Daily news Leader
12th Oct. 1915

REMARKABLE

The Da

INCREASED JAMAICAN CONTINGENT.

Kingston (Jamaica), Monday. The Governor announced at a meeting of the War Contingent Committee that the Secretary of State had requested an increase of the Jamaica contingent to 550 men. The other islands had been asked to increase their contingents by 10 per cent., so that two West Indian battalions could be formed of 1,030 men each.—Reuter.

Westminster Gazette
26th Oct. 1915

"BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT."

The London Gazette issued last night announces that the King has been pleased to approve of the formation of a corps from contingents of the inhabitants of the West India Islands, to be entitled "The British West Indies Regiment."

KINGSTON (JAMAICA), Oct. 25.

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"Times"
27 Oct. 15

For the Boys in the West Indies.

The Countess of Stamford is the president of a committee which is to keep in touch with, and aid in any way possible, the contingent of troops from the West Indies. Over a year ago the men of this colony volunteered for active service, but their offer has only just been accepted. The boys from the West Indies will be a great distance from home when they are in France, and so, at the suggestion of Miss Mary Moseley, who is now in London and who is the proprietor and editor of a newspaper in Nassau, Bahamas, a committee has been formed to keep in touch with them and to see to their comfort. Many distinguished women are on the committee.

Star
27 Oct. 1915



Happy to serve his King and country. A West Indian soldier bound for the front, proud of his new khaki.

*Daily
mail*
12th Oct: 1915

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*4 Port -
of -
Spain
Golfette
(Thursday)
7. Oct. 1915*

WEST INDIAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN ENGLAND.



West Indian troops have arrived in England to complete their training; they all speak excellent English. On the left: the troops on the march. On the right: a West Indian comrade being shown how to arrange his puttees. (Photo: L.N.A.)

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Yorkshire
Evening
Post

22 Oct
1915

THE "BE WISE IN TIME" BOYS.
Coloured men in khaki with "B.W.I." on their shoulder straps have appeared in the streets lately. They belong to the first contingent from the West Indies. The first contingent includes men from most of the colonies—the Bahamas, the Windward Islands, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Trinidad, Tobago, and the rest. The maintenance of the West Indian battalions by no means exhausts the patriotic effort of the islands. A committee of business men has just been formed in Trinidad and Tobago to raise funds for the equipment of white recruits for the New Army. The first are expected to reach London shortly, when they will march through the streets to show the world what the West Indies (the oldest colony with the exception of Newfoundland) is doing. The B.W.I. on the shoulder strap is popularly translated "Be wise in time."

"Times"
4 Oct. '15

TRINIDAD RECRUITS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor received at the Mansion House yesterday a contingent of 130 white recruits for the Army, including a bugler lad, 15 years old, who arrived in London from Trinidad on the previous day.

At the instance of Mr. G. F. Huggens, of Port of Spain, a committee of professional and commercial men of the island provided for the expenses of transit. Escorted by a detachment and the band of the 4th Royal Fusiliers, the contingent marched from St. Pancras, and were inspected in Walbrook by the Lord Mayor. They were warmly cheered by the spectators. Major Bowen was in command.

The Lord Mayor, who afterwards entertained the men in the Mansion House, told them he esteemed it a privilege to welcome them to England and offer them hospitality in the Mansion House. They had responded to the Empire's need, and every credit was due to them for the self-sacrifice they had shown. They were worthy sons of the great Empire on which the sun never sets.

Full
small
Gazette
25 Oct.
1915

JAMAICA'S WAR CONTINGENT.

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The
Broad
Arrow.
30 Oct.
1915

British West Indies Regiment.—It is announced in the *London Gazette* that the King has been pleased to approve of the formation of a corps from contingents of the inhabitants of the West India Islands, to be entitled "The British West Indies Regiment."

Sporting
Life

1st Nov.
1915

"Can you or any of your readers," writes Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall, B.A., hon. sec. of the West Indian Contingent Committee, "spare me any footballs for the use of the men of the West Indian Contingent, some of whom have already arrived in this country? Coming, as they do, from a tropical climate, the men naturally feel the cold acutely, and nothing would be better for them than an occasional game of football. In the West Indies, it may surprise your readers to know, the game is played in all the larger islands, even though the thermometer may be standing well over 85 degrees in the shade! Association is favoured, but footballs of any kind will be much appreciated." A request of this kind could not be ignored, and a couple of footballs have been sent.

COMMANDING THE WEST INDIANS.



The West Indian contingent, now stationed in Great Britain, are making rapid progress with their training, thanks largely to the commanding officer, Colonel A. E. Barchand, who is seen on the left of our photograph with his Adjutant.

Glasgow
 Herald

30.
Oct.
1915

The War Budget,
October 28th, 1915.

From the Plantation to the Battlefield



Daily
mail
11th
Nov.
'15.

1



daily
mail
Nov.
1915.

2



Machine
Nov.
1915

No finer fighting material can be found anywhere than among the West Indian troops who have come to help in destroying the modern Hun. Their civilisation is on a much higher plane than that of the Kaiser and Huently. Fig. (1) A part of a contingent on parade. (2) Sparring match between two typical Jack Johnsons. (3) Rag-time.

Yorkshire
Evening
Post

22 Oct.
'15

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30.
Oct.
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W
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"Times"

4 Nov. '15

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... amphibious camp de main. It occur that in the form of on the Durandelle was made vosp de main." and was not amphibious? The troops were Lord Kitchener had not got I to send them. Mr. Churchill. But why, if the conditions a successful attack nevertheless? Who was it who overations of the experts? Who ill? What other First Lord of Admiralty was constituted as issuing executive orders, raise at the front in support in depreciated by the highest port at home, taking a per- foreign expedition, and on sending our naval troops to

(Mr. H. W. Massingham) pays a high tribute to

who makes the most viable and of favour that at such may well court it, I think. Not being a genius, or undeterred, or making it himself each morn and eve of public favour, in con- deal from without for the distracted Government, and being some still more from of speech grows so ration possible to make of his addresses on the war a policy of correctness and is desirous to raise men's discussion, and to enouch- into of view. What could than his treatment of the its admission, as a com- strongest links in the. Of his hint that, though has yet appeared above to, we had better avoid the a if the war were going to

Y'S DINNER.
D ALL ROUND.

Lord Derby Day ;



1



Daily mail 4th Nov. '15.

RECRUITS FROM TRINIDAD.—A hundred men from Trinidad have just reached London to enlist. At drill on a London roof.



3

No finer fit on Lord Derby's new lines is now in full swing. of destroying whole manhood of Britain in the great cause in the new style. (2) Mr. Will Evans, rejected recruits on the plinth of Nelson's Monument.

RECRUITS FROM TRINIDAD.

REVIEW OF 130 AND THEIR 15-YEAR-OLD BUGLER.

"You do credit not only to yourselves but to the great Empire upon which the sun never sets," said the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Johnston, yesterday, when he welcomed a contingent of 130 British residents from Trinidad, who have come to England to enlist.

Headed by the band of the Royal Fusiliers, the Trinidad men marched to the Mansion House yesterday, where they were drawn up and inspected by the Lord Mayor. They are a fine body of men and were heartily cheered by the crowds, which paid particular attention to the fifteen-year-old bugler.

Daily mail 4 Nov. 1915.

RECRUITS FROM TRINIDAD.

The West India Committee announce that 120 young white men are expected to arrive in London from Trinidad immediately to join the Army. They are coming over at the expense of a committee of business and professional men at the instance of Mr. G. F. Huggins, of Port of Spain.

Yorkshire 4 Nov. 1915.

Daily Graphic
Nov. 10th 1915



—THE BRITISH WEST INDIES CONTINGENT.

Weekly Dispatch
14th
Nov.
1915.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW AS SEEN BY

PRIVATE PETER LAMBERT (of the West Indian Contingent).
"I have never seen anything before like the Lord Mayor's Show. When they told us we were to take part in it I asked, 'What is the Lord Mayor's?' They told me he was the Governor of London, so I said I always thought King George governed London and England. Then I was told that London had more than one governor, which isn't surprising, for London is a wonderful place and must want a lot of looking after. I've never been in such a big town since I left Kingston (Jamaica).
"I was proud to be cheered by the people of London, for I've come a long way to fight for them. When I was a boy my father used to tell me about England—he had been there—and about General Gordon. I never thought I should be a soldier, like General Gordon.
"The people in the streets cheered us black boys more than the white boys. 'That's because you're black,' said someone to me. But we are English really; it's only the climate we've lived in that makes us black."

OUR COLUMNISTS

A new society is in process of formation, and its object is to help the troops from the West Indies. You know, there are quite a number of them here now, and they're strangers in a strange land after all. Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein has been asked to become patroness, as she is much interested in the West Indies. She spent two winters there and has always been anxious to return. I'm told that's what invariably happens when you bask in the sunshine and revel in the vivid colouring of the tropical flowers there. Other ladies who are going to help the society to success are Lady Stamford, Hon. Mrs. Henry Edwards, Lady im Thurn, Lady Hunt, Lady Sendall, Lady Dawson, Lady Hodgson, Lady Phillips, and Lady Olivier. These are all wives of ex-Governors, and their fore just the ones to look after the welfare of the West Indians in our midst.

Liverpool Courier
Nov. 20th 1915.

HAPPY WEST IND



There is plenty of sporting spirit in the West Indian Contingent now train group of them enjoying a trial of strength

FROM TRINIDAD TO ENLIST

Party of 160 Now Joining British Regiments.

I had a chat, writes a correspondent, with Mr. Huggins, of Trinidad, who has accompanied to England a party of 160 young men, who are prepared to enlist in the British Army. For the time being they are staying at the Central Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court-road, where they have made themselves quite at home.
"We recognised," said Mr. Huggins, "that just as men of the coloured races had enlisted in order to help Great Britain there were probably British-born young men who, if offered the facilities, would gladly answer the call. In order to cover all the expenses we raised £5,000, and then issued an appeal to those whom we thought might like to join the party."
"In three days we had offers from 160 men, who, we are assured, will be welcomed in various units of the Army. Many have already been accepted, and in the course of a few days we hope to get the whole of the party joined up to suitable battalions."
"We had a fine send-off, the Attorney-General for Trinidad and other leading men making appropriate speeches."

RECRUITS FROM TRINIDAD.

There arrived in London last night 120 young white men from Trinidad for the purpose of enlisting. They have come over at the expense of a committee of business and professional men at the instance of Mr. G. F. Huggins, of Port of Spain, and were met at St. Pancras by a band and marched to the Central Y.M.C.A. in Tottenham-court-road. To-day, headed by a detachment of the Royal Fusiliers and a band, they will march to the Mansion House, where they will be addressed by the Lord Mayor.

Morning Post
3 Nov. 1915

Sporting Life
5 Nov. 1915.

Mr. Algernon F. ASPHOLD, B.A., hon. sec. on the West Indian Contingent, writes: "I beg to thank you for the two footballs and playing cards which you were kind enough to send to the West Indian Contingent. These are being forwarded to them to-day, and I am sure they will appreciate your kindness."

W
Y

ONE OF THE LION'S "CUBS."



Private Edward Jones, a youth who travelled all the way from Barbados to enlist in the British Army. He is now in the Cheshire Regiment.

Princess Marie Louise has consented to become patron of a ladies' committee to provide comforts for the men of the British West Indies Regiment. No. 5, Trevor-square, has been placed at the disposal of the committee by Harrods Stores (Limited).

—Princess Marie Louise* attended the inaugural meeting of the ladies' committee formed to assist the West India Contingent Committee at 5, Trevor Square, S.W., yesterday. The object of the committee is to provide comforts for the men of the British West India Regiment now in this country.

THE WEST INDIES CONTINGENT.

A tribute to the part the West Indies are playing in the war was paid by Sir Henry Blake in presiding last night at the Royal Society of Arts when Sir Sydney Olivier delivered an address on recent developments in Jamaica. The Jamaica contingent, said Sir Henry, combined with the Bahamas contingent, and they were as firm patriots as any in the British Empire.

Daily
Mirror
8th
Nov.
1915.

A touch of Empire was added by the little contingent of West Indian soldiers.—*The Daily Graphic*.

Among the loudest cheers were those that followed the dusky men of the West Indies all along the line.—*Daily Express*.

A company from the West Indian Contingent, which included many coloured men, got a specially hearty cheer.—*The Times*.

The dusky faces of the smiling West Indians made one forget that colour has ever been a racial barrier.—*The Daily Chronicle*.

A small detachment of coloured troops from the West Indies, big men all, their eyes rolling with pleasure at the reception given them.—*The Standard*.

And then a little company of the British West Indian Contingent, swarthy warriors new to the scene, but with glinting eyes accepting the splendid welcome of London's thousands.—*Evening Standard*.

Among the West Indians was a detachment of "coloured" men, giants all of them, who naturally drew much attention. The whole group of detachments gave a thrilling Imperial touch to the show.—*The Westminster Gazette*.

There were dark faces, too, marching in this rally of the Empire. A sturdy party of the British West Indian Contingent was there to remind us once again that loyalty under the English flag is no matter of race.—*The Daily Telegraph*.

Still more and more to come. All the civilised warriors of the world seemed to be represented here, marching across the City's historic square mile, and when the West black as night, with their white teeth flashing, the picture reminded one somewhat of a scene from "Salammbô".—*Daily News and Leader*.

Standard

9th Nov. 1915

Financial

30th Nov. 1915

Daily
Graphic

1st Dec. 1915



ALL IN THE DAYS WORK.

Soldiers from the West Indies armed with mops and pails for a camp clean up.

Daily
Graphic
2nd
Dec.
1915.

Daily Mirror 19/1/16

Daily Mirror
27 Decr.
1915



West Indians carrying camp utensils. They are excellent cooks, and are going to prepare their comrades' dinner.

LEAD TO CITY LADS.

Men from West Indies Enlist While Home Slackers Look On.

TRINIDAD SENDS HER SONS.

Sixty-nine men from Trinidad and twenty-three from Barbados were sworn in for Army service at the Mansion House yesterday.

The men from Trinidad are known as the Merchants' Company, and those from Barbados as the Citizens' Company, their expenses up to the time of enlistment being paid by the merchants and citizens of the two islands.

The contingent paraded outside the Mansion House at a quarter to twelve. The Trinidad men, most of whom were natives, wore their usual yellow canvas suits with B.P. hats. The men from Barbados were clad in dark blue civilian suits and wore Alpine hats.

After being drawn up in double file before the Walbrook entrance to the Mansion House the men were inspected by the Lord Mayor, who delivered a short and stimulating address.

"Sturdy sons from far-away Trinidad and Barbados," he said, "it is a great privilege for me to welcome you here to the City of London.

"You men have left your wives, your homes and your business to come over 1,000 miles to fight for your King and country.

"I see here men of the City of London who have not yet come into the Mansion House and joined up in this great fight. But to-day, when they look at you men who have made this great sacrifice, no further appeal will be necessary.

"May God bless you! He will bless you, because you have done the right and noble thing."

The men were then marched into the Mansion House, where the members of the Trinidad contingent were attested by the Lord Mayor. It is understood that the great majority of them have elected to join the 4th City of London Fusiliers, of which regiment the Lord Mayor is honorary colonel.

Daily Graphic
17 Decr.
1915



THE MORNING TOILET.

Dusky fighters from the West Indies cleaning their buttons and making themselves smart for the morning parade.



Eighty recruits have just arrived from the West Indies. The picture shows a lot of them being sworn in by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House yesterday ("Daily Mirror" photograph)

Pall mall Gazette
18 Jan 1916

WEST INDIES HEAR THE CALL.

INTERESTING VISITORS TO THE MANSION HOUSE.

Additional interest is lent to the recruiting rally at the Mansion House to-day by the presence of contingents from the West Indies—sixty-nine men from Trinidad and twenty-three from Barbados. The Trinidad men were dressed in khaki, with "B.P." hats, while the others were in navy blue, with Alpine hats.

The Lord Mayor addressed them in very cordial terms, and declared that Englishmen who had not yet come forward could not fail to be struck by the sight before them.

Subsequently the men marched into the Mansion House, where the Trinidad contingent was attested by the Lord Mayor. It was not necessary to attest the Barbado contingent.

The men, who arrived in London last night, will immediately join various regiments, but before doing so are the guests of the Y.M.C.A. at Tottenham Court-road.

LORD MAYOR'S WEST INDIES GUESTS.

The Lord Mayor entertained to tea at the Mansion House yesterday about 100 members of the Trinidad and Barbados contingent who arrived on Monday in this country to join his Majesty's forces. The men were sworn in on the previous day by Sir Charles Wakefield, and now appeared in khaki. Both the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayress served tea to their guests, and Sir Charles congratulated the men on having donned khaki. Most of the men had joined the Royal Fusiliers.

Morning Post
20 Jan 1916

THEY CAME FROM TRINIDAD TO BE SOLDIERS OF THE KING.

Daily Sketch



These two photographs show the difference khaki made in the appearance of the contingent of Trinidad natives who arrived last week. At the top they are seen in khaki and underneath in the uniforms they arrived in.—(*Daily Sketch Photographs*.)



BAHAMAS — THE GOVERNOR, MR. W. L. ALLARDYCE, addressing the second contingent.

From Barbadoes To Fight.



Members of the Barbadoes contingent enjoying the hospitality of the Y.M.C.A. in London. They have come over to fight for the Empire.

Illustrated Sunday Herald

Graphic
1/1/16

Daily Sketch
7/3/16

SOLDIERS OF THE KING.



Home from the trenches, the Jamaican, a private in the Staffordshire Regiment, inspected the Lifeguardman in Whitehall yesterday.



He continued his walk along Whitehall with one of his white comrades.

Field
20/9/16

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT CAP BADGE.

The West Indian Contingent Committee has submitted the accompanying design for the cap badge which they are presenting to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British West Indies Regiment, comprising the contingents for active service from Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and the Bahamas. The King has sanctioned the use of the Imperial Crown in the design which has been approved by the Army Council. The badge is described heretically as "an oval bordered



medallion surmounted by the Tudor crown. On the border the inscription, "The British West Indies Regiment." Within, the ship of Christopher Columbus in full sail proper. Surrounding the oval dexter a wreath of laurel, and sinister a wreath of palm."

The West Indian Contingent Committee.

From time to time we hear a good deal about the splendid work of the various War Contingent Associations that have been formed to provide comforts for our troops from the overseas Dominions, but very little about the equally good work performed by the organisations that are looking after the welfare of the contingents from the Crown Colonies, and it gives me great pleasure to draw attention to the report of the West Indian Contingent Committee for the ten months ending June 30th, 1916, which has just been issued in pamphlet form. It was that old-established body known as the West India Committee which suggested the formation of such an organisation, and it has had very much to do with its success. Placing the whole of its staff and officers at the disposal of the Contingent Committee, which includes many ex-Colonial Governors, having Sir Everard im Thurn as chairman, Sir Frederick Hodgson as deputy-chairman, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Sir Sydney Olivier and Mr. Robert Rutherford as hon. treasurers, and Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall as hon. secretary—the work has been carried on at a minimum of expense, and the balance-sheet shows receipts amounting to £5,341 and payments to £1,774, leaving a balance in hand of £3,566. Many may be inclined to the opinion that more money might have been expended, but it should be mentioned that the Ladies Committee has dispersed a fund sent by the Ladies of Antigua for hampers for West Indians at the front and has supplied many parcels of dainties to men in hospitals. The regiment is now abroad, and the Contingent Committee has kept in touch with the commanding officers and has endeavoured to meet the requirements of all ranks as far as possible. Non-commissioned officers and men invalided to this country have received special attention, and have been provided with comforts. Throughout last winter Lady Phillips, wife of Sir Owen Phillips, M.P., held working parties at her residence to make warm clothing, and through her generosity some hundreds of garments—were added to those made, while many friends in this country and in the British West Indies supplied comforts. Receptions and entertainments were arranged for officers and men when the regiment was in this country, and altogether the good work of this committee may be said to be beyond all praise.

The Times
23/9/16

WEST INDIES REGIMENT.

THE NEW CAP BADGE.

A meeting of the West Indian Contingent Committee was held at the Colonial Office yesterday, and the report of the executive for the 10 months ended June 30 last was submitted.

SIR EVERARD IM THURN presided. Specimens of the cap badge, which was described in *The Times* of August 26, to be presented by the committee to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British West Indies Regiment, comprising the contingents from Barbados, British



Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Leeward and the Windward Islands, and the Bahamas, were on view. The King has sanctioned the use of the Imperial Crown in the design, which has been approved by the Army Council. The badge is described heretically as—

"An oval bordered medallion surmounted by the Tudor crown. On the border the inscription "The British West Indies Regiment." Within, the ship of Christopher Columbus in full sail proper. Surrounding the oval dexter a wreath of laurel, and sinister a wreath of palm."

The CHAIRMAN said that the men who had taken their place in the fighting line had stood still fire very well indeed.

SIR P. HOPKINSON said that the formation of a homogeneous West Indian Force had established a bond of fellowship which would help to solve the problem of federation.

SIR E. WARD said he had received good reports of the work of the contingent from a friend at the front. Yesterday, talking to a very high official at the War Office, he was told that the West Indies Regiment was doing really good work.

The Times
9/10/16

Lamb & Baler
12.10.16

The West Indian Contingent Committee has drawn out this design for the cap badges which they are presenting to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British

West Indian Regiment, comprising the contingents for active service from Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Leeward Islands, and the Windward Islands and the Bahamas. The King has sanctioned the use of the Imperial Crown in the design, which has been approved by the Army Council. The badge is described heretically as "an oval bordered medallion surmounted by the Tudor crown. On the border the inscription



"The British West Indies Regiment." Within, the ship of Christopher Columbus in full sail proper. Surrounding the oval dexter a wreath of laurel, sinister a wreath of palm."

The War Illustrated, 7th October, 1916.

New Colonial Warriors



Men of the West India Regiment who will soon help to swell the British ranks at the front. Inset: Three of these doughty fighters cleaning their rifles. There is no part of the Empire that has not sent soldiers to the Home-land in her time of need.



Though Nelson left no direct descendants, the great Admiral's successor in the nation's esteem and confidence, Collingwood, who was the first to attack and break the enemy's line at Trafalgar, left direct descendants in the female line. His representative is his great-great-grandson, Collingwood-Denny, who is "doing his bit" as a Sergeant-Major in a battalion of the British West Indies Regiment at the front.

On the paternal side Sergeant-Major Collingwood-Denny comes of notable stock. His direct ancestor being Sir Anthony Denny, Henry VIII.'s trusted friend, and executor, and a guardian of Edward VI.

Collingwood came of Northumbrian stock. There are Collingwoods to-day in that county, the Collingwoods of Cornhill House and the family of Lilburn Tower—hence the site chosen for the memorial to Nelson's second in command. The noble monument is a familiar sight to vessels, outward bound or home returning, at the mouth of the Tyne.

WEST INDIES' V.C.

In connection with the regiments from the West Indies, it is interesting to note that the first V.C. won for the Islands was through the bravery of a young officer who held a commission in the 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own, Poona Horse. He is Lieutenant F. A. de Pass, and very proud is this regiment of its hero.

Morning Post

23.9.16

Daily Telegraph

23.9.16

WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT COMMITTEE.

The Executive of the West Indian Contingent Committee met yesterday in the Conference Room at the Colonial Office and considered the report, which stated that in response to an appeal for funds to provide for the welfare of the West India and Bermuda Contingents serving in the war £4,308 was received to June 30, bringing the total receipts up to £5,341, and the expenditure was £1,774. The strength of the contingents for military reasons could not be disclosed, but exceeded early estimates, and recruits were still joining. Forty-two non-commissioned officers and men taking part in the Lord Mayor's Show were entertained, and gifts were provided for the battalions. The King has approved the design of a regimental badge, and it had been decided to present cap badges to officers. The Committee had kept in touch with many officers and men who came over independently, had given special attention to those invalided to this country, and had supplied many warm garments received from the Ladies' Committee. Men discharged had received help. The work was commended by the Chairman, Sir Everard im Thurn, and the report was adopted.

A cap badge is being presented by the West Indian Contingent Committee to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British West Indies Regiment. The King has sanctioned the use of the Imperial Crown in the design, which has been approved by the Army Council. The badge consists of an oval bordered medallion surmounted by the Tudor crown. On the border is the inscription, "The British West Indies Regiment," and within is the ship of Columbus in full sail. Surrounding the oval are wreaths of laurel and palm.

WHAT THE EMPIRE HAS DONE: AN AMERICAN APPRECIATION

THE sun never stops shining on British soil somewhere or other, and since August, 1914, it has never ceased to shine upon restless Englishmen and restless natives in every quarter of the globe who were making their way here or there to don khaki and fight the common enemy. It is one of the wonderful things about this war—this rush to the colours in all quarters of the globe, from Wei-hai-wei to the Falklands, from South Africa to Vancouver, from the Seychelles, Zanzibar, India, Uganda, Saskatchewan, the Gold Coast, St. Helena, and the Bahamas, in an endless stream, all ready to fight. There is doubtless not a city of size in all the world, except enemy cities, that hasn't furnished an exiled Englishman, while no end have come home from all sorts of out-of-the-way places. And every last one of the colonies, dependencies, and protectorates has furnished its quota. It isn't quite so remarkable that the Englishmen have been stirred to strife as that the native populations of England's colonies have been inspired to khaki, or whatever other fighting dress is furnished them.

In the Strand any day there may be seen the Canadian and Australian, the Maori, the South African, sauntering about seeing the sights, either back from France on leave or, perhaps, just in from over the world and about to go across the Channel. Now and again there is an ebony face under the cap of the King's uniform—a soldier from the West Indies, while often there are Indians.

Not only in men have the colonies done great things—they have furnished some of the finest fighters of the war; but they have contributed much in money and in provisions, thus lightening the heavy-enough burden of Great Britain.

Canada and Australia, of course, being the largest, have done the most. Canada's forces will ultimately number half a million men. Australia has already furnished 300,000. South Africa has done nobly. At the beginning of the war she undertook her own defence, and thus released for European service the imperial regiments stationed there. South Africa suppressed the German-fomented rebellion, conquered German South-west Africa, later sent men to German East Africa, where General Smuts is now using them in a successful little war for Germany's last colony, and has sent many more than 10,000 men to Europe, where recently some of them did wondrous work in Delville Wood during the "Big Push." South Africa sent too a hundred men to the Royal Navy.

It is impossible to determine how many Indian troops are engaged in the fighting at present. There are still some in Europe, many in Mesopotamia, others in East

Africa and in North China, Hongkong, the Malay States and elsewhere. Still others are doing garrison duty and thus releasing the white regiments. Then there are great numbers in India itself, loyally preserving order. India's treasure-chests have been opened and money furnished for the prosecution of the war, while the gifts of Indian princes and potentates to the Red Cross and to other things have been characterised by true oriental magnificence.

Colonies and protectorates of Great Britain have been discovered since the war was begun which probably had been forgotten by many Englishmen. All have participated to the fullest extent possible. The contingent from the West Indies must now number about 12,000. Some of these fighters are in Europe, others in Egypt. The men came from Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward and Leeward Islands, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Trinidad. Then, too, merchants living there have subscribed to raise and send home men for enlistment in British regiments. Bermuda sent ninety Europeans, who have been attached to the Lincolnshire Regiment, and there is a force of 250 more to join the Royal Field Artillery. The far-off Falkland Islands, which are almost south of South America, have done their bit, furnishing a volunteer force of 140 volunteers, which did effective work in a scheme of defence against the squadron of von Spee. Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Malay States—all have sent every available man. The Malay States contributed a first-class battle cruiser and sent nearly 700 Europeans home. From Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo, and Wei-hai-wei many men have been sent home, usually at the expense of British merchants.

Something of the world-wide effect of this war in the British Empire can be imagined by the fact that Uganda and Nyasaland, in East Africa, have raised and supported a force of more than 5,000 men, mostly natives, known as the King's African Rifles. Little Malta raised the King's Own Malta Regiment, and, in addition, sent a labour battalion to the Dardanelles.

Far-off Fiji raised two contingents of sixty each and sent them to fight in Europe. The war at once reached the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Gambia, on the west coast of Africa. The West African frontier force jumped to 6,200 men, while a regiment of 800, called the West African Regiment, was raised, 7,000 men altogether, besides thousands of carriers. The European residents have been formed into volunteer forces, and most of them are now fighting. Rhodesia, too, has raised large forces, which are now at work in German East Africa. British Africa has done well.—*From the Detroit Free Press.*

Steps are being taken to provide a silk Union Jack for each of the contingents from India, Rhodesia, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, as a present from the women and children of the British Isles, to commemorate the part taken by these auxiliaries in the war. Accompanying the flag will be a silver shield, with an inscription indicating the donors. Similar presents have already been given to the men from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Good progress is also being made with a scheme to give to each soldier disabled while fighting under the Union Jack a copy of Shakespeare's works as a memento of Lord Kitchener. Both schemes are in charge of a Committee of the League of the Empire. Miss Chamberlain, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is the chairwoman.

Empire Regiment's Royal Badge.

The King, I hear, has graciously sanctioned the inclusion of the Imperial Crown on a new badge to be worn on the caps of the British West Indies Regiment, which has been presented to the regiment by the West Indian Contingent Committee. The design of the badge shows a ship in full sail, in an oval medallion which is surmounted by the Tudor Crown, and has an historical significance, the ship being that of Columbus, who discovered the West Indies.

See
"Everyman"
Nov. 16

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P. 27
15 Sept
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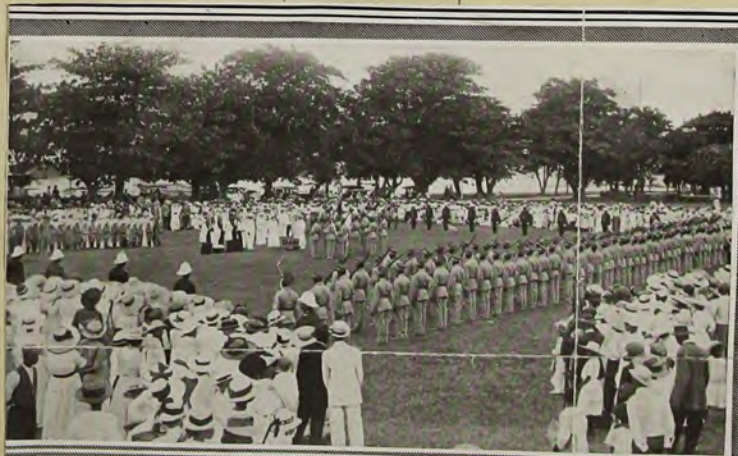
**Mappy Darkies at the Front: No
Bad Teeth in that Lot!**



"Witness" Exclusive War Photos

THE BLACK MAN DOES NOT SEEM TO BE TROUBLED BY THE TEETH PROBLEM AS A BAR TO ENLISTMENT, JUDGING BY THE SETS OF IVORIES DISPLAYED ABOVE! THE FACES, IT WILL BE SEEN, BEAR A REMARKABLE RESEMBLANCE TO THE AFRICAN TYPE.

The picture is of some of our West Indian troops, taken in camp in England. They have since gone to the front. They are splendid soldiers; and all speak English fluently. They have taken with them to Europe the manners and customs of the plantations, and their merry dispositions made them great favourites with the neighbourhood while in camp. The picture shows a game of cards in progress, one 'cute darkey being lucky enough to hold three aces.



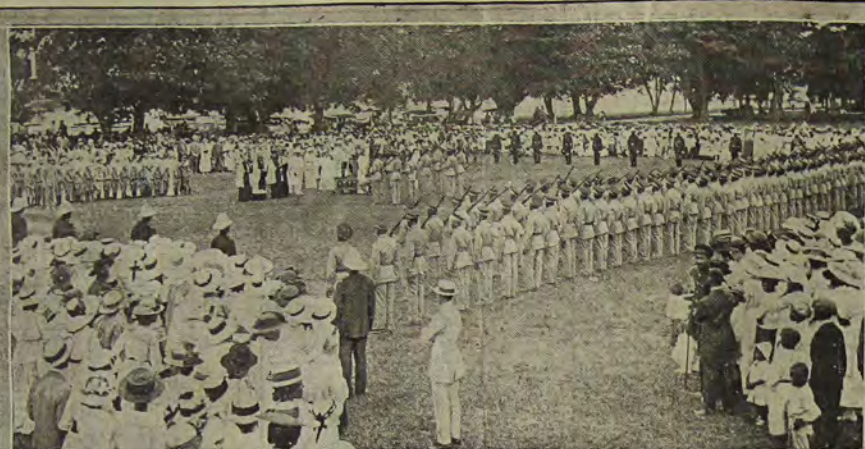
NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE.—Consecration of Colours of Another Bahamas War Contingent

This ceremony was carried out by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nassau. The presentation of the flag was made by Lady Allardyce, wife of the Governor. The view shows the scene at the moment of the presentation

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witness
Pictorial
Illustration
25 Jan
1916

10th of
March,
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THE MUSTERING OF THE EMPIRE'S MIGHT: THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

A detachment representing the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turk's Island, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, has been formed into the West Indies Regiment. It was raised quite voluntarily at the desire of the inhabitants to take a share in fighting for the Empire. 1. An inspection of a detachment before leaving home. 2. A cyclists' corps.

