THE GLOBE AND LAUREL

The Journal of the Royal Marines

GIBRALTAR — PER MARE PER TERRAM

"THERE NEVER WAS ANY APPEAL MADE TO THEM FOR HONOUR, COURAGE, OR LOYALTY, THAT THEY DID NOT MORE THAN REALISE MY EXPECTATIONS. IF EVER THE HOUR OF REAL DANGER SHOULD COME TO ENGLAND, THE MARINES WILL BE FOUND THE COUNTRY'S SHEET ANCHOR."
ST. VINCENT.

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NOTICE.

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A limited number of Volume XX. of the "Globe and Laurel" has been bound and is now on sale.

Volumes I., V., VI., and IX. are out of print and cannot be replaced. Only a very limited number of some of the other volumes are on hand.

Application for back numbers or bound volumes should be made to the Treasurer. Price of the latter 3/6 each.

Editorial.

WE wish our readers in all parts of the globe "A very Happy and Prosperous New Year" on this, the opening of our twenty-third year of existence.

One hundred years ago, the command of the sea being held by our Fleet, our Army took the principal part in defeating and destroying a would-be conqueror of all Europe. May history repeat itself in the present year of Grace.

On the 24th of December, 1814, at Ghent, a peace was concluded between America and Great Britain, since which time there has been no war between English speaking races.

Communications have been received from various parts of the world which indicate that the members of the Corps are being employed as soldiers and sailors too, from the Arctic regions to the Cape (in the latter spot the R.M.A. are not only horse, but mule and ox marines), the severe censoring rendering information somewhat indefinite.

A victory has taken place in the Pacific Ocean, and a V.C. won by the Commander of a submarine, so that the Service afloat is now beginning to get its share of the fighting. Reports indicate the possibility of more in the immediate future, nearer home.

The bombardment of the undefended towns on the East Coast and the dropping of a bomb at Dover is beginning to bring home to us the proximity of the German forces, to the encouragement of recruiting.

It is interesting to note that the bombardment took place in the see of the high Church dignitary who, in a recent speech, expressed admiration and friendship for the German Emperor.

The list of casualties is again regrettably long, the mysterious explosion on the "Bulwark" being responsible for the majority of them.

We hope to continue the journal, but there appears a likelihood of our Treasurer being unable to carry on the work after this month.

Officers' Appointments, Promotions, etc.

The following appointments in the Royal Naval Division have been made:—Capt. E. F. P. Sketchley, R.M.L.I., G.S. Officer, 2nd Grade, to be temporary Major. Captain

F. S. Wilson, R.M.L.I., Brigade Major, to be temporary Major. Captain M. Saunders, Indian Army, to be temporary Major, R.M., and appointed Staff Captain, 2nd Brigade. Captain M. C. Festing, R.M.L.I., Brigade Major, to be temporary Major. Major Lord Bangor, R.A., Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, R.M. Captain Charles F. Jerram, R.M.L.I., is appointed Staff Captain of the Royal Marine Brigade, R.N. Division, and granted the temporary rank of Major. The following non-commissioned officers are appointed Acting Sergeant-Majors (acting warrant officers), subject to reversion to their substantive rank on the conclusion of the war, or sooner should their services in the acting rank be no longer required :—Ch./10659 Q.M.S.I. of Infantry Arthur Frederick Hayward, R.M.L.I., R.M.A./5189 Q.M.S.I. of Infantry George Edward Grayston, R.M.A., No. Ply./5935 Q.M.S. Arthur Hurford, R.M.L.I. (pensioner), Sergeant-Major (acting), No. Po./8738 Col.-Sergt. Walter Owen, R.M.L.I., Quartermaster-Sergeant (acting), No. Ch./16391 Corporal William J. Darlow, R.M.L.I., Sergeant (acting). Temporary Second-Lieutenant Brian S. Benning, R.M., is transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service as a Flight Sub-Lieutenant. Lieutenant John J. Warner, R.M., is appointed from H.M.S. "Victory," (R.M. Brigade) to H.M.S. "Pembroke," for Armament Duties with the Royal Naval Air Service. The following appointments of R.M. Officers are published for information and guidance :—Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Phillips, R.M.L.I., from 11th (Plymouth) Battalion, to Headquarters, Plymouth; Major H. D. Palmer, Reserve of Officers, R.M., Headquarters, Plymouth, to 11th (Plymouth) Battalion; Major H. G. B. Armstrong, R.M.L.I., from 11th (Plymouth) Battalion, to 10th (Portsmouth) Battalion; Major N. O. Burge, R.M.L.I., from 10th (Portsmouth) Battalion to Cyclist Company as Second-in-Command. Lieutenant Herbert E. Beere, R.M., is to take rank and precedence next after Lieutenant George Rutherford, R.N. The following undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions as Second-Lieutenants, Royal Marines :—Walter George Arthur Shadwell, Annesley Harold Brownrigg, Lancelot Salkeld Charleton, Prideaux Robert Selby, Thomas Cuming, Reginald Fowler Durand Baker, Leslie La Trobe Foster, Noel Edward Fasken. The above will be attached to the R.M.A. Division for training. Cecil Caradoc Carus-Wilson, Herbert John Finch, Alexander Lockhart Ogston, Edward Cyril Barnes, Rennald Frederick Logie Ogston, Reginald McDonnell Winder, John Hugh Percy, William Herbert Begbie, Arthur Rowland Collen (This appointment is subject to his release from the R.G.A., to which he has been gazetted), John Henry Dalbiac, Geoffrey Wilson, Herbert Basil Vincent, Lionel Edwin Innes-Baillie. The following Probationary Second-Lieutenants, R.M., will commence a course of instruction in Gunnery in H.M.S. "Excellent," on the 14th December :—Alan G. Bishop, Thomas E. L. Marsh, Hubert T. Newman, Arnold H. E. Reading, Theodore F. V. Cooke, Roland S. Burgess, Gerald S. Hayman, Charles A. Feely, Robert A. R. Neville, Thomas B. W. Sandall, Allan Whitworth, Godfrey E. Wildman-Lushington, Henry B. Welman, Daniel Broadwood, Osbert M. Haworth-Booth, Staunton A. Field, Ernest W. Husey, Neville B. Ward, George W. W. Denman-Dean, Alexander D. P. Hamilton. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of the promotion of No. R.M.A./12580 Bombardier Ralph Matthews, R.M.A., to the rank of Second-Lieutenant, Royal Marines.

Captain J. C. Farmer, R.M.L.I., is returning to England on the termination of his appointment at Hong Kong. On arrival, this officer is to be detached to the Admiralty for duty on the War Staff. The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are absorbed in the Establishment as specified :—Captain H. de L. Willis, R.M.L.I., vice Partridge ; Captain J. T. de S. Washington, R.M.L.I., vice Herford ; Captain W. K. Garnier, R.M.L.I., vice Morton. The Admiralty have approved of the transfer of Captain J. A. F. Cuffe, R.M.L.I., to a regiment of Infantry. The undermentioned officers are appointed Acting Quartermasters, temporarily, for duty in the Royal Marine Brigade as specified :—Lieutenant M. Curtin, R.M., for duty as Quartermaster of the 9th Battalion, vice Hammond. Lieutenant T. H. Burton, R.M., for duty as Quartermaster of the 12th Battalion, vice Braybrooke. Lieutenant C. W. Braybrooke, R.M.L.I., is to rejoin the Chatham Division and resume his duties as Second Quartermaster. The appointments of Lieutenants Curtin and Burton to date from the date of taking over the duties. The appointment of Lieutenant M. Curtin, R.M., as Quartermaster of the 9th Battalion, R.M. Brigade, temporarily, is to be considered cancelled. This officer will continue duty with the 9th Battalion Machine Gun Section. The Admiralty have selected Captain Ronald A. Hopwood, R.N., to serve as a Member of the Ordnance Board temporarily during the absence of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Picton Phillipps, M.V.O., R.M.A. Adrian Dingli is granted a temporary commission as Second-Lieutenant, Royal Marines.

Major George J. H. Mullins, R.M.L.I., has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, under the provisions of Order-in-Council of the 19th March, 1883.

Bandmaster 1st Class A. V. Sparrow, R.M., of H.M.S. "Russell," has been promoted to Warrant Rank, in the vacancy caused by the death of Bandmaster (Warrant Officer) Edward Schofield.

EMBARKATIONS.

Captain Hugh C. Atkinson, Reserve of Officers, R.M., who is posted to the Portsmouth Division, is to be held in readiness to embark in H.M.S. "Illustrious," vice Captain C. H. Regnart, Reserve of Officers, R.M., who has been transferred to H.M.S. "Columbine," for shore service. Lieutenant Francis H. Thomas, R.M.L.I., is to be held in readiness to embark in H.M.S. "Sutlej," vice Lieutenant Robb, deceased. Lieutenant Claude Attwood, R.M.L.I., is to be held in readiness to embark in H.M.S. "Emperor of India," in relief of Acting Lieutenant J. A. Bath, R.M. (to hospital), and Captain C. M. Durrant, R.M.A., who was ordered to embark in this ship is to be considered cancelled. Major Richard J. Saumarez, Reserve of Officers, R.M., is to be held in readiness to embark in H.M.S. "Bacchante," in relief of Major Archibald P. Liston-Foulis, R.M.A.

Second-Lieutenant Richard Burton, R.M., is to be held in readiness to embark in H.M.S. "Euryalus," and is to be granted the temporary rank of lieutenant on embarkation.

Captain Robert C. Scafe, R.M.L.I., having been found medically unfit for further service, has been placed on the Retired List with an annuity. Captain J. Goldsmith, R.M.L.I., supernumerary, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Scafe.

Diary of the War.

November 27th.—No new developments in the West, artillery duel only. Russian victory confirmed, great nervousness felt in Berlin. Holy War proclaimed in Constantinople, but Senussi (Head of religion in North Africa) refuses to countenance it. Armoured trains employed with great success in South Africa. Two men killed and nine injured by lightning while on picket. Two British merchant ships sunk by submarines off French coast.

November 28th.—Infantry attack south of Ypres repulsed by Allies. German aeroplane shot down. German reinforcements reported passing through Brussels. Russians sink battleship and cruiser in the Baltic. Germans making a stand near Lodz. Austrian forces in the Carpathians attacked and driven from Czernowitz.

November 29th.—Allies artillery gradually showing its superiority, enabling infantry to advance near Ypres. Turkish preparing to advance against Egypt in force. De Wet still retiring and Kemp has fled into Kalahari desert.

November 30th.—King leaves for France to visit headquarters. Allies have pushed their trenches up to the enemy's barbed wire entanglements. German army in Poland is disposed on a front of 100 miles, from Sieradz, west of Lodz and Lowitz, then north to Plock. It was between Lodz and Lowitz that two army corps were badly cut up; the Russians are now attacking the German left near Lenczyca and are turning that flank.

December 1st.—King visits base hospitals. Between Bethune and Lens the Chateau of Vermelles was carried by assault and Germans driven back several miles. In the Argonne the Allies have advanced appreciably. Enemy in Flanders cannonaded the Allies' lines, but their subsequent infantry attack ineffective.

December 2nd.—Germans reinforced are endeavouring to drive back Russians near Lodz. Austrians and Serbians both claim victory on banks of Lin. South African rebels under Wessels again defeated.

December 3rd.—De Wet and 52 followers captured by Britz about 100 miles from Mafeking and a rebel commando under Rautenbach defeated and disorganised. Heavy artillery firing near Ypres but no details to hand. Germans carrying out defensive movements near the coast. Large reinforcements are being sent to Poland from West, and there is battle in progress near Lodz. Austrians have occupied Belgrade and are advancing on Veles.

December 4th.—No news from Flanders but in Alsace a serious engagement reported. Russians four miles from Cracow, whose investment is proceeding independently of fighting near Lodz, as are also the operations against the Austrians. Blockade of Montenegrin Coast ineffective. Allied Fleets succeed in conveying transports to Antivari.

December 5th.—Germans continue to fortify northern coast of Belgium. German prisoners complain of hardships in trenches. No news from the East where heavy fighting is known to be taking place. Servian rearguard checks Austrian advance. King returns to London.

December 6th.—North of Lys Allies' infantry attacking at daybreak seized a line of trenches. The struggle in the Argonne continues. Two battles of extreme violence are in progress, one north of Vistula and the other between Warta and Lodz.

December 7th.—Lodz abandoned by the Russians who have taken up a position covering the railway. German submarine has put into Esbjerg in Denmark for repairs. Turkish cruiser "Hamadieh," which made several raids during the Balkan War damaged by a mine.

December 8th.—Fierce fighting both in North and South Poland. Germans incur heavy losses in forcing their way through circle of Russians who have used armoured motor cars with great success. Naval bombardment between Sluis and the coast. Allies have made notable advances on the right centre and right flank. Turkey complains that Germany has not fulfilled the promise of supplying arms and ammunition. Armed merchantman "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" has sunk a British steamer off Chile. Three Swedish steamers sunk by mines in Baltic, great loss of life.

December 9th.—In the West advances have been made by the Allies at La Bassée in the Argonne. In the north of the East Prussian frontier fighting has developed near Mlawa, and south-east of Cracow re-inforced Russians have defeated the German right wing. General Beyers drowned in attempting to cross Vaal River, after defeat. Turkish Army intended for Egypt has been moved against Russia. Important British naval success in South American water off the Falkland Islands. A squadron under Admiral Sturdee engaged a German squadron consisting of "Scharnhorst," "Gneisenau," "Nuremberg," "Leipzig," and "Dresden"; only "Dresden" escaped. The action lasted five hours. British casualties 7 killed, 5 wounded.

December 10th.—Kurna, head of Persian Gulf captured by Indian troops, assisted by armed steamers. Marked progress in Flanders, several lines of trenches taken, also ferryman's house, a point of advantage hotly contested for.

December 11th.—Airmen throw bombs successfully on aviator sheds at Freiberg, about 40 miles from French frontier. Sixteen bombs were dropped and airmen returned in safety. Heavy artillery fire force Germans to retire in the vicinity of Rheims. Typhoid broken out among Germans in Flanders. Submarine attack on Dover reported. Serbians defeat and pursue Austrian Army at Valiero. South of Cracow a battle still proceeding, neither force gaining material advantage. Rebellion in South Africa at an end. 1,200 have surrendered.

December 12th.—Successful day for Allies, Germans driven over Yser and their batteries demolished. Russians resume the offensive in Poland. "Karlsruhe" has been found to have been badly damaged by "Glasgow," in fight off Chile. "Friedrich Karl" struck a mine in Baltic. Heavy firing off coast of Chile indicates "Bremen" engaged. Turkey violates sanctity of Italian consulate at Hodiedah.