EMPIRE PATRIOTS.

GALLANT DEEDS OF FIGHTERS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Little has been said in the war news of the British West Indies Regiments, but when the history of the Empire's sacrifices has been written down a foremost place will surely be given to the deeds of the gallant fighters from these remote islands.

At the outbreak of the war the islanders clamoured to be allowed to fight, but the authorities held them back to defend, if necessary, the islands.

"When the danger was over leading merchants in Jamaica took up the matter, and the first contingent was definitely formed and accepted for service by the Army Council," said Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall, of the West Indian Contingent Committee, to a DAILY GRAPHIC representative yesterday.

MEN FROM EVERY COLONY.

Recruiting proceeded with enthusiasm, and the first contingent arrived here in the early autumn of 1915. On October 26th, 1915, the King approved the formation of the West Indies Regiment. The men came from every single West Indies Colony—Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Turk Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Trinidad, and Tobago—described by DeLowe as the home of Robinson Crusoe.

Taking their relative importance these Colonies have provided as strong a unit as any of the Dominions, and they defray cost, pensions, etc.

Although a number are English, the army is mainly composed of so-called natives, all carefully selected.

The DAILY GRAPHIC representative had a talk with two of the soldiers yesterday in hospital uniform. One was a tall, handsome man with flashing eyes, and the other, smaller in stature, perhaps, but equally pleasing in appearance. One was in the service of the Government prior to the war, and the other was a druggist, the latter now being dispenser to the regiment. They both "love London," are anxious to get into line again, and very grateful to the people at home for a warm welcome.

A WEST INDIAN V.C.

Many of the men in the ranks are schoolmasters, others are Government employees, the Mercantile Marine has given of its best, so have the Civil Service, the sugar and cocoa estates, the banana plantations, and there are mechanics, clerks, etc., all in the service of the King. Apart from the official contingents and individuals, private companies came over helter-skelter to fight. Trinidad last year, it appears, sent two merchant contingents, while Barbados, not to be outdone, sent two citizen contingents. One of the men won the V.C., Lieutenant F. A. de Pass, whose mother was born in Kingston, Jamaica.

Besides giving the best of its manhood to the Mother Country, the British West Indies has a long list of war equipment—gifts to its credit. One town alone in record time collected £4,000 for one gift, though only a small sum was asked for, while another, Dominica, was the first of our Colonies to present an airplane to the Government. At the instance of Mr. Bonar Law the West Indian Contingent Committee was formed in August last to look after the welfare of the men on this side. The King has just approved the design of a distinctive cap badge for the men, it is interesting to note. The design shows a Columbus Caravel with laurel leaves, an imperial Crown, and the name of the regiment.



THE WEST INDIES' RESPONSE TO THE EMPIRE'S CALL: TRINIDAD AND BARBADOES RECRUITS BEING SWORN IN BEFORE THE LORD MAYOR.

The West Indies is taking its part gallantly in the war, as the formation of a special regiment, officially styled "The West Indies Regiment," proves. It is distinct from the black regulars of "The West India Regiment," now fighting in the Cameroons. Keen enthusiasm to join in the war has prevailed among the islands and British Guiana and Honduras, and enough men of all classes, whites, blacks, and

mulattoes, to form four battalions have been enrolled. Three battalions are training in the South of England with a depot battalion, and companies are training in Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad, the Bahamas, and elsewhere. The detachment sworn in before the Lord Mayor of London were recent arrivals—civil servants, clerks, etc., sent over at the expense of Trinidad merchants and citizens of Barbadoes.—(Illus. Doreau.)

Daily
Tribune
Aug
1916



The Badge of the British West Indies Regiment.

The King has graciously sanctioned the inclusion of the Imperial Crown in the badge of the British West Indies Regiment. The design of the badge has now been approved by the Army Council to whom it was submitted by the West Indian Contingent Committee. The Committee is presenting to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the British West Indies Regiment cap badges according to this design.

— West India Comm. Note Circular.

CAPTAIN W. LL. THOMAS.

HOW WELSH OFFICERS ROSE FROM THE RANKS.

The many friends of Lieut. W. Ll. Thomas will be pleased to hear of his promotion to captaincy in an overseas battalion. Captain Thomas, who is an old Harlech boy, joined the colours at an early age, and served in the Welsh Regiment through the South African campaign. He was one of those who stood the lengthy siege of Ladysmith, and for a few years' service he was appointed to the rank of sergeant.

At the completion of the campaign he joined the British West India Regiment, and was stationed at Kingston, Jamaica. There he met with a miraculous escape after having been entombed for many hours owing to the collapse of a house during the great earthquake which occurred in the West Indies in 1907.

Promoted to sergeant-major, he proceeded with his regiment from Jamaica to Sierra Leone—"the White Man's Grave"—where he spent over two years, for the most part in the Bush Country. He was later recalled to headquarters at Kingston, Jamaica, having been appointed instructor in the constabulary at that city. This position he held when war broke out in August 1914.

Having aided the recruiting campaign, he left for this country with a battalion of the British West India Regiment, and arrived at Plymouth in November, 1915. During his stay here he was married to Miss, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Maudick, King's Head, Marazion.

After having spent some time in the Old Country, he accompanied his battalion on foreign service, and was promoted to his present rank.

Captain Thomas possesses Queen Victoria's Medal (three classes), King Edward's Medal (two classes), and King George's Medal for long service and good conduct. He also holds the Swastika Medal for shooting at the inter-Colonial contest. Thirty-six years of age, Captain Thomas has a record of which he may well be proud.



CAPT. THOMAS.

The Times
23/9/16

WEST INDIES REGIMENT.

THE NEW CAP BADGE.

A meeting of the West Indian Contingent Committee was held at the Colonial Office yesterday, and the report of the executive for the 10 months ended June 30 last was submitted.

Sir EVERARD DE TICHBURN presided. Specimens of the cap badge, which was described in *The Times* of August 26, to be presented by the committee to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British West Indies Regiment, comprising the contingents from Barbados, British



Guyana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Leeward and the Windward Islands, and the Bahamas, were on view. The King has sanctioned the use of the Imperial Crown in the design, which has been approved by the Army Council. The badge is described heraldically as:—

An oval bordered medallion surmounted by the Tudor crown. On the border the inscription "The British West Indies Regiment." Within, the ship of Christopher Columbus in full sail proper. Surrounding the oval dexter a wreath of laurel, and sinister a wreath of palm.

The CHAIRMAN said that the men who had taken their place in the fighting line had stood shell fire very well indeed.

Sir E. HOPKINSON said that the formation of a homogeneous West Indian Force had established a bond of fellowship which would help to solve the problem of federation.

Sir E. WARD said he had received good reports of the work of the contingent from a friend at the front. Yesterday, talking to a very high official at the War Office, he was told that the West Indies Regiment was doing really good work.

WEST INDIAN REGIMENT.

DESIGN FOR CAP BADGES.

Below is the design for the cap badges which the West Indian Contingent Committee are presenting to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British West Indies Regt., comprising the contingents for active



service from Barbados, British Guyana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Leeward Islands, and the Windward Islands and the Bahamas.

The King has graciously sanctioned the use of the Imperial Crown in the design which has been approved by the Army Council. The badge is described heraldically as "an oval bordered medallion surmounted by the Tudor crown. On the border is the inscription 'The British West Indies Regiment.' Within, the ship of Christopher Columbus in full sail proper. Surrounding the oval dexter a wreath of laurel, and sinister a wreath of palm."

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The British West Indies Regiment.

The British West Indies form a portion of our Colonial Empire which also has a fighting history, so when the European War broke out the coloured classes of all the West Indian Colonies, including British Guiana and British Honduras, eagerly volunteered, and were formed into an infantry regiment. Once on the Western front their cool nonchalant behaviour under shell fire attracted the attention of regular officers, who expressed their admiration and even surprise at the steady confidence displayed by the West Indian men.

*The Field
July 7th 1917*



WEST INDIA REGIMENT BAND ON SERVICE ABROAD IN THE PRESENT WAR.
By courtesy of the West India Committee.



SOME STALWART BAHAMIANS.

Each of these men is over 6 feet in height.

SOME STALWART BAHAMIANS.

On our "art page" in the present issue a group of stalwart Bahamians is depicted. The men form a draft from the British West Indies Regiment, and it is noteworthy that every one of them is over 6 ft. 5 in height. Captain Cole, who stands on the left-hand side of the Jamaica boy scout—who was introduced for sake of comparison—is himself over 6 ft. high, and it will be seen that each of the men is taller than he is. The man on the right of the boy scout stands 6 ft. 7 ins. in his bare feet!

THE BADGE OF THE WEST INDIES REGIMENT.



The King has graciously sanctioned the inclusion of the Imperial Crown in the badge and the design has now been approved by the Army Council.

The design is described heraldically as: "An oval bordered medallion surmounted by the Tudor Crown. On the border the inscription, 'The British West Indies Regiment.' Within, the ship of Columbus in full sail proper. Surrounding the oval, dexter a wreath of laurel, and sinister a palm."

ROSEAU, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916.

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

WE have to thank Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall, Honorary Secretary of the West Indian Contingent Committee, for having kindly sent us a copy of the Report of that Committee for the ten months ended June 30, 1916, together with specimens of the new badges which the Committee has presented to the officers and men of the British West Indies Regiment and an electrotype to reproduce the design of the badge in the DOMINICA CHRONICLE. The specimens (a bronze badge for officers and a brass one for the men and non-commissioned officers) are on view at our Office and we reproduce the design in another column.

The Report was adopted at a meeting of the Executive of the West Indian Contingent Committee held in the Conference Room at the Colonial Office on Friday, September 22nd, Sir Everard im Thurn presiding. The proceedings of the meeting are reported as follows by the *West India Committee Circular*:-

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, regretting his inability to attend the meeting of the Committee and taking the opportunity of tendering his thanks for the personal care and kindness the members of the Committee had shown to men of the West Indian Contingent, which would strengthen the bonds uniting the West India colonies to the mother country.

Specimens of the Regimental Badge approved by the King were shown, and the Chairman said that the badges, which were being presented by the Committee would shortly be ready

for distribution to officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment.

The Chairman then said:

I have now to move that the report of the Executive of the West Indian Contingent Committee for the ten months ended June 30th be adopted and circulated among the subscribers to the West Indian Contingent Fund. We are all aware, though perhaps the general public may not be, of the circumstances in which the West Indian Contingent Committee and the Fund were established. Soon after the War broke out, a considerable number of young men of military age began to come over here from the West Indies to enlist in His Majesty's Forces or to get commissions in various regiments. This led several of the West Indian Colonies to make offers of contingents. At that time it was not thought desirable, in view of the possibility of the enemy making raiding attacks on the British West Indies, that too large a number of men for military age should leave the islands. When the danger of raids was at an end, as very soon it was, the conditions and the position were different: the offers of contingents were renewed, and the Army Council considered them, with the result that it was arranged that the separate contingents should be combined into one representing the whole of the West Indian Islands and adjoining British territory. The arrangement was carried out in accordance with

the wishes of the War Office, and from a military point of view I have no doubt was a good one. From another point of view also I think it was fortunate, because those who have followed the story will agree that it was a wonderful instance—the first in history, I think—of the whole of the several West Indian Colonies working in harmony. There will be many benefits arising out of the War, and it will be a great benefit to the West Indies if they are taught to work in harmony. Undoubtedly that will be a great gain—a great step towards the realisation of the desire for a federated West Indies with power to act as a strong unit of Empire.

As soon as the Contingent became the British West Indies Regiment—which some people confuse with the old West India Regiment—and while it was being formed, the patriotism of the people actively displayed itself, not only in generous gifts of money, but in the service of young men. If you follow the records in the CIRCULAR you will find that the West Indies sent not only every man they could spare, but every man they could, for active service, and evinced a patriotism equal to that of any other part of the Empire. In addition to the men joining the Regiment, a stream of volunteers came over to this country independently at their own expense, or at the expense of merchants and traders in the Islands, to join regiments here.

The Committee was established in the first instance to look after the personal

wants and take care to provide reasonable comforts for the men of the Regiment, but soon it extended its operations to men outside the Regiment, for whom we now do the same as for the men of the Contingent. The Bermuda Contingent came over before the Committee was in existence. They were chiefly veterans; they were attached to a unit of the British Army, in which they have fought ever since, and we got into touch with them also.

As regards the welfare of the men of the Contingent who came over, I think, if we knew all, we should be fairly well satisfied. They came over requiring training, and this they got in England at Seaford, where the climate did not altogether suit them, and then they were moved to Plymouth. If there was one fault to be found, it would be that there was felt a certain amount of impatience at being kept so long in the training camp; but I am glad to say of those of them who got their chance and have been in the fighting that they stand the shell-fire very well indeed. Others, still in training, will follow in due course.

Just a word on the Accounts, as to which perhaps the Honorary Treasurers may have more to say. You will see from the audited statement that if a considerable sum has been subscribed, we have in ten months expended a small proportion comparatively. It may seem a large balance to keep in hand, but it is not too large; indeed, it is not big enough when you remember that the time for the greatest call upon the Fund has not yet come. It will come when sick and wounded come over in considerable numbers. Then we shall begin to want more and more money. So we shall again immediately after the War, when men are waiting to return to their homes in the West Indies; then we must have funds to provide them with reasonable necessities.

I now beg to move that the report be adopted and circulated among subscribers.

Sir Frederic Hodgson, in seconding the motion, said that he was quite sure from personal knowledge that the people of the West Indies were proud that the men of military age who had gone from their midst should be standing shoulder to shoulder with those gallant soldiers of whose glorious deeds one reads daily in the newspapers.

The welding together of the various units from the West Indies into a homogeneous force would have established a bond of fellowship which should bring nearer a solution of the problem of a closer federation of the West Indies.

The Committee were indebted to their Honorary Secretary, Mr. Aspinall, for the manner in which he had unreservedly given the benefit of his knowledge of the West Indies and for his unbounded ener-

gy, upon which the Committee had so freely drawn.

Colonel Sir Edward Ward said that he had received good reports of the work of the Contingent from a friend at the Front, and yesterday he was talking to a very high official at the War Office, and without revealing any secret he might repeat what that official said—that "the West Indies Regiment was doing real good work." When that was said they might be sure that duty was being done in a way of which they might be proud.

He had been in touch with officials, and knew that every attention was given to the health of the men, and that they had the comforts they ought to have. In respect to rations, the War Office had given instructions that would put right any little difficulty that might arise.

The Chairman had referred to the balance, and he agreed that it was not too large. Up to the present the men had been supplied with what they wanted, and, speaking from experience, he could say that it was essential to keep a sufficiently large balance in hand until the end of the War. There would be sure to be hard cases that came outside regulations, and the Committee ought to keep sufficient money in hand to meet such cases and to help men when waiting to get home.

He had seen a letter in which an officer of the battalion referred to the West Indian men as very steady under heavy shell fire, and there was reason to be proud of them.

Mr. R. Rutherford said that the Committee was much indebted to Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. for consenting to act as Hon. Auditors of the West Indian Contingent Fund. He then proceeded to summarise the items of the receipts and expenditure. The donations received had, he said, amounted to £4,308, 9s. 4d., making, with £974 13s. 6d. earmarked for special purposes, and interest on deposit and discount on Treasury Bills, a total of £5,341 17s. 4d. Against this, £746 5s. 11d. had been expended on the purchase of comforts, Christmas gifts, band instruments, and sporting requisites and gratuities to men on furlough. Of the sums specially earmarked, £880 9s. 6d. had been expended, whilst the working expenses and establishment charges were £148 3s. 6d. only, from which it would be gathered that the fund had been managed economically. With regard to the future, they must expect greater demands on the Fund in view of the present disposition of the units of the British West Indies Regiments, and to the increasing number of casualties among those who have so gallantly come over from the British West Indies to serve their King and Empire. He trusted, therefore, that liberal subscriptions would continue to come forward,

so that our West Indian friends might be as well supported and cared for as the troops from the great Dominions.

Sir Sydney Olivier said that, according to his ideas, and looking at the figures, there was not at all a liberal fund for carrying out its purposes, and if there were casualties in proportion to the numbers in the Contingent on active service he anticipated that it would be necessary to make another appeal, and increase the balance before they could wind up their trust.

The Chairman said he was not allowed to disclose the actual number, but, roughly speaking, many thousand men had been recruited in the West Indies, and, taking into consideration the many who came over independently, it would be under rather than over the mark to say that there were 8,000 or 9,000 men who might be in such circumstances as to need some help from the Contingent Committee.

The motion was agreed to, and, a vote of thanks to the Chairman having, on the motion of Sir Charles Lucas, been carried unanimously, the proceedings terminated.

We have been requested to bring to the notice of our readers the urgent need of strengthening the West Indian Contingent Fund in view of the probable demands upon it in the near future. Mr. Aspinall has authorized us to receive subscriptions, which will be duly acknowledged.

Daily Nassau
 Tribune Guardian
 Wed
 Nov.
 1916

FREQUENT mention has been made in our columns of the West Indian Contingent Committee, and we have now to acknowledge the receipt of a Report of the Committee for the ten months ended June 30th, 1916. It will be remembered that this Committee was formed at a meeting held at the Colonial Office on August 30th, 1915, at the instance of MR. BONAR LAW, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Its object, as was indicated in an appeal for funds issued in September 1915, is to provide for the welfare of the West Indian and Bermuda Contingents and also of men from those Colonies who went over independently to serve in HIS MAJESTY'S forces during the War. Its Chairman is SIR EVERARD IM THURN K. C. M. G., and among its members are most of the retired West Indian Governors, including two former Governors of the Bahamas, SIR HENRY BLAKE and SIR WILLIAM GREY-WILSON. MR. ALGERNON ASPINALL, well known for his interest in the West Indies, is the Honorary Secretary, and his unremitting labours have contributed not a little to the success which has attended the Committee's efforts. In connection with the Contingent Committee there is also a Ladies' Committee, of which the COUNTESS OF STAMFORD is President, which includes among its members LADY GREY-WILSON and Mrs. HARLEY MOSELEY and which has for its Honorary Secretary the EDITOR of this journal.

The West India Committee, of which many of our readers are members, placed its staff and offices at the disposal of the Contingent Committee with result that work has been carried on at a minimum of expense, and the West Indian Club also extended its hospitality to the Committee. In response to the appeal for funds £4,308 9s. 4d. was received up to June 30th, to which must be added other sums earmarked for special purposes, making a total of £5,341 17s. 4d. Of this £1774 18s. 11d. has been spent leaving a balance of £3566 18s. 5d. Members of the Committees visited Seaford Camp—where the first units of the British West Indies Regiment were stationed, arrangements were made for the reception and entertainment of the non-commissioned officers and men who went up to London to take part in the LORD MAYOR'S show, and at Christmas the Committee undertook the purchase and distribution of many gifts and provided the battalions with Christmas fare. Bugles and instruments for a drum and fife band for each battalion were provided, as well as cricket and football material, which no doubt was highly appreciated. LADY GREY-WILSON and the EDITOR also visited Seaford Camp and Hospital and as the result of their report on the requirements of the men working parties were organised to make warm clothing which was supplied to the men as required and which was of great assistance in enabling them to withstand the unaccustomed rigours of an English winter. Besides providing

comforts of that description the Ladies' Committee dispensed a fund sent by the Ladies of Antigua for hampers for West Indians at the Front, many sick and wounded men have been visited in hospitals and supplied with cigarettes and tobacco, reading matter, games, etc., and assistance has been rendered in many other ways.

In addition to these varied and excellent activities, the Committee, which has decided to present cap badges to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment, submitted to HIS MAJESTY the design of a Regimental Badge, which was approved by the KING. We publish to-night in another column a cut of the new badge which will soon be in use and which is both historically and typically appropriate for a regiment raised in England's West Indian Colonies. It is gratifying to learn that although the Regiment recently sustained several casualties from shell fire the men are reported to have behaved splendidly, and according to officers of another regiment who were with them at the time, displayed absolute indifference to the fact that they were under fire and losing men. They have thus proved their fitness to share in the perils and the glories of the British Army, and the honour of the Colonies from which they come is, as we have always confidently maintained would be the case, safe in their keeping. The movements of the Regiment are such as to indicate that the demands on the funds at the disposal of the Contingent Committee will increase in the future, and if the good work is to be maintained further subscriptions will be necessary. The Committee is obviously doing work of an excellent character, as the experience of some of our own men has shown, and the privilege of helping to contribute to the welfare and comfort, should the need arise, of our own Bahamian soldier boys, as well as those from the other Colonies, is one that will appeal with especial force to all of HIS MAJESTY'S subjects in the Bahamas. Charity proverbially begins at home, and the Committee's appeal for funds certainly comes right home to all of us. We shall gratefully acknowledge any contributions which we may receive for the purpose and remit them to the Committee in London.



THE BADGE OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT.

WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive of the West Indian Contingent Committee was held in the Conference Room at the Colonial Office on Friday, September 22nd. Sir Everard im Thurn presided, and the members present included Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Bart., Sir Charles Lucas, Sir Frederick Hodgson, Sir Sidney Olivier, Sir William Grey-Wilson, Mr. Edward R. Davson, Mr. William Gillespie, Mr. G. Moody Stuart, Mr. J. Rippon, Mr. P. Rutherford, and Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall, Hon. Secretary. Mr. G. E. A. Grindle, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. J. F. N. Green, Chief Clerk of the West India Department of the Colonial Office, were also present.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, regretting his inability to attend the meeting of the Committee and taking the opportunity of tendering his thanks for the personal care and kindness the members of the Committee had shown to men of the West Indian Contingent, which would strengthen the bonds uniting the West India colonies to the mother country.

Specimens of the Regimental Badge approved by the King were shown, and the Chairman said that the badges, which were being presented by the Committee, would shortly be ready for distribution to officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment.

The Chairman then said:

I have now to move that the report of the Executive of the West Indian Contingent Committee for the ten months ended June 30th be adopted and circulated among the subscribers to the West Indian Contingent Fund. We are all aware though perhaps the general public

able sum has been subscribed, we have in ten months expended a small proportion comparatively. It may seem a large balance to keep in hand, but it is not too large; indeed, it is not big enough when you remember that the time for the greatest call upon the Fund has not yet come. It will come when sick and wounded come over in considerable numbers. Then we shall begin to want more and more money. So we shall again immediately after the War, when men are waiting to return to their homes in the West Indies; then we must have funds to provide them with reasonable necessities.

I now beg to move that the report be adopted and circulated among subscribers.

SIR FREDERICK HODGSON, in seconding the motion, said that he was quite sure from personal knowledge that the people of the West Indies were proud that the men of military age who had gone from their midst should be standing shoulder to shoulder with those gallant soldiers of whose glorious deeds one read daily in the papers.

The welding together of the various units from the West Indies into a homogeneous force would have established a bond of fellowship which should bring nearer a solution of the problem of a closer federation of the West Indies.

The Committee were indebted to their Honorary Secretary, Mr. Aspinall, for the manner in which he had unreservedly given the benefit of his knowledge of the West Indies and for his unbounded energy upon which the Committee had so freely drawn.

—W. I. Committee Circular.

may not be, of the circumstances in which the West Indian Contingent Committee and the Fund were established. Soon after the War broke out, a considerable number of young men of military age began to come over here from the West Indies to enlist in His Majesty's Forces or to get commissions in various regiments. This led several of the West Indian Colonies to make offers of contingents. At that time it was not thought desirable, in view of the possibility of the enemy making raiding attacks on the British West Indies, that too large a number of men of military age should leave the islands. When the danger of raids was at an end, as very soon it was, the conditions and the positions were different; the offers of contingents were renewed, and the Army Council considered them with the result that it was arranged that the separate contingents should be combined into one representing the whole of the West India Islands and adjoining British territory. The arrangement was carried out in accordance with the wishes of the War Office, and from a military point of view I have no doubt was a good one. From another point of view also I think it was fortunate, because those who have followed the story will agree that it was a wonderful instance—the first in history, I think—of the whole of the several West Indian colonies working in harmony. There will be many benefits arising out of the war and it will be a great benefit to the West Indies if they are taught to work in harmony. Undoubtedly that will be a great gain—a great step towards the realisation of the desire for a federated West Indies with power to act as a strong unit of the Empire.

As soon as the Contingent became the British West Indies Regiment—which some people confuse with the old West India Regiment—and while it was being formed, the patriotism of the people actively displayed itself, not only in generous gifts of money, but in the service of young men. If you follow the records in the CIRCULAR you will find that the West Indies sent not only every man they could spare, but every man they could, for active service, and evinced a patriotism equal to that of any other part of the Empire. In addition to the men joining the Regiment, a stream of volunteers came over to this country independently at their own expense, or at the expense of merchants and traders in the Islands, to join regiments here.

The Committee was established in the first instance to look after the personal wants and take care to provide reasonable comforts for the men of the Regiment, but soon it extended its operations to men outside the Regiment, for whom we now do the same as for the men of the Contingent. The Bermuda Contingent came over before the Committee was in existence. They were chiefly veterans; they were attached to a unit of the British Army, in which they have fought ever since, and we got into touch with them also.

As regards the welfare of the men of the Contingent who came over, I think, if we knew all, we should be fairly well satisfied. They came over requiring training and this they got in England at Seaford where the climate did not altogether suit them, and then they were moved to Plymouth. If there was one fault to be found, it would be that there was felt a certain amount of impatience at being kept so long in the training camp; but I am glad to say of those of them who got their chance and have been in the fighting that they stand the shellfire very well indeed. Others, still in training, will follow in due course.

Just a word on the Accounts, as to which perhaps the Honorary Treasurers may have more to say. You will see from the audited statement that if a consider-

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT
COMMITTEE.

The report of the West Indian Contingent Committee for the ten months ended June 30th, 1916, a copy of which we received by yesterday's mail, affords an interesting revelation of the active, sympathetic work which this organization is doing on behalf of the men of the Bermuda and West Indian Contingent. The committee was established at a meeting held at the Colonial Office on August 30th 1915 at the instance of the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The chief object being to provide for the welfare and comfort of the Contingents as well as of those West Indians who had already come to England independently and others who may come to fight for their King and Country, an appeal for Funds was necessary; and the generous manner in which that appeal has been responded to from the West-Indies notwithstanding the many other objects in connection with the war to which these islands have contributed in money and otherwise, is fully appreciated by the Contingent Committee. At the 30th June a sum of £5,341 17 4. was collected, and at the end of September the total had reached £5,609 6 2.

The general conduct of the affairs of the Contingent Committee has been entrusted to a General Purposes Committee consisting of Sir Everard in Tharn, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Frederic Hodgson, K.C.M.G., V.D., Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., Mr. R. Rutherford, and The Honorary Secretary. To these gentlemen, the West Indies are deeply indebted for the importance given to the movement and the interest that is being shown in the West Indies Regiment. From the arrival of the first units at Seaford Camp up to now, no effort has been spared to make the men feel at home in the Mother Country and to show that their loyalty is appreciated by the English people; and through the Committee, hospitality has been extended to many other officers and men who went over independently.

For military reasons, the strength of the British West Indies Regiment is at present not to be disclosed. It is, however, generally known that the numbers already exceed early estimates, and are still being augmented by fresh recruits. To carry out the Committee's undertaking, demands upon the funds have been considerable, but, with the splendid service of the Ladies' Working Committee, the fund is being administered with the utmost economy. The movements of the British West Indies Regiment, however lead to the belief that demands are likely to increase greatly before long. It is hoped, therefore, that subscriptions will continue to be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary on a liberal scale. We particularly urge that it is by far better to send contributions to the Committee, which is pledged to look after the welfare of every officer and man in the Regiment irrespective of what island he comes from, than to make a futile attempt to send money gifts for our unit. And further, self-respect demands that St. Vincent must not neglect to contribute her fair share to the Fund, out of which comforts for our men at the front are provided in common with those of neighbouring islands. We hope therefore, the next public entertainment given here will be in aid of the West Indian Contingent Fund.

With reference to the Contingent, the West India Committee Circular, remarks— "We are justly proud of the West Indies' contribution in men; we must not be shamed by what those at home did for the boys at the front. . . The West Indian has been blamed before now for his extravagance, but a lack of generosity has never yet been laid to his charge. Times are bad, and misfortunes are many, but all our material hardships are light as thistle-down compared with those which our great-hearted lads at the front are bearing with a cheerfulness that is past all praise and beyond all price."

The Sentry
Kingston
Nov 3. 1916



We are indebted to MR. ALGERNON ARBUTHNOT, Honorary Secretary of the West Indian Contingent Committee for a "zinc" enabling us to give the above reproduction of the new cap badges which the Committee has presented to the officers and men of the British West Indies Regiment. We have also received by the mail specimens of the badges, which may be seen at our office. The design, is described heraldically as "An oval bordered medallion surmounted by the Tudor Crown. On the border the inscription "The British West Indies Regiment." Within, the ship of Columbus in full sail proper. Surrounding the oval, dexter a wreath of laurel, and sinister a palm."

Badges of the B. W. I. Regiment are to be presented to the relatives of men who died before the issue was made.

It being anticipated that many people connected with the West Indies will like to have miniature replicas of the badge of the British West Indies Regiment as souvenirs, brooches of it have been prepared. These have been executed in three different styles by Messrs. J. R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., the makers of the original badge, who have kindly offered to contribute a portion of the proceeds of their sales to the West Indian Contingent Fund. The prices of the brooches are as follows (post free):—

18 Carat Gold and Enamel	£2 10 0
Silver and Enamel	3 9
Gilt Metal Enamelled	2 3

Orders, which must be accompanied by a remittance, may be sent direct to Messrs. J. R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., 53, Conduit Street, London, W.

With Christmas only two months ahead friends in the Colonies will, no doubt, be beginning to think of Christmas gifts for the officers and men of the British West Indies Regiment and for others connected with the West Indies who are serving in His Majesty's forces. The experience of last winter shows that it is far better in every way to send money to the West Indian Contingent Committee for the purchase of gifts than to send preserves, cakes and other gifts in kind—except cigars and cigarettes—which take up valuable space on the steamers, and have become increasingly difficult to handle on this side, owing to congestion at the docks and on the railways, and to import restrictions. The West Indian Contingent Committee ask us to state that they will be very glad to purchase and despatch to men in the Navy and Army gifts of any description on receipt of a remittance to cover the cost.—*West India Committee Circular.*

In the work of providing socks and other comforts for the men of the B. W. I. Regiment, the Ladies Committee has received very material assistance from Lady Hayes-Sadler's Eastern League, which for many weeks held special working classes for the West Indians.

BARBADOS AGRICULTURE



The West Indian Contingent Committee.

We have received from the Honorary Secretary of the West Indian Contingent Committee (Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall) a copy of the report of the Committee for the ten months ended June 30, 1916, which was adopted at a meeting of that body held on September 22 last. The West Indian Contingent Committee was established on August 30, 1915, at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to provide for the welfare of the West India and Bermuda Military Contingents, and of men coming over independently to serve in His Majesty's Forces. The principal officers are Sir Evered in Thuro, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chairman; Sir Frederic Hodgson, K.C.M.G., V.D., Deputy Chairman; Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., and Mr. Robert Rutherford, Honorary Treasurers; and Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall, Honorary Secretary. The staff and offices of the West India Committee have been placed at the disposal of the Committee, with the result that its work has been carried on at a minimum of expense. Hospitality has also been extended to the Committee by the West Indian Club. The statement of receipts and disbursements appended to the report shows that donations to the amount of £4,308 9. 4. were received to June 30, making, with the sum of £974 13. 6. earmarked for special purposes, and £58 14. 6. discount on Treasury Bills, a total sum of £5,341 17. 4. The expenditure amounted to £1,774 18. 11, including £880 9. 0. of the earmarked amount, leaving a balance of £3,566 18. 5. While not permitted to disclose the strength of the British West Indies Regiment, the Committee states that the numbers already exceed early estimates, and that recruits are still freely coming forward as required. The general conduct of the affairs of the Committee is entrusted to a General Purposes Committee, consisting of the officials already named. Arrangements were made for the reception and entertainment of forty-two non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment, under Captain G. J. L. Goulding and Lieutenant H. J. Cavenaugh, who took part in the Lord Mayor's Show on November 9 last year and received a cordial welcome from the public. The purchase and distribution of many gifts was undertaken by the Committee at Christmas, in addition to which the battalions were provided with Christmas fare, and several cases of provisions sent to the officers and men of the Bermuda Contingent attached to the Lincolnshire Regiment in France. Bugles and instruments for a drum and fife band have been supplied to each battalion, and also requisites for cricket, football and other games. The report makes reference to the Regimental Badge approved by His Majesty, and which has been presented by the Committee to the officers and men of the Regiment.