December 13th.—Italy demands apology from Turkey. Turkish gun-boat sunk by mine. Kaiser reported better. "Dresden" still at large, supposed hiding in bay on Patagonian Coast.

December 14th.—German movement towards Antwerp, following five repulses on lines near Ypres. The attempts to break the Russian line repulsed and line extended to base of Carpathians. At Kalisch and other frontier towns the Germans have exceeded the atrocities perpetrated at Louvain. Serbians still pursuing Austrians. Turks driven beyond Euphrates. Submarine B 11 entered the Dardanelles, diving under five rows of mines and torpedoed Turkish battleship guarding the minefield, returning in safety. Commanding Officer granted V.C., sub-lieutenant D.S.O.

December 15th.—Germans bombard unfortified towns on East Coast of England, information as to absence of our ships being given by spies. Allies make a combined forward movement, driving back Germans. Austrian troops cross the Carpathians by westerly passes and push forward to relieve Cracow. In East Prussia Germans retire towards Marzovrian Lakes. Serbians retake Belgrade, Montenegrins cut off retreat from Bosnia.

December 16th.—English warships active off Belgium coast, assisting forward movement from Nieuport towards Lombaertzyde. South of Ypres enemy still hotly attacked. German attacks in the Vosges severely defeated. The Austro-German armies are developing a flanking movement. On the South the Austrian armies which have crossed the Carpathians by the Dukha Pass menace the Russians at Przemysl and Cracow. In the North of Russian Poland a German army is advancing along the left bank of the Vistula to support the force attacking the line Ilovo—Lowicz.

December 17th.—Allies making slight progress north-east of Ypres and German attacks have been repelled in the Woevre and in Alsace. Mysterious movements of German troops reported from Holland. Germans on left bank of Vistula still advancing, but in Mlawa district have been checked. In the Carpathians Austrian advance successfully opposed. Turks have lost heavily in the Caucasus. The Porte has ordered release of British Consul captured from Italian Consulate at Hodeidah.

December 18th.—Allies' attack assisted by naval bombardment is general and ground has been gained at various points. Great battle appears imminent near Cracow. Khedive has left Constantinople for Vienna. Egypt declared under English protection. Khedive deposed and Prince Hussein made Sultan of Egypt. Sir A. H. McMahon appointed Resident.

December 19th.—Germans evacuated Lodz and fail in an attack near Mlawa in Galacia. Russian offensive effectual. North-east of Nieuport ground has been gained and held by the French, British have advanced in the Armentieres district. The sentence to death of a Greek naval officer as a spy threatens to cause a rupture between Greece and Turkey.

December 20th.—Enemy's attack in vicinity of Stoenstraete repulsed and progress made towards Korteker Inn, near Lihous enemy's column surprised and cut to pieces. A collier having three officers and 14 men belonging to the "Emden" captured.

December 21st.—Activity shown on entire front in the West. General Joffre taking advantage of weakness shown by Germans. Allies assisted by British warships, capture Lombaertzyde and St. Georges, while the occupation of Westende is probable shortly. The Allies occupy Bixschoote, Langemarck and Morstede.

December 22nd.—Russians make another retirement in centre of their line, deliberate movements, while the German attacks on the North, and Austrians on the South have been defeated, and a sortie by the garrison of Przemysl has been hurled back. Kaiser returns to the front. British aircraft continually flying from Ypres, bombard barracks and stores in the vicinity of Bruges.

December 23rd.—Heavy fighting along the Allies' front initiated by the Germans endeavouring to recover lost ground, which was in the main repulsed. Allies' artillery assume the upper hand. No news from the Eastern frontier. Commander Samson sets fire to the Zeppelin sheds in Brussels.

December 24th.—Thick fog in Flanders stops fighting near coast, but several attacks further inland repulsed. On East front the Germans who crossed the Bzura driven back with loss. Bomb dropped at Dover by aeroplane, no damage done.

December 25th.—Aeroplanes flew over Sheerness and up the Thames, fired at by anti-aircraft guns and chased away by British planes. Very violent but unsuccessful attacks along the line in Flanders and France. Russians repulse Turks in Caucasian district.

December 26th.—In Flanders all captured ground held and Allies make progress in the centre. In Poland Germans checked along whole front.

War News.

RETREAT FROM ANTWERP.

Admiralty, Dec. 5.

The following despatch has been received from Field-Marshal Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., covering a despatch from Major-General A. Paris, C.B., R.M.A., relating to the operations round Antwerp from Oct. 3 to Oct. 9:—In forwarding this report to the Army Council at the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have to state that, from a comprehensive review of all the circumstances, the force of Marines and Naval Brigades which assisted in the defence of Antwerp was handled by General Paris with great skill and boldness. Although the results did not include the actual saving of the fortress, the action of the force under General Paris certainly delayed the enemy for a considerable time, and assisted the Belgian Army to be withdrawn in a condition to enable it to reorganise and refit, and retain its value as a fighting force. The destruction of war material and ammunition—which, but for the intervention of this force, would have proved of great value to the enemy—was thus able to be carried out. The assistance which the Belgian Army has rendered throughout the subsequent course of the operations on the canal and the Yser river has been a valuable asset to the Allied cause, and such help must be regarded as an outcome of the intervention of General Paris' force. I am further of opinion that the moral effect produced on the minds of the Belgian Army by this necessarily desperate attempt to bring them succour before it was too late has been of great value to their use and efficiency as a fighting force.

J. D. P. FRENCH,
Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief.

From Major-General A. Paris, C.B., Commanding Royal Naval Division, to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Oct. 31, 1914.—Regarding the operations round Antwerp from Oct. 3 to 9, I have the honour to report as follows:—The brigade (2,200 of all ranks) reached Antwerp during the night, Oct. 3-4, and early on the 4th occupied, with the 7th Belgian Regt., the trenches facing Lierre, with advanced posts to the River Nethe, relieving some exhausted Belgian troops. The outer forts on this front had already fallen, and bombardment of the trenches was in progress. This increased in violence during the night and early morning of Oct. 5, when the advanced posts were driven in, and the enemy effected a crossing of the river, which was not under fire from the trenches.

About midday the 7th Belgian Regiment was forced to retire, thus exposing my right flank. A vigorous counter-attack, gallantly led by Colonel Tierchon, 2nd Chasseurs, assisted by our aeroplanes, restored the position late in the afternoon. Unfortunately, an attempt made by the Belgian troops during the night (October 5-6) to drive the enemy across the river failed, and resulted in the evacuation of practically the whole of the Belgian trenches. The few troops now capable of another counter-attack were unable to make any impression, and the position of the Marine Brigade became untenable. The bombardment, too, was very violent, but the retirement of the brigade was well carried out, and soon after midday (October 6) an intermediate position, which had been hastily prepared, was occupied.

The two Naval Brigades reached Antwerp during the night of October 5-6. The 1st Brigade moved out in the afternoon of the 5th to assist the withdrawal to the main second line of defence. The retirement was carried out during the night October 6-7, without opposition, and the Naval Division occupied the intervals between the forts on the second line of defence. The bombardment of the town, forts, and trenches began at midnight, October 7-8, and continued with increasing intensity until the evacuation of the fortress. As the water supply had been cut, no attempt could be made to subdue the flames, and soon a hundred houses were burning. Fortunately, there was no wind, or the whole town and bridges must have been destroyed. During the day (October 8) it appeared evident that the Belgian army could not hold the forts any longer. About 5.30 p.m. I considered that if the Naval Division was to avoid disaster an immediate retirement under cover of darkness was necessary. General de Guise, the Belgian commandant, was in complete agreement. He was most chivalrous and gallant, insisting on giving orders that the roads and bridges were to be cleared for the passage of the British troops.

The retirement began about 7.30 p.m., and was carried out under very difficult conditions. The enemy were reported in force (a division plus a reserve brigade) on our immediate line of retreat, rendering necessary a detour of 15 miles to the north. All the roads were crowded with Belgian troops, refugees, herds of cattle, and all kinds of vehicles, making inter-communication a practical impossibility. Partly for these reasons, partly on account of fatigue, and partly from at present unexplained causes, large numbers of the 1st Naval Brigade became detached, and I regret to say are either prisoners or interned in Holland. Marching all night, October 8 to 9, one battalion of the 1st Brigade, the 2nd Brigade, and Royal Marine Brigade, less one battalion, entrained at St. Gillies Waes, and effected their retreat without further incident. The battalion (Royal Marine Brigade) rearguard of the whole force also entrained later in the afternoon, together with many hundreds of refugees, but at Morbeke the line was cut, the engine derailed, and the enemy opened fire.

There was considerable confusion. It was dark, and the agitation of the refugees made it difficult to pass any orders. However, the battalion behaved admirably, and succeeded in fighting its way through, but with a loss in missing of more than half its number. They then marched another 10 miles to Selzaate and entrained there. Colonel Seely and Colonel Bridge were not part of my command, but they rendered most skilful and helpful services during the evacuation. The casualties are approximately:—

1st Naval Brigade and 2nd Naval Brigade: 5 killed, 64 wounded, 2,040 missing.

Royal Marine Brigade: 23 killed, 103 wounded, 388 missing.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to the good services rendered by the following officers and men during the operations:—

OFFICERS.

Staff—

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Olivant, R.A.
Maj. Richardson, N.Z. Staff Corps.
Fleet Surgeon E. J. Finch, R.N.

1st Brigade—

Lieut. G. G. Grant, R.N.V.R.
Sub-Lieut. C. O. F. Modin, R.N.V.R.

2nd Brigade—

Commodore O. Backhouse, R.N., Commanding Brigade.
Capt. W. L. Maxwell, Brigade Major.
Sub-Lieut. H. C. Hedderwick, R.N.V.R.

Royal Marine Brigade—

Lieut.-Col. C. McN. Parsons, R.M.L.I., in command most of the time.
Maj. A. H. French, R.M.L.I., 10th Bn.
Lieut. D. J. Gowney, R.M.L.I., 10th Bn.

MEN.

Naval Brigade—

Chief Petty Officer B. H. Ellis, No. 748, B Co., R.N.V.R., London.
Chief Petty Officer Payne, D Co.
Petty Officer (Acting) W. Wallace, O.N., Dev. 211130.
Stoker Petty Officer W. B. Cole, O.N., Ch. 100113.
Leading Seaman (Acting) H. D. Lowe, R.N.R., Dev. No. B.2542.
Ordinary Seaman G. Ripley, new Army recruit, C Co. (now R.N.V.R.).
Ordinary Seaman T. Machen, new Army recruit, C Co. (now R.N.V.R.).

Royal Marine Brigade—

Sergt.-Major (Acting) Galliford.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Kenny, R.F.R., Ch. A.426.
Sergt. G. H. Bruce, R.F.R., Ch. A.631.
Lance-Corpl. T. C. Frank, Ch. 17817.
Lance-Corpl. W. J. Cook, Ply. 7685.
Pte. G. H. Hall, R.F.R., Ch. B.194.
Pte. C. J. Fleet, R.F.R., Ch. B.1585.
Pte. S. Lang, Ch. 18446.
Sergt. E. Walch (R. Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve), S.B. 508.

A. PARIS, Major-General,
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

(Continued on p. 10.)

The Last Fight of the "Emden."

VIVID ACCOUNT BY AN OFFICER OF THE "SYDNEY."

(From "The Times.")

An officer on board H.M.A.S. "Sydney," in a letter to his father, writes:—

I will now give you some account of our action with the "Emden," on November 9th and some subsequent happenings on November 10th and 11th.

On November 9th we were steaming about 50 miles to the eastward of the Cocos Islands (south-west of Java), heading for Colombo, when at 7 a.m. we took in a very interrupted wireless message from the Cocos wireless station—"strange warship . . . off entrance." The "Melbourne," as senior officer, ordered us to raise steam for full speed and go and investigate.

I was in my bath when . . . came in with news that the enemy was within 40 miles of us. I, of course, took it for a "leg haul," but he soon convinced me, and the noise made by the propellers going at rapidly increasing speed soon left us in a state of great elation. It was, as far as I was concerned, quite sincere, though I had a half-formed thought at the back of my mind, wondering whether I might be knocked out. I am a little interested as to what other fellows were feeling, but it is a question I have never heard answered satisfactorily. Anyone I have heard speaking on the subject says, "O-o-oh yes, of course I was in an awful funk!" This usually from a most stolid and unimaginative-looking man. At any rate, although I had been a little livery the two previous days, I happened to feel as fit as a

lark that morning, and at 7.30 a.m. sent for the barber and had my hair cut, to the accompaniment of no end of badinage from the surrounding cabins, which they got back in kind and with interest.

At 9.15 a.m. the tops of the coconut trees of Keeling Island were sighted. At 9.20 we sighted the "Emden," or rather the tops of her funnels, 12 or 15 miles away. At 9.40 a.m. she opened fire at a very big range, and shortly after that we started in on her.

Throughout the action I was almost constantly engaged running backwards and forwards between the ammunition hoist and the forecastle gun or between the hoist and No. 1 starboard or No. 1 port.

The hottest part of the action for us was the first half hour. We opened fire from our port guns to begin with. I was standing just behind No. 1 port, and the gunlayer (Atkins, 1st class Petty Officer) said, "Shall I load, Sir?" I was surprised, but deadly keen there should be no "flap," so said, "No, don't load till you get the order." Next he said, "Emden's fired, Sir." So I said, "All right, load, but don't bring the gun to the ready." I found out afterwards that the order to load had been received by the other guns ten minutes before, and my anti "flap" precautions, though they did not the slightest harm, were thrown away on Atkins, who was as cool as a cucumber throughout the action.

Later I heard a crash and looking aft saw that a shell had hit near gun No. 2 starboard. But owing to the screen being in the way, I did not know it had knocked out practically the whole of that gun's crew. Not seeing any flame or smoke rising (we cope with the smallest fire immediately) I went on with my job. This required continual attention. The men are splendid at loading drill, but to practise supply of ammunition is almost impossible in peace time. To have a big supply stacked on the upper deck is far too dangerous a proceeding in action, and what with getting an even distribution of projectiles and cartridges between the two guns, getting the safety caps off, with fiddly pins and things to take out, attending to missfires, cheering up the one or two who seemed to be "pulling dry," you can imagine I had little time to be thinking much about the "Emden." I noticed once or twice when going forward the starboard side to the forecastle gun that we seemed to be in the thick of it. There was a lot of "Wheee-oo, Wheee-oo, Wheee-oo," and the "But-but-but" of the shell striking the water beyond, and as the range was pretty big, this is quite possible, since the angle of descent would be pretty steep.