Barbados
Agricultural
Recorder
Nov. 1st
1916

(for officers and men) have been kindly forwarded us by the Hon. Secretary, along with a block engraving of the badge. Its heraldic description is as follows: "An oval bordered medallion surmounted by the Tudor crown. On the border the inscription 'The British West Indies Regiment.' Within, the ship of Christopher Columbus in full sail proper. Surrounding the oval, dexter a wreath of Laurel and sinister a wreath of Palm." At the request of the Commanding Officers distinctive helmet flashes were supplied to all ranks of two of the battalions. Since the departure of the Regiment abroad, the Committee has kept in touch with the Commanding Officers and endeavoured to meet the requirements of all ranks as far as possible. Non-commissioned officers and men invalided home receive special attention and are provided with comforts. The scope of the Committee's activities includes officers and men connected with the British West Indies who came over independently to serve in the Forces, and the members of the Trinidad Merchants' and Barbados Citizens' Contingent, who have all been assisted in various ways. A Ladies' Committee was inaugurated on November 29, under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, with the Countess of Stamford as President. A Working

RAL REPORTER. WE.

Committee of this body was formed with Lady Philippa as Chairman, the other members being Lady Davson, Lady Hodgson, Lady Olivier, Lady Grey-Wilson and Miss Mary Moseley, Honorary Secretary. The report acknowledges with grateful thanks the valuable assistance rendered by this Committee through whose agency and the co-operation of friends in England and the West Indies a supply of warm gloves, woollen helmets, mittens, etc., was provided for all those requiring them during the winter, besides bed-jackets, pyjamas and flannel shirts for the men in hospital. Socks have been sent to the men of the British West Indies Regiment, and many West Indians in other Regiments have been regularly supplied with them. The anti vermin underclothing made by the work parties is also stated to have been a source of great comfort to the men in the trenches. Besides providing comforts, the Ladies' Committee has dispensed a fund sent by the ladies of Antigua for hampers for West Indians at the front, and has supplied many parcels of dainties to men in hospitals in England and abroad. Many sick and wounded men have been visited in hospital and supplied with cigarettes and tobacco, reading matter, writing materials, games, etc., and assistance rendered them in various ways. Men arriving from the West Indies to enlist have been provided with warm clothing, those discharged have received help before their return home, and men on leave have been taken to the several Clubs for overseas soldiers and other places of interest. In April Lady Davson was appointed Chairman of the Working Committee in succession to Lady Philippa who was forced to resign owing to the many calls upon her time. In closing the report, the Committee places on records its appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Director General of Voluntary Organisations, of Scotland House, S.W., the "Smokers Soldiers Sailors" of 4, Buckingham Gate, and the Union Jack, Peel House and Victoria League Clubs. The report contains a valuable record of the splendid services rendered by the Committee, for which we feel sure that West Indians generally will feel deeply grateful. The Committee is desirous of emphasising the need of strengthening the West Indian Contingent, in view of the probable demands upon it in the near future, and its appeal in this direction, as also in that of financial support of the work of the Committee, should meet with a prompt and hearty response.

Customs Regulations

4. Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and other dutiable goods are subject to the full duty in the United Kingdom, except when sent to hospitals through the Red Cross, or other approved, Society, or to individuals or bodies of men in the India or Colonial Contingents serving temporarily in this country. They can, however, be sent to individuals and units out of the United Kingdom and delivered duty free.

Fruit for Individuals Unacceptable.

5. Gifts of fresh fruit and perishable articles should *not* be sent over by individuals as, owing to delays in transit and congestion at the docks, they rarely arrive in good condition.

The Committee willing to Purchase Gifts.

6. Except where gifts—such as cigars, etc.—can be forwarded direct by Parcel Post, the most satisfactory way of sending presents to individuals, whether in or out of the United Kingdom, is for the donors to forward money to the Contingent Committee, who will be glad to purchase, pack and despatch any small articles that may be desired.

The adoption of this recommendation will save much disappointment which must inevitably result when parcels are sent from the West Indies containing articles which are prohibited, or are too heavy for acceptance under the regulations for transmission out of the United Kingdom.

Gifts for General Distribution.

7. The Committee will be glad to receive and forward to their destination gifts for general distribution to specified units abroad, provided that they meet the following requirements:—

(a) Consignments must be *very securely packed*, and clearly addressed in accordance with the following example:—

GIFTS FOR THE BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT,
c/o WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT COMMITTEE,
15, SEETHING LANE,
LONDON, E.C.

(b) The labels should in all cases show the general contents of the packages and the names and addresses of the senders.

(c) Cases should be screwed, and not nailed.

(d) Packages must not be less than 11 lbs. nor more than 56 lbs. in weight. *If these limits are exceeded the packages cannot be delivered.*

(e) A letter of advice, giving a complete list of the contents of each case, and parcel receipt and/or Bill of Lading must be forwarded to arrive in England at the same time as, or if possible before, the packages.

Mufflers, Mittens and Helmets.

8. Gifts of mufflers, mittens and helmets with ear-flaps will be gladly accepted by the Ladies' Committee, who will be able to distribute to advantage elsewhere those not needed by the British West Indies Regiment. Such articles should conform with the following specifications:—

Mufflers should be made of drab-coloured wool, and should be 58 inches long and 10 inches wide, and have no fringe; Mittens should be made of drab-coloured wool, and should be 8 inches long and 7 inches wide across the top. Full directions for knitting these articles, and also helmets with ear-flaps, can be obtained from the Ladies' Committee, whose address is given above.

ALGERNON E. ASPINALL,
Hon. Secretary.

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT COMMITTEE,
15, SEETHING LANE,
LONDON, E.C.

January, 1916.

WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT COMMITTEE.

DIRECTIONS REGARDING GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS.

The West Indian Contingent Committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of all ranks of the British West Indies Regiment and of the Bermuda Contingent, as well as of some hundreds of men who have already come over independently and of others who may come over from the West Indies to join the Imperial Forces.

All communications for the West Indian Contingent Committee should be addressed:—

THE HON. SECRETARY,
WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT COMMITTEE,
15, SEETHING LANE,
LONDON, E.C.

Correspondence for the Ladies' Committee, which has been formed to assist the Contingent Committee, should be sent to:—

THE HON. SECRETARY,
LADIES' COMMITTEE,
WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT COMMITTEE,
5, TREVOR SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W.

For the guidance of relatives and friends of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the British West Indies Regiment and of those from the West Indies who are serving with other units, the following directions have been drawn up:—

Mode of Address.

1. The address on all letters, postal packets, etc., for individual soldiers should include: Regimental number, rank, name, company, battalion, regiment and destination. When the destination is not known letters, postal packets, etc., may be sent to the care of the General Post Office. The following is an example:—

575, PRIVATE JENKINSON,
"A" COMPANY,
1ST BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT,
c/o G.P.O., LONDON.

Gifts for Individuals.

2. Gifts for individuals should be sent to them direct by Parcel Post.

Owing to the heavy cost of carriage, and also, in some cases, to the Customs duties, the Contingent Committee cannot undertake to receive gifts for individuals stationed in this country unless they are forwarded through recognised bodies, such as the local Recruiting Committees, Chambers of Commerce, etc., willing to meet the charges involved.

But in any case such gifts are much best sent direct by Parcel Post.

Suitable Gifts.

3. A list of articles which experience has shown to be useful to soldiers is given below:—

Housewives.	Automatic lighters (not containing oil, spirit, or similar substances).
Handkerchiefs, boot laces.	Safety matches (packed in sealed tins).
Cocoa (prepared).	Antiseptic powder.
Spices (prepared).	Boracic ointment or borated vaseline for sore feet (in small tins).
Chocolate, peppermints and sweets.	Brompton cough lozenges.
Dried Fruits.	Jujubes.
Ginger (prepared).	Note paper and envelopes.
Guava jelly and preserves (if properly put up).	Postcards, and
Hot sauces, salmagundi, &c. (" ").	and
Briar pipes and tobacco pouches.	Pencils.
Tobacco (packed in thick tinfoil if possible).	
Cigarettes, cigarette papers and cigarette tobacco.	

The Dominica Chronicle.

VOL. IX.

ROSEAU, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1917.

No. 13.

Sale of Crown Lands.

(3rd PUBLICATION.)

APPLICATION having been made by JOSEPH LAVILLE for the purchase of a piece of land in the Parish of St. David, being part of an unnumbered Lot, and containing 15 acres, 3 roods, bounded on the *North* by land of Heirs of Etienne Baptiste and Etienne Laville; *East* by land of H. Quashie; *South* by land of H. Quashie and Nicol Gutter and Mrs. Chevalier; *West* by The Public Road; the said Land will be Sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor General on Thursday, the fifth day of April, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

And it is further notified that should any one lay any claim to the said Land, or be desirous of bidding for the same, Notice must be sent to the Surveyor General within two weeks after the nineteenth day of February, 1917.

A Diagram of the said Land can be seen at the Office of the Surveyor General.

P. NOBLE,
Surveyor General.

Roseau, 31st January, 1917.

Sale of Crown Lands.

(3rd PUBLICATION.)

APPLICATION having been made by JAMESIE JAMES GORDON and THEODIL EDWARD for the purchase of a piece of land in the Parish of St. George, being part of an unnumbered Lot, and containing 17 acres, 3 roods, bounded on the *North* by land applied for by J. Corriette and Joacynth Sansan over a Ravine; *East* by Crown Land; *South* by River Dejeaner and River Mural; *West* by land applied for by J. Corriette and Joacynth Sansan; the said Land will be Sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor General on Thursday, the fifth day of April, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

And it is further notified that should any one lay any claim to the said Land, or be desirous of bidding for the same, Notice must be sent to the Surveyor General within two weeks after the

nineteenth day of February, 1917.

A Diagram of the said Land can be seen at the Office of the Surveyor General.

P. NOBLE,
Surveyor General.

Roseau, 31st January, 1917.

Sale of Crown Lands.

(3rd PUBLICATION.)

APPLICATION having been made by JAVAN COLOUR for the purchase of a piece of land in the Parish of St. David, being part of an unnumbered Lot, and containing 16 acres, 2 roods, bounded on the *North East* by Land of Javan Colour; *East* by St. Mary River; *South* by Crown Land; *West* by Crown Land; the said Land will be Sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor General on Thursday, the fifth day of April, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

And it is further notified that should any one lay any claim to the said Land, or be desirous of bidding for the same, Notice must be sent to the Surveyor General within two weeks after the nineteenth day of February, 1917.

A Diagram of the said Land can be seen at the Office of the Surveyor General.

P. NOBLE,
Surveyor General.

Roseau, 31st January, 1917.

Sale of Crown Lands.

(3rd PUBLICATION.)

APPLICATION having been made by JAMES CORRIETTE and JOACINTH SANSAN for the purchase of a piece of land in the Parish of St. George, being part of an unnumbered Lot, and containing 34 acres, 2 roods, bounded on the *North* by a Ravine and land of R. H. Shillingford; *East* by Crown Land; *South* by a Ravine on Crown Land; *West* by Crown Land; the said Land will be Sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor General on Thursday, the fifth day of April, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

And it is further notified that should any one lay any claim to the said Land, or be desirous of bidding for the same,

Notice must be sent to the Surveyor General within two weeks after the nineteenth day of February, 1917.

A Diagram of the said Land can be seen at the Office of the Surveyor General.

P. NOBLE,
Surveyor General.
Roseau, 31st January, 1917.

Sale of Crown Lands.

(3rd PUBLICATION.)

APPLICATION having been made by JOSEPH JEREMIE DUMAS for the purchase of a piece of land in the Parish of St. David, being part of an unnumbered Lot, and containing 12 acres, bounded on the *North* by The Public Road and a portion of Morne Jaune; *East* by land of Joseph Carbon; *South* by a ridge over Tabarie Estate; *West* by land claimed by H. Leonard; the said Land will be Sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor General on Thursday, the fifth day of April, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

And it is further notified that should any one lay any claim to the said Land, or be desirous of bidding for the same, Notice must be sent to the Surveyor General within two weeks after the nineteenth day of February, 1917.

A Diagram of the said Land can be seen at the Office of the Surveyor General.

P. NOBLE,
Surveyor General.
Roseau, 31st January, 1917.

DENTIST.

(o)

DR. E. A. NICHOLSON,

(RESIDENT)

Surgeon Dentist,

MARLBORO ST., ROSEAU.



Latest methods.
Painless operation.

HOURS: 9-12 a.m.; 1-5 p.m.

Telegrams.

(CENSORED AT JAMAICA.)

London, Sunday, Feb. 11.

The British S.S. *Japanese Prince* with many Americans aboard, which was sunk by a German submarine, was torpedoed without warning; crew landed. The 75 men aboard the ship, including 30 American cattlemen, were saved. The British S.S. *Sallags* has been sunk. This may refer to the *Saloga* of 3,611 tons owned by the Elder Dempster Co. She has been in the British Government's service. No steamer *Sallags* is listed in available records. The Norwegian S.S. *Ellavore*, 3,760 tons, has been torpedoed. The Captain has been landed but the mates and 11 members of the crew are missing. The Norwegian S.S. *Havard*, 1,100 tons, has been sunk.

Washington, 11.—The British India liner *Montola*, 8,500 tons, with one American, Earl Rice, ship surgeon of Oregon aboard, was torpedoed without warning, 135 miles south west of Pastnet on Feb. 8. The crew and passengers except seven Lascars were saved.

Peking, 9.—The Note handed to the German Minister in reply to Germany's declaration of the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare was made public today, and reads in part: The new measures of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany are imperilling the lives and property of Chinese citizens, even more than the measures previously taken which have already cost China many lives and constitute a violation of international law. The toleration of their application would introduce into international law arbitrary principles incompatible with legitimate intercourse between neutrals and belligerents. China therefore protests energetically to Germany and sincerely hopes that the rights of neutral States will be respected and that the said measures will not be carried out. If contrary to expectation this protest be ineffective, China will be constrained to its profound regret to sever diplomatic relations. It is unnecessary to add that China's action is directed by a desire for further peace and the maintenance of international law.

A PURELY VEGETABLE PILL—The chief ingredients in Dr. Kellogg's Vegetable Pills are mandrake and dandelion, sedative and purgative, but perfectly harmless in their action. They cleanse and purify and have a most healthful effect upon the secretions of the digestive organs. The dyspeptic and all who suffer from liver and kidney ailments will find in these pills the most effective medicine in concentrated form that has yet been offered to the suffering.

London, Monday, Feb. 12.

The Duke of Connaught will be appointed Inspector-General of Overseas troops, according to the *Times*. The paper intimates that the Duke will investigate the question of the promotion of Canadian officers, which has been a subject of criticism here.

The German torpedo boat destroyer "V-65" left Ymuiden, Holland, at 6.45 last evening assisted by a German tug, says a despatch from that port. The Dutch cruiser *Noord Brabant* and six Dutch torpedo boats escorted the German vessels through territorial waters. The "V-69" at first steered south. The German Admiralty announced her safe arrival at a German base this morning.

The Greek S.S. *Vasilissa Olga*, 1,400 tons, has been sunk. Her crew of 20 men were landed. The British S.S. *Netherlee*, 4,227 tons, last reported from Philadelphia on Jan. 21st for Dankirk, has been sunk.

Official. We made further progress last night north of the Ancre where we captured some 600 yards of hostile trenches without difficulty. We took a few prisoners. Early in the night the enemy attacked our new positions south of Serre, but caught by artillery barrage and machine gun fire was easily repulsed. The enemy lines were entered by our patrols at a number of places; one of our raiding parties blew up an ammunition dump and captured a few prisoners. Successful bombardments were carried out by us north of the Somme and near Armentieres and Ypres.

Lloyds announces that the Greek S.S. *Aghios Spyridon*, 760 tons, has been sunk by a submarine. Five men from the vessel have been landed, but the captain and the remainder of the crew were drowned. The S.S. *Lycia*, a Cunard liner of 2,715 tons, has been sunk. Crew saved.

Nineteen members of the crew of the *Saxonian*, sunk on Feb. 8, were rescued. Eight men were injured. Members of the

The most destructive of all blood diseases are Scrofula and Syphilis. They not only tear down the constitution but the taint is transmitted by parents to their children, whose whole lives are thus made miserable by poor health, skin eruptions, and sores that no external application will permanently heal. The remedy needed must be a powerful blood renovator and there is nothing better on earth for this purpose than SWAIM'S PANACEA. It makes the body clean and the blood rich in life giving properties. It cures acquired blood diseases and inherited taints, therefore it is equally good for parents and children. Sold by ALL GOOD DRUG STORES.

crew of the steamer say that without a moment's warning, a German submarine opened fire on the *Lycia*. They rushed to their boats, but the Germans continued to fire on them recklessly. One man was seriously injured and another slightly hurt.

The gratitude and thanks of the nation have been conveyed by the British Government to Mr. Gerard for his work on behalf of British civilians and prisoners of war in Germany. Mr. Balfour made this announcement today in the Commons.

The Government agreed today to set aside a day for discussion in the House of Commons of the Irish Administration as requested by the Nationalists.

Mr. Bonar Law announced in the Commons to-day:—The average daily expenditure of Great Britain is now £5,790,000. The total expenditure since the beginning of the war was £4,200,000,000. At the end of the current year the National Debt would be between £3,800,000,000 and £3,900,000,000. The number of applications and the amount applied for by the general public for the new loan were larger than ever before. The total votes of credit for the current financial year would amount to £1,950,000,000. That was in excess of the estimate of Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Asquith Government, and the increase was due to increased expenditure for munitions and advances to the Allies and Dominions. The average expenditure had increased by £1,000,000 daily as compared with the first 63 days of the financial year. There had also been an increase in expenditure for the army, but it was proportionate with the increase in the number of troops, the army being 14 times as large as when the war began. The amounts asked for would enable the government to meet expenses until the end of May. On the last vote of credit there had been an unexpected balance of £76,000,000. We have a superiority not only in men but in equipment. The increase in the production of munitions was going on all the time, being as marked now as at any previous period, the smallest increase in any kind of shells as compared with the average of the first year of the war was 28 times that amount.

The American Commission for relief in Belgium has officially notified the German authorities that the Americans will withdraw from participation in the relief work in Belgium and Northern France. The

For every purpose of a flesh healing liniment there is no remedy more powerful than RENNE'S OIL. It is, in addition to its effectiveness on the flesh, a wonderful internal remedy. It relieves cramps, colic, dysentery, sore throat, swollen tonsils and sick stomach. Sold by ALL GOOD DRUG STORES.

action of the Commission is explained in the following statement from the Directors of the Commission in London. "We have been advised by Mr. Gregory, Director, from Brussels that Baron von Lucken (Civil Governor of Belgium) had notified him that American citizens could no longer occupy positions in connection with the Commission within the occupied territories of France and Belgium, but that a few Americans, among whom are Mr. Brand Whitlock, might reside in Brussels and exercise general supervision over the work. Mr. Whitlock, however, was to have no diplomatic standing, and further automobile and other means of communication would be denied Americans. After earnest consideration with Ambassador Page, the Directors of the Commission in London acting in accord with the Chairman of the Commission, instructed Mr. Gregory to inform the German Authorities that in view of their order, that the Americans could no longer exercise their function in the occupied territories, and that as under these conditions the American members of the Commission could no longer carry out their responsibilities and undertakings to their interested Governments and fulfil their duties toward the people of Belgium and Northern France, the Americans would officially withdraw from participation in the work of relief in occupied districts. Mr. Gregory was advised to arrange for all his men to leave Belgium immediately, except a few who are to close the Commission's affairs, and take steps to see that there be no interruption in the service, pending the reorganization of the work."

Paris, 12.—The War Office reports that two successful raids were made last night, one on the Verdun front and the other in the Argonne.

New York, 12.—Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, made today formal application to the Navy Department for guns to arm the passenger liners of the American Line.

London, Monday, Feb. 12.

The Duke of Norfolk, ranking member of the British nobility and the foremost English Catholic died in London today. The death of the Duke was rather sudden, the first announcement of his serious illness having been made on Saturday. The heir to the dukedom, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey who is eight years old, comes into an estate estimated at £300,000 annually. Henry Fitzalan Howard, 15th

WHEN the bowels become irregular you are uncomfortable and the longer this condition exists the worse you feel. You can get rid of this misery quickly by using HERBINE. Take a dose on going to bed and see how fine you feel next day. Sold by ALL GOOD DRUG STORES.

duke of Norfolk, was born on December 27, 1847.

The House of Commons will be occupied this week with financial affairs. The feature of today's programme was the introduction of two new votes of credit, aggregating £550,000,000. One for £200,000,000 to cover expenses to March 31st, the end of the present financial year, and the other for £350,000,000 to start the next financial year. The chief speakers today were Mr. A. Bonar Law, who was charged with the duty of introducing the motion for the votes of credit, and reviewing the financial position of the nation, and Mr. Reginald McKenna who was called to support the motion as Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Asquith Government. The sessions of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will be occupied with secondary financial legislation.

The *Times* announces this morning that as a consequence of the increasing restrictions on news-print paper, it has raised its price to 2d. a copy. It says the recent increase to 1½ pence did not affect its circulation, and with a view to this end will again raise its price if necessary even to 7d. which the paper sold at prior to 1836. It is the intention of the *Times* to encourage a house-to-house loan circulation.

Havana, 11.—Havana was stirred yesterday by reports of a revolutionary movement. During Friday night the Secretary of the Interior notified the civil and military authorities that a plot to overthrow the Government had been discovered involving civil and military officials, and rumours that high army officers had been placed under arrest spread over the city causing both excitement and alarm. There had been mutterings of an uprising ever since the presidential elections in November last, the result of which has not yet been determined.

Paris, 12.—The Berlin *Zeitung* says that the Chancellor counts upon the submarine to end the war quickly. Every day badly employed, adds the paper, is lost for Germany and gained for England which perfects her means of defence. We must hasten our action. Five or six months will suffice. May God grant that we do not renew with our submarines our deceptive experiences with zeppelins. The newspaper expresses the conviction that less than seven weeks of submarine warfare will put England out of action.

Rome, 12.—It is officially announced that two Austrian seaplanes which were scouting off the Albanian coast were shot

down near Saseno. Two of the occupants of the machines were made prisoners. One of the airplanes was captured and the other sunk.

Rome, 12.—Official. The Italian lines east of Gorizia, which had been penetrated in some places in Austrian attacks late last week, were completely reestablished yesterday, more than 100 prisoners being taken.

Rome, 12.—The Vatican organ *Osservatore Romano* points out in an inspired article that a clash between the United States and Germany would establish a precedent for the right of the United States to influence European politics. It says that after the war Europe would be weakened and the United States could assume a preponderant position. With the object of averting such an eventuality, the paper says, the Pope is striving to avert war between the U.S. and Germany and expects to succeed.

Washington, 12.—Within a few days the Government will find a way whereby American merchant vessels now held in port by fear of German submarines may arm themselves and resume their sailings, it was intimated by officials today. This will be accomplished by private means. The Government will not supply guns or gunners direct nor even formally advise arming. Ship-owners have stated that heretofore they have been unable to obtain either guns or gun-crews. Officials today were still inclined to regard the last offer of Germany to discuss means of preventing war presented through the Swiss Minister on Saturday, only as an effort to cast on the United States the appearance of being belligerent. The official attitude seemed to be that the United States and German can have no diplomatic dealings until Germany gives up her programme of unrestricted submarine warfare, and that any other advances meanwhile serve only to becloud the issue of American right. It is not certain whether any answer will be made to the suggestion.

Washington, 12.—Formal notification of the retention in Germany of the 72 American sailors, brought in as prisoners on the prize ship *Yarrowdale*, was given to the State Department today by the Swiss Minister here, acting for the German Government together, with an inquiry as to the crews of the German war-bound vessels in American harbours. Germany has decided to hold the *Yarrowdale* prisoners until she had definite assurance that the German crews in American harbours would not be held or imprisoned. This development, wholly unexpected, was amazing to the American Government. Officials here had come to the conclusion that the early re-

FOR years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

GAS in the stomach or bowels is a disagreeable symptom of a torpid liver. To get rid of it quickly take HERBINE. It is a marvelous liver stimulant and bowel purifier. Sold by ALL GOOD DRUG STORES.

Market Quotations.

New York, Feb. 15, 1917.

Flour, Winter Clear, per bl.	8.15	8.40
Meal, Kilndried	5.50	
New Season's Pork	No quotation.	
Heavy Mess Pork	33.00	33.50
Sugar { Crystals per 100 lb.	5.05	5.40
} Molasses 89° test per 100 lbs. 4.28	4.63	
Fresh Limes (Choice selected) 7/ bbl.	6.50	7.50
Cotton, M.U., at Liverpool per lb.	10 1/4	
Exchange, N.Y. & London 60 days' sight	470 1/2	
" " " sight	475 1/2	

London, Feb. 15, 1917.

Sugar {	Dem. Crystals Prices fixed by Royal Com. 7/ cwt.	40s. 1 1/2 d.	43s. 1 1/2 d.
	Musc. floating terms, in bond 7/ cwt.		
	ditto Duty Paid 39s. 1 1/2 d.	42s. 1 1/2 d.	
	German Beet 88% f.o.b.	No sales during the war.	

Java Sugar, 96% Gibraltair or Channel for orders, floating } No quotation. terms, per cwt.

Demerara Rum, per gal. (If available for use before 19th May, 1917) .. 3s. 6d. 3s. 8d.

Trinidad Cocoa, G.M. Red, per cwt. 60/-

Grenada Cocoa, Fine Est., per cwt. 74/-

Cotton, M.F., Sea Isld., at Liverpool per lb. 2/6 1/2

Nominal.

Concentrated Lime Juice (64 oz. Citric Acid to Gallon) per 108 gals. Business done at £22.

Bank of England Rate of Discount 5 1/2 %

Consols
 5 1/2 % || Three per cent. Rentes in Paris Fcs. | 62. |

Roseau, Feb. 16, 1917.

Green Limes (unpacked) per bbl.	8s.
Limes (Ripe) per bbl.	7s.
Raw Lime Juice per gal.	1s.
Cotton per lb.	7 1/2 - 8 1/2 p.

Bank Rates for Demand Drafts.

LONDON	\$ 482
NEW YORK } & CANADA }	1 1/2 % Prem.
ST. JOHNS, N.F.	1 1/2 % Prem.

U.S. & CANADIAN NOTES	\$ 4.92 per \$ 5
" " "	0.96 per \$ 1
FRENCH GOLD	\$ 3.60 per Fcs. 20
" SILVER	0.70 per Fcs. 5

ports which misled the German Government as to the treatment of the German crews here, had been effectively dispelled by the forwarding of complete details. As this included the President's announcement that German shipping would not be seized now or in the event of war and full information about the fair attitude of the Government toward the German sailors, Officials are wholly at a loss to know what kind of report could have so suddenly changed Germany's attitude. Eventual release of the *Yarrowdale* prisoners is regarded as assured, but an urgent protest will be made at once.

New York 12.—A despatch from London says: China has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, it was authoritatively reported this afternoon. There is no

Raw Lime Juice.

L. ROSE & Co. LTD., BATH ESTATE,

Offer to buy for Cash on Delivery Fresh Raw Lime Juice of a good quality, made from clean, sound yellow limes, unecquelled, at 1s. per gallon, Citrate Juice at 5d. per gal. and sound yellow limes 7s. per barrel.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

TRAVEL TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

by the R.M.S.P. Canada & West Indies Mail Service

TO

St. John, N.B.

thence by Canadian North Atlantic Steamers.

INTER-COLONIAL CARGO received, and Bills of Lading or Parcel Receipts issued at once if necessary. Rates of Freight include lighterage here and at destination. N.B.—Freight paid at destination when required.

For Sailings, Fares, Freight Rates and full Particulars apply to

H. A. FRAMPTON, Agent, Roseau, Dominica.

confirmation of the foregoing obtainable here; it is thought possible that the report is based upon the Associated Press despatch from Peking.

A German submarine entered the neutral Spanish harbour of Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on December 6, and sank the Greek S.S. *Spyros*, according to two of the freighter's seamen who arrived here today on the S.S. *Morro Castle*. Recent maritime records told of the *Spyros* being towed to a "Spanish port after being torpedoed." Sailors arriving here said the ship put into Las Palmas on her voyage from Buenos Aires carrying grain for Hull.

New York, 12.—The Associated Press says: "The fourth ship under the American flag to sail from this port for a European destination since Germany's renewal of unrestricted submarine warfare, got away last night. She is the 325-foot freighter *Owego* of the Federal Forwarding Co. bound for Genoa, carrying a general cargo. Her master and many of her crew are Americans."

Saratoga, 12.—It was 40 degrees below zero in many places in this vicinity this morning, the coldest of this winter.

Boston, 12.—The coldest weather of winter was reported by a number of points in New England towns. Minimum temperatures during the night ranged from 21 degrees below zero to six above. In Boston the minimum was zero.

Zurich, 12.—Most of the members of Ambassador Gerard's large party gave a general sigh of relief this afternoon when the Swiss border was reached, for the strain for the last few days had told more or less on the majority of the travellers. Mr. Gerard met cordially the newspaper men who crowded about him on his arrival at Zurich, clamouring for interviews for papers all over the civilized world, but he kept rigidly to his determination not to speak for publication until after he has reported to President Wilson in Washington.

Berne, 12.—Germany is delaying the departure of a large number of American citizens for possible retaliatory measures

in case the U.S. declares war. The German Foreign Office is striving to keep America out of the war, but the German Ministry long ago prepared for American hostilities and is only lukewarm in its support of the efforts of statesmen in the Wilhelmstrasse. Particularly a demand was made on Ambassador Gerard before he left Berlin to sign a treaty in effect guaranteeing permission for German ships to leave American harbours in case of war, this ultimatum being backed up with the threat to hold American correspondents as hostages if such action were not taken. Mr. Gerard, it is reliably reported, told the German officials who brought this treaty that, if Americans were forced to remain in Germany, America would regard such action as a cause for war and he refused to sign.

Pernambuco, 12.—During the last few days a considerable amount of wreckage has been washed ashore on the coast near the mouth of the Parahyba. The wreckage includes wireless apparatus, a tin box containing a small quantity of cylinders filled with an explosive substance, planks and cans of provisions. There has been recent reports from Pernambuco of firing heard at sea off the Brazilian coast as if a naval engagement were in progress.

Amsterdam, 12.—A telegram received here from Berlin says the payments on the first German war loan have brought the total payments on the War loans to 47,300,000 marks. Of this sum 899,000,000 marks was subscribed through loan banks.

Berlin, 12.—Reports from British sources that the lifeboats of the *Evestone* were fired upon by a German submarine are mentioned in an Overseas News Agency announcement today, which adds: "As soon as the submarine reports all the details regarding the question of the *Evestone* will be given out. Meanwhile it is reiterated that the no German submarine ever fired at lifeboats, nor will one do so in the future."

Berlin, 12.—Official. East of Armentieres and south of La Basse, all the attacks which had been prepared by lively artillery fire, failed. During the day strong artillery fire was directed against our positions on the Ancre. During the night

SUDDEN transition from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unseasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders so arising, there is none better than Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Try it and become convinced. Price 25 cents.

English troops six times attacked our wrecked trenches from Serre as far as the river. All the attacks were repulsed. The enemy suffered severe losses in our defensive fire and to the north of Serre in hand to hand fighting. His troops in many instances wore snow-shirts. The trench-line south east of Serre which had become unserviceable was evacuated. This was planned and carried out without molestation and before the English attacks were launched. An advance of our storming parties on the Doina was completely successful, 40 men and one machine gun being brought in.

London, Monday, Feb. 12.

A general appeal was made from the pulpits throughout the country yesterday on behalf of the Loan of Victory. In his address the Archbishop of Canterbury said that if the people of this country were ready to show even one-tenth of the self-sacrifice and heroism of the men fighting in the trenches, there should be no fear regarding the success of the war loan.