Coming aft, I heard a shot graze the top of the shield of No. 1 starboard. A petty officer now came up limping from aft, and said that he had just carried an officer below (he was not dangerously hit), and that the after control position had been knocked right out and every one wounded (they were marvellously lucky). I told him if he was really able to carry on to go aft to No. 2 starboard and see there was no fire, and if there was that any charges about were to be thrown overboard at once. He was very game and limped away aft. He got aft to find a very bad cordite fire just starting. He with others got this put out. I later noticed some smoke rising aft, and ran aft to find that it was just the remains of what they had put out, but found two men, one with a badly wounded foot, sitting on the gun platform, and a petty officer lying on the deck a little further aft, with a nasty wound in his back. I found one of the men was unwounded, but badly shaken. However, he pulled himself together when I spoke to him, and told him I wanted him to do what he could for the wounded. I then ran back to my group.

Going Twenty-five Knots.

All the time we were going 25 and sometimes as much as 26 knots. We had the speed on the "Emden," and fought as suited ourselves. We next changed round to starboard guns and I then found the gun-layer of No. 1 starboard had been knocked out close to the conning tower, so I brought Atkins over to fire No. 1 starboard. I was quite deaf by now, as in the hurry there had been no thought of getting cotton wool. This is a point I won't overlook next time.

Coming aft the port side from the forecastle gun I was met by a lot of men cheering and waving their caps. I said, "What's happened?" "She's gone, Sir, she's gone." I ran to the ship's side, and no sign of a ship could I see. If one could have seen a dark cloud of smoke, it would have been different. But I could see no sign of anything. So I called out, "All hands turn out the lifeboats, there will be men in the water." They were just starting to do this when someone called out, "She's still firing, Sir," and everyone ran back to the guns. What had happened was a cloud of yellow or very light coloured smoke had obscured her from view, so that looking in her direction one's impression was that she had totally disappeared. Later we turned again and engaged her on the other broadside.

By now her three funnels and her foremast had been shot away, and she was on fire aft. We turned again, and after giving her a salvo or two with the starboard guns saw her run ashore on North Keeling Island. So at 11.20 a.m. we ceased firing, the action having lasted one hour 40 minutes.

Our hits were not very serious. We were "hulled" in about three places. The shell that exploded in the boys' mess deck, apart from ruining the poor little beggars' clothes, provided a magnificent stock of trophies. For two or three days they kept finding fresh pieces. The only important damage was the after control platform, which is one mass of gaping holes and tangled iron, and the foremost range-finder shot away. Other hits, though "interesting," "don't signify."

We started chasing a collier which had been in attendance on the "Emden," and when we boarded her we found they had opened the sea cocks and the ship was sinking fast, so we took every one off her and returned to the "Emden," getting back there at about 4 p.m.

They sent a man aloft to cut down the colours, and waved a big white flag from forward. It was getting dark and we did not know for certain that the cruiser "Königsberg" might not be near, so we could do no rescue work that night and had to steam away. A cry in the darkness and we stopped, and lifeboats were lowered to pick up a nearly exhausted but very lucky German sailor. The fourth rescued from the water that day.

November 10th.—Early in the morning we made for the cable station, to find that the party landed by the German to destroy the station had seized a schooner and departed. The poor devils aren't likely to go far with a leaking ship and the leathers removed from all the pumps. Although they had broken up all the instruments, the cable people had a duplicate set buried, so that was satisfactory.

On Board The "Emden."

At 11.10 a.m. we arrived off the "Emden" again. I was sent over to her in one of the cutters. Luckily her stern was sticking out beyond where the surf broke, so that with a rope from the stern of the ship one could ride close under one quarter, with the boat's bow to seaward. The rollers were very big, and the surging to and fro and so on made getting aboard fairly difficult. However, the Germans standing aft gave me a hand up, and I was received by the captain of the "Emden." I told him from our captain that

if he would give his parole the captain was prepared to take all his crew on board the "Sydney," and take them straight up to Colombo. He stuck a little over the word "parole," but readily agreed when I explained the exact scope of it. And now came the dreadful job of getting the badly wounded into the boats. There were 15 of these. Luckily we have a very good pattern of light stretcher into which men can be strapped. We got three badly wounded in each boat. The Germans were all suffering badly from thirst, so we hauled the boats' water casks up on deck, and they eagerly broached them, giving the wounded some first.

I took an early opportunity of saluting the captain of the "Emden," and saying, "You fought very well, sir." He seemed taken aback, and said "No." I went away, but presently he came up to me and said "Thank you very much for saying that, but I was not satisfied. We should have done better. You were very lucky in shooting away all my voice-pipes at the beginning."

When I got a chance, with all the boats away, I went to have a look round the ship. I have no intention of describing what I saw. With the exception of the forecastle, which is hardly touched from forebridge to stern post, she is nothing but a shambles, and the whole thing was most shocking. The German doctor asked me to signal for some morphia, sent me aft, and I never came forward again.

The German Officers.

Of the German officers, Vitthoef, the torpedo lieutenant, was a thoroughly nice fellow. Lieutenant Schal was also a good fellow, and half English. It quite shook them when they found out that the captain had asked that there be no cheering on entering Colombo, but we certainly did not want cheering with rows of badly-wounded men laid out in cots on the quarter-deck. Captain von Muller is a very fine fellow.

At Colombo we dropped all our wounded cargo, English and German. From the number of men we rescued—i.e., 150, we have been able to reckon their losses. We know the number of men who landed at Cocos and got away, and the number of the prize crew in the collier. They cannot have lost less than 180 men killed, with 20 men badly wounded and about the same number slightly.

There are lots of redeeming points in the whole show. Best of all was to see the gun's crew fighting their guns quite unconcerned. When we were last in Sydney we took on board three boys from the training ship "Tingira," who had volunteered. The captain said "I don't really want them, but as they are keen I'll take them." Now the action was only a week or two afterwards, but the two out of the three who were directly under my notice were perfectly splendid. One little slip of a boy did not turn a hair, and worked splendidly. The other boy, a very sturdy youngster, carried projectiles from the hoist to his gun throughout the action without so much as thinking of cover. I do think for two boys absolutely new to their work they were splendid.

It was very interesting talking to some of the German officers afterwards. On the first day they were on board one said to me, "You fire on the white flag." I at once took the matter up, and the torpedo lieutenant and an engineer both said emphatically, "No, that is not so; you did not fire on the white flag." But we did not leave it at that. One of us went to the captain, and he got from Captain von Muller an assurance that we had done nothing of the kind, and that he intended to assemble his officers and tell them so.

The day Captain von Muller was leaving the ship at Colombo, he came up to me on the quarter-deck and thanked me in connection with the rescue of the wounded, shook hands and saluted, which was very nice and polite of him. I think, acting under their rules, he and his crew refused to give parole after their arrival at Colombo, but he conscientiously observed it while in the "Sydney," which was more like a hospital ship than a man-of-war, while running to Colombo. Prince Hohenzollern was a decent enough fellow. In fact, we seemed to agree that it was our job to knock one another out, but there was no malice in it.

Re Aeroplane.

The following announcements are issued by the Secretary to the War Office:—

Friday, 25th December.

A hostile aeroplane was sighted to-day at 12.35 p.m. flying very high east to west over Sheerness. British aircraft went up in pursuit and engaged the enemy, who, after being hit three or four times, was driven off seaward.

Thursday, 1.55 p.m., 24th December.

An enemy's aeroplane was seen over Dover this morning about 10.55. It dropped a bomb which fell in a garden and exploded, but did no damage. The aeroplane was only seen for a few seconds, and left again over sea. British aircraft went up at once, but did not see the enemy again. The weather was foggy and cloudy.

Sheerness, December 25th.

The threatened German air raid has to some extent become an accomplished fact. On Christmas Eve and again yesterday a German aeroplane visited these shores, but in neither case was any damage done. On Christmas Eve an aeroplane appeared over Dover and dropped a bomb in the garden of a local resident, and then, pursued by British aircraft, was forced to beat a hasty retreat to its base in Belgium. Yesterday, however, the German airman was more venturesome. Under the cover of a dense fog he succeeded in eluding the watchers on the coast as far as Sheerness, and was there lost sight of. The aeroplane was next seen flying over the South Eastern and Chatham Railway pier at West-street, Gravesend, and continued up the river as far as Erith. Here the aeroplane was located, and the visitor was forced to turn, being pursued by a British biplane some distance down the Thames and across Essex towards the North Sea. The enemy had to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns at different points from Erith down the Thames and it is reported that one at least of the guns found a mark.

At 12.45 the enemy aeroplane was sighted over Sheppey, slightly to the south of Sheerness. The machine was flying at a great height, estimated at about 9,000 feet. Just when it was approaching the water, anti-aircraft guns fired upon it, but without effect, as far as could be seen, the great height of the enemy's machine apparently being out of range of the guns. Seven rounds were fired, and the machine, obscured by the fog, continued its flight. As soon as an alarm could be given, three British aeroplanes went in pursuit. One of them made directly for the German, while the other two went in other directions for the purpose of outflanking if possible. Owing, however to the great speed and high altitude at which it was flying the German machine was lost in the fog.

The weather conditions were certainly favourable to the German. Hidden by the fog, and with practically no wind to contend against, he was able to make his way across the Kentish marshes before he was rediscovered. Just before 1 o'clock the German machine was seen over the West-street Pier, flying towards London.

Six rounds were fired by anti-aircraft guns while warning was immediately conveyed by telegram to the other anti-aircraft gun stations. In spite of the misty weather, it was possible to distinguish the machine, which was of the Albatross type. The shells from the aircraft guns could be seen bursting above and around the machine, which immediately made a complete half-circle and, apparently mounting to a higher altitude, turned and made its way back.

Within a few minutes a British biplane appeared from a westerly direction in full pursuit of the German airman, although not flying at so great a height. At 13 minutes past one the German aeroplane was seen, closely followed by its pursuer, who was evidently endeavouring to head the enemy off. Eight minutes earlier warning had been received in the town of the presence of an enemy aeroplane in the Thames district. At the time at which the Albatross passed over the town on its return journey the first intimation that they had that the aeroplane was an undesirable visitor was the firing of guns lower down the river a few minutes later.

The pursuit of the Albatross from this point is described as follows by a member of "The Times" staff, who was an eye-witness:—

"Just before a quarter past one I heard from a westerly direction the heavy droning of a biplane, and looking up saw an aeroplane flying almost against the clouds, while some distance behind was a biplane, which I immediately made out to be a British craft. While watching the flight of the two machines, which I thought was really that of two machines making their way from one base to another, I was startled to hear the boom of a gun, followed in quick succession by other reports. Going to the top room of my house I was able to see the first fight and pursuit between German and British aircraft and British gunnery in Great Britain. For observation purposes the weather was distinctly unfavourable, for morning fog, which had been particularly dense, had left a white mist behind it over river and countryside. High ground which on a normal day can be easily distinguished was barely visible, but practically the whole great reach of the Thames at this spot could be made out.

"The aircraft moved at a great pace. The British craft had a decidedly more southern station when I first saw it, while the other machine, which I afterwards heard was an Albatross, kept a line nearer the centre of the river. The drone of the machines continued, broken only by the guns which were firing with great rapidity from the forts. From my window I saw distinctly shells bursting high in the air in the vicinity of the Albatross. Far below seagulls were flying inland, apparently startled by the firing. Although the pursued and pursuer were flying at a great height—the German must have been at least 4,000 feet up—the British craft seemed to be gaining. 'Boom, boom,' went the guns and the hills around re-echoed the sounds of the first of real warfare heard in the Thames estuary for centuries. Higher and higher went the Albatross as it passed over the forts. Suddenly it appeared to take a wide sweep in a north-easterly direction, in order evidently to elude British aeroplanes. The British biplane also made a sharp turn, continuing its pursuit of the Albatross, and within a few minutes both machines were lost in a mist, but from the lower reaches of the Thames one could continually hear the boom of guns.

"The machine seemed to have a miraculous escape from the shells which burst quite close around it. One onlooker was emphatic that the British gunners scored a hit, but against this must be placed the fact that when I last saw the machine disappearing in the mist there was no apparent diminution in its speed. The Albatross continued its way towards Southend, and by this time was sighted by the three aircraft which had set out earlier in the morning from the Isle of Grain, and the chase was continued across Essex.

"Calliope's" Middies in the War.

FORMER SHIPMATES WHO HAVE WON FAME.

Attention was drawn in the "Daily Express" of November 11th to the fact that Captain Glossop, of the "Sydney," which destroyed the "Emden," and Captain Drury-Lowe, of the "Chatham, which accounted for the "Königsberg," were shipmates in the "Calliope," as midshipmen when that ship made her famous escape from Apia, Samoa, in a terrible hurricane.

A correspondent who was also one of the "Calliope's" crew amplifies the coincidence in the following interesting letter: To the Editor of the "Daily Express."

Sir,—Seeing in to-day's "Daily Express" the account of the action and destruction of the "Emden," and that Captain Glossop was in command, it occurred to me (as no doubt it has to many of my old comrades) what an extraordinary coincidence it is that in nearly all the naval actions which have so far taken place the midshipmen of H.M.S. "Calliope" (at the time of the hurricane at Samoa) have taken so notable and gallant a part. Among them are:—

Captain Fox, of H.M.S. "Amphion" (which was our first casualty), sunk by mine.

Captain Nicholson, of the "Hogue," sunk by torpedo.

Captain Brandt, of the "Monmouth," sunk in action off the coast of Chili (unfortunately with all hands).

Captain Drury-Lowe, of the "Chatham," who has bottled up the "Königsberg."

Admiral the Hon. A. Hood, in command of the fleet bombarding the enemy on the French coast.

These were all midshipmen in H.M.S. "Calliope" during the same commission under the late Admiral Kane (who was at that time captain) when I was serving in the R.M.L.I. in the same ship.

I think, as there were only eight midshipmen on board at that time, this must almost constitute a record in naval history.

A. MILLER,
Late Private, R.M.L.I.

Willesboro', Kent, Nov. 11.

Snugly stowed away in a packing case a German officer, who for some months had been interned at Dorchester, made a bold attempt to escape.

A Batavier Line steamer was about to set out from Tilbury for Rotterdam with German prisoners over the military age, when a large wooden packing case, labelled "Matches—not poisonous," was dropped on the deck of the tender. The lid flew open disclosing a tall German.

Inside the case were a blanket, two champagne bottles filled with water, a bottle of meat extract, and other food stuffs. In two corners straps had been fixed for the man's arms.

According to the answers given by him to the officials, he commenced his journey at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, and had rather a rough time. The various porters to which the case was entrusted were not unduly gentle, and the officer's body bore many bruises. Once a very severe jolt rendered him unconscious for a while.

He gave the name of Otto Koehn, and described himself as a lieutenant in the German Army.

It is supposed that the case in which he was concealed formed part of the luggage taken to Tilbury, and the removal of the baggage and luggage was carried out by the prisoners themselves, who do their own fatigue work under military supervision.

CORPS GAZETTE.

Eastney.