There will be no turning back by Great Britain on account of the prodigious expense of the war, declared Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons today. Although Great Britain's average daily war expenses had increased to £5,790,000 and there was a difficult road ahead, she would be able to stand the financial strain longer than her enemies and not through lack of funds would she ever be forced into a disastrous peace. After reviewing the nation's finances, the Chancellor submitted the 14th and 15th votes of credit since the beginning of the war. Today's credit amounted to £550,000,000 which will carry on the war until the end of May and make the total credits £3,732,000,000. Today's statement naturally bears on the terrific campaign now proceeding as regards the war loan. It is now believed that the new money will total £400,000,000 and converted money £2,000,000,000. Mr. J. King asked the Chancellor today a question implying that the Government expected the total loan to amount to £300,000,000, but Mr. Bonar Law answered: "I have never contemplated such a sum. Nevertheless no such campaign was ever waged in England before. The publicity attaching to the fiercest election fights fades into utter insignificance when compared to that of the last week. During the last seven days 30,000 war savings associations have

A CHILD that has intestinal worms is handicapped in its growth. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE destroys and expels worms; the child immediately improves and thrives wonderfully. Sold by ALL GOOD DRUG STORES.

worked day and night as well as the insurance co-operations who are carrying out the scheme of combining life insurance with war loan subscriptions. Both the poor and the lower classes have been actively participating in the campaign, and scarcely an employer in the country has failed to make provision for his workers to subscribe to the loan by means of instalments deducted from their wages, in which scheme the banks are actively assisting. A typical plan is that adopted by the Anglo-American Oil Co. of arranging for its 6,000 employees to subscribe 10% of their salaries over a period of two years as a result of which £6,000 has been turned in. The Lord Mayor is to hold a great civic demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Thursday with a number of clergymen with their robed choirs taking part.

Washington, 12.—General Carranza has sent a note to the U.S., Argentina, Brazil and Chile as well as to all other neutral nations asking them to join in an agreement to prohibit the export from their countries to the warring European nations of foodstuffs and munitions of war.

Washington, 12.—The State Department gave out a statement as follows: In view of the appearance in yesterday's newspapers of a report that Germany was initiating negotiations with the U.S. in regard to submarine warfare, the State Department makes the following statement: A suggestion was made to the State Department last Saturday afternoon by the Minister of Switzerland as follows: "Memorandum. The Swiss Government has been requested by the German Government to say that the latter is willing now as before to negotiate formally or informally with the U.S. providing that the commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby. (Sd) P. Ritter." This memorandum was given immediate consideration, and the following reply was despatched today: "My dear Mr. Minister, I am requested by the Government to say to you in acknowledging the memorandum which you were kind enough to send to me on the 11th inst. that the U.S. Government could gladly discuss with the German Government any questions it might propose for discussion, were it to withdraw its proclamation of Jan. 31 in which suddenly and without previous intimation of any kind it cancelled the assurances which it had given this Government on May last, but it does not feel that it can enter any discussion with the German Government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing, unless and until the German Government renews its assurance of May 4 (Sussex Case) and acts upon the assurance. No other interexchange of this subject has been taken between this Government and any other Government or person."

The Dominica Chronicle.

A SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER

Published every Wednesday and Saturday,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHRONICLE, ROSEAU, DOMINICA.

A. FINOULT, C.S.S.R.,
MANAGER.**Terms of Subscription:**

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Pax et Veritas.

ROSEAU, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1917.

STOP THAT SLANG.

THERE is not much reverence in this day and generation. This is quite evident from the conduct, the talk and the terms heard on all sides. The young man refers in an off-hand way to his father as "the old man," "the governor," etc. He forgets the respect and the reverence that he should have for his parents. The Lord promises a long and happy life to children who properly obey and reverence their parents. The terms used by the strutting young man when he refers to his father show that he has inhaled too much of the irreverence that is so common in this "land of the free." Much could be learned from "the heathen Chinese" as to the respect and reverence due to parents.

There was lately a young man, "smart as a whip," and "up to snuff," who "knew the ropes," and yet was out of a job. He went to a wholesale grocer and said: "The old man told me to call here, and to ask you for a position." "If I had a hundred positions," said the proprietor, "I would not give one to a young fellow who refers to his father as 'the old man.'"

The young man "as smart as a whip" had been taught a lesson. The custom of the country may atone for much, but the free and easy manners in vogue are offensive to men of good taste and of solid sense.

Then children are frequently referred to even by parents as "the kids." Such slang produces similar fruit and creates disrespect for parents and for those who refer in that way to children. It is hard to understand how children can be designated, at least by those of the household, as

though they were no more than young goats. As people sow so shall they reap. If the old respect themselves, they will inculcate, by example, proper respect on the part of others. Our Lord in referring to the young said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God."

"The old man," "the governor," and "the kids" are terms that should not be heard or used except in their original and proper signification.

"Son, support the old age of thy father, and grieve him not in his life. And if his understanding fail, have patience with him, and despise him not when thou art in thy strength; for the relieving of the father shall not be forgotten."—*Universe.*

The Chronicle's Diary.**Moon's Phases.**

- ☾ New Moon February 21.
- ☽ First Quarter February 28.
- ☾ Full Moon March 8.
- ☽ Last Quarter March 16.

Thursday, March 15.—First instalment of Road Tax, 1917, payable up to this day.

Tuesday, April 10.—Sitting of Full Court at Antigua.

AVERAGE SEMI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION of the CHRONICLE:—403.

Local News.**THE LONDON MARKET.**

Cacao.—The year 1915 closed with a firm market for West Indian varieties, the price of Trinidad being 94/- to 95/- per cwt., and of Grenada 84/- to 91/-. During the earlier part of the year fair prices were maintained, but towards its close the market became flat, auction sales became few, and at these demand became slack and values declined, the closing prices for the year being in the neighbourhood of 76/- to 77/- for Trinidad, and 60/- to 64/-.

In April the import duty, which stood during the previous part of the year at 1½d., was raised to 4½d.

The Board of Trade Returns show that 200,953,792 lbs. of cacao were imported into the United Kingdom during the year, of which 85,539,592 lbs. were withdrawn from bond for home

consumption during the year. These figures compare with 187,104,678 lbs. and 104,326,432 lbs. respectively for 1915. The British suppliers of cacao were British West Africa, 105,049,536 lbs.; Ceylon, 4,322,976 lbs.; and the British West India Islands, 24,590,608.

The exports for the year amounted to 53,829,552 lbs., of which Holland received 19,989,760 lbs. The stock of cacao in the United Kingdom on the 31st December, 1916, was 36,320,000 lbs., as against 34,608,000 lbs. on the 31st December, 1915.

The market during the fortnight has been very quiet. At auction sales yesterday, 5,887 bags were offered, which met with small demand. Only 153 bags of Trinidad were put up, which were bought in. Of the 874 bags of Grenada a few sold at 62/- to 68/-; 19 bags of British Honduras sold at 65/6. The Jamaica, Dominica, and St. Lucia lots were all bought in.

Lime Products.—LIME OIL.

There is no demand for distilled. A nominal quotation is 9/- per lb. Hand-pressed is scarce, as small business being done at 13/- per lb. LIME JUICE. Raw is steady but quiet with values unchanged. Concentrated, steady at £22. Buyers' price of CITRATE is £28. 10.—*West India Committee Circular, January 11th, 1917.*

DROWNING FATALITY.

WE regret to chronicle a sad drowning fatality, which occurred on Wednesday at about 7 p.m. at the old jetty, the victim being a fireman of the S.S. *Parina*, named Joseph Vigus, apparently an Italian or a Portuguese. The unfortunate man had been given shore-leave and was just preparing to return aboard when the sad fatality occurred. It is said that having lost control over himself through the influence of liquor, he tumbled off the jetty and met his death. The fact that nobody was nearby to extend a helping hand for his rescue, is explained by his coarse demeanour, which has frightened the people and kept them at a cautious distance. The body was soon picked up and interred the following day.

PERSONAL.

WE learn from *La Paix* that the American Captain Paul Boyton is spending some time in Martinique. Captain Boyton, it will be remembered, spent several weeks in Dominica early last year.



Fac-simile of Chocolate Box, sent to the men of the British West Indies Regiment.

THE annual festivities at Soufrière, in connection with the celebration of the Feast of Our Lady of Lourdes, were kept this year with exceptional fervour and devotion. Several priests of the other parishes enhanced the ceremonies by their presence. We regret to learn that the engine of Mr. D.O. Riviere's motor-boat, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of a party of visitors from Roseau, broke down on the return trip. Having left Soufrière at about 5 p.m., the boat did not reach Roseau until 8.30, as she had to be towed in much to the disappointment of the occupants.

Intercolonial.

LONDON, FEB. 13. — Mr. John Burdon Administrator of St. Kitts, sailed for that island on the 3rd. Amongst the New Year war honours announced are the following: To be G.C.M.G. Sir George Fiddes (Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies). To be K.C.M.G. Sir Francis Watts (Commissioner for Agriculture in the West Indies). To be C.M.G. Hon. Robert Johnstone (Acting Col.-Sec., Jamaica). Knight Bachelor, Sir Daniel Thomas Tudor (Chief Justice of the Bahamas). To receive Police Medal, Inspector Alexander (Jamaica), Inspector Blades (British Honduras).

GRENADA, FEB. 14. — Grenada's contribution to Lord Lansdowne's "Our Day" appeal on behalf of the British Red Cross Society amounted to £3,000. [Bravo! Grenada.]

BERMUDA, FEB. 13. — Mr. E. Davson of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce, who is en route to attend the inaugural meeting of that Body in Trinidad, has arrived here. A special meeting of the Bermuda Chamber of Commerce was called today and Mr. Davson invited. The meeting received Mr. Davson's statements with reference to Imperial trade development most enthusiastically and a general discussion on the subject ensued. As a result of Mr. Davson's visit the Bermuda Chamber is applying for membership in the British Imperial Council and the British Producers Association and it is hoped the Bermuda Chamber will be elected to honorary membership of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce.

A REGULAR trade is now being built up between Trinidad and Martinique, traders from the latter colony coming here by every available opportunity. These traders purchase largely in dry goods especially. From experience they find the goods cheaper here than either in St. Lucia or Barbados. — *Port-of-Spain Gazette*.

ON Monday, the 5th instant, the Circuit Court at Antigua began the trial of Kerr Baily Alexander Prevow, indicted for the wilful murder, on October 7, 1916, of David Watkins, and at the end of the week the trial was not concluded yet. On the following Sunday, the accused took suddenly ill in the Antigua prison, and as he was not expected to recover the empanelled jurors were dismissed.

It is stated that a paper-pulp factory will be erected in Trinidad. The pulp will be shipped from Trinidad to England for manufacture into paper.

AN American fleet, consisting of forty ships, passed the harbour of St. Thomas early this month en route to Guam.

A YEAR ago the men of the British West Indies Regiment left the shores of England. They have been in Egypt all this time where they have been undergoing training and performing military duties in the most exemplary manner. "It is true," says the *Grenada West Indian*, "that they have not been in touch with the enemy, but there is satisfaction in knowing that "our boys" are today trained soldiers fit for service anywhere in the battle-line; and who knows that they may yet write for us a glorious record on the pages of history. Stationed in Egypt they are helping to maintain British prestige in that far away country. Like the other units they are keeping guard and restraining the treacherous Turk from overrunning the country."

SAYS the *Grenada West Indian*:— We are sure that every lover of the dog will be pleased to hear that the indiscriminate slaughtering of these innocents throughout the island has been stopped. We congratulate the authorities on the discretion which they have begun to exhibit in this matter.

The *West India Commercial and In-*

dustrial Review, a new Journal devoted to British Guiana and West Indian Trade and Commerce, has been launched. It deals with different phases of our trade and products and is intended as a first step towards making these islands more familiar with the productions of each other.

The sale by public auction of *The Mirror* plant of Trinidad, consequent on the Editor's bankruptcy, took place on the 27th ult. The highest bidder was Mr. D. M. Navarro who offered £1500. We think Mr. Navarro is the proprietor of the *Argos*, another Trinidad paper with a strong Spanish following. --Grenada *West Indian*.

ON December 17th last there was a patriotic manifestation at Fort de France, Martinique, when a tablet was placed on the house which the late deeply regretted General Gallieni occupied during his residence in Martinique. The tablet bears the inscription: "This house was occupied from 1884 to 1886 by the Chief of Colonial Infantry Gallieni, who in September 1914, as Governor General of Paris, saved the capital from German invasion." At the same time Dupont-de-L'Eure street was re-named General Gallieni street.

THE services of the Director of Public Works of Surinam have been requisitioned by the Demerara Government to advise the latter in connection with that Colony's sea defences.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Demerara for bringing about a change with regard to the system of paying all Government officers. Hitherto, each officer of the Service received his salary in the form of a cheque which he was allowed to draw from the Treasury, as soon as it was payable. This system is not to continue, however, and it is understood that circulars have been issued to all the Government officers intimating that in future each officer will not be allowed to draw his own cheque. One cheque will be made payable to the head of each Department for the salaries of himself and all the officers under him. He will then make the necessary disbursements to his staff.

THE trouble with the sort of prosperity we are having just now is that too many people are living to-day on what they hope to make to-morrow.

Lord and Lady Curzon.



Lime Juice.

MESSRS. POWERS—WEIGHTMAN—ROSENGARTEN—CO., of PHILADELPHIA, are purchasing **CONCENTRATED LIME JUICE** in any QUANTITY.

Give them a TRIAL SHIPMENT by sending direct or through

H. A. FRAMPTON,—Agent.

N.B.—Planters wishing to ship must give two weeks notice in writing so that space can be reserved.

Miscellaneous.

A MOVEMENT by a committee of French societies for public morality, protection and safety of infants, teaching and feminine action is on foot in Paris demanding the authorities' help to prevent the reproduction of cinema films which may, in any way, constitute a peril to youth or adolescence.

THE growing of canes, for the manufacture of sugar, is being greatly extended in South America since the war. In Venezuela especially, according to the *Carnegie*, the sugar industry

is rapidly developing, thanks to American capital. A new central factory was inaugurated there last year, and seven others are in course of construction. The sugar production in Venezuela will shortly exceed 300,000 tons.

NOTICE.

ALL Delinquent Customers are requested to pay up their indebtedness to The "IDEAL" Pharmacy before March 25. After that date ALL outstanding

accounts will be handed to a Solicitor for collection.

ARTHUR F. WATSON.

Feb. 15, 1917.

--- A MESSAGE ---

To a long suffering
Motoring Public.

THROW off the Demon Punctures quoter of Bondage! Be happy! Be free! Use Schofield's Liquid-Air. This is not a Patent Medicine; but a sure cure for "Tiresome Tire Trouble." It cures Punctures, Prolongs Life (Tire Life), Saves the air, Saves rim cuts, Flat Tire troubles, Time, Tire changes, Labour Money and Temper.

P.S.—Remember price is secondary to value and the product that fulfils its mission is the least expensive. Supplied in Tins for use in the following size Tubes: 3, 3½, 4, 4½ inches at \$1 per inch.

JOHN B. CHARLES,

Sole Distributor.

Old & New Streets,

Roseau, Dominica.

Telegrams continued from page 5.

New York, 12.—A German naval base is now in operation on a island at the mouth of the Amazon and supplies German raiders. It has a big wireless plant operated by Japanese, and is a coaling station for the commerce destroyers.

New York, 12.—The Associated Press says tonight that with approximately 18,000 tons of cargo, mostly supplies, and 5,000 bags of U.S. mail transferred from the American liner *St. Louis* but with no passengers, the British S.S. *Cedric* of the White Star Line left here for Liverpool. The mails on the *Cedric* have been held here since Feb. 3, the date on which the *St. Louis* was to sail.

New York, 12.—Seventy-six days after her departure from Piræus, Greece, the Greek S.S. *Patris* arrived here, the first passenger steamer from that country to reach this port for a long time. The lengthy passage was due to her being held up at Gibraltar and the Azores by order of the Entente pending the settlement of the strained relations with Greece, the Agents here said. She carried 564 passengers.

We invite inspection of the
following lines of Goods just received:---

LADIES' HATS, Ready-to-Wear and Semi-Trimmed, in the latest Styles.

GENT'S STRAW HATS.

Ladies' & Gent's Shoes & Boots.

Swiss Cotton Embroideries.

COTTON ALLOVER LACES.

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WHITE COTTON FRILLED LACES.

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EMBROIDERY FLOUNCINGS.

BLK. ART. SILK & COTTON ALLOVERS.

BLK. ART. SILK & COTTON LACES.

EMBROIDERY & LACE BEADINGS.

PEARL & FANCY BUTTONS.

BLACK LUSTRE for Gent's Jackets and Ladies' Skirts.

INDIGO NAVY SERGE.

Black Ribbon Velvet.

Gent's Stylish Leather Belts.

D. O. RIVIERE & CO.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Fire is sweeping through a large section of Piræus and has caused a heavy loss of life, according to a Reuter despatch sent from the Greek port last night. At the time the despatch was filed the fire had been raging for four hours and was uncontrolled in spite of the combined efforts of all the available Greek firemen and soldiers aided by French, British and Italian soldiers. The conflagration started in a munition factory late Monday afternoon and spread rapidly over a considerable area.

A Reuter despatch from Berne says that the German authorities have suddenly called to the colours all officials of trade unions and socialist organizations. These officers, who aggregate 10,000 in number, have previously been exempt from military service.

If Mr. Wilson wishes to make an attempt to break the German blockade, the American Government must be res-

ponsible for whatever happens, says the *Vossische Zeitung* in commenting on the report that two American merchant vessels had left for the blockade zone carrying the Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Copenhagen correspondent. The correspondent reports that the announcement of the vessels' departure had caused a profound sensation in Berlin.

A despatch from Amsterdam quoting a message from Sofia says the health of Queen Eleanor of Bulgaria is very bad.

Emperor William has arrived in Vienna on a visit to Emperor Charles, says a Reuter despatch.

Official. Early last night a strong hostile raiding party was driven off by our fire south of Pys and suffered heavy losses leaving prisoners in our hands. To-day the enemy made repeated attacks all unsuccessful on our new positions. Early this morning we carried out a successful raid east of Souchez. Our troops penetrated several hundred yards into the enemy posi-

tions and did great damage to his defences. A trench rail head and four mineshafts were destroyed and many dugouts blown in. The enemy resisted stubbornly. A considerable number of Germans were killed and we captured 47 prisoners. Our casualties are reported to have been light. We also entered enemy trenches.

The White Star liner *Afric*, 11,999 tons, had been sunk by a submarine. Part of the crew of the liner was landed. The *Afric* belonged to the Oceanic Steam Navigation Co., a subsidiary of the White Star line.

Official. The British forces on the Tigris front have established a line across the Tigris bend west of Kut-el-Amara completely hemming in the Turks.

Paris, 13.—Official. Between the Oise and the Aisne we carried out destructive fire against German organizations in the region of Quenneviers. North east of Rheims we made an incursion into the adversary trenches and brought back 15 prisoners.

Rome, 13.—Official. Italian seaplanes caused considerable damage in an air raid on the San Rocco navy yard near Trieste on Sunday night. A number of bombs were dropped causing the outbreak of an extensive fire. All of the machines which belonged to the upper Adriatic squadron returned safely.

Washington, 13.—This was Count von Bernstorff's last day in Washington. The former ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff and the Embassy staff left here late tonight for New York where they take passage on the Danish liner *Frederick VIII* for home. Final arrangements have been made for turning over the embassy to the Swiss Minister, who will look after German interests in the U.S.

Amsterdam, 13.—All periods of grace for neutral ships entering the zones announced as prohibited by Germany have now expired, according to a Berlin official statement received here. From now on therefore in all prohibited zones the warning which has been issued is now in full force and shipping can no longer expect individual warnings. Vessels which enter the prohibited areas do so with a full knowledge of the dangers threatening them and their crews. It is expressly stated that all news spread from enemy sources about any torpedoing of neutral ships without previous warning before the dates mentioned for the various prohibited areas is incorrect. The periods of grace mentioned were also in force for enemy passenger vessels, because it was possible that they were carrying neutral passengers who were perhaps ignorant of the new blockade regulations.

New York, 13.—The *Tribune* this morning says coincident with the revolt in Cuba has come an unusual emigration of Ger-

New Year !

New Goods ! !

New Prices ! ! !

THE undersigned has just received a small selected assortment of

Wool Medium Welsh Flannel, Munster Waterproof Coats, and Grey Flannel Suits, etc. etc.,

All of which are offered at exceptionally low prices.

FURTHER SUPPLIES EXPECTED.

 **DON'T FORGET**
THE WINE DEPARTMENT
 which is always replete with the best brands from Messrs. Hanappier & Co.

AUGUSTUS EMANUEL,
Market Square.

mans to that republic from this City. Since the situation between the U.S. and Germany became critical, from 80 to 100 Germans have left this port bound for Cuba. What makes this exodus more mysterious is that many of those who left here first took their first papers as prospective American citizens. They were among the many aliens who visited the naturalization offices last week. Why these men went to that trouble was due probably to the fact they could not obtain passports as German subjects and used instead the papers showing that they had declared their intention to become American citizens. Officials at Washington have been apprised of the situation and agents in New York are investigating the antecedents of the legion already gone. An extensive revolt in Cuba would cause the use of American troops to restore order under the terms of the Platt amendment.

New York, 13.—The Associated Press says that a funnel-shaped sea lane of armed patrol ships extending 300 miles from the British Isles westward has been established by the British Admiralty, according to passengers arriving here today on the Cunard liner *Andania* from Liverpool. Light cruisers, light patrol boats and armed trawlers literally lined the course taken by the *Andania* from Fastnet until she was safely out of the war zones. The patrol boats at times were so close to the *Andania* that her passengers said they appeared to be separated by less than half a mile in some places. At the western or sea end of the lane of safety however the passengers said they learned from the officers of the *Andania* the guarding craft were spread out in such a manner as to be invisible from the bridge of the *Andania*. The *Andania* sailed from Liverpool Jan. 31, the day the German note of its inten-

tion to resume its unrestricted submarine policy was delivered to President Wilson. The British Admiralty apparently had anticipated this move on the part of Germany and had for weeks previously been equipping a large number of patrol boats to protect Transatlantic liners.

Buenos Aires, 13.—An unconfirmed report printed today in the *Standard*, an English newspaper, asserts that British cruisers have seized the Uruguayan cruiser *Uruguayana* off the Brazilian coast and towed her to the Falklands. The reason given for the seizure according to this report was that the ship was sending wireless messages to German ships. The newspaper *Ranion* printed a despatch today from Rio de Janeiro stating it is rumoured that British cruisers have sunk the German raider *Vineta* and a submarine is rescuing the survivors. One British cruiser was reported greatly damaged in the battle.

Mexico City, 13.—At least ten persons were killed and many others wounded in a fire which destroyed a Mexican central ware-house late last night. The casualties were caused by the explosion of dynamite and gun cartridges stored in the building.

Rio Janeiro, 13.—A wireless despatch received this morning by the Minister of Marine from the island of Fernando de Noronha, confirms reports received here last night of a battle off that island yesterday between warships of belligerent Powers. The battle was between British cruisers and two German commerce destroyers and lasted nearly 15 hours; the result of it was not known on Fernando early this morning owing to the heavy mist that obscured the view of the sea. The island of Fernando de Noronha is about 125 miles off the eastern extremity of Brazil and is Brazilian territory.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The *Times* in an article on the new war loan says that the last few days must be devoted to assiduously gleaming for the Loan of Victory. The real fact of the matter is that the wealth of Great Britain can endure a national debt nearly three times as large as that which it seems likely to be this year as easily as its debt at the end of the Napoleonic wars a century ago. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated that it is certain that the number of applications and the amount of new moneys paid in by the general public will be greater than ever before.

The *Times* says it understands that the Committee appointed by Mr. Asquith last Summer to consider Great Britain's commercial and industrial policy after the war has made a preliminary report to the Government unanimously recommending Imperial preference as the foundation for the British economic world policy of the future. The *Times* adds that the committee is so influential and representative, including men of every school of political and economic thought, that acceptance of its recommendations is virtually assured.

THE ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

"THE WRITING ON THE WALL,"

as shown by the following figures is indisputable! What say you?

ISSUE OF NEW ASSURANCES.

1912	\$132,708
1913	\$208,493
1914	\$209,094
1915	\$246,094
1916	\$352,154

Lowest Premium Rates, obtainable locally; Highest Bonus Additions, **on actual results**, (not on premises of 2% Bonuses) on Mutual Profit-sharing Policies on last four completed valuations.

For Life Assurance Rates, and other information, apply to

D. O. RIVIERE & Co.—Agents,

The Demerara Life.

Dominica, 17th February, 1917.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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320 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.
32 BRANCHES IN CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
COSTA RICA AND VENEZUELA.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD	BRITISH GUIANA	JAMAICA	BARBADOS	BRITISH HONDURAS
Port-of-Spain	Georgetown	Kingston	Bridgetown	Belize
San Fernando	New Amsterdam			
	Rose Hall.			
DOMINICA	GRENADA	BAHAMAS	ST. KITTS	ANTIGUA
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ROSEAU, DOMINICA BRANCH,—Corner Old & New Streets.
R. F. LEAVITT,—Manager.

A FOE TO ASTHMA. Give Asthma half a chance and it gains ground rapidly. But give it repeated treatments of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and it will fall back even faster. There is no half way measure about this remedy. It goes right to work and drives asthma out. It reaches the inmost breathing passages and leaves no place for the trouble to lurk. Have it by you for ready use.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of A. M. MELTZ of Roseau, deceased, are requested to settle on or before the 28th day of February next; and all persons the said deceased may be indebted to are requested to send in their accounts before the above mentioned date.

L. L. CORRIETTE,
Executor for the deceased.
Roseau, 12th January, 1917.

PLANT YOUR BUSINESS WANTS

In the progressive methods of the

Universal Sales Agency

HARRIS BLDG.,
Old Street, Roseau.

The field for the successful handling of YOUR sales, collections, loans, imports of any article, exports of local produce, and for profitable foreign investments with **small capital!** Your opportunity is RIGHT HERE where your investment will be multiplied, your interest in double figures and you will be served in a practical, prompt and systematic manner.

For further particulars please call or write to J. A. DAY.

WHY NOT GET YOURSELF ONE OF THESE INVALUABLE WATERMAN'S IDEAL PENS

So clean in use, so handy. Whether you have been the most illegible writer in the past you are bound to write a plain and legible hand if you use one of these.



Regular Type with Clip Cap @ 11/6 and 16/8.
Self-Filling Type @ 10/6 and 16/8.
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TO BE HAD ONLY AT

THE DOMINICA DISPENSARY COY.

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RECEIVED per latest arrivals a fresh supply of

NEGLIGE SHIRTS COLD & WHITE

WHITE & COLD Fancy Muslins, Piques, Gipsy Cloths, Fancy Prints & Zephyrs, Embroidered Voil & Robe Muslin, White Shirting, Mosquito Net 90 in., Brussels Net, Hosiery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Patriotic Ties, &c., &c.

A FINE LOT OF SAMPLE

FELT HATS TO SELECT FROM

Hats worth 10s. going @ 7s. and 8s.

Newest Shapes in Gent's Blk. Hard Felts, White Helmets, Felt, Straw & Panama Hats.

Serges, Tweeds, Tennis Suitings, White and Khaki Drills—

Ladies & Gents Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

Ironmongery—Dutch Stoves, Danish, Legged and St. Lucia Pots, Sad Irons, Galvanized Basins, &c.

SHINOLA—BLK. TAN & WHITE.

The Profit-Sharing System still holds good.

E. T. DUBUISSON.

Hanover Street, 24/7/16.

D. O. RIVIERE & Co.

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Commission Merchants
and
Ship Brokers.

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FOR THE TREATMENT OF
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sale of Crown Lands. Sale of Crown Lands. Sale of Crown Lands.

(3rd PUBLICATION.)

APPLICATION having been made by ORPHE WINSTON for the purchase of a piece of land in the Parish of St. David, being part of an unnumbered Lot, and containing 23 acres, 3 roods, bounded on the North by a Ravine; East by land of Wilson Felix and Crown land; South by land of Joseph Carbon; West by land of Pepper Romain; the said Land will be Sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor General on Thursday, the fifth day of April, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

And it is further notified that should any one lay any claim to the said Land, or be desirous or bidding for the same, Notice must be sent to the Surveyor General within two weeks after the nineteenth day of February, 1917.

A Diagram of the said Land can be seen at the Office of the Surveyor General.

P. NOBLE,
Surveyor General.

Roseau, 31st January, 1917.

Sale of Crown Lands. Sale of Crown Lands.

(3rd PUBLICATION.)

APPLICATION having been made by CHARLES ISIDORE and PRICE EVAN VALANTINE for the purchase of a piece of land in the Parish of St. Joseph, being part of an unnumbered Lot, and containing 9 acres, 1 rood, bounded on the North by land of C. Isidore; South-East by Crown Land; South by Roche D'or; North-West by Crown Land; the said Land will be Sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor General on Thursday, the fifth day of April, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

And it is further notified that should any one lay any claim to the said Land, or be desirous or bidding for the same, Notice must be sent to the Surveyor General within two weeks after the nineteenth day of February, 1917.

A Diagram of the said Land can be seen at the Office of the Surveyor General.

P. NOBLE,
Surveyor General.
Roseau, 31st January, 1917.

(3rd PUBLICATION.)

APPLICATION having been made by JAMES DAVID for the purchase of a piece of land in the Parish of St. Andrew, being part of an unnumbered Lot, and containing 47 acres, bounded on the North by Crown land and land of J. O'Brien; East by Crown Land; South by Jackman River; West by Crown Land; the said Land will be Sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor General on Thursday, the fifth day of April, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

And it is further notified that should any one lay any claim to the said Land, or be desirous of bidding for the same, Notice must be sent to the Surveyor General within two weeks after the nineteenth day of February, 1917.

A Diagram of the said Land can be seen at the Office of the Surveyor General.

P. NOBLE,
Surveyor General.

Roseau, 31st January, 1917.

(3rd PUBLICATION.)

APPLICATION having been made by ATLEY DAVID for the purchase of a piece of land in the Parish of St. George, being part of an unnumbered Lot, and containing 11 acres, 3 roods, bounded on the North by Crown Land; East by Crown Land; South by Road to Rosalie; West by Land claimed by Laudat; the said Land will be Sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor General on Thursday, the fifth day of April, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

And it is further notified that should any one lay any claim to the said Land, or be desirous or bidding for the same, Notice must be sent to the Surveyor General within two weeks after the nineteenth day of February, 1917.

A Diagram of the said Land can be seen at the Office of the Surveyor General.

P. NOBLE,
Surveyor General.
Roseau, 31st January, 1917.

(3rd PUBLICATION.)

APPLICATION having been made by SIMON COMMON for the purchase of a piece of land in the Parish of St. Joseph, being part of an unnumbered Lot, and bounded on the North-East by land of Wilcox Lewis; South & East by Road to Fond Zombie and a Ravine; West & North by land of Lewis Common; the said Land will be Sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor General on Thursday, the fifth day of April, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

And it is further notified that should any one lay any claim to the said Land, or be desirous or bidding for the same, Notice must be sent to the Surveyor General within two weeks after the nineteenth day of February, 1917.

A Diagram of the said Land can be seen at the Office of the Surveyor General.

P. NOBLE,
Surveyor General.

Roseau, 31st January, 1917.

IT WILL PREVENT ULCERATED THROAT.—At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Canadian Healing Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

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SECOND SUPPLEMENT
TO
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WEDNESDAY, 17 JANUARY, 1917.

War Office,
17th January, 1917.

The following Despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for War from Lieutenant-General the Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C., Commander-in-Chief, East African Force:—

General Headquarters,
East Africa,
27th October, 1916.

Sir,

In my last despatch I described the brief but important operations which ended on 21st March in the occupation of the Kilimanjaro-Aruscha area.

The strategy involved in those operations was determined for me by the military situation I found existing on my arrival in British East Africa in February. The opposing armies had massed on the Taveta and Longido fronts; the rainy season was expected in a few weeks, and there was no time or necessity for radical alteration in the plans on which my predecessor had been working. When the operations came to an end it was necessary without delay to dispose my forces most advantageously with a view to their health and comfort during the approaching rainy season, and

it became necessary to study the important question of the strategy to be followed in the future operations.

Reorganisation of Forces.

(2) Preliminary to both matters, however, was the question of reorganisation of the East African forces, which I deemed necessary not only for the vigorous prosecution of the coming campaign, but also to secure the smooth and harmonious working of a most heterogeneous army, drawn from almost all continents, and speaking a babel of languages. I decided to abolish the two Divisions formed by my predecessor and to organise my forces into three Divisions, two of which were to consist of the contingents from the Union of South Africa, and the third was to include the Indian and other British forces. The Union Divisions were again so organised that each should eventually contain a mounted and an infantry brigade, so as to secure the necessary mobility to enable us to cope more expeditiously with the enemy *askari* army of fleet-footed Africans. In these alterations, as well as in all other important matters which I have had from time to time to submit for the sanction of the War Office, I have found the uniform and prompt support of the latter, for which I cannot be

sufficiently grateful, and to which the success achieved in this campaign was in no small measure due. At the end of March, then, the East African Force—apart from lines of communication troops, under Brigadier-General W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O., as I.G.C.—was organised as follows:—

The First Division, under Major-General A. R. Hoskins, C.M.G., D.S.O., comprised the First East African Brigade, under Brigadier-General S. H. Sheppard, D.S.O., and the Second East African Brigade, under Brigadier-General J. A. Hannington, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Second Division, under Major-General J. L. van Deventer, comprised the First South African Mounted Brigade, under Brigadier-General Manie Botha, and the Third South African Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier-General C. A. L. Berrange, C.M.G.

The Third Division, under Major-General Coen Brits, comprised the Second South African Mounted Brigade, under Brigadier-General B. Enslin, and the Second South African Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier-General P. S. Beves.

The Second South African Mounted Brigade arrived in May and was ready to take the field in the latter half of June.

Having completed the above reorganisation I disposed the infantry units as far as possible at suitable points on high and dry ground at Moschi, Himo and Mbuyuni, with only advance guards along the deadly malarial line of the Ruwa, facing the enemy forces in the Pare Mountains.

The First Mounted Brigade was pushed on to the Aruscha area, which was reported to be most suitable for horses, and at the end of March the whole brigade had arrived there.

General Plan of Invasion.

(3) The most important problem for consideration was the strategy to be followed in the coming campaign. As a result of the preceding operations we had just barely entered the enemy territory, which stretched out before us in enormous extent, with no known vital point anywhere, containing no important cities or centres, with practically no roads, the only dominant economical features of the whole being the two railway systems. Faulty strategy at the beginning, a wrong line of invasion once entered upon, might lead to months of futile marching and wasted effort. All our information credited the enemy with the two-fold intention of conducting an obstinate and prolonged campaign in the Pare and Usambara Mountains, and thereafter retiring to fight out the last phases of the campaign in the Tabora area, from which much of his supplies and most of his recruits were drawn. Careful consideration was given to the various alternative lines of invasion that presented themselves.

(4) There was, in the first place, the possibility of advancing inland from the coast along the existing railway lines, which had been adopted with such signal success in the German South-West Africa campaign. An advance from Tanga was, however, ruled out because I considered the place of no importance after the Tanga railway had been reached further north. Much, on the other hand, was to be said for an advance inland from Dar-es-Salaam, the capture of which would have great political and military importance, and would much facilitate the transport and supply arrange-

ments for the campaign into the interior. It was, however, also ruled out, partly because the prevalence of the S.E. monsoon at that period makes a landing of a large force on that coast an operation of great difficulty and even danger, partly because a prolonged campaign on the coast immediately after the rainy season would mean the disappearance of a very large percentage of my army from malaria and other tropical ailments.

(5) In the second place consideration was given to the question of an advance on Tabora by Victoria Nyanza, which we controlled, and Muauza, which would have to be wrested from the enemy. This plan had the advantage of presenting a comparatively short line of advance, and of promising to strike at the main recruiting ground of the enemy forces, as the German *askaris* would be loath to remain in the field after their homes and families had fallen into our hands. Its adoption, however, would involve the transfer to a distant theatre of a large part of our forces while the enemy army would remain concentrated and ready to strike at our railway communications with the coast. But my main objection to adopting it was the consideration that to occupy so huge a territory as German East Africa within reasonable time a simultaneous advance from different points along different routes was essential. Now in the Eastern Lake and Uganda area we already had a force of about 2,000 rifles; in addition the Belgians had a very large force in the West in the neighbourhood of Lake Kivu with which they were prepared to invade the Ruanda and Urundi districts if we could assist them with the necessary transport and supply arrangements *via* Victoria Nyanza. For the occupation of the western parts of German East Africa it was therefore only necessary to make these arrangements, and thereby to set the Belgian and British forces simultaneously in sympathetic motion in the Ruanda and Bukoba districts respectively. This was done, and with the best results, as will be described later.

(6) There remained, then, the third and last alternative of either striking at the main enemy forces in the Pare and Usambara mountains along the Tanga railway line, or of launching an attack against the interior and the Central Railway from Aruscha. A movement against the enemy concentration along the Tanga railway had, however, several grave disadvantages. It was the step desired and expected by the enemy, as the massing of almost his entire fighting force in that area showed. It would involve a prolonged and costly campaign over terrain which nature and art had prepared admirably for defensive purposes. And at the end of such a campaign the entire enemy territory would still remain unoccupied, as the operations would have been conducted lengthwise all along the border. On the other hand an advance from Aruscha into the interior, if it was not to be a mere temporary raid but a secure and permanent occupation of the country, had to be in such force that it could meet any counter-attack by the enemy, who would in such counter-attack have the advantage of his two railway systems and so be practically moving on interior lines. Such an advance in force, therefore, ran the risk of weakening our forces in front of the enemy in the Pare and Usambara mountains and of giving him an opening to attack our vulnerable communications both with the interior and the coast.

(7) In spite of these difficulties powerful arguments weighed with me in finally deciding in favour of an advance into the interior. I was informed that the violence of the coming rainy season would be mostly confined to the Kilimanjaro-Aruscha area; that further West and South the rainy season was milder and would not markedly interfere with military operations; and therefore an advance into the interior would prevent our operations being brought to a complete standstill during the rainy months of April and May. In addition to this the enemy had made the mistake of retiring South along the Tanga railway with practically his entire fighting force, and the door to the interior stood wide open and unguarded. Even the six companies which had operated between Kilimanjaro and Meru mountains against General Stewart's advance from Longido, and were expected by me to fall back on Aruscha and obstruct our advance in that direction, joined the enemy's main force at Kahe. A small detachment at Aruscha fell back before the advance of our mounted scouts, and when the mounted brigade arrived at Aruscha at the end of March there was for the moment nothing to prevent an immediate movement into the heart of the enemy country. I decided to push the whole of the 2nd Division into the interior under van Deventer, and for the present to keep the other two divisions with me in rain quarters facing the enemy concentration South of the Ruwu. In this way it would be possible to occupy a valuable portion of the enemy country within the next two months; and if, as I expected, this move would and must have the effect of compelling the enemy to withdraw large forces from the Pares and Usambaras to stem the tide of invasion into the interior I could, if necessary, strengthen van Deventer still further and yet have sufficient troops left to make a comparatively easy conquest of these mountains against the enemy's weakened defence. These anticipations were fully realised, as will be seen from the sequel.

Van Deventer's March to Kondoa Irangi.

(8) By April 1st the Headquarters of the 2nd Division, together with the 1st South African Mounted Brigade and two batteries of artillery had reached Aruscha, while two battalions of the 3rd South African Infantry Brigade were on the way.

On the same day General van Deventer reported that his scouts had engaged the enemy six miles north of Lolkissale, an isolated rocky hill in the Masai Steppe some 35 miles southwest of Aruscha. Further reports showed that this force consisted of a detachment of the enemy which had taken up a position covering the water springs on the hill, and that no other water was to be found in the vicinity. I therefore issued instructions that the movement southward should be initiated by the occupation of Lolkissale.

This operation was carried out with great skill by the 1st Mounted Brigade. On the morning of the 3rd April three regiments of South African Horse moved out from Aruscha, and during the night of 3rd/4th April surrounded Lolkissale. The enemy held the mountain with considerable determination, and fighting continued all day on the 4th and 5th, but at daybreak on the 6th the whole force, consisting of the 28th Field Company and Kaempfe's Detachment numbering 17 whites and 404

askaris with porters and two machine guns, surrendered. Our horses had been without water since noon of the 3rd. A large quantity of stores, ammunition, pack animals, etc., fell into our hands, while from information obtained from prisoners and captured documents it was ascertained that the enemy contemplated reinforcing Ufome and Kondoa Irangi, and that the garrisons at these places had received instructions to hold out as long as possible. As it was evident that the bulk of these reinforcements must be sent from the troops on the Usambara Railway, and that several weeks must elapse before they could arrive, I decided to press forward the movement southwards of the 2nd Division as rapidly as possible, and ordered General van Deventer to send his mounted troops to occupy Ufome, Umbulu and Kondoa Irangi before the enemy could reinforce them. The remainder of the 2nd Division to follow in support of the mounted troops.

(9) The 1st Mounted Brigade continued its advance to Ufome on the 7th, encountering the enemy's patrols at various points of the route and dispersing them with loss in killed and prisoners. On the 10th the enemy were located holding a kopje in the vicinity of Ufome, and on the 11th the Brigade advanced from the Tarangire River. This movement resulted in the occupation of Ufome on the 13th, the garrison of about 20 whites and 200 *askaris* retiring into the mountains, leaving 30 prisoners, some wounded and a large quantity of supplies in our hands. The enemy was pursued for 20 miles south to Kiese and Ssalanga, retiring in disorder.

(10) As the horses of the 1st Mounted Brigade were greatly exhausted by the continuous marching and fighting a halt was made at Ssalanga until the 17th. The 4th South African Horse had in the meantime been sent by me to join the 2nd Division, and on its arrival was directed on Umbugwe with instructions to clear Umbulu of the enemy.

The 10th South African Infantry and 28th Mountain Battery were also detailed by General van Deventer to follow in support of the 4th South African Horse. Umbulu was finally occupied on 11th May, about one company of the enemy being driven out with loss.

The advance southward continued on the 17th, and contact was made with the enemy four miles north of Kondoa Irangi on the same day. Fighting continued till noon of the 19th, when our troops occupied Kondoa Irangi with no casualties, having inflicted a loss on the enemy of 20 killed, and 4 whites and 30 *askaris* captured. The enemy succeeded in destroying the wireless station and a portion of his supplies, but left behind about 80 rifles with much ammunition, and 800 head of cattle.

(11) General van Deventer reported after this action that his horses were so exhausted that he would not be able to move until remounts arrived. He had lost hundreds of animals from horse sickness during his advance of some 200 miles from Moschi in the last four weeks, and his troops were worn out with ceaseless marching and fighting. I therefore decided that the 2nd Division should concentrate at Kondoa Irangi with detachments at Ufome and Umbulu, and send patrols towards the Central Railway, Ssingida, Mkalama and Iladeni. During the remainder of the month and the first few days of May this concentration was gradually effected. The expedition, conducted

by van Deventer with his usual dash and resourcefulness, had secured important results at a trifling cost. Within a month of the battle of Kahe we had taken possession of the high, healthy and fertile plateau which connects Aruscha with the Central Railway, and had occupied the dominant strategic points for any further advance, whether that was to be in the direction of the Central Railway, or westward to Tabora, or even eastward towards Handeni and the Eastern Usambara.

(12) Meanwhile, by the middle of April, the rainy season had set in with the greatest violence in the whole area from Taveta to Kondoa Irangi. The numerous rivers came down in flood and swept away almost all our laboriously built bridges, the roads became impassable mud tracks, and all transport became a physical impossibility. The rains fell steadily day after day, sometimes as much as four inches in one day, and the low-lying parts of the country assumed the appearance of lakes. Fortunately, the railway had by this time reached Taveta, where sufficient supplies could be dumped for our resting troops. The extension of the line was energetically continued to join the Kahe-Moschi railway, although for long distances the track was practically under water and the attention of thousands of labourers was constantly required to prevent its disappearance in the mud. Van Deventer's Division in the interior was cut off, and managed to live for weeks on such supplies as could be collected locally, or could be carried by porters from Lolikissale for a distance of 120 miles. The strain and privation were, however, bound to be reflected in the general state of health of the troops.

(13) Meanwhile, also, the enemy had realised the tremendous threat which this expedition constituted against his whole scheme of defence, and, thanks to the onset of the rainy season bringing General van Deventer's movement to a standstill, he was able to take measures to avert the danger to his rear by hurriedly transferring a great part of his force from the Usambara to the Central Railway, moving by rail to Membo, thence by road to Morogoro or Kilossa, and again by rail to Dodoma. This movement placed him in a position to concentrate some 4,000 men against the 2nd Division, which was at the time so weakened by sickness and unavoidable detachments that it could barely dispose of 3,000 rifles in its isolated position at Kondoa Irangi. The enemy, perceiving this, felt encouraged to assume the offensive, and advanced from the Central Railway in the early days of May, arriving on the 7th within six miles of Kondoa Irangi.

General van Deventer gradually withdrew his advanced posts in face of this movement, keeping touch with the enemy, and finally disposed his force in defensive positions on a perimeter of about five miles frontage round Kondoa.

(14) On the 9th the enemy drove in our outlying picquets south-east of the village, and at 7.30 p.m. began an attack which lasted for nearly eight hours. This attack was pressed with determination, the enemy making four separate onslaughts, the brunt of which fell on the 11th South African Infantry, supported by the 12th South African Infantry. In some places the enemy repeatedly charged right up to our positions. Firing finally ceased at 3.15 a.m. on the 10th, when the enemy withdrew, leaving three whites and fifty-eight *askaris* dead on the ground, and five wounded as prisoners.

There were numerous signs on the ground of further casualties. Our own losses were two officers and four other ranks killed, one officer and seventeen other ranks wounded. From information obtained as a result of the fighting it was found that the enemy had about twenty-five companies engaged, under the personal command of Colonel von Lettow, the German Commander-in-Chief. His force was organised as three battalions and one smaller detachment. One battalion commander, Von Kornatzky, was killed, and another, Von Bock, wounded.

(15) With this defeat, the enemy's last hope of successful resistance to any large portion of our forces was extinguished. He continued in position round Kondoa during the remainder of May and the greater part of June, keeping for the most part to the thick bush, and engaging in desultory fighting and occasional long range bombardment. General van Deventer was unable to assume the offensive on any large scale on account of his weakness in horseflesh, the heavy sick rate amongst his men, and the great difficulties of supply over a line of communication of two hundred miles of quagmire; and had therefore to content himself with minor operations and enterprises while reorganising his forces and calling in his detachments from elsewhere. The 10th South African Infantry Regiment and 28th Mountain Battery arrived from Umbulu on 22nd May. I had already decided to strengthen the 2nd Division with two more battalions, the 7th and 8th South African Infantry Regiments, and additional artillery and machine guns, all from the 3rd Division, and these reinforcements eventually reached the Division on 23rd May and following days.

Occupation of the Pare, Usambara and Handeni Areas.

(16) Such was the position when, towards the end of the second week in May, the rains abated, the ground once more began to harden, and it became evident that a general movement would soon again be possible. The direction of that movement was settled for me by the necessity of clearing the enemy from the Pare and Usambara mountains before the further invasion of German East Africa could safely proceed. The general conception was to move Eastward along these mountains and at a point opposite Handeni to swing South and march towards the Central Railway in a movement parallel to that of van Deventer. The concentration of the enemy forces in front of Kondoa now made the occupation of the Pares and Usambaras comparatively easy, but the advance had to be rapidly executed to forestall any return movement of the enemy from Kondoa to the Handeni or Usambara area. Moving through the Masai Steppe along the old caravan route from Kondoa to Handeni, the enemy could reach the latter place in twelve days, and in two or three days more could be on the Tanga Railway at Korogwe. It was therefore advisable for my advance to reach the Western Usambara in a fortnight; further, if it could reach Handeni before the arrival of strong enemy reinforcements I would have a second force almost the same distance from the Central Railway as that at Kondoa, and it would be impossible for the enemy to make effective resistance to the simultaneous advance of both columns situated 170 miles apart. The nature of the country was, however, such as almost to preclude all rapidity of movement. The Pares and Usambaras are huge blocks of

mountains with fertile valleys; the Southern slopes are precipitous, and immediately below runs the Tanga railway, while further South dense bush extends for 15 to 20 miles to the Pangani, an impassable river flowing almost parallel to the railway and the mountains. The enemy held the mountains and the railway and had outposts along the Pangani river. Our advance was expected to follow the railway, which had been fortified at all convenient points for a hundred miles; and the enemy had therefore every reason to expect that the force opposing us, consisting of from 1,200 to 2,000 troops with field and naval guns, would render our progress sufficiently slow to enable him to send any necessary reinforcements. I therefore decided on the following dispositions for my advance. The main column with most of the artillery and transport was to proceed down the inner or left bank of the Pangani, somewhat in advance of another smaller column following the railway line, while a third small column was to start from Mbuyuni and enter the North Pares from the North side through the Ngulu Gap, joining the centre column at Same Pass between the middle and South Pares. In this way, with my flanks well forward in the mountains and along the Pangani, any real resistance of the enemy in his well prepared positions in the centre along the railway would become hopeless. The advance commenced on 18th May by the movement of Lieut.-Colonel T. O. Fitzgerald's battalion of the 3rd King's African Rifles from Mbuyuni to the Ngulu Gap, and on the 22nd May Brigadier-General Hannington's brigade moved from Ruwu along the railway, while Generals Sheppard's and Beves' brigades moved down the Pangani river accompanied by Major-General Hoskins and myself.

(17) The enemy's first position was reported to be at Lembeni, at which place the railway takes a sharp bend in towards the mountains and the ground is most suitable for defensive action.

I trusted, however, to turn this position either directly by Fitzgerald's column forcing its way through the Ngulu Gap, or indirectly by the continued advance of the Pangani column past the enemy's position.

The turning movements proved successful, and the enemy evacuated the Lembeni position on 24th May; on the following day Hannington occupied Same station without opposition, and on the 26th May Fitzgerald's column joined Hannington's and thereafter formed part of it. Hannington was ordered to proceed on the 28th over Same Pass along the road which passes through the South Pare mountain, and thence through the Gonja Gap between this mountain and the Usambara on to Mkomazi river. This move would prevent the enemy from making a stand on the railway along the South Pare mountain, and would at the same time clear the enemy out of the Gonja Gap. It was completely successful; on the 29th Hannington reached Gonja and two days after the Mkomazi road bridge.

(18) Meanwhile the advance of the main column continued steadily along the Pangani, the advanced guards and mounted troops continuing to keep touch with the enemy's rear-guards, and I soon discovered that it was his intention to make his next stand near Mikotsheni, at which place the Pangani river rejoins the railway close to the mountains.

On the 29th May the advanced troops came

up against this position and drew fire from a naval 4.1 inch gun and two field guns. On the 30th May the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment attacked the position in front while the rest of General Sheppard's brigade made an arduous but successful turning movement by our left. The enemy retired in the night along the railway, leaving part of a new bridge in process of construction behind him. Buiko station was occupied by us the following day.

(19) Leaving a rear guard of two companies in front of Hannington at Mkomazi, the enemy's main body retired along the railway to Mombo station, whence a trolley line proceeds to Handeni. They then followed this trolley line and entrenched themselves at Mkalamo where this line crosses the Pangani river. This retirement made it clear that the enemy was not going to make a stand in the Usambara, but intended to retire to Handeni and on to the Central Railway. I decided, therefore, to cross to the right bank of the Pangani with the main column and to leave the further clearing of the Usambara district to Hannington. The rapidity of our advance had exceeded my best expectations. We had reached the Usambara in ten days, covering a distance of about 130 miles over trackless country along the Pangani river and through the mountains.

(20) As at this point a short pause in the operations was necessary to enable the German bridge over the Pangani to be completed, and to give the railway time to catch up with the advance, I proceeded on June 2nd *via* Moschi to Kondoa Irangi, to visit the 2nd Division and to arrange personally the plans for future co-operation between my two widely separated forces.

On my return on June 7th I found that the German bridge over the Pangani had been completed and another smaller one made close to Buiko railway station, roads had been cut through the bush, and another 30 miles South had been covered by the main column along the right bank of the Pangani.

(21) I had instructed General Hannington with his brigade to proceed down the railway line with Mombo as his objective. He advanced to Mazinde station on 8th June and occupied Mombo on 9th June, meeting with only slight opposition and capturing a machine-gun from the enemy. The enemy retired South along the railway. On the same date the main force of the enemy was encountered by our main column entrenched at Mkalamo, and the 1st East African Brigade had a sharp action, lasting till nightfall. The enemy retired in the night, leaving numerous dead on the ground.

At Mkalamo the trolley line from Mombo to Handeni was reached on the 10th, and thereafter the advance to Handeni continued for a considerable distance along its route. The trolley line leaves the Pangani at Luchomo, and from that point proceeds in a Southerly direction to Nderema, 2 miles West of Handeni. Between Luchomo and Nderema is a dry belt of 32 miles, the only water being found by digging in a dry river bed at Mbagui, 22 miles South of Luchomo. To cross this distance General Sheppard was sent forward with two battalions to press the enemy back until Mbagui was reached on the 13th. From there he worked forward to within five miles of Handeni, where the enemy was on 15th June found to hold a strongly entrenched

position. It was therefore decided to send Beves' brigade from Mbagui by a more westerly route through Gitu to Ssangani on the Mssangassi river, 10 miles West of Handeni, where good water was found on the 17th June, and on the following day the brigade was launched against the enemy's Southward line of retreat from Handeni at Pongwe and another point 4 miles North of Pongwe. At both places the enemy's retreating forces were beaten with heavy loss and driven into the bush, a pom-pom gun being subsequently found abandoned in the bush by the enemy. On the following day Handeni and Nderema were occupied by Sheppard. On the same day Colonel J. J. Byron's battalion (5th South African Infantry) was sent in pursuit of the enemy to occupy Kangata, 8 miles South of Pongwe. They found the enemy in a concealed entrenched position in dense bush, and in the fight which ensued lost heavily, but held on staunchly until night, when the enemy retreated. At Kangata the main column for the first time since leaving Kahe came into a made road (the main road between Handeni and Morogoro) having marched for about 200 miles along routes prepared by themselves, mostly by cutting through the bush.

(22) During these operations General Hannington had occupied Wilhelmstal unopposed on the 12th June, and advanced along the Tanga railway as far as Korogwe on the 15th, where the wagon bridge had fortunately been saved by his special exertions.

From this point he was instructed to move along the Korogwe-Handeni road and to rejoin with all speed the 1st Division, which was now nearing Handeni. He reached Handeni on June 20th, the day after its occupation by Sheppard.

(23) The advance of the main column in pursuit of the enemy continued, and he was next reported as holding a strong position on the Lukigura river. I therefore divided my force in the hope of getting round his position with a flying column and compelling him to stand to fight.

General Hoskins with two South African Infantry battalions, a composite battalion of Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, 25th Royal Fusiliers, and a small body of mounted Scouts, marched on the night of 23rd June to a point on the Lukigura river, north of the bridge held by the enemy. This force crossed the river the next morning, and then got astride the road behind the enemy's position. The remainder of the 1st Division under command of General Sheppard advanced direct on the enemy's position.

At mid-day on 24th June both columns engaged the enemy on three sides, and after some resistance defeated him, with a loss of 7 whites killed and wounded, 14 white prisoners, 30 *askaris* killed and many wounded and captured, together with the capture of two machine guns and parts of a third, one pom-pom and much ammunition. The Fusiliers and Kashmiris specially distinguished themselves in this action, in which only the dense bush enabled the enemy force to escape from complete capture.

(24) We had now reached the eastern slopes of the Nguru block of mountains, and immediately in our front was the high Kanga mountain. There was every indication that the enemy was massing in great force in both

mountains in front of us, as well as on our right flank, and that any further movement would have to slow down. Our transport had reached the utmost radius of its capacity, and the troops had been on half rations for some time. They also required rest and reorganisation. Several units were reduced to 30 per cent. of their original effectives, owing to the ravages of malaria, and the difficulties of evacuating the sick were as great as those of forwarding supplies and reinforcements.

Since 22nd May the troops had marched considerably over 200 miles in difficult country, often having to cut their way through almost impenetrable bush, and constantly engaging the enemy in his prepared rearguard positions. The march was rendered more arduous by most serious transport and supply difficulties, and, for the last 80 miles since leaving the Pangani, frequent shortage of water for both men and animals. Besides, I deemed it necessary, in view of the ever growing supply difficulties, to repair and restore the Mombo-Nderema trolley line before moving further.

Further, it was necessary for the execution of my plans that the 2nd Division should be more advanced before the combined movement against the enemy's main forces on the Central Railway should begin.

I therefore formed a large standing camp on the Msiha river, some 8 miles beyond the Lukigura, in which to rest and refit the troops prior to the next phase of operations.

Occupation of Coastal Area to Bagamoyo.

(25) The pause on the Msiha river enabled me also to deal with another matter which was rapidly becoming urgent. I had deliberately left the East Usambara area alone while pushing the enemy forces in front of me back as fast and as far as possible. The situation on my left flank towards the sea would either clear itself up by the retirement of the small enemy forces in that area, or, if necessary, they could be dealt with at a more convenient time. The railway line beyond Korogwe and the lower reaches of the Pangani river were, therefore, for the present left unoccupied. Steps were, however, taken to seize Tanga. On 16th June the 5th Indian Infantry, moving south towards the border, occupied Mwakijembe, which the enemy had held strongly for a long time as a base from which to raid and bomb the Mombasa railway. The enemy force of about one company retreated towards the coast north of Tanga. Arrangements were then made by the Inspector-General of Communications for the landing of a force under Colonel C. U. Price, C.M.G., at Kwale Bay, 8 miles north of Tanga, and a simultaneous attack on that port by land and sea. This force, after slight opposition, arrived before Tanga on the 7th July simultaneously with the Navy, and occupied it practically without opposition. The enemy, consisting of two companies, was expected to retire towards Pangani, but did not do so, and continued to hang about in the vicinity, and on several occasions even indulged in some sniping into the town. At the same time the small force of about two companies which had retired before Hannington from Korogwe along the Pangani, returned and showed signs of aggressiveness. Small raiding parties kept interfering with our telegraph

line, and convoys between Korogwe and Handeni, and finally, early on the morning of the 13th July, a determined attack was made on the road bridge at Korogwe, which was, however, successfully beaten back.

(26) The time had come to secure my rear and left from this guerilla warfare. Accordingly I ordered the Inspector-General of Communications, General Edwards, to make the following dispositions:—To send part of the 5th Indian Infantry from Tanga, along the railway to Muhesa; to send the 57th Rifles from Korogwe along the railway also to Muhesa, with a small detachment on their left in the direction of Amani; from Muhesa the 57th Rifles to proceed to the coast at Pangani, which was to be seized in co-operation with the Navy. In the meantime another detachment under Lt.-Col. C. W. Wilkinson, consisting of Railway Sappers and Miners, Jhind Imperial Service Infantry, and other details, was to proceed from Korogwe down the Pangani River to deal with the enemy force which had attacked the bridge, and which was reported to be at Seger Hill some distance down the right bank of the Pangani. All these movements were duly and successfully executed. At Amani about 25 enemy whites surrendered without opposition. Col. Wilkinson surprised and defeated the enemy at Seger Hill at dawn on the 16th July, and captured from them a Hotchkiss gun in good order, with ammunition, and thereafter pursued the enemy south towards Hale and Kwa Mugwe (Hoffman's plantation). The 57th, after reaching Muhesa, proceeded to Pangani, which had been previously occupied by the Navy on the 23rd July. In the meantime, as I thought an effort should be made to capture these enemy parties, I had directed General Hannington's brigade to return from Lukigura to Handeni, and from there to march along the old caravan route towards Pangani, so as to intercept the retreating enemy and to clear the country of all raiding parties. He reached Ngambo about midway between Handeni and Pangani on the 21st July, but found the enemy had already slipped through, part proceeding to the coast at Mkwadja, and the greater part retiring south along a track which proceeds by Rugusi and Manga (about 40 miles south-east of Handeni), in a southerly direction towards Mandra, on the Wami River. Accordingly I ordered General Hannington to send Lt.-Col. W. J. Mitchell, with a detachment of the 40th Pathans, after the enemy on this route, and to return with the rest of his brigade, as well as the 57th Rifles, to Lukigura, which was reached in time for them to take part in the operations through the Nguru Mountains. Col. Mitchell, in the meantime, had overtaken the enemy at Manga, at the same time as a co-operating detachment of the Cape Corps, sent from Kangaia; the enemy was beaten and driven south to Mandra. Sadani Bay was occupied by the Navy on the 1st August, and a detachment of the West India Regiment was landed and moved south and then westward towards Mandra to co-operate with Mitchell in clearing the enemy from the lower Wami River. This was successfully carried out, and thereafter the combined force marched south-east to Bagamoyo, which had been brilliantly occupied by the Navy on the 15th August, with the capture of a 4.1 inch naval gun in good order with ammunition. From Bagamoyo this force was to form part of a larger movement

for the investment and capture of Dar-es-Salaam. The military operations on the coast and parallel to it were, subject to the I. G. C.'s orders, under the command of Col. C. U. Price, C.M.G., and were ably carried out.

Operations in Western Lake Area.

(27) To gain a complete picture of the state of the campaign in the northern parts of German East Africa at the end of June it is desirable at this point to consider the operations which were in progress in the west, in the neighbourhood of the Great Lakes.

During the months in which my main columns were operating in the Kilimanjaro, Kondoa and Usambara areas and pressing their advance to the Central Railway, the "Lake Detachment," consisting of the 98th Infantry, 4th Bn. King's African Rifles, Baganda Rifles, Nandi Scouts, and other small irregular units, had not remained inactive.

Previous to the inception of active operations in East Africa the task originally assigned to the detachment had been the defence of the Uganda and British East Africa frontiers on both sides of Lake Victoria, and this task had been faithfully carried out for many long months. Although no engagement of importance took place, there was constant activity, and minor affairs of posts and patrols on the 300 miles of front were of almost daily occurrence. This necessarily entailed a continued state of vigilance and strain and demanded a high state of efficiency on the part of all ranks. That this was maintained is amply shown by the success achieved whenever opportunity offered. An instance of this had occurred just before my arrival, when the small post of one officer and 35 men at Machumbe had utterly defeated a raid of the enemy, causing him a loss of 3 whites and 22 blacks killed and 1 white and 31 blacks captured.

Apart from the minor operations of the Lake Detachment, my principal concern in the west was to make the necessary arrangements to facilitate the advance of Major-General Tombeur's Belgian forces. As an advance from his headquarters at Kibati, north of Lake Kivu, over the barren region of active volcanoes and in face of strong German opposition was impracticable, an arrangement had been concluded whereby part of General Tombeur's force was to move north-east to Lutobo, in order to advance from there in a southerly direction against Kigali, the capital of the rich German province of Ruanda. To enable him to do so it was also agreed that the base for this force should shift to Bukakata, on Lake Victoria, 150 miles further east and that we should be responsible for the transport and supply arrangements from this base. Owing to a variety of causes, the organisation and execution of these transport and supply arrangements proved a matter of considerable difficulty; and in consequence I sent Brigadier-General the Hon. Sir Charles Crewe, K.C.M.G., C.B., of my staff, to the Lake area to keep in touch with General Tombeur, to advise me in regard to all necessary requirements, and to push the arrangements on as fast as possible. All difficulties were eventually overcome by General Tombeur and my representatives, and towards the end of April the advanced Belgian column under Colonel Molitor arrived at Kamwezi, 10 miles south-east of Lutobo. Thereafter rapid progress was

made, and Kigali was occupied on the 6th May. The occupation of Kigali made the position of the German forces further west on the Belgian border untenable, and enabled General Tombeur to push forward columns both from the north and the south of Lake Kivu. It also became possible for Colonel Molitor's column to resume the advance to the southern end of Lake Victoria, and on the 24th June the Kagera river was reached.

(28) As the Belgian advance towards Lake Victoria progressed during April, May and June, our troops further north on the Kagera line increased their activity against the enemy opposed to them, and began gradually to drive him from his advanced posts. This withdrawal enabled our forces to become more concentrated, and finally it was found possible to release sufficient troops for an operation against Ukerewe Island. This island, the largest in Lake Victoria, lies immediately to the north of the German port of Mwanza, and produces much of the rice which forms the staple diet of a large part of the enemy's native troops. The island is within a few hours of Mwanza, and forms a favourable base for an operation against that town.

The operation for its capture was skilfully carried out on 9th June by Lt.-Col. D. R. Adye, commanding the Lake Detachment, in conjunction with the Naval Flotilla on the lake under Commander Thornley, R.N. The enemy was completely surprised, eight German whites, about 60 blacks, and two small field guns being captured.