Promotions—*To be Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Instructor*—Sgt. T. Connew. *To be Sergeants*—Paid Lce.-Sgt. E. Birch, Cpls. J. Nealon, F. Boulton. *To be Corporals*—Bombrs. H. Oliver, G. Trowbridge, A. Sinclair, W. Blackman. *To be Bombardiers*—Paid Actg.-Bombr. F. Wilkes, Gnrs. H. Slater, R. Beattie, C. Looker, Paid Actg. Bombr. C. Howard.

Appointments—Cpl. A. Edwards to Paid Lance-Sergeant. Gnr. H. Trowbridge to Paid Acting Bombardier. Col.-Sgt. A. Kimber to Musketry Instructor. Gnrs. A. Fish and (R.F.R.) T. Clark to Paid Acting Bombardiers.

Embarked—"Colossus"—Gnr. E. King. "Britannia"—Gnrs. R. Pearse, A. Webb. "Cochrane"—Gnr. W. Cox. "Achilles"—Gnr. H. Simpson. "Laurentic"—Paid Lce.-Sgt. T. Parker, Gnrs. W. Price, C. Devey, F. Head, R. Pavey, W. Cornwell, E. Poulter, E. Griffin, F. Reece, H. Vermont, R. Willis, F. Green, F. Spry, G. Hampton, S. Banner, G. Williamson, E. Collins, W. Broadbent, J. Francis, J. Hinchcliffe, A. Germany, W. Martin, J. Anders, H. Hemmings, W. Lucas, H. Brown. "Ajax"—Gnrs. H. Fagents, G. Sutton. "Achilles"—Gnr. H. Hatfield. "Vanguard"—Gnr. A. Watts. "Agincourt"—Gnr. W. Forsey. "Hannibal"—Gnr. W. Mackay. "Agamemnon"—Gnr. H. Beecham. "Bacchante"—Gnr. G. Slow. "Hibernia"—Bombr. C. Martin. "Erin"—Gnr. G. Carter. "Warrior"—Gnrs. A. Harding, J. Jordan. "Tiger"—Gnr. L. May. "Queen Elizabeth"—Col.-Sgt. A. Kimber, Sgt. F. Twine, Cpl. G. Curthoys, Bombrs. F. Moore, G. Symon, Bglr. H. Blakely, Gnrs. H. Lovelock, G. Waller, A. Robinson, A. Fraser, A. Kirk, W. Callen, H. Wallace, E. Milnes, T. Wilkins, M. O'Brien, T. Spencer, C. Randall, E. Timmins, G. Corbett, W. Farrow, P. Cooney, H. Fowler, G. Horrocks, J. Stafford, G. Marsh, W. Dowell, A. Thomas, T. Haynes, H. Porter, A. Kidd, F. Measures, T. Bell, A. Elsey, A. Selby, J. Green, F. Walker, S. Cemm, A. Hopkins, C. Martin, A. Gosling, P. McKinley, R. Smith, J. Fanning, H. Herbert, W. Clay, W. Tyler, P. Franklin, J. Burger, J. Jepson, F. North, W. Rivers, J. Mundie, S. Ladbrooke, A. Colborne, R. Lauder, L. Headon, A. Laker. "King George V"—Gnr. A. Luke. "Orion"—Gnr. H. Procter. "Thunderer"—Gnr. G. Hughes. "Marlborough"—Gnr. M. Moffatt.

Disembarked—"Commonwealth"—Gnr. T. Barker. "Centurion"—Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Instr. C. Maton, Gnr. J. Hickman. "Superb"—Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Instr. E. Roost, Gnr. E. Ireson. "Agincourt"—Gnr. F. Tyler. "Agamemnon"—Gnr. A. Milne. "Theseus"—Sgt. H. Randall. "Colossus"—Sgt. H. Parsonage. "Bacchante"—Gnr. W. Richards. "Crescent"—Bombr. W. Jones. "Eurydalus"—Gnrs. S. Parker, J. Golding. "Lord Nelson"—Sgt. W. Pearson. "Britannia"—Gnr. W. Kaye. "Agincourt"—Gnrs. J. McNab, C. Ratcliffe. "Dreadnought"—Bglr. S. Hedges. "Vanguard"—Sgt. T. Wooldridge. "Achilles"—Gnr. R. Hillery.

Discharged—*Having been granted a Commission in the Army*—Gnr. B. Tidd. *Invalided*—Gnrs. H. Gill, L. Jackson, W. Brown, F. Tyler, H. Lambert, Ptes. C. Pakeman, S. Colbourne.

Transfers—*To Army (R.G.A.)*—Gnr. G. Quest. *From Army (R.F.A.)*—Pte. S. Hudson.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Gnrs. C. Martin, R. Smith, F. Walker, A. Gosling, W. Farrow, A. Kidd, (R.F.R.) Gnrs. A. Fenton, A. Jones, G. Day, H. Mansell, W. Birrell. 2nd—Gnrs. J. Buckley, G. Mountain, (R.F.R.) Gnrs. F. Dickenson, R. Hastie, W. Tremaine, N. Holding, F. Bristow, C. Lane, H. Friend, W. Wane, D. Evans, F. Stanley, G. Hogg, A. Hutton, C. Peck. 3rd—Cpl. A. Avery, Gnr. W. Oakes, (R.F.R.) Gnrs. A. Gomme, F. Parker, A. Hardwick, J. Trigg, J. Lowry, S. Earle, Paid Actg. Bombr. J. Thompson, J. Woolacott, Cpl. A. Millson. 4th—Sgt. W. Rogers, (R.F.R.) Sgt. A. Tildesley, Gnr. G Hall. 5th—Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. C. Kelsey, Band-Sgt. R. Baxter, Gnrs. G. Bedford, T. Jones, (R.F.R.) Col.-Sgt. G. Kembury, G. Gibbons, Cpl. J. Brough. 6th—(R.F.R.) Gnr. W. Wheeler.

Medals—*Long Service and Good Conduct*—Sgts. J. Bach, H. Fee.

Depot.

Promotions—*To Colour-Sergeant*—Sgt. M. R. Stone (Chatham).

Appointments—*To Lance-Sergeant*—Cpl. F. C. Yates (Depot). *To Lance-Corporal*—Pte. G. Puddifoot (Chatham).

Discharged—*Invalided*—Ptes. F. Dyer, J. H. S. Collett, R. Burns, R. V. Davies, C. Nugent, J. C. Archibald, H. Rafter, W. G. Allum, J. H. Phillips, H. N. Royds, H. Cox, G. Baird, G. Langlois, W. E. Perkins, and J. W. R. Cave.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Pte. F. W. H. Schubert (Depot). 2nd—Pte. J. McLaren (Chatham). 3rd—Pte. W. E. Boylett (Chatham). 4th—Sgt. J. M. Munro, Pte. H. Williams (Depot), Pte. R. G. Ebbs (Plymouth). 5th—Sgt. T. D. Murphy (Depot).

Medals—*Long Service and Good Conduct*—Pte. C. Macknell (Chatham).

School of Music.

Promotions—*To be Bandmaster (W.O.)*—Bandmaster 1st Class A. V. Sparrow, serving in H.M.S. "Russell."