(29) As the withdrawal of the enemy from the Northern Kagera river and Karagwe district became accelerated, it also became possible to concentrate our scattered posts in that area into a mobile fighting force which could act more effectively against the retreating enemy. For this purpose, Brigadier-General Sir Charles Crewe was appointed to the Lake command in the middle of June. With his mobile column he first occupied Bukoba and Karagwe districts, and then proceeded south to arrange a combined forward movement with the Belgian forces. The advanced parties of the Belgian column had in the meantime reached Namirembe, at the south-west corner of Lake Victoria, at the end of June, the main body further west being hotly engaged with the German forces retreating from the north. Sir Charles Crewe came to the sound conclusion that the course which promised the best results was a movement of his force against the important fortified town of Mwanza, the occupation of which would give us an excellent base at the south of the Lake for the forward movement of the combined British and Belgian forces to Tabora. Accordingly, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th July, he embarked his force, consisting of about 1,800 rifles, at Namirembe and Ukerewe Island, and on the night of the 11th landed a column under Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Burgess at Kongoro Point, east of Mwanza, and the following day another column, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Towse, further north at Senga Point. By the skilful disposition and movement of both columns—the one from the east, the other from the north-east—on Mwanza, he made it impossible for the enemy to withstand his advance; and the threat to the enemy's retreat from Burgess' column made the enemy evacuate the town on the 14th July. Most of the whites escaped

down the Gulf in the s.s. *Mwanza* and *Heinrich Otto* and the steam pinnace *Schwaben*, with some lighters and boats, while about 400 to 500 *askaris* escaped down the main Tabora road. The enemy destroyed the powerful wireless station, but left a 4.1-inch naval gun in our hands. The pursuit was continued next day, both by a force moving down the Tabora road and by another embarked on the s.s. *Winnifred*, which was disembarked some 22 miles south of Mwanza. Some distance south 5 German whites were captured, and the enemy steamers and lighters were found abandoned; much baggage and stores and ammunition, a Colt gun, and even much specie were found abandoned by the enemy in his headlong flight. The pursuit was continued as far south as Misungu, opposite the southern end of Stuhlmann's Sound. The s.s. *Mwanza* and the lighters have since been salvaged, and are now in active use. Our total losses in this operation were quite insignificant, while the enemy had been skilfully ousted from one of his most important strongholds. The rapidity with which the enemy abandoned his valuable Lake Provinces and Mwanza was a clear indication that the eventual retreat would not be towards Tabora, but further east towards Dar-es-Salaam, or south towards Mahenge.

Van Deventer's Advance to Central Railway.

(30) I now turn back to review the main operations further East, and shall begin with van Deventer's advance to the Central Railway. On the 24th June the 1st and 3rd Divisions came to a halt at the foot of the Nguru mountains. On the same day van Deventer, with the 2nd Division, attacked the enemy positions all along the line round Kondoa Irangi and succeeded in occupying them with comparatively small loss. For some time information had been received to the effect that a considerable transference of enemy forces from Kondoa to the Nguru front was in progress, and the enemy at Kondoa had been displaying a certain nervous activity and aggressiveness, which are often the prelude of preparations for a retirement. After the action of the 24th June van Deventer proceeded to collect sufficient transport and supplies for the forward movement to the Central Railway. My orders to him were to clear his right flank towards Ssingida, to move a small column along the Saranda road towards Kilimatinde, and to move his main force towards Dodoma and further east on the road to Mpapua. My object was not only the occupation of the Central Railway, but more especially the movement of van Deventer's force to the east so as to get into closer co-operation with the force at the Nguru mountains in dealing with the main enemy forces as they fell back to the Central Railway. Lt.-Col. A. J. Taylor was on 26th July sent with one infantry battalion, one mounted squadron and an artillery section to Ssingida, which, after some skirmishing on the way, was occupied on the 2nd August. A post was left there, and the balance of the column marched south to Kilimatinde. A similar sized column, under Lt.-Col. H. J. Kirkpatrick, was on 14th July sent direct towards Saranda. Little opposition was encountered until they reached Mpondi, about twenty-four miles north-east of Saranda station. Here, in a country covered with very dense bush where scouting was well-nigh impossible, they suddenly found themselves under

heavy machine gun fire from a well-prepared enemy position. There was no alternative but to go straight for the enemy in a frontal attack. The attack was successful, Mpondi was occupied the same afternoon, our losses being eight killed and nine wounded. The advance was continued next day, and on 31st July the Central Railway at Saranda was occupied, as well as Kilimatinde, seven miles further south.

(31) Van Deventer's main column, moving south along the Dodoma road, occupied Chamballa (Jambalo) unopposed on the 18th July and Aneti on the 19th July. The country further south was reported to be waterless and the enemy to be entrenched at the water-holes at Tissa Kwa Meda and Tscheneene. Van Deventer therefore divided this force into two columns, and ordered General Manie Botha to move the Mounted Brigade with Tissa Kwa Meda and Njangalo towards Kikombo station on the Central Railway, while General Berrangé, with two infantry battalions, a motor cycle corps and mounted scouts, was ordered to move by Tscheneene and Meia Meia towards Dodoma. On the 25th July Tscheneene was occupied with small loss, notwithstanding the strong enemy entrenchments, the success being largely due to the excellent work of the Armoured Motor Battery, which engaged the enemy at close range. On the 27th July Meia Meia was occupied, and part of an enemy mounted detachment was captured without any loss to us. On the 29th July Berrangé occupied the Central Railway at Dodoma.

In the meantime the First Mounted Brigade had occupied Tissa Kwa Meda after a sharp engagement on the 22nd July. From here Brigadier-General Manie Botha, who had rendered great service at the head of this brigade, returned to the Union of South Africa on private business, and his place was taken by Brigadier-General A. H. M. Nussey, D.S.O., who had been van Deventer's Chief Staff Officer. After occupying Naju and Membe the Mounted Brigade on the 28th July reached Njangalo, where the enemy was driven from a strong position with the loss of a machine gun and 1,500 head of cattle. Kikombo station was reached on 30th July.

(32) By the end of July a hundred miles of the Central Railway was thus in our possession. Practically every bridge or culvert was found blown up, but our advance had been so rapid that the enemy had had no time for further destruction of the track. General van Deventer spent the following week in concentrating his forces, now scattered along the railway from Saranda to Kikombo, at Njangalo, which is on the main road to Mpapua.

In the meantime serious attention was given to the transport and supply situation, which—already grave enough at Kondoia with a transport distance of 200 miles from the Moschi railhead—had now become still graver by the addition of more than a hundred miles, and for the immediate future presented the baffling problem of having to provide for another 120 miles in the advance to Kilossa. How this problem was solved, and van Deventer's force could be supplied for the advance to Kilossa, and even beyond to the Great Ruaba river, will be explained later.

The concentration of his Division at Njangalo was completed on the 9th August, and the advance was resumed on that date. But the sequence of events requires me now to turn

to the operations through the Nguru mountains.

Advance through Nguru Mountains.

(33) The general situation in German East Africa in the first week of August may be summarised as follows:—

Van Deventer had occupied the Central Railway from Kilimatinde to Dodoma; in the Lake area the British and Belgian forces were well south of Lake Victoria and preparing for a combined move towards Tabora. Further west a Belgian force had crossed Lake Tanganyika and occupied Ujiji and Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway. In the south-west General Northey's force had occupied Malangali after a brilliant little action, and was prepared to move towards Iringa, seventy miles further north-east. All coast towns as far south as Sadani had been occupied, and a small column was working its way southward to the Wami River and clearing the country between the Nguru mountains and the coast. The time had therefore come for the First and Third Divisions to resume the advance to the Central Railway. Hanynngton's brigade had rejoined the First and Enslin's Mounted Brigade had joined the Third Division at Lukigura.

(34) For a distance of about forty-five miles the main road to the Central Railway passes close under the Nguru and Kanga mountains. The enemy had skilfully disposed about twenty companies or 3,000 rifles, with much heavy and light artillery, in the mountains and athwart the main road, which had been entrenched along the numerous foothills which the road crosses. If we forced our way down the road against these formidable obstacles or moved by our left flank through the bush and tall elephant grass, part of the enemy force in the mountains on our right would get behind us and endanger our communications. It was therefore essential to advance by way of the mountains themselves and to clear them as the advance proceeded southward. This could best be done by wide turning movements through the mountains, which would have the effect of threatening or cutting off the enemy's retreat if he delayed his retirement unduly.

The main block of the Nguru mountains on the west is divided from the Kanga mountain and foothills of Nguru on the east by the rough valley of the Mjonga river, which flows from Mahassi at the northern entrance to the mountains due south towards Turiani, where the main road round Kanga crosses it. Into this river two streams run from the north-west through gaps in the Nguru mountains, the one entering the valley near Matamondo, the other by Mhonda Mission Station, near Turiani. Along both these streams rough mountain footpaths pass to the track which follows the course of the Mjonga river. The enemy held the Mjonga valley strongly from Mahassi to Turiani, and a turning movement would have to be further west so as to close in either at Matamondo or Mhonda Mission. My information was that both the Mjonga track and the Mhonda footpaths were capable of carrying wheeled traffic. I therefore decided on the following dispositions for the advance. While General Sheppard's brigade was to make a feint from Mshia camp directly against the enemy's position at Ruhungu, on the main

road, he was to move the bulk of his brigade by his left flank so as to arrive at Russongo river, six miles behind the Ruhungu entrenchments. General Hannington's brigade was previously to have moved to Mahassi, and from there, accompanied by General Hoskins, was to advance along and clear the Mdjonga valley. Brits' Division was at the same time to make a detour to the north by the Lukigura valley, and then, turning west through Kimbe, to enter the mountains further west of Mahassi and emerge from the mountains through the Mhonga gap behind the enemy's forces disposed along Kanga and the Mdjonga valley.

(35) On the 5th August General Enslin moved with the 2nd Mounted Brigade from Lukigura *via* Kimbe, and the following day entered the Nguru mountains some eight miles west of Mahassi. On the 6th Beves' Brigade followed the same route, while General Hannington marched along mountain footpaths straight from Lukigura to Mahassi. On the 7th General Sheppard moved out from Msia camp. General Hannington worked his way down the Mdjonga valley and found no strong opposition until he reached Matamondo on the 9th. In the meantime Enslin had been moving rapidly through the mountains, and had arrived in the Mhonda gap and proceeded to occupy Mhonda on the 8th. He sent back word that the route through the mountains was entirely impracticable for wheeled traffic of any description. In consequence all our transport was sent back to Lukigura to follow Sheppard along the main road. Hoskins had also returned to rejoin Sheppard, and in view of the strong opposition Hannington was meeting at Matamondo and the impracticability of the mountains, I directed General Brits to take Beves' brigade down the footpath to Matamondo to reinforce Hannington. One of Enslin's mounted regiments had lost its way in the mountains, and had also finally emerged at Matamondo. With the balance of his brigade, Enslin passed through the Mhonda gap and seized a series of positions across the road by which the enemy had to retire. These, however, he found it impossible to hold in view of the smallness of his force and threatened enemy attacks on his flanks. He, however, maintained his position at Mhonda Mission, and thereby forced the enemy everywhere to abandon his defence in the mountains and retire as fast as he could. If the terrain had permitted of the original scheme being carried out, and the whole Third Division had proceeded to Mhonda, the retreat of the enemy from these mountains would probably have been impossible.

(36) After stubborn fighting at Matamondo on the 10th and 11th the enemy was driven south with great loss, and a machine gun was captured from him. Our loss amounted to about sixty killed and wounded. On the 11th General Sheppard had worked his way through the dense bush round the enemy positions on the slopes of Kaaga and had arrived at the Russongo river only to find the enemy gone. On the 12th I directed him to proceed due south by Mafeta to the Wami river at Kipera so as to be well on the left flank of the retiring enemy: he reached Mafeta on the same day, and on the following day occupied Kipera, where a small enemy patrol was driven off and a light bridge over the Wami was saved. On the 12th and 13th the other brigades had reached Turiani, the enemy having fallen back

some miles further south. It was becoming clear that we were now dealing with only part of his force, and that the balance had retired further south towards the Central Railway, either in the direction of Morogoro or Kilossa. Our progress was, however, very much hampered by the numerous rivers flowing from the Kanga and Nguru mountains, over all of which the bridges had been destroyed and had to be rebuilt by us, including some of very considerable dimensions. In spite of this and other difficulties I decided to give the enemy no time, and ordered Enslin's Mounted Brigade to proceed the same day (13th August) round the left flank along the Liwale river to Ngulu on the Mkundu river, where he was to be joined by the 130th Baluchis from Kipera, and thence to make for Kwedihombo and Mwomero, where the roads for Morogoro and Kilossa respectively leave the Nguru mountains. At the same time Hannington's brigade was to work its way south along the main road. On the 15th both these places were occupied by Enslin and Hannington after only slight opposition.

(37) The bulk of the enemy force retired along the Morogoro road towards Dakawa on the Wami river, while a few companies went off along the Kilossa road. General Hannington was ordered to Mwomero to follow the latter to the Mkundu river, while the rest of the force was ordered to follow the enemy to Dakawa. General Sheppard had been ordered to cross the Wami at Kipera and to move his brigade along the right or southern bank of the Wami to Dakawa crossing. Sheppard and Enslin arrived on opposite banks at the enemy position on the 16th August, but the enemy was strong enough to hold Sheppard at bay some two miles north and at the same time to prevent Enslin from attempting to cross the river, which is both wide and deep. The mounted men got across the river higher up the following day, and the enemy retired precipitately as soon as he discovered the threat to his line of retreat. The Crossing was occupied by us the following morning (18th August). Our losses in this action amounted to about one hundred and twenty, while the enemy had been very severely handled. A halt ensued here, as the bridging of the river was estimated to take four days. During this time Hannington was ordered to move his brigade to Dakawa, and the Cape Corps to take its place in following the retreating enemy party towards Kilossa. This pause provides a suitable opportunity to review van Deventer's operations along the Central Railway.

Van Deventer's Advance to Kilossa and Great Ruaha River.

(38) On August 9th van Deventer's Division had been concentrated at Njangalo, while the enemy was reported holding Tschunjo Pass with his left on Gulwe and his right on Kongoa. The advance was commenced on that day, and contact was established with the enemy at Tschunjo on the afternoon of the 11th.

The troops had to march from Njangalo to Tschunjo over a waterless area, and went into action without any rest. Fighting continued nearly all night, and next morning the enemy was found to have retired, and was immediately pursued towards Mmapua, where he was again engaged and defeated before nightfall on the same day (August 12th). Fighting and marching had been continuous for forty-two miles.

The enemy force from Tschunjo to Mpapua consisted of twelve companies supported by artillery. Owing to the difficulties of the country the flanking movements were delayed and the advance had to depend for progress mainly on frontal attacks.

On the 15th August the enemy was again engaged at Kidete station, holding a strong position. He was supported by machine, field and heavy guns. On the 16th August the engagement at Kidete was continued until late in the day. The enemy was driven out by a flanking movement by the mounted troops who attacked in rear. Our casualties were six killed and thirty-nine wounded.

From 15th August to 22nd August our troops were in daily contact with enemy driving him gradually from Kidete along the railway line to Kilossa and Kimaamba, which were both entered on the 22nd August, the day before our advance was resumed on the Wami river.

(39) In reporting these arduous operations General van Deventer says:—

"The railway from Kidete to Kilossa for a distance of twenty-five miles follows a narrow defile cut through the Usugara mountains by the Mfondokwa river; every yard of advance was stubbornly resisted by the enemy. Of the more important engagements those on the 19th at Msagara and on the 21st before Kilossa should be mentioned. In all the actions on this advance the fighting consisted of the enemy receiving our advance guard with one or several ambushes, then falling back on a well-prepared position, and retiring from that on to further well-selected ambush places and positions. All the time our less advanced troops were subjected to vigorous shelling by means of long range naval guns.

"Since leaving Kondoa Irangi the troops who have reached Kilossa by the shortest route have done at least 220 miles. Those troops who have gone via Kilimatinde and other places have done many more miles. Owing to bad roads, shortage of transport and the rapidity of advance, the adequate rationing of the troops was not possible. The underfeeding and overworking are sadly reflected in their state of health. Regarding the animals of my Division, the advance from Mpapua to Kilossa was through one continual fly belt, where practically all the animals were infected.

"After the occupation of Kilossa it was ascertained that the enemy held Uleia, twenty miles south, in force, and was being reinforced by troops from the Southern Command, who had opposed General Northey's advance. As my Division was now weakened by the absence of the First Mounted Brigade (less one regiment), which had gone to Mali on 25th August to co-operate with the Second Mounted Brigade, and as my infantry was in an exhausted condition, the Commander-in-Chief's wire of 26th August, asking for an advance on Kidodi and Kidatu, imposed a task which I had not intended to ask from my troops before they had had some rest. The advance was, however, ordered in accordance with the request of the Commander-in-Chief, the enemy being driven out of Uleia on 26th August and out of Kidodi on September 10th.

"From Uleia to Kidodi the country consists of high mountain ridges running across the road for several miles. These had all been

entrenched by the enemy some time ago, so that in the various actions his troops could fall back from one entrenched position to the next, a mile or so in rear. The operations thus called for an extraordinary amount of mountain climbing and constant fighting.

"The slight casualties sustained in the various engagements over an enormous track of country, bristling with dongas and difficulties at every point, were mainly due to the advance being carried out by avoiding as far as possible frontal attacks. Dispositions were made with a view to carry out flanking movements while holding the enemy to the position occupied by him, but this the enemy carefully avoided, and under cover of darkness the engagement was usually broken off and a retreat effected.

"The success with which the whole movement from Kondoa Irangi to the Central Railway, thence to Kilossa, and on to the Ruaha river, was carried out is due to the loyal co-operation and splendid spirit displayed by all units under my command.

"It is difficult to express my high appreciation of the conduct and spirit of the troops, who all worked with determination and zeal; their endurance and hardships during long marches through dry and waterless stretches on scanty rations form an achievement worthy of South African troops."

Occupation of Morogoro and of Uluguru Mountains.

(40.) When the advance through the Nguru mountains began I entertained some hope that, even if we failed in cornering the enemy in those mountains, he might still be brought to bay at Kilossa, on the Central Railway. Our information tended strongly to show that, if the enemy retired from the railway, Mahenge would be his next objective; and as the most convenient point of departure for Mahenge appeared to be Kilossa, there was some justification for the hope that our rapid advance from the north and west might cut the enemy off in the direction of Kilossa. It may, however, have been the rapid progress of van Deventer towards Kilossa that caused the enemy to retire with his main force towards Morogoro. Whatever the cause, our information did not leave us in any doubt as to the fact that the bulk of the enemy forces had retired to Morogoro. The next move now was to try and bring the enemy to bay at Morogoro, if possible. To this end Enslin, whose brigade had been ordered to the Central Railway on the 21st August and had occupied Mkata station on the 23rd August, was ordered to proceed immediately to Mali, about fifteen miles south-west of Morogoro, on the road to Kissaka, round the west of the Uluguru mountains. Mali was successfully occupied by him on the 24th August. General van Deventer was asked to send the First Mounted Brigade, under General Nussey, to reinforce Enslin so that it would be impossible for the enemy to force his way south by that route. The next point was so to arrange the advance of our other forces from Dakawa as to block also the road leading from Morogoro by Kiroka, round the eastern slopes of the Uluguru mountains, and thus to bottle the enemy up in Morogoro. I was not then aware that a track went due south from Morogoro through the mountains to Kissaki, and that the

capture of the flanks of the mountains would not achieve the end in view. On the morning of the 28th August our forces crossed the Wami by the now completed bridge, but instead of moving forward to Morogoro we moved backward down the right bank of the Wami for about nine miles, and from there struck due east so as to cross the waterless belt of about twenty-five miles to the Ngerengere river, north-east of Morogoro. Owing to the nature of the country and the hush, the heat, and the absence of water, the march for that and the following day proved one of the most trying of the whole campaign; but on the night of the 24th August we were encamped on the Ngerengere river, in the neighbourhood of Msungulu, some eighteen miles north-east of Morogoro. A mounted detachment under Colonel A. Brink, General Brits' Chief Staff Officer, had preceded us, and had that morning seized Mkogwa Hill, some three miles further south-east on the other side of the river. The move must have been a surprise to the enemy, who, evidently misled by Enslin's march into the belief that the whole force would move to Morogoro by the west, had massed his forces on the road between Dakawa and Morogoro and further west along the railway. Owing to the exhaustion of man and beast, the next day was spent in reconnoitring the country, and on the 26th August the advance was resumed, General Hannington being directed to Mikesse station, twenty miles east of Morogoro, and the brigades of Sheppard and Beves moving up the Ngerengere towards Morogoro. Both places were occupied on the 26th August, only, however, to find that the enemy had gone, the Commander-in-Chief Von Lettow and Governor Schnee with a force on the track due south of Morogoro through the mountains, and another force by the eastern or Kiroka route, while Enslin was engaged with a third force at Mlali. At Morogoro I found many proofs of the precipitate flight and demoralised condition of the enemy forces, and I decided to continue the pursuit in spite of the fact that my forces and animals were worn out with the exertions of the last three weeks and that my transport had reached its extreme radius of action. General Sheppard occupied Kiroka on the 26th, and General Hannington was ordered to continue the advance south after the retreating enemy. By the 30th August the First Division had pressed the enemy over the Ruwu, having been continually engaged with him since the 27th.

(41) It is unnecessary to describe in detail the events of our advance along the eastern slopes of the Uluguru mountains. The enemy fought rearguard actions every day, and held up our advance at every convenient place. Unfortunately the country is very well suited to his tactics. The road passes through very difficult broken foothills, covered either with bush or grass growing from six to twelve feet high, through which any progress was slow, painful and dangerous. The bridging of the Ruwu took several days, and for some distance beyond the road passes along the face of precipitous rocks, round which the enemy had constructed a gallery on piles to afford a track for his transport. As the gallery would not carry our mechanical transport, it took us some days to blast away the mountain side and construct a proper road. The gallery would not carry the 4.1 inch naval gun of the enemy, which was found destroyed near the

Ruwu. South of the Ruwu, towards the Mvaha river, our advance proceeded not only along the main road to Tulo, but also on a track to the west of it to Kassuga, and to the east of it by the Tununguo Mission Station. The nature of the country and the continual fighting made our daily progress slow, while road making and bridging behind engaged the attention, not only of the pioneers but of a large portion of the troops as well. Between the Ruwu and Mvaha rivers the road passes first through swampy country and then over one of the spurs of the Uluguru mountains, which ends with a precipitous face, to the south. Through this spur and down this face a mountain pass was cut in the rock, which took the technical corps, as well as most of General Sheppard's brigade, several weeks, and will remain a notable and enduring engineering feat. Almost every day prisoners were taken, and in one of these daily actions a machine gun was captured. On the 10th September Tulo was occupied, and Hannington's brigade, which was leading the advance, moved on towards Dutumi, where the enemy made a resolute stand for several days, being only finally driven south to the Mgeta river on the 13th September.

(42) I now turn back to review the operations inside and along the western slopes of the Uluguru mountains. As already stated General Enslin's Mounted Brigade reached Mlali on the 24th August from Mkata station. Early on the morning of that day the advance scouts of the brigade rushed Kisagale Hill, a small isolated hill athwart the road to the south, and captured an ammunition depot of the enemy, in which about one thousand shells for the naval and other guns of the enemy were found. At the same time one of the regiments galloped up the valley to the north of this hill, just as an enemy force was coming down the Morogoro road, and took up positions in the foothills in the immediate neighbourhood. In the afternoon this regiment, after severe fighting, found their positions in the valley untenable, as the enemy was gradually working round them in the hills and bringing converging fire to bear on them. They retired a short distance to the south, but remained in possession of the road. Fighting continued during the following day, and as the enemy found it impossible to dislodge our men from the road, they destroyed two naval guns, one 3.4 inch and the other 4.1 inch, and retired into the mountains towards Mgeta Mission station, which is situated about ten miles further into the mountains. Leaving their horses behind, the men worked their way after the enemy into the mountains, and on the 27th General Nussey, whose brigade had in the meantime joined that of Enslin, occupied Mgeta Mission, while Enslin's men, who were moving into the mountains in a more southerly direction with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the enemy, had driven them off Hombossa mountain south-west of Mgeta. At this stage I arrived with General Brits at Mlali and ordered Nussey to follow the enemy through the mountains along the course of the Mgeta river, while Enslin was ordered back to the track which proceeds round the west of the mountains by Msongossi river and Mahalaka to Kissaki at the southern extremity of the mountains. In this march Enslin's brigade was joined by Beves' two infantry regiments and was accompanied by General Brits.

(43) It was clear to me from the vast quantities of heavy gun ammunition captured at this and various other points in the Uluguru that the enemy had intended a long and elaborate defence of these mountains, and that it was the unexpected arrival of General Enslin at Mlali and the audacious and successful pursuit into the mountains, combined with the operations of General Hoskins' Division on the other side of the mountains, that had forced the enemy to abandon his plans and retreat towards Kissaki. Nussey, followed only by porter transport, slowly worked his way southward through the mountains, finding much ammunition abandoned everywhere. General Brita, on arriving at Msongossi river, found that it was impossible to take his guns or wagons any further, and from there they had to return to Morogoro and rejoin him later at Kissaki by the eastern route. From Mahalaka to Kissaki he followed the elephant track which had been the route of Burton and Speke's journey into the interior in 1857. On the 5th September the neighbourhood of Kissaki was reached without any serious opposition. Nussey had not yet arrived and, owing to the roughness of the mountains and some damage to his wireless, no communication could be established with him. In spite of this, however, General Brita decided to attack Kissaki on the 7th September. Beves was ordered to follow the footpath southward along the Mgeta into Kissaki, while Enslin, with the mounted men, marched round by the right, so as to attack from the west and south-west. Kissaki was found to be strongly held, the bulk of the enemy being on the right bank of the Mgeta in front of Enslin, while dense bush prevented Beves on the other side of the river from offering any effective assistance to the former. The enemy's superior force therefore found it possible first to threaten Enslin's left flank by moving between him and Beves, and when Enslin weakened his right flank to reinforce his left, the pressure of the enemy again became too strong on his right. He therefore decided to retire at night, having lost nine men killed, twelve wounded and seven captured. Beves was also ordered to withdraw, and the whole force entrenched below Little Whigu hill, six miles north of Kissaki, and awaited the arrival of Nussey. Nussey, who was in ignorance of these events or the position of General Brita, arrived before Kissaki on the morning of the following day, and an action developed, in which he gallantly held his ground against much superior forces till the evening, when General Brita's messengers reached him with an order to withdraw to Little Whigu. His loss had been twenty-three killed and about the same number wounded. Although this action could be heard from Brita's camp, it was found impossible, owing to the ruggedness of the terrain and the thickness of the bush, to go to his assistance. If communication between Brita and Nussey could have been maintained there is no doubt a joint attack would have led to the capture of Kissaki, whereas the two isolated efforts led to a double retirement and a regrettable recovery of enemy morale. It was only on the 15th September, when General Hannynnton had already captured Dutumi, eighteen miles further east, that General Enslin, by a flank movement round the north-east of Kissaki to Dakawa and the threat to cut off the enemy's retreat to the Rufiji, compelled him to evacuate Kissaki. The enemy had left behind his hospital full of sick and

about seventy-two white Germans, but all supplies had been removed or destroyed. The enemy had now been driven everywhere from the Uluguru mountains, and taken up a defensive line along the Mgeta river south of Dutumi, and further to the west astride the road from Kissaki to the Rufiji. The attack against him along this line was not pressed, as our men were exhausted and worn out with ceaseless fighting and marching for several weeks through most difficult country on half rations or less, and a thorough rest was imperatively necessary, not only on military but also on medical grounds.

Occupation of Dar-es-Salaam and of South Coast.

(44) Turning now to the coastal operations, which were conducted simultaneously with these movements in the interior, I have already stated that the Navy occupied Bagamoyo on 15th August. At this point General Edwards assembled a force of about 1,800 rifles under Colonel Price for the operations against Dar-es-Salaam. This force was divided into two columns, the smaller one marching south to the Central Railway at the Ruwu bridge with the object, if possible, of seizing that bridge before its destruction by the enemy, and thereafter swinging round towards Dar-es-Salaam; the other and larger column moving down along the coast towards that port. Neither column met any serious opposition on the march, as the enemy, aware of the overwhelming force moving against Dar-es-Salaam, and determined to avoid capture and also anxious to avoid siege operations against a town containing a large German non-combatant population, had decided not to defend the place, and was everywhere falling back before our advance. Ruwu railway bridge was found completely destroyed. South-west of Ruwu a small German force was found, which was driven south with considerable loss, and the column then marched east towards Dar-es-Salaam. In the meantime the coastal column, after occupying Kondutuchi and Msassani Bay, had flung its right wing forward and occupied the Msimbusi river, which flows round Dar-es-Salaam on the west and north. The Navy at the same time appeared before Dar-es-Salaam, and on 3rd September the place surrendered, and was occupied by our forces on 4th September. The enemy forces had left a few days before. One 6-inch gun had been blown up, while the rest of their artillery was taken south. The railway station and harbour works had been effectively destroyed; the s.s. *Tabora*, *König*, and *Möbe* were found sunk in the harbour beyond any hope of being salvaged; but the *Feldmarschall* has since been recovered, and at comparatively small expense would again be seaworthy. The floating dock is also being salvaged.

(45) I considered that the time had now come to occupy effectively the whole of the coast, and accordingly made arrangements with the Admiral for conveying forces south and co-operating in the seizure of all important points on the coast south of Dar-es-Salaam. In this way Mikindani (13th September), Sudi Bay (15th September), Lindi (16th September), Kilwa Kiswani (7th September), Kilwa Kivinge (commonly called Kilwa) (7th September), and Kiswere were all occupied before the end of September. At

Kilwa a strong column was landed for operations, which I proposed to conduct against the enemy from that quarter. This occupation of the southern coast not only helped to pen the enemy up in the interior, but was intended to prevent any assistance from reaching the enemy from overseas.

Restoration of Central Railway.

(46) The restoration of Dar-es-Salaam harbour and the preparation of Kilwa as bases for our operations in the interior are both matters of some difficulty, and requiring some time to complete. Both are being pushed forward with the utmost energy.

This is also the place to refer to the restoration of the Central Railway for our supply purposes. While the railway track was largely left undamaged by the enemy, the bridges had been carefully demolished. Between Kilossa and Dar-es-Salaam alone about sixty bridges, some of very considerable dimensions, had been wrecked. To restore these so as to carry heavy locomotives would take many months, during which period all further operations would have to remain at a standstill and an unbearable strain would be put on our enormously stretched out transport lines from Moschi railhead and Korogwe on the Tanga railway. The difficulty had been solved for General van Deventer by a simple but ingenious device of the South African Pioneers under him. This was to restore the bridges with local material so as to carry a weight of about 6 tons, and to narrow the gauge of our heavy motor lorries so that they could run on railway trolley wheels over the line thus restored. A motor tractor with trailer carries 10 to 15 tons of supplies. In this way General van Deventer had supplied his division over the railway track for the 120 miles advance from Dodoma to Kilossa, and but for this solution of his transport trouble his advance to the Great Ruaha river at this stage would have been a physical impossibility. As soon as Morogoro was occupied, the same treatment was applied to that section of the line, with the result that since the 6th October the railway track has been open for motor traffic from Dar-es-Salaam to Dodoma, a distance of almost 300 miles, and our forces have been supplied from Dar-es-Salaam as sea base. By the end of October the railway will thus be open for motor traffic to Tabora, and the restoration and strengthening of the line for heavy locomotive traffic, for which heavy material has to come up from the coast, can proceed as circumstances permit.

Northey's Advance.

(47) A word more about the Western operations will complete the picture of the military situation in German East Africa by the middle of October. Brigadier-General E. Northey, A.D.C., whose operations have been conducted with remarkable ability and vigour, occupied Lupembe on 19th August and Iringa on 29th August; the latter place would have been occupied much earlier but for my advice to him to slow down while the line of retreat of the enemy's forces from the Central Railway was still uncertain. His Lupembe column is now on the Ruhudje river South-west of Mahenge, while his Iringa column is near the Ulanga river North-west of Mahenge. Ssongea in the South has also been

occupied. The importance of his role is becoming more accentuated as the campaign progresses and the enemy forces may intend to retire South.

Advance to Tabora.

In the North-west, as already stated, Sir Charles Crewe's advance troops were at Misungi South of Mwanza on 16th July, while one Belgian column was further West near Biaramulo and Namirembe, and a second Belgian column was at Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika on 5th August. It was arranged between General Tombeur and General Crewe that their columns from Lake Victoria should advance simultaneously to St. Michael and Iwingo respectively on the Western and Eastern roads Southward to Tabora. Difficulties of transport supplies and organisation delayed their advance so that General Crewe only reached Iwingo on 7th August and Colonel Molitor's Belgian column could not be concentrated at St. Michael before the 22nd August. The British column reached Schinjangwa on the 30th August. In the meantime the Belgian Ujiji column under Colonel Olsen had steadily moved forward towards Tabora and on 1st and 2nd September fought actions with the enemy to the West and South-west of Tabora. General Tombeur therefore decided to push Colonel Molitor's column Southward with all possible speed so as to be able to co-operate with Colonel Olsen. Their combined operations caused the enemy to retreat, and the Belgian forces occupied Tabora on the 19th September, while a week later General Crewe's advanced troops occupied the railway at Igalulu East of Tabora. The enemy retired in two columns—one under General Wahle Eastward along the railway and then southward to the Itumba Mountains; the other under Wintgens Southward *via* Sikonge. At the time of writing this report both columns are approaching the Great Ruaha river North and West respectively of Iringa, and Northey's and van Deventer's patrols are in touch with them. Their object is evidently to form a junction with the main enemy forces further East.

Portuguese Advance.

In the extreme South General Gil with a Portuguese force has crossed the Rovuma river and occupied certain strategic points to the North of it.

The net result of all these operations at the moment of writing is that the Germans have been driven South over the Central Railway and are now disposed as follows:—In the North-east, on the Rufiji river and about 30 miles to the North of it; in the West, along or South and East of the Great Ruaha river and Ulanga rivers. With the exception of the Mahenge plateau, they have lost every healthy or valuable part of their colony. In the East they are cut off from the coast and in the South the Portuguese army has appeared North of the Rovuma river.

Behaviour of Troops.

(48) It would seem fit and proper to add a few words in recognition of the work done by the officers and men whom I have the honour to command. But in view of the foregoing statement of the main facts eulogy seems unnecessary and misplaced. The plain tale of their achievements bears the most convincing testimony to the spirit, determination, and

prodigious efforts of all ranks. Their work has been done under tropical conditions which not only produce bodily weariness and unfitness, but which create mental languor and depression and finally appal the stoutest hearts. To march day by day, and week by week, through the African jungle or high grass, in which vision is limited to a few yards, in which danger always lurks near but seldom becomes visible, even when experienced, supplies a test to human nature often in the long run beyond the limits of human endurance.

And what is true of the fighting troops applies in one degree or another to all the subsidiary and administrative services. The efforts of all have been beyond praise, the strain on all has been overwhelming. May the end soon crown their labours.

Special Services.

(49) I am particularly indebted to the following for their services during the operations:—

Major-General A. R. Hoskins, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has commanded the 1st Division and has rendered me the greatest services by the ability and loyal manner in which he has carried out my orders.

Major-General J. L. van Deventer, at the head of the 2nd Division, was throughout these operations in command of a widely detached movement, which he conducted in a manner worthy of the highest praise.

Major-General C. J. Brits, in command of the 3rd Division, has invariably co-operated loyally and ably in carrying out my wishes as intended.

Brigadier-General S. H. Sheppard, D.S.O., has, in addition to his services at the head of his brigade, used his great engineering capabilities to the best advantage on many occasions, thereby enabling our advance to proceed unchecked.

Brigadier-General J. A. Hannington has proved his worth as a commander in the Field, having been very largely employed in carrying out independent operations.

Brigadier-General P. S. Beves has sustained his high soldierly record, and the 2nd South African Infantry Brigade under him has borne more than its due share of the labours and hardships of the campaign.

Brigadier-General C. A. L. Berrangé, C.M.G., at the head of the 3rd South African Infantry Brigade, has rendered excellent service with the 2nd Division and taken a leading share in all the hard work performed by that Division.

Brigadier-General B. G. L. Enslin, by carrying out two arduous turning movements with his mounted brigade, largely contributed to the rapid clearing of the Nguru and the Uluru Mountains.

Brigadier-General A. H. M. Nussey, D.S.O., has rendered distinguished service, first as General van Deventer's Chief Staff Officer, and subsequently in command of the 1st Mounted Brigade, in succession to Brigadier-General Manne Botha.

Brigadier-General the Honourable Sir C. P. Crews, C.B., K.C.M.G., rendered very useful service, first in organising the transport and

supply arrangements for General Tombeur's force from Lake Victoria, and subsequently in commanding our advance to Mwanza and Tabora.

My heartiest thanks are due to Rear-Admiral E. F. B. Charlton, C.B., and all ranks of the Royal Navy for the very able and thorough manner in which they have furthered my plans, not only by occupying points on the coast, sometimes even without military assistance, but by enabling a change of base to be carried out first to Tanga and then to Dar-es-Salaam.

The work of the Air Services has been most creditable. In addition to their reconnaissance work, there is evidence to the effect that both material and moral damage has been done to the enemy by their constant bombing raids.

I have already alluded to the amount of engineering work that has had to be carried out. Both in bridge building and road making the engineers and pioneers with the force have worked very hard, and rendered very valuable service.

The Royal Artillery has invariably made the most of any opportunities that have offered for assisting the advance of the infantry.

The Supply and Transport services have spared no effort to cope with the enormous distances and the difficulties entailed in campaigning in such a vast and undeveloped country.

The manner and rapidity with which the repairs to the Tanga and Central Railways have been effected reflect great credit on all ranks of the Railway Services, and in this connection I should like especially to bring to notice the service rendered by Lt.-Col. C. W. Wilkinson, of the Railway Sappers and Miners, and Major J. H. Dobson, of the South African Pioneers, in carrying out the temporary repairs to the Central Railway which have enabled the troops in the interior to be supplied from Dar-es-Salaam practically within a month of its occupation.

The work of the Medical Units has been very heavy, and all ranks have done their utmost in their care of sick and wounded and in arranging for their speedy evacuation.

The Ordnance Service is to be congratulated on having so successfully met the very varied calls made on it, which success bears testimony to the excellent organisation of that Service.

Great credit is due to the Signal Service for the really excellent way in which communication has been maintained. The operations have been carried on by three widely separated forces, which have each been again sub-divided into two or more columns, and this has strained the resources of the Service to its furthest limits. It has only been by unremitting efforts that success has been achieved.

My thanks are due to the various Political Officers who have accompanied the columns, and by their work materially assisted the operations by helping to gain the confidence of the natives, which is so important a feature in a campaign of this nature.

The Officers of my Staff have given me every assistance. I would again especially mention the very great debt which I owe to Brigadier-General J. J. Collyer, C.M.G., my Chief of the General Staff, and to Brigadier-General

R. H. Ewart, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., Administrative Staff, for the tireless energy and unflinching tact with which they have carried out their respective duties, thereby relieving me of all detail work and leaving me free to devote myself solely to the prosecution of the campaign.

Brigadier-General W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O., has continued to render valuable services as Inspector-General of Communications, and has from time to time had control of minor operations on lines of communication, which

he has always handled to my entire satisfaction.

(50) A despatch giving the names of the officers and men whose services I also desire to bring to your notice is in course of preparation, and will follow at a later date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. SMUTS,

Lieutenant-General,

Commander-in-Chief, East African Force.

Badge Meets Approval Of the Army Council.



BADGE OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT.

The King has graciously sanctioned the inclusion of the Imperial Crown in the badge of the British West Indies Regiment. The design of the badge has now been approved by the Army Council, to whom it was submitted by the West Indian Contingent Committee. The Committee is presenting to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the British West Indies Regiment cap badges according to this design.

FOR OUR BOYS.

The Funds for W. I. Contingents Reached a Total of £5,341.

DOING REAL GOOD WORK

King has Approved the Design of a Regimental Badge.

The Executive of the West Indian Contingent Committee met on the 25th ultimo, in the Conference Room at the Colonial Office and considered the report, which stated that in response to an appeal for funds, to provide for the welfare of the West India and Bermuda Contingents serving in the war £4,308 was received on June 30, bringing the total receipts up to £5,341, and the expenditure was £1,774. The strength of the contingents for military reasons, could not be disclosed, but exceeded early estimates, and recruits were still joining. Forty-two non-commissioned officers and men taking part in the Lord Mayor's Show were entertained and gifts were provided for the battalions. The King has approved the design of a regimental badge, and it had been decided to present cap badges to officers. The committee had kept in touch with the many officers and men who came over independently, had given special attention to those invalided to this country and had supplied many warm garments received from the Ladies' Committee. Men discharged had received help. The work was commended by the chairman, Sir Everard Im Thurn, and the report was

Specimens of the cap badge which was described in the Times of August 16, to be presented by the committee to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British West Indies Regiment, comprising the contingents from Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Leeward and the Windward Islands, and the Bahamas, were on view. The King has sanctioned the use of the Imperial Crown in the design, which has been approved by the Army Council. The badge is described heraldically as—

An oval bordered medallion, surmounted by the Tudor crown. On the border the inscription "The British West Indies Regiment". Within, the ship of Christopher Columbus in full sail proper. Surrounding the oval dexter, a wreath of laurel, and sinister a wreath of palm.

The chairman said that the men who had taken their place in the fighting line had stood shell fire very well indeed.

Sir F. Hodgson said that the formation of a homogeneous West India Force had established a bond of fellowship which would help to solve the problem of federation.

Sir E. Ward said he had received good reports of the work of the contingent from a friend at the front. Yesterday, talking to a very high official at the War Office, he was told that the West Indies Regiment was doing really good work.

DEMANDS ON THE FUND.

Commenting on the support the Contingent Committee has received, the West India Committee Circular of the 21st ultimo, published the following:—

"The movements of the British West Indies Regiment lead to the belief that the demands on the West Indian Contingent Fund are likely to increase considerably before very

long, and it is hoped, therefore, that subscriptions will continue to be forthcoming on a liberal scale. Since the last list of subscribers was published the Hon. Treasurers have to acknowledge with thanks £5 from Sir William Trollope, Bart., and £21, being half the proceeds of an amateur theatrical performance kindly organized by Mrs. A. M. Low and given by a talented company of amateurs at the Princes Building, Port of Spain, of August 15th. This last-named contribution was ear-marked for any members of the Trinidad Merchants Contingent, who might be in need of assistance. It is hoped that other kind friends will organize similar entertainments and will help to strengthen the fund".

The Gleaves
Oct 17, 1916

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Sep 9/15

WEST INDIANS ARRIVE.

The West India Committee states that the advance detachment of the West India contingent, comprising men from British Guiana, has arrived safely in England. Within a few weeks the remainder of the first West India Expeditionary Force will reach this country and undergo preliminary training. The men have been carefully selected by the local recruiting committees. The contingent will be representative of all the West Indian colonies and all races in the West Indies, even of East Indians from British Guiana.

Standard
10/9/15

OVERSEAS HELP.

West Indian Contingent Armies.

The West India Committee Circular publishes the following:—
"An advance detachment of the West Indian contingent, comprising a number of men from British Guiana, has, we are glad to learn, now arrived safely in England.
"Though it is not desirable, for obvious reasons, to mention dates, we are in a position to state that within a few weeks' time the remainder of the first West Indian Expeditionary Force will reach this country, where it will undergo its preliminary military training, which will fit it to take its place alongside the troops from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Bermuda, whose small contingent has been distinguishing itself at the front for some time, though it has not been in the line-light."

WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL THE COLONIES.

The West India Committee states that the advance detachment of the West Indian Contingent, comprising men from British Guiana, has arrived safely in England. Within a few weeks the remainder of the first West Indian expeditionary force will reach this country and undergo preliminary training. The men have been carefully selected by local recruiting committees. The contingent will be representative of all the West Indian colonies and all races in the West Indies, and even of West Indians from British Guiana.

SOLDIERS FROM OVERSEAS.

WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

It is stated in "The West India Committee Circular":—
"An advance detachment of the West Indian Contingent, comprising a number of men from British Guiana, has now arrived safely in England. Though it is not desirable, for obvious reasons, to mention dates, we are in a position to state that within a few weeks' time the remainder of the first West Indian Expeditionary Force will reach this country, where it will undergo its preliminary military training, which will fit it to take its place alongside the troops from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Bermuda—whose small contingent has been distinguishing itself at the front for some little time, though it has not been in the line-light.
"What the West Indian contribution to the forces of the King lacks in numbers it will make good in enthusiasm and soldierly qualities. Of that we may be certain, for the men have been most carefully selected by the various local recruiting committees, special attention having been paid to their moral character and physical condition. The contingent will be representative of all the West Indian Colonies. It will also be representative of all races in the West Indies, including even a proportion of East Indians from British Guiana."

BAHAMAS RECRUITING.

EXCESS OF WILLING MEN.

There is no limit to the patriotism and generosity of even the smallest of our Colonies, and every day brings fresh indications of their eagerness to take their full share in the burden of war.

Conjointly with all parts of the Empire a public meeting of citizens of the little Colony of the Bahamas, held on the anniversary of the declaration of war, recorded "its inflexible determination to continue the present struggle to a victorious end," and in order to emphasize their pledge another resolution was passed recommending that a Bahamas contingent should be raised to accompany the Jamaica contingent to England, and that all expenses in connection therewith should be defrayed by public subscription.

The suggestion was enthusiastically received, and steps were at once taken by the local War Relief Committee to put it into effect. Within a few days more recruits than were required were forthcoming, and more than one half of the sum necessary for equipping, maintaining, and sending the contingent to England was subscribed.

A year ago volunteers for service in either the Army or Navy were offered from the Bahamas, but were not accepted. The Colonial Legislature then voted a contribution of £10,000 to the Imperial Government for war expenses, and generous sums have been privately subscribed to various war funds throughout the year. Although many Bahamians are already on active service with the Canadians or in English regiments there has been a strong desire to have the Colony officially represented at the front, and there are no prouder men in the Empire to-day than those who have just taken the King's shilling in the diminutive and distant Bahama Islands.

WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

An advance detachment of the West Indian Contingent, comprising a number of men from British Guiana, has arrived safely in England. Within a few weeks' time the remainder of the first West Indian Expeditionary Force will reach this country, where it will undergo its preliminary military training, which will fit it to take its place alongside the troops from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Bermuda.

WEST INDIANS AND THE WAR.

CONTINGENT ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

The "West India Committee Circular" states:—
"An advance detachment of the West Indian contingent, comprising a number of men from British Guiana, has now arrived safely in England.

"Though it is not desirable, for obvious reasons, to mention dates, we are in a position to state that within a few weeks' time the remainder of the first West Indian Expeditionary Force will reach this country, where it will undergo its preliminary military training, which will fit it to take its place alongside the troops from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Bermuda—whose small contingent has been distinguishing itself at the front for some little time, though it has not been in the line-light.

"What the West Indian contribution to the forces of the King lacks in numbers it will make good in enthusiasm and soldierly qualities. Of that we may be certain, for the men have been most carefully selected by the various local recruiting committees, special attention having been paid to their moral character and physical condition. The contingent will be representative of all the West Indian Colonies. It will also be representative of all races in the West Indies, including even a proportion of East Indians from British Guiana.

HELP FROM WEST INDIES

ADVANCE PARTY ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

The West India Committee states that the advance detachment of the West Indian contingent, comprising men from British Guiana, has arrived safely in England. Within a few weeks the remainder of the first West Indian expeditionary force will reach this country and undergo preliminary training. The men have been carefully selected by local recruiting committees. The contingent will be representative of all the West Indian colonies and all races in the West Indies even of East Indians from British Guiana.

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A BAHAMAS CONTINGENT.

ANOTHER FORCE FROM OVERSEAS.

One of the most recently offered Colonial contingents is about to be sent over from the Bahamas. Although at an early stage in the war the Imperial authorities did not see their way to accept the offer of the men for active service in either the Navy or the Army made by this little Colony—owing, it was said, to their lack of previous training—numbers of young men from the Bahamas joined the Canadians and have fought and died with them, while others came as far as England to enlist. The Legislature of the Colony has voted the sum of £10,000 as a gift to the Mother Country towards the expenses of the war, £3,000 was raised by private subscriptions and remitted to the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund, while other war funds, including the British, French, and Belgian Red Cross Funds, have received substantial assistance from the Bahamas. There has been, however, a keen desire that the Colony should be directly represented in the field, and immediately it became known that a West Indian Battalion had been accepted by the War Office steps were taken to form a contingent to join it. A very large and representative public meeting, presided over by the Governor, Mr. W. L. Allardye, C.M.G., was held in Nassau on the anniversary of the declaration of war to determine what further assistance the Bahamas could render in the great struggle, and after a resolution pledging the citizens of the Colony to assist in continuing the war to a victorious end had been adopted it was unanimously resolved that a small contingent of picked men should be sent, and that all expenses of equipping, training, and maintaining them should be defrayed by private subscription. A fund was immediately opened with a donation of 100gs. from the Governor and Mrs. Allardye, and so great was the enthusiasm with which the announcement was received that within a few days one-half of the necessary sum was subscribed, and the recruits enrolled. In many instances the positions held by the young men who have enlisted are being kept open for them, clerks in the Colonial Civil Service being also granted six months' leave on full pay. Through the courtesy of the Jamaica Government it has been arranged for the Bahamians to accompany the contingent from that Colony.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA THREATENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KINGSTON (JAMAICA), Sept. 9.
A Jamaica negro, who had been thirteen years in America and returned last week, went to the Governor's residence this morning and demanded an interview. He was turned away, and, after using threatening language, went to the official headquarters, where he asked for the Governor. A detective noticed a revolver bulging under the man's coat, and grappled with him. He was overpowered by two detectives, and on being searched two fully-loaded revolvers were found on him. One of the detectives was slightly injured. The man, whose name is Coulton, came from Philadelphia. The police think him sane.

*morning
Post
10/9/15*

**WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.
ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.**

London, Thursday.
The West India Committee states the advance detachment of the West Indian contingent comprising men from British Guiana has arrived safely in England. Within a few weeks the remainder of the 1st West Indian Expeditionary Force will reach this country and undergo preliminary training. The men have been carefully selected by local recruiting committees. The contingent will be representative of all the West Indian Colonies and all races in West Indies, even of East Indians from British Guiana.

*Carl
Examiner
10/9/15*

*Hottelham
of Guadian
10/9/15*

*Aberdeen
Daily
Journal
10/9/15*

*Sussex
Daily
News
Brighton
10/9/15*

*Sheffield
Telegraph
10/9/15*

*Daily News
and Leader
11/9/15*

WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL THE COLONIES.

The West India Committee states that the advance detachment of the West Indian Contingent, comprising men from British Guiana, has arrived safely in England. Within a few weeks the remainder of the 1st West Indian Expeditionary Force will reach this country and undergo preliminary training. The men have been carefully selected by local recruiting committees. The contingent will be representative of all the West Indian Colonies and all races in the West Indies, and even of West Indians from British Guiana.

RECRUITS FROM BRITISH GULANA.

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WEST INDIA CONTINGENT.

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WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

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MEN FROM THE BAHAMAS

Coming to the War with the West Indian Contingent.

Earlier in the war, when the Bahama Islands offered soldiers, the Imperial authorities declined, perhaps because they did not wish a colony never likely to be very populous to lose any of its most vigorous blood. But the Bahamas were persistent—its Legislature voted £10,000 towards the expenses of the war and much other money to various relief and Red Cross funds; and some of its younger men joined the Canadian volunteers and have since died.

On the formation of a West Indian contingent the Bahamas could not be denied any longer, and so they will directly take their place in the armies of civilisation.

The Bahamas are the most obscure of our West Indian possessions. There are three thousand of them; and it was on one of them—the precise islet is still in dispute—that Columbus first landed in the western world, thinking he was in the eastern. These islands have never been accurately charted for the reason that it is impossible to do so; some of them, owing to hurricanes and the movement of the earth's crust, are here to-day and gone to-morrow.

These obscure little places, made difficult of access by reefs and shallows, were once the safe hiding places of the romantic ruffians of the Spanish main.

The capital of the Bahamas is Nassau, a well built city and a prosperous place, on the minor island of New Providence.

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COCO-NUT OIL FOR THE SIKHS' HAIR.

On behalf of the Army Council the West India Committee have now distributed over 6,500 cases of fruit from the Dominica and Jamaica Agricultural Societies and the Trinidad Orange and Lime Committee.

Among recent gifts from overseas have been 40 imperial gallons of coconut oil from Trinidad for our Sikhs' hair and 1,500 walking sticks cut from native woods in Jamaica for wounded soldiers.

The people of Barbados and Trinidad have just presented two more ambulances to the British Red Cross Society.

Oil for the Sikhs' Hair.

On behalf of the Army Council the West India Committee have now distributed over 6,500 cases of fruit from the Dominica and Jamaica Agricultural Societies and the Trinidad Orange and Lime Committee. Among recent gifts from overseas have been forty imperial gallons of coco-nut oil from Trinidad for our Sikhs' hair.

SIKHS' GALLONS OF OIL.

The West India Committee have now distributed over 6500 cases of fruit from the Dominica and Jamaica Agricultural Societies and the Trinidad Orange and Lime Committee.

Among recent gifts from overseas have been forty gallons of coconut oil from Trinidad for the Sikhs' hair and 1500 walking-sticks from native woods in Jamaica for wounded soldiers.

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20/9/15

Standard
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Glasgow
Herald
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Manchester
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WEST INDIES GIFTS.

The West India Committee have now distributed over 6,500 cases of fruit from the Dominica and Jamaica Agricultural Societies and the Trinidad Orange and Lime Committee. Among recent gifts from overseas have been 40 imperial gallons of coco-nut oil from Trinidad for the Sikhs' hair, and 1,500 walking sticks cut from native woods in Jamaica for wounded soldiers. The people of Barbados and Trinidad have presented two more motor ambulances to the British Red Cross Society.

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On behalf of the Army Council, the West India Committee have now distributed 6,500 cases of fruit from the Dominica and Jamaica Agricultural Societies and the Trinidad Orange and Lime Committee. Among recent gifts from overseas have been 40 imperial gallons of coco-nut oil from Trinidad for our Sikhs' hair, and 1,500 walking-sticks, cut from native woods in Jamaica, for wounded soldiers. The people of Barbados and Trinidad have just presented two more motor-ambulances to the British Red Cross Society.

WEST INDIAN GIFTS TO THE TROOPS.

On behalf of the Army Council the West India Committee have now distributed over 6,500 cases of fruit from the Dominica and Jamaica Agricultural Societies and the Trinidad Orange and Lime Committee. Among recent gifts from overseas have been 40 Imperial gallons of coco-nut oil from Trinidad for our Sikhs' hair, and 1,500 walking sticks cut from native woods in Jamaica for wounded soldiers. The people of Barbados and Trinidad have just presented two more motor ambulances to the British Red Cross Society.

COCO-NUT OIL FOR THE SIKHS' HAIR.

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*Dear Sir,
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Post
24/9/15*

Black Men in Khaki.

Writing here earlier in the year of the French use of Senegalese in the war, I suggested that we could ourselves draw many thousands of men for training from the West Indies. That suggestion was communicated to the Caribbean colonies and action taken upon it, with the result, as the reader may have noticed, that small contingents of recruits have now arrived in this country. Offers of men were promptly made to the Imperial Government by the various colonies, but were not then accepted, on the ground that the Government had their hands full in dealing with the men available here. It was not until July 21 that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was able to communicate the conditions upon which the contingents would be accepted. Since then things have moved rapidly: The original idea was to form battalions in each colony, but that has been abandoned for local reasons of expense, and the contingents are sent hither under military laws for absorption into the British Army as Lord Kitchener may think fit. At the beginning of the war the majority of the younger white men in the West Indies came over, and are now serving as officers and privates in the new armies. The men of these locally-raised contingents are men of colour, and the War Office can get a few score thousands more if it wants them. If the supply of navvies runs short it could get thirty thousand of the finest shovelmen in the world from Barbadoes alone. To the cutters of the Isthmian Canal the making of entrenchments would be child's play.

*Dear Sir
and Leader
25/9/15*

AN AFRICAN CONTINGENT: SIR NEVILL GEARY'S SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Why should not England as well as France raise an African contingent from the 20 million of British black subjects in West Africa?

Against the German troops in the Cameroons, who were well armed, and with a large proportion of Europeans, the West African Frontier Force battled successfully, both Hausa and Yorubas showing equal courage.

The West African Frontier Force and the West African Regiment are recruited in West Africa, and consist of less than 10,000 men. They are required locally for the preservation of order and police purposes, but from the same source of recruiting a force of not more than half-a-million might be raised.

The African prefers and appreciates British rule, and he has had sufficient experience of German rule to be assured that a German victory would be a bad day for Africa.

The African makes an excellent soldier: brave, docile, hardy, a good marcher; he has no nerves, and to him a loud and continuous noise is as grateful as a gramophone. With him there are no difficulties of caste or creed; he will eat anything, and subsist on little, and he is usually a total abstainer. I have known West Africa for 20 years, and from my experience the black man is neither a fool nor a coward, and every information goes to show that he is willing to help in this war. He has subscribed to the Prince's Fund. The West Indian Regiment is recruited in the West Indian Islands from descendants of Africans imported as slaves and consists of blacks and half-castes, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the West Indies to say what strength could be raised.

But, surely, now that the self-governing white Colonies and India have taken their share in the war, why should not the British African subjects in the Crown Colonies of West Africa and West Indies be also invited to volunteer?

WILLIAM NEVILL M. GEARY.
Oxon Hoath, Tonbridge.

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—The Army Council having accepted the offer of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras to supply a contingent for service with the Imperial Forces, the under-mentioned Colonies are sending detachments, the total strength of which will be about 2,000 men: the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago.

At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Committee has been formed to provide for the welfare and comfort of these men, as well as of some hundreds who have already come over independently, and of others who may come over from the West Indies to enlist in the new armies. The Governor of Bermuda, which has a detachment at the Front, has accepted the offer of the Committee to help the men from that Colony also. We believe that the spirit which has made our fellow subjects overseas claim to show their devotion to their King and country and to play their part in upholding the unity and honour of the Empire will meet with general admiration.

The West Indian Contingent will be drawn chiefly from classes untravelled and unfamiliar with the life of European communities. It is hoped, therefore, that they may receive a particularly hospitable welcome. They will in many cases require assistance and advice while in training or on furlough, or when wounded and in hospital, and it will be necessary to make special provision for their accommodation during convalescence after discharge from hospital. The contingents from other parts of the Empire are already provided for in these respects, and arrangements should certainly be made for our soldiers from the British West Indies also.

To enable the Committee efficiently to carry out its purpose it will be necessary to secure at once a considerable sum of money, which it is hoped may be speedily forthcoming. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the Hon. Treasurers of the West Indian Contingent Fund, 15, Seething-lane, City, cheques being crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank."—Yours, &c.,
EVERARD IM THURN (Chairman).

HAREWOOD	GLENNONER.
E. W. D. WARD.	C. P. LUCAS.
J. HAYES SADLER.	W. GREY WILSON.
FRANCIS FLEMING.	OWEN PHILLIPS.
SIDSEY OLIVIER.	R. RUTHERFORD.
J. RIFFON.	

ALGERNON E. ASPINALL (Hon. Sec.)
West Indian Contingent Committee,
15, Seething-lane, Sept. 24.

*honoring
Post
25/9/15*

*The Star
20/9/16*

*The Field
20/1/17*

The West India Committee have now distributed over 6,300 cases of fruit from the Dominica and Jamaica Agricultural Societies and the Trinidad Orange and Lime Committee. Among recent gifts from overseas have been forty gallons of coconuts from Trinidad for the Sikhs' hair and 1,500 walking-sticks from native weavers in Jamaica for wounded soldiers. The people of Barbados and Trinidad have just presented two more ambulances to the British Red Cross Society.

West Indian Patriotism.—A notable example of the patriotism of residents of the West Indies is, states the West Indian Contingent Committee, afforded by the case of Inspector Herbert T. Thomas, of the Jamaica Constabulary, whose five sons, born in Jamaica, were serving in the war at the same time. The two eldest, Capt. H. R. Thomas (Royal Garrison Artillery) and Capt. E. H. Thomas, D.S.O. (of the Royal Marine Light Infantry), have been killed in action. In this connection the names of Mr. Edmund Pickett, of Trinidad, and Dr. Lunney, of St. Croix, must also be mentioned, each of whom has four sons serving.

W
Y

Ladies West India Com-
mittee

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
BRANCH.

As will be seen by the appended cir-
cular, a most praiseworthy movement
under the Presidency of Lady Chancellor,
has been inaugurated under the name of
the Ladies West India Committee, whose
object is to co-operate with the West
India Committee in London in the good
work it is doing for West Indian soldiers on
active service. The circular denotes in
so many words, the ways in which the
public can help in the excellent work, and
we confidently anticipate that with the
willing co-operation of the public, the
Committee's labours will be crowned with
the success it so well deserves :-

President, Lady Chancellor; Vice-Presi-
dent and Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Gordon
Gordon; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. John
Wilson; Committee, Mrs. Bell, Mrs.
Geddes Grant, Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Han-
cock, Mrs. Vincent Brown, Mrs.
Huggins.

The above Committee has been formed
with a view to co-operating with and
helping the West India Committee in
England, which is doing such excellent
work in assisting and keeping in touch
with West Indian men who are serving
their country.

The chief ways in which we can help are
these :-

- (1) Giving money.
- (2) Making warm garments, etc., for
the men in the trenches.
- (3) Letting every West Indian at the
front know that the West India
Committee in London is able and
anxious to help him in every pos-
sible way.
- (4) Compiling complete lists of the
names and addresses of all the
Trinidad and Tobago men who are
serving with the Colours in any
capacity.

To make this list correct and complete
the Committee appeals to all relatives and
friends to send the following particulars
of their friends at once to the Hon.
Secretary, at 17 St. James Avenue, Port-
of-Spain.

Name, Rank, Number, Battalion, Pres-
ent Address, Place and Date of Joining,
(Whether in Trinidad or elsewhere).

N.B. - These particulars are not wanted
concerning the men in the British West
India regiments, as these will be obtained
from the Staff Officer.

As the matter of funds is a very urgent
one it is hoped that all who have friends
and relatives serving will send their
donations however small as soon as pos-
sible to the Hon. Treasurer at Knowlley,
Port-of-Spain.

A Dusky Lady-Killer.



Pat of
Spain
Gazette

A smart boy of a West Indian regiment,
now that he wears the King's khaki,
accounts himself quite a lady-killer.

THE D

GRAPH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

BRITISH

INDIAN REGIMENT AT THE FRONT.



Photo circulated for Press Bureau by L. N. A.

THE WEST INDIAN IN KHAKI.

During the past three years a great deal has been written of the splendid service rendered to the Empire by the gallant men from the Dominions. Apart from one or two perfunctory references I have read nothing of the loyal if necessarily limited service given by another class of men, the West Indian Regiment, with its handful of men from British Guiana. When the appeal for recruits came they poured in from cane fields and banana plantations, from docks and warehouses, and even from the distant Indian reservations in the hinterland. I saw those recruits in the making and became interested in them. A little band of the survivors of the one-time warlike Caribs and Arawaks walked from the reservation to the capital of the colony to offer their services. They had never been in a town before and could speak but one word of English. They acquired that from a missionary before they started, and it was "Fight."

It is impossible to say how the news of the outbreak of war had reached them. It was they who conveyed the information to the missionary, and he did not believe them. He received official news a week later. In some mysterious way those primitive men had secured the news before the only man who speaks English in the district, and he had a mail service at his disposal.

Confined to a reservation which no intruder might penetrate, the people's knowledge of the outside world was extremely limited. To them England represented something very nebulous. It was a place across the sea, and even the sea was a mystery. Stories of the "great waters" had been handed down to them from their ancestors, who originally hailed from the shores of the Caribbean, and had been driven inland by the white pioneers of three centuries ago. Three centuries is a long time, and the present-day aboriginals had come to look on the sea as a legendary thing which had at some time existed. Their lives had always been lived in the confines of fifty square miles of forest and savannah land. The only weapon of which they had any knowledge was the one they utilised to obtain their food—the bow and arrow of their forebears. Their weapons doubtless would not impress the members of the English Toxophilite Society, but on the other hand English devotees of archery would cut but poor figures if their food depended upon their skill in bringing down fast-flying birds and swiftly moving fish. Fishing with bows and arrows is to the aboriginals no more difficult than salmon-netting is to us.

The life of these people is strangely simple. From the day of their birth to the hour of their death existence is undisturbed by the worry of profit and loss. They do not know what money is, and are but slightly acquainted with the elements of barter. One wild duck may be reckoned as the equivalent value of two handfuls of cassava, from which the native bread is made. Each man has his plot of ground wherein he grows his cassava, his yams, eddoes, and ochroses; and if he fall ill and is unable to procure flesh or fish or fowl then he barter his ground provisions to obtain it. He lives a day at a time. He rises early and tends his plot in the morning. In the afternoon he goes in search of fish or food, and in the evening he says his prayers and retires to sleep, the sound sleep which comes to the untrammelled mind. His wife, or such women-folk as he may possess, cooks his food and washes his scanty raiment. She rears his children, keeps his hut clean, and on occasion may join him in the chase.

Few races could be more unfitted by temperament and environment for the turmoil of a great war. When I saw them mastering the difficulties of the English words of command, surmounting the agonies of having their feet confined within boots, and with their skin, accustomed to be free to the air, tortured by the roughness of the army shirt I marvelled that these children of nature could submit at all to the rigour of military discipline. In less than a month they were translated from the most primitive conditions to the height of modern civilisation. Imagine the astonishment and

Manchester
Guardian
16/5/18

Manchester
Guardian
16/5/18

Jamaica
Gleaner
7/7/17

perplexity of a man who has never before seen a rifle in his life being initiated into the mysteries of the Lee-Enfield and Lewis guns. I have never seen anything more pleasing than the joy expressed in the face of one of these men one day on the rifle ranges. It was by no means his first appearance, and a man less intent on attaining efficiency would have thrown up the task in disgust. On this particular afternoon a squad of men destined to follow the flag to France were being drilled at plates at 200 yards—rapid. They were a polyglot collection. There were, so far as I remember, an aboriginal Indian, a Portuguese creole, two or three blacks, an East Indian who had come to the Demerara sugar estates from distant Madras, a half-brother or two, and a Chinese boy. With the exception of the first-named they had all lived in the principal town of the colony all their lives, so they did not interest me. But we were all interested in the aboriginal, and for short we called him John. His real name was too formidable for general usage. His first shot hit the bank below the target. The second just tipped the edge of the plate. It shook. John clutched his rifle very tightly as the plate gave a topple and fell down. A very simple thing—but it signified a great deal. John realised the significance. He had found himself. His face wrinkled with smiles as, with smart, workmanlike action, he cleared the breach of his rifle and shot the bolt back home with a resounding click. As he once more tucked the butt into his broad shoulder he smiled again. Scarcely peeping down the sights, he fired, and his second plate fell. When his magazine was empty he had four plates to his credit. John made progress from that day, and now he and his brothers are putting up the fight of their lives in France. They are taking their part in the greatest battle the world has ever known. I wish I could talk to John and find out what he thinks about it all, and still more would I like to hear his account to his own people when, if ever, he goes back to his native reservation. I hope he will go back, for he is a man among a race of men, already far too few in number, who are gradually becoming extinct.

G. W. N. T.

FOR OUR BOYS.

Expansion of Work by W. I. Contingent Committee in London.

REPORT FOR HALF-YEAR

Are also Looking after Men who Went Over Independently.

The West India Committee Circular for June 17th publishes the following:—

A notable expansion in the work that is being done by the West India Contingent Committee is shown by the report and accounts for the half-year ended December 31st, last, which were adopted at a meeting held at the West India Club on June 5th. Formed with the primary object of providing for the welfare of all ranks of the British West Indies Regiment, the Committee is now equally concerned and busily occupied in looking after the many men who have come over independently, or as members of private contingents, to serve their King and Empire. The difficulty of getting into touch with such individuals is gradually being overcome, the aims and objects of the Committee become better known in the West Indies and here, and the daily letter bag and the number of visitors to the Committed Rooms afford ample evidence of the extent of the work that is being accomplished.

The Commanding Officers of the British West Indies Regiment, which is now distributed over practically all the seats of war, are periodically invited to state the requirements of their respective battalions, and these have been invariably met by the Committee, whether the demand has been for games, musical instruments, or creature comforts. In England, with the thermometer standing well over 80 degrees Fahrenheit, it is not so easy to think of Christmas as it may be in the West Indies, with their equable climate; but it is wise to take time by the forelock, and we would like already to comment on the notice of our friends overseas the desirability of making their gifts for the next "festive season" as general and as early as possible. Apart from the difficulty of tracing individual units which may be moved to another destination whilst their gifts are in transit, it has been found that many heartburnings are saved where

PRESENTS ARE DISTRIBUTED.

generally throughout battalions instead among groups of men in those battalions. Such, at any rate, we understand to be the experience of the Commanding Officers. It will be noted from an extract from a letter from Colonel Wood-Till, published elsewhere in the present Circular, that in the case of certain gifts sent out to the Grenada men in his battalion last winter, the Grenadians very willingly acquiesced in a suggestion that all their comrades should participate in the distribution. We would further urge our friends in the West Indies to acquaint the Committee with their wishes as regards the despatch of Christmas gifts as early as possible, and in no circumstances later than to reach England before the end of October, and even sooner in the case of units very far afield; and we would remind them that experience has shown that by far the most satisfactory arrangement is for the various organisations in the West Indies to entrust the Committee with the money for the purchase of gifts thereby saving freight space and labour.

To revert to the space of the Contingent Committee, it may be mentioned that the central body and the Ladies' Committee—which, under the chairmanship of Lady Dawson and with the indefatigable Miss Mosley as Hon. Secretary, continues to do excellent work—are now practically amalgamated, the headquarters of the latter having been transferred to 15, Seething Lane.

Subscriptions continue to be received towards the Contingent Fund, the total of which, including sums earmarked for special purposes, now stands at £8,200. Of this, £2,050 has been expended, but provided that the forthcoming West Indian Flag Day proves as successful as we hope it may do, there should be no need for a further general appeal for some time to come.

Still, it is certain that good use can be made

OF ALL THE MONEY

subscribed, and in this connection it must be borne in mind that when the happy day comes on which our warriors can revert to "civvies", as matter is now called, the cost of suitably fitting out our friends for their homeward journey will have to be met, the Government grant being generally inadequate for that purpose. Board and lodging, too, will have to be provided for many men between the dates of their discharge and repatriation.

"Flag Day" will be observed in all the islands without exception, from the Bahamas to Trinidad, and in British Guiana, and we are glad to notice that it is proposed to invite the local Committee who are organising the 'Day' to act as representatives of the West India Contingent Committee in the West Indies.

AT HOME AGAIN

Mr. Dudley Williams
Was on Active Service
On French Front.

MET OTHER JAMAICANS

Kindness of Mr. Aspinall, Secretary of the
W. I. Committee.

As has been already announced, Mr. Dudley Williams, who has seen active service in France, is again in the island.

Mr. Williams left Jamaica on the 29th July, 1915 and enlisted in England in the Hon. Artillery Company. In January of last year he went to France, and after undergoing four months' training, was removed up to the front line trenches somewhere in the vicinity of Souchez. He was subsequently transferred to other sectors of the front, and had been through six days of the Beaumont-Hamel battle in the latter part of last year, when he became ill with heart troubles and was sent to a base hospital.

While in the trenches Mr. Williams' duties were those of an infantry observer and was, therefore, attached to the Intelligence Department. He was often exposed to danger, but was one of the lucky ones who came through unscathed.

Since the beginning of the current year he had been a patient in the Lewisham military hospital in England and recently got his discharge.

In September last, Mr. Williams saw a company of our contingent lads, who had been transferred from Egypt, doing their "bit" in France. They were then being somewhat severely affected by the cold weather and were about to be removed to a warmer neighbourhood.

To a reporter of this journal yesterday, Mr. Williams said that he often came in touch while in England with other Jamaicans who are serving their King and country.

Mr. A. E. B. Shirley, he said, had seen some very severe fighting, with the Hon. Artillery Company. He had suffered rather badly from "trench feet", but was quite well again and anxious to have another "go" at the Hun.

Mr. Clarence Brock, who was with a machine gun corps, had twice returned to England and was now again in France.

He met Sergeant-Pilot W. R. Clarke shortly before the latter got his "wings."

Mr. Williams expressed his deep gratitude to Mr. Aspinall, Secretary of the West India Committee, and his staff, for their very kind attentions to him while in England. Mr. Aspinall, he said, had asked him to make it known to any Jamaican who was going over to enlist in England

that the West India Committee was prepared to do their best for him. He (Mr. Williams) wished to state that he received every courtesy from Mr. Aspinall and would advise every Jamaican who went to England to enlist, whether necessity demanded it or not, to call at the office of the West India Committee, where, he was confident, he would receive a warm reception.

*Jamaica
eye leaves*

**Report and Accounts
For 6 Months Ended
December 31st.**

STEADY & HARD WORK.

**Valuable Factor in
Alleviating Strain and
Hardship.**

The West India Committee Circular of the 14th June publishes the following:—

A meeting of the West Indian Contingent Committee was held at the West Indian Club on Tuesday, June 5th, to consider a Draft Report and audited Accounts for the six months ending December 31st last. Sir Everard Im Thurn, K. C. M. G., C.B., Chairman, presided, and those members also present were:—Col Sir James Hayes-Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.; Sir William Grey-Wilson, K. C. M. G.; W. A. Elder, Mr. W. Gillespie, Mr. W. A. M. Goode, Mr. J. Rippon, Mr. R. Rutherford, and Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall (Hon. Secretary).

In moving the Report and Accounts, the Chairman stated that the former, though necessarily formal, represented much steady, hard work on the part of the Staff and Ladies' Committee, which he believed was not only appreciated by the Officers and men from the West Indies, but also by their relations and friends. All now realised that the War had necessarily to be carried on under a veil of secrecy, and this unobtrusiveness of the machinery of the Great War prevailed also in the hard work of the Committee. When the time came for a report of the complete work to be presented it would, if he were not very much mistaken, prove to have been a valuable factor in alleviating the strain and hardship imposable on the lot of those who had come from the West Indies to fight in the fight for the Empire.

There might be some who were a little impatient that greater publicity had not been given to the valuable work performed by the British West Indies Regiment, but it must be remembered that of all units in the now innumerable Forces of the Allies, it was only given to a few to have the good fortune of doing some great and brilliant thing which was made conspicuous by mention. If it had not yet been the fortune of the West Indian Soldiers to achieve such fame, this was, it might be assumed, only because they had not had the opportunity. Meanwhile they had quietly and steadily done their duty, and were doing it so well that those in authority had said that the more West Indians like those already at the front who came over, the better it would be. Sir Everard then proceeded to give the numbers of the Contingent and details as to casualties, etc. He then dealt with the work which the Committee was doing for the large numbers of men who had come over or less independently enlisted in various British regiments, mentioning in this connection the Barbados Citizens' Contingents and the Trinidad Merchants' Contingents with the members of which they were now in close touch. In conclusion, he moved that the Report and Accounts be adopted and circulated among the subscribers to the Contingent Fund.

The Resolution having been seconded by Mr. R. Rutherford and carried unanimously, a vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. for acting as Hon. Auditors to the West Indian Contingent Committee. Some arrangements as to the West Indian Flag Day having been given, the Chairman moved that the Local Committees appointed to make the arrangements in this connection be invited to act as Committees of the West Indian Contingent Committee in the West Indies. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the General Purposes Committee having been moved by Mr. Goode and carried unanimously, the sittings were then brought to a

THE COMMITTEE'S HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The full report of the Committee is given below:

The Committee begs to submit to subscribers to the West Indian Contingent Fund the Audited Statement of Receipts and Payments for the six months ending December 31st 1914.

During the period under review further donations to the amount of £697 16s. 8d. were received, bring-

ing the total of the Fund to £5,006 6s.

An additional sum of £645 14s. 7d. was received for expenditure in accordance with the specific directions of the donors, bringing the total amount thus earmarked to £1,020 8s. 1d. On December 31st the balance to the credit of the Contingent Fund was £3,433 7s. 7d., apart from sums received for special purposes.

On October 16th the West Indian Contingent Committee was duly registered by the Common Council of the City of London under the provisions of Section 1 of the War Charities Act, 1916.

Since the last report was issued the work of the Committee has greatly increased, and has been extended in several directions. The Committee has received great assistance from the Ladies' Committee, whose Hon. Secretary, Miss Moseley, has been indefatigable. Through the work parties and individual effort, and with the help of the Director-General of Voluntary Organisations, the Committee has been able to distribute many hundreds of anti-verminous garments, socks, mufflers, etc., which have been in constant demand.

Games, musical instruments, and comforts were provided for each of the new battalions of the British West Indies Regiment as it was raised and cigarettes, socks, mufflers, etc., were sent to individual men in the field and in hospital when needed.

The King was graciously pleased to accept a specimen of the cap badge which was presented by the Committee to the Regiment. It had been the intention of the Committee to present a special designed box of chocolates bearing the regimental badge to each officer, non-commissioned officer and man of the regiment. But whilst the boxes sent to France safely reached their destination, those despatched to Egypt failed to do so, since they were in a vessel which was mined. These chocolate boxes were, however, salvaged, and it is hoped that they will eventually reach the battalions for which they were intended.

The Committee was successful in getting into touch with many of the men who came over independently or with the Trinidad Merchants' and Barbados Citizens' Contingents. Besides assisting these men with advice where needed, it has been the policy of the Committee to provide them with board and lodging at the Peel House Club, the Victoria League Overseas Club, the Union Jack Club, or the Y.M.C.A. when on furlough or after discharge from hospital.

The Committee was authorised to act, and has since been acting as a Central Authority for the control and distribution of suitable gifts to men from the British West Indies serving in British regiments stationed in this country. Full directions as to the despatch of gifts to officers and men overseas were circulated in the West Indies, and at Christmas the Committee arranged for the purchase of gifts on behalf of representative bodies in several of the colonies.

The Committee desires to record its thanks to the West India Committee for continuing to place organisation and officers at its disposal; and to Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. for having kindly consented to act as Hon. Auditors to the West Indian Contingent Fund.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Chairman.
FREDERIC M. HOBBSON,
Deputy-Chairman.
ALGERNON E. ASPINALL,
Hon. Secretary.

The accounts for the six months, which have been signed by the Hon. Treasurer, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Bart., K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O., Sir Sydney Olivier, K. C. M. G., C. B., and Mr. R. Rutherford, shows that during the six months further donations to the extent of £697 16s. 8d. were received, together with £645 14s. 7d. earmarked for special purposes.

The total outgoings amounted to £1,548 13/8. The balance carried forward is £3,433 7s. 7d.

*Jamaica
Gleaner*

*Don
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**W
Y**



FLAG DAY

Under the distinguished patronage
of Their Excellencies the
Governor and Lady Allardyce.

Waterloo Day

18th June, 1917

It is proposed at the suggestion of the West Indian Contingent Committee to hold a "Flag Day" in aid of

THE ORANGE MEN FUND

(The British West Indies Regiment)

The public is cordially invited to heartily assist in making the occasion a successful event by a great display of THE FLAG on Residences, Business Places, Shipping &c., and by decorating buildings, motor cars, carriages, bicycles, etc.

It is expected that the day will be made a half holiday.

The day will if possible be observed simultaneously in all the Out Islands.

A programme for this Island will be published as soon as it can be arranged.

Our boys at the front are doing their "bit"—will the public do its "bit" by generously patronising this effort to provide some comforts and luxuries for them and to assure them that, though absent, they are not forgotten.

Nassau Guardian 5th May

FLAG DAY. THE ORANGE MEN FUND.

In connection with the Flag Day announced in the official notice inserted in the newspapers, a Ladies' Committee headed by Lady Allardyce has been formed for the purpose of distributing the flags to be sold on Waterloo Day, 18th June next.

Heads of Churches, workers in Churches, School Teachers, heads of Patriotic Societies, heads of Lodges are all earnestly requested to give their hearty co-operation to the Committee by telling all who come into their sphere of influence that the money raised will be used for the purpose of furnishing comforts and luxuries to our own men of the West Indies Contingent who are doing their "bit" at the Front.

All such leaders are asked to find helpers who will sell flags in their respective districts and to report to the Honorary Secretary of the Ladies' Committee the number of flags required by them.

If every man, woman and child of every church, society and school feels it a patriotic duty to wear one of these flags, the occasion will indeed be made a successful one and a truly universal celebration throughout this Colony.

ALICE MENENDEZ,
Hon. Sec. Ladies' Committee.

5th May

The following communication sent in for publication is worthy of earnest consideration and contains much food for thought and we are sure that loyal and patriotic Bahamians will agree with the suggestions contained therein. The chosen name of the fund referred to as "mystery" yet to be solved.

FLAG DAY.

Nassau, May 8, 1917.

Editor the Guardian.

The promoters of a fund to be raised for our Bahama boys at the front have been unfortunate in naming it the "Orange Men Fund." Is it the intention to fasten that name upon our Contingent? If so, it is well that the intention should be known. "Orange Men" stands for a faction in one particular part of the Empire and it certainly does not seem desirable or wise to identify our boys or ourselves with a faction in the north of Ireland at this present time when the Empire needs un-factional unity.

Every man and woman in the Colony appreciate the courage and the patriotism of the boys of the Contingent and look upon the Contingent as the "bit" its men and the Colony are doing. The appeal should therefore be made to the sense of APPRECIATION which we at home feel for the Contingent at the Front and should appropriately be called "Contingent Appreciation Fund."

If the appeal is thus made I, like many others, shall gladly stint myself and from time to time contribute an extra "bit" in shillings; but towards fastening the name "Orange Men" on our brave boys I shall not contribute a farthing.

Let us encourage our brave boys all we can to pin the Colony's coat of arms upon the Flag of Empire without encouraging a yellow streak.

If the patriotic ladies will pardon the intrusion of a mere man's suggestion, I would say that they can add to the enthusiasm of Flag Day and incidentally to the size of the Fund if in the sale of flags they made an extra charge of 6d. or 9d. for the Bahama coat of arms stamped in indelible ink upon the flags that sold. For one, am personally interested in 6 or 7 boys at the front to whom I would love to send (through the Ladies' Committee, who are presumably in a position to obtain the boys' addresses and willing to do the sending upon request) a number of distinctively Bahama flags suitable in size and stick-pin arrangement to wear upon their uniforms. So much for flags—and then let the ladies' organization settle down to a permanent intelligence and forwarding committee, keeping us in touch with our boys, forwarding letters and gifts which relations and friends may wish to send.

Our boys at the Front are not Orange-men. They are Bahamians of whom the Bahamians at home are proud and for whom they will do all they can. Many of us will gladly help the boys to some extra luxuries if the ladies will look to the receiving and forwarding of gifts. By this I do not mean that they should be prepared to forward a basket of pineapples or sapodillas that lots of people might want to have their boys have. I have in mind some plan like the following: Let the Ladies' Committee arrange some sure way of reaching the boys at the Front and then let it be known that once in every three months the Committee will forward gifts and donations (in kind or in cash, whichever is most feasible).

In conclusion I may add that "Waterloo Day" on which to hold Flag Day is not a particularly happy choice. Between friends Waterloos are best forgotten. There is one date peculiarly fitting to be our Flag Day. Captain Woodes Rogers arrived at Nassau on August 1st, 1718, to assume authority as the first Royal Governor of the Bahamas. August 1st, therefore, is our real birthday as a Royal Colony. The date is moreover the birth-

day of freedom, for on August 1st, 1838, the shackles of slavery were broken forever.

Politically, historically, sentimentally, August First is our Colony's greatest and most distinguishing day. It is our real Flag Day on which to celebrate our loyalty to our Empire and to our Colony.

It is a curious fact, not at all to our credit, that we have not made more of our Bahama flag in the past. It has never been "boosted" as the Colony's symbol to rally around, to be proud of and to shout for. As a result, many of our bravest boys have lost their Bahama identity by enlisting under the standards of Canada or of England or Scotland.

I didn't write this with any thought to upset the programme the patriotic ladies have made, but rather with the idea of enabling them to accomplish even more than they hoped for in their laudable purpose to help the boys at the Front. By shifting Flag Day to where it really belongs—August First—they will have time to get blocks made from which our local printers can stamp the flags with the Bahama coat of arms. The Development Board ought to have on hand, in a variety of sizes, blocks and stencils of the Colony's coat of arms for all manner of advertising purposes—for example, as crests on high-grade stationery, book markings, etc. Let the ladies get after the Development Board to get the print blocks to stamp the flags for use on Flag Day and for sale during the winter. If the Development Board doesn't respond, there are some individuals whom I know who will stand for the expense of getting a Bahama flag on the market.

BAHAMAN.

9th May

See
the
line

Daily
Mail
23/9/18

**CAPTURE OF AMMAN.
W. INDIAN TROOPS' GALLANTRY.**

From W. T. MASSEY.
PALESTINE HEADQUARTERS, Thursday.
The pace of General Allenby's Army does not slacken, although a portion of the force has advanced well over 50 miles.

The efforts of the Department have been fully in keeping with all the other Staff work. The problem has been tackled with marvellous efficiency. All across the country one sees columns of lorries and light cars carrying rations and fodder. It is hard to find a single grousie about food being short. In some places repaired enemy railways and captured rolling-stock are already carrying heavy supplies.

I have just returned from witnessing the mounted men's triumphant capture of Amman, east of the Jordan on the Hedjaz railway. I can speak of the splendid handling of the troops in country where Nature has raised enormous barriers against an attacking army.

The Ausae mounted division, assisted by some infantry, including a battalion of British West Indians, whose gallant bayonet charge on the Jordan's banks has won the admiration of Colonial veterans, knew the country, having made two crushing raids and inflicted damage on the Hedjaz railway. They drove the Turks and Germans out of Amman, though the presence there of Germans indicated what deep importance the enemy had set upon this section of the line.

TURKISH OFFICIAL.—The British are advancing towards our new positions by the valley of the JORDAN and NABLUK.—Reuter.

"DECISIVE VICTORY."

WAR CABINET TO ALLENBY.

The War Cabinet to General Allenby:

The War Cabinet desires to convey to you and to the troops under your command their hearty congratulations on the magnificent success you have achieved and to express their intense admiration of the vision and resource in planning and the energy and determination in execution which you have displayed throughout the present operations.

They request that you will convey to all ranks under your command their heartfelt appreciation of the services they have rendered to the Allied cause by this brilliant and decisive victory, which is not only an unrivalled feat of arms, but will also have a profound effect on the situation in the Near and Middle East.

West Indian Contingent Fund.

Soon after the war started and when troops began to arrive from the West Indies a special committee was formed in London called "The West Indian Committee" for the purpose of raising funds for the providing comforts for the soldiers and generally looking after their welfare, especially when in hospital or in any form of trouble. The total sum collected to date amounts to £17,000, and there remains in the hands of the treasurers or is due to the treasurers £2,000. This is less than half a year's normal expenditure, and I have pleasure in calling the attention of the readers of THE FINANCIER, and especially those whose interests are bound up in the future of the West Indies, to the special appeal for further funds which is now being made by the committee, of which Sir Eversard Innes is chairman and Mr. Algerton E. Espinal, C.M.G., honorary secretary.

The West Indian contingent now numbers over 15,000 men, and their heavy in action has been specially mentioned in military despatches and by newspaper correspondents

BER 18, 1918

with the British armies. Their gallant bayonet charge on the banks of the Jordan, we are told, "won the admiration of the colonial veterans." These men are now arriving in England in parties on leave, and are being entertained by the committee, which is also caring for some hundreds of men from the West Indies who came over independently to fight for King and country.

The expenses in connection with the repatriation of these men will be very heavy, and it is in providing for this and for the maintenance of the work of the committee that further subscriptions are now invited.

Daily Mail 24/9/18

**UNRELENTING PURSUIT
OF THE TURKS.**

**JEWISH TROOPS ENGAGED IN THE OPERATIONS
EAST OF THE JORDAN.**

SERBS PRESS ON.

**ADVANCE ACROSS THE VARDAR AND IN THE
DIRECTION OF PRILEP.**

SEVERAL TRAINS CAPTURED

FROM GENERAL ALLENBY.

The Press Bureau issued the following this afternoon:

East of the Jordan the enemy is withdrawing towards Amman on the Hedjaz railway, pursued by Australian, New Zealand, West Indian, and Jewish troops, who have reached Es-Salt, capturing guns and prisoners.

In the north, our cavalry have occupied Haifa and Acre after slight opposition.

The number of prisoners increases and the total will exceed largely the figure of 25,000 already mentioned.

The Arab forces of King Hussan have occupied Maan and are harassing the bodies of the enemy retreating northwards towards Amman, along the Hedjaz railway.

Acre (or Akka) is a famous fortress dating back to the time of the Crusaders, when it was captured by Richard Cour de Lion. In 1799 it successfully resisted the attacks of Napoleon. Ibrahim Pasha, adopted son of the Viceroy of Egypt, seized it in 1832, and held it until 1840, when it was taken by the combined forces of England, Austria, and Turkey. Under Turkish rule it has lost a good deal of its old importance as a port and trading centre.

Haifa, also on the Syrian coast, is nine miles S.S.W. of Acre. It is a fort with the finest roadstead on the Palestine coast. Its harbour should be extremely useful for the Allies' naval units and in future operations northwards. There is a German colony in the neighbourhood dating from 1870; also one founded by Russians.

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The West Indian Contingent Committee has issued an appeal for funds to enable them to meet the heavy expenses likely to be incurred in connexion with demobilisation, and to enable them to do for those men from the West Indies, fighting for their King and Empire, what is being done for the Imperial troops. The West Indian contingent now numbers over 15,000 men, and some hundreds of men who came over independently are also receiving the care of the Committee.

Westminster
Gazette
13/11/18

Home Tot
13/11/18

The West Indian Contingent Committee has issued an appeal for funds to enable them to meet the heavy expenses likely to be incurred in connection with demobilisation, and to enable them to do for fighting men from the West Indies, 15,000 in number, what is being done for the Imperial troops. Donations may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, the W.I.C.C., 15, Seething-lane, E.C.3.

W
Y

"THE DAILY CHRONICLE."

Georgetown, Demerara.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1919.

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENTS

In announcing in our Sunday's impression that the total amount collected to date for the West Indian Contingent Fund is \$2,160.76, Mr. J. B. Cassels stated that as he would be remitting this amount very shortly he would ask intending subscribers to send in their donations as soon as possible. By the English mail which arrived here on Monday came the report of the West Indian Contingent Committee for the six months ended June 30th, 1918, and it contains a full record of the very excellent work that has been carried on by this organization. The report states that it was the constant endeavour of the committee to provide for the well-being of all ranks in the regiment, and all requests for comforts preferred to them by the Commanding Officers were complied with. The Committee secured the adjustment of a grievance resulting from the estaminets in France being placed out of bounds, the order being based on a misapprehension, and not intended for application to the British West Indian Regiment. The Committee made suggestions with regard to the granting of leave to England of parties of N.C.O.'s and men from the various battalions which were still under consideration at the close of the half year, in the meantime board and lodging allowances being provided for individuals going to England on furlough. The Committee continued to make arrangements in connection with the repatriation of men discharged from the Imperial Army on medical grounds, and in many instances outfits were provided to supplement the Government grant of clothing. Passages were also furnished to the West Indies to certain men granted leave on com-

of responsibility for further funds £1,201 was received from residents in Great Britain, and it was hoped that the incoming mails would bring further contributions from the Colonies. To the credit of the General Fund they held £1,786, including the £1,261, which had been collected in the United Kingdom and there was £337 on account of Colonial Separate Funds and £436 in trust for individuals. On account of loans to individual men the Committee was owed £111, a great part of which it hoped to recover, whilst the War Office owed the Committee £150 on account of repatriation expenses advanced and £274 was due from the Trinidad Merchants' Contingent Committee. The total of these various funds amounted to £2,660, by which it will be seen that the funds at the disposal of the Committee in the middle of December were considerably less than the amount it had to its credit on June 30th. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the collections in the various Colonies will be substantial since, as has been pointed out, the expenses of the Committee are liable to increase. It cannot be said that the amount collected in this colony is quite as substantial as this colony can afford. The total up to date is \$2,160.76, one-tenth of the amount collected in a single day for the Red Cross. We notice that the Committee in its report states that the proceeds throughout the West Indies on West Indian Flag Day held in aid of the Contingent Funds were £4,179 2s. 5d. towards which Jamaica contributed £1,242 3s. 2d. We should be very loath to recommend another day of street collections in the colony for any other purpose but this West Indian Contingent Fund, but we certainly think that this colony should put up a larger total than a paltry \$2,000 for its own sons and the sons of the West Indian Colonies, who have thrown so much lustre upon this portion of the Empire. It is worthy of note, that at the half-yearly meeting of the Committee so eminent a soldier as Colonel Sir Edward D. Ward, cordially endorsed the remarks which Sir Frederic Hodgson had made regarding the patriotism of all ranks of the West Indian Contingent, and he expressed his pleasure in having the opportunity of declaring his admiration of the beyond charge in which they had taken part in Palestine. Sir Syd-

and discharged from awaiting enlistment at clubs and hotels, notably on Jack Club, the King and Queen Mary's Club and the M.C.A. The Committee also arranged for a number of officers and men to enjoy visits to their homes. Amongst the numerous articles purchased and disposed were one artificial leg, 132 lbs, 17 cases of chew sticks, 1,000 cigarettes, 500 pounds of jam jelly, 1,258 bottles of hot water, 568 wrist watches, 288 tins of soap, 16 special hampers, 2 wagger canes, 2,054 tins of sardines, 6 thermometers and 500 thermometers. The Committee also received and forwarded upwards of 100 parcels, most of which had been repacked and re-addressed, over 15,000 letters, the Army Office invoking the assistance of the Committee in forwarding hundreds of letters, addresses of which were to its officials inaccessible. The report concludes "in many ways too numerous to detail further, the staff of the Committee, day by day by personal interest and by correspondence for the welfare, comfort and enjoyment of the West Indians in His Majesty's Force," affords an outline of the numerous activities of the Committee whilst the war was in progress, as Sir Frederic Hodgson, who presided over the half yearly meeting stated: "the end of the war from ending labours of the Committee was likely to increase as they would be many matters to deal with in connection with the repatriation of the number of the Contingent and there would be many calls on the funds which would have to be administered with great care." The Committee is not too well endowed with funds. The balance to the credit of the general funds on June 30th was £2,468 9s. 1d. out of that of the Colonial Separate Funds £520 3s. 10d. whilst the balance in trust for members of various Contingents and Colonies. The Committee being on the verge of completing a further report in the months since the date of the report under consideration, the figures were given showing the position towards the end of December

and pointed out that when the West Indian Contingents were first put on labour work, in spite of their disappointment at not going immediately upon Active Service, they performed their task conscientiously under shell fire in the very forefront of the firing line, many having been wounded and killed without the opportunity of actual fighting, and many had succumbed to the rigours of the climate and conditions on the Western Front and that when at last the Battalion in Palestine had an opportunity of showing their prowess they had fully justified the conviction that West Indian men were very able fighting men, and they had given a good account of themselves. The apathy, therefore, that is being displayed in the West Indies over the accomplishments of the Contingents is disappointing. Sir Frederic Hodgson expressed the hope that in the march of the troops through London the West Indian Contingents would be adequately represented as he was sure that the people would wish to give them publicly the applause which they had so well deserved. We do not doubt that the people of the West Indies themselves will be very disappointed if their Contingents are not included in the procession, but if such adequate representation as Sir Frederic Hodgson referred to is made it will entail further expenditure for the Committee, which must have more funds in order that there should be no suffering and no hardship endured by the returned soldiers of the West Indies. Under these circumstances it would appear that there is ample justification for a final street collection in this colony on behalf of the Contingent Fund, and it should result in the biggest of any of the street collections that have been undertaken in this colony since the war. We trust that before he closes the fund Mr. Cassels will give this matter his consideration, and we do not doubt that the idea if adopted will be warmly taken up by all the West Indian colonies as well, and that a very handsome sum will be sent forward to the West Indian Contingent Committee with which it may fitly conclude its labours.

W.L.Good
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21 NOV 1918 191*With Compliments.***PRESS NOTICES.****THE FINANCIER**

19. 11. 18

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The West Indian contingent now numbers over 15,000 men, and their bravery in action has been specially mentioned in military despatches and by newspaper correspondents with the British armies. Their gallant bayonet charge on the banks of the Jordan, we are told, "won the admiration of the colonial veterans." These men are now arriving in England in parties on leave, and are being entertained by the committee, which is also caring for some hundreds of men from the West Indies who came over independently to fight for King and country.

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ICS ARCHIVES

[G.B. Army. 1st British West Indies

Regiment

Album of press cuttings on the

Regiment. Press cuttings taken from

British and Commonwealth newspapers,

9 Sept. 1915 - 12 Feb. 1919.]