Embarked—"New Zealand"—Musician R. W. Chester. "Victory II." for R.N. Brigade Depot—Bandmaster 1st Class H. Lodge, Band-Cpl. A. Finch, Musicians A. Sutton, S. A. Howse, J. Hinchcliffe, I. F. Marcussohn, E. M. N. Wilmot, J. Wilson, C. G. Smith, C. L. Witt, A. E. Hawthorn, H. Webb, F. Franks, C. Sanderson, D. McLean. "Antrim"—Band-Cpl. W. H. Ryman. "Cornwallis"—Bandmaster 2nd Class W. Weedon, Band-Cpl. R. W. Jenkins, Musicians F. J. Tipple, G. R. Adams, A. F. Taylor, T. A. Webb, M. J. Smith, W. L. Golden, E. G. C. Richardson, J. Ayles, J. C. Noyce, A. E. Gray, H. G. Rule, W. H. Baker, and A. H. George. "Queen"—Musicians J. Shrimpton and C. A. Mantle. "Venerable"—Bandmaster 2nd Class J. H. Hutchinson. "Britannia"—Musicians G. W. Watts and E. C. Blayney. "Queen"—Bandmaster 2nd Class F. G. Stagg.

Disembarked—"Hibernia"—Bandmaster 1st Class S. Fairfield. "Endymion"—Bandmaster 1st Class H. Lodge, Band-Cpl. R. W. Jenkins, Musicians A. Sutton, S. A.

Howse, J. Hinchcliffe, I. F. Marcussohn, E. M. N. Wilmot, J. Wilson, C. G. Smith, F. J. Morris, T. A. Webb, C. L. Witt, A. E. Hawthorn, H. Webb, F. Franks. "Invincible"—Band-Cpl. A. Finch. "New Zealand"—Musician W. H. Blaker. "Britannia"—Band-Cpl. L. Forbes and Musician W. Clarke. "Antrim"—Bandmaster 2nd Class J. H. Ames. "Victory II"—Band-Cpl. W. J. Knowles, Musicians G. J. Young, J. W. Sanders, A. J. Turner. "Venerable"—Bandmaster (W.O.) W. C. Windram. "Benbow"—Musician W. G. Chipchase. "Suffolk"—Musician F. C. Payne. "Queen"—Band-Cpls. W. Guthrie and G. C. Schummaker.

Medals—*Long Service and Good Conduct*—Musician C. Vincent.

WAR NEWS—(*Continued*).

Admiral Sturdee's Victory.

[FROM "THE TIMES."]

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 20.

The battle-cruiser "Invincible," with Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee on board, arrived here to-day. The British residents in Montevideo gave a reception in honour of the Admiral, who leaves again to-night.

The Montevideo correspondent of the "New York World" states that while Admiral Sturdee himself declined to make any statement regarding either the Falkland Islands battle or his own plans for the future, pleading that he was bound by stringent orders from the Admiralty, some of his officers were willing to talk, and they told a striking story of the fight which resulted in the destruction of Admiral von Spee's squadron. The British, in general, observes the "World's" correspondent, were in high glee, not so much over the victorious outcome of the action as over their success in outwitting the German Intelligence Department [Major Dobree, late R.M.A., is Vice-Consul at Montevideo], whose triumphs have been so much lauded, and in bringing up two powerful battle-cruisers, the "Invincible" and the "Inflexible," to reinforce Admiral Cradock's squadron without giving his foes any warning of their presence.

After repeating the detailed circumstances, which have already been reported, of the arrival of the British squadron at Port Stanley on December 7, the correspondent says that the big battle-cruisers ran into the bay, which is almost completely landlocked. Surrounded by high hills, they were entirely hidden from the outside. On the morning of December 8 the German squadron, consisting of the "Scharnhorst," the "Gneisenau," the "Leipzig," and the "Nürnberg," appeared in the offing, accompanied by the converted merchantman "Prinz Eitel Fritz," with the evident intention of taking the Falklands by surprise and seizing Port Stanley as a coaling station for themselves. Finding apparently only a British squadron of five cruisers, none of them equal to the German armoured cruisers in fighting value, and one old battleship, the "Canopus," on guard, the Germans promptly cleared for action, and, closing in, opened fire, the British cruisers replying.

THE TRAP REVEALED.

The action, which had already become furious, was apparently about evenly contested when out through the narrow entrance to the harbour came tearing the long-grey forms of two great battle-cruisers, each with her eight 12in. guns swung out for action. Admiral von Spee at once realized the terrible mistake that he had made and the trap into which he had been lured, and made a signal for his squadron to scatter. It was, however, too late, for the Germans, in their eagerness to finish off a supposedly feeble British squadron, had drawn far within the range of the British guns. The "Scharnhorst" and the "Gneisenau" at once became targets for the British battle-cruisers' salvoes, the light German ships being left for the smaller British cruisers.

The "Invincible," being the leading ship, received the brunt of the German fire. Both the German armoured cruisers, although seeing at once that they were in a hopeless position, fought desperately, and, being within range for their 8in. guns, had at least the satisfaction of getting home several broadsides on the side of the "Invincible." The shells, however, rattled vainly against her heavy armour. The "Scharnhorst" was the gold medal ship for target practice of the Kaiser's Fleet last year, and her shooting in this her last fight justified her reputation. The German shells exploded all about the decks of the "Invincible" for a few moments, and one 8in. shell wrecked the cruiser's ward room, but the crew were all under cover at the battle stations, and no one was hurt. Meanwhile one 12in. salvo after another was methodically battering the German ships to pieces, raking them from stem to stern, tearing away their light armour, and opening up gaping holes in their sides.

It was not long before flames were licking about the upper works first of the "Scharnhorst" and then of the "Gneisenau," and one after another their guns became silent as their crews were killed at their stations. But there was no hint of surrender. With their last guns still blazing defiance, first one and then the other of the two gallant cruisers heeled slowly over and went down. Admiral von Spee's flag in the "Scharnhorst" was the last seen of that cruiser.

THE "GLASGOW'S" REVENGE.

Meanwhile the "Glasgow," which was fighting her second and more successful battle with the German squadron, had overtaken the "Leipzig" and was in process of settling the account that had been due since the fight on November 1 off Coronel. The fight was by no means so unequal as that between the larger ships, and it was on board the "Glasgow" that most of the British casualties, consisting of nine killed and four wounded, took place. The 6in. guns of the "Glasgow," however, counted for more than the 4in. guns of the "Leipzig," and at the end of an action which lasted two hours the German ship, which was on fire and sinking, hauled down her colours and hoisted the white flag. The "Glasgow" promptly ceased firing, and running down close to the sinking enemy ship, lowered boats in order to save the remnants of her crew, but as the first of the British boats started across the water on its errand of mercy another gun blazed forth from the side of the "Leipzig" and a shell exploded on the British cruiser's decks. In a minute the guns of the "Glasgow" were manned once more and another broadside was poured into the sinking German ship, hastening her plunge to destruction. The British officers expressed regret at this outcome of the heat of battle, as they were inclined to believe that the shot fired from the "Leipzig" was accidental.

Other British cruisers succeeded a little later in coming up with the "Nürnberg." Her captain refused to surrender, but she was completely outnumbered and was

speedily sent to the bottom. Her destruction, however, was the salvation of the "Dresden" and the "Prinz Eitel Fritz," as the British cruisers stopped in their pursuit long enough to pick up survivors from the "Nürnberg," and this brief respite enabled the "Dresden" to get away.

LATER.

Further despatches from Montevideo state that when the battle began, while the Germans were firing at long range the British commanders reserved their fire, and permitted their men to have breakfast before answering the attack. When the British ships did come into action little signalling was done, as the commander of each vessel already knew what his task was to be.

The "Gneisenau" was without ammunition when she sank, and her officers and men stood on the deck singing patriotic songs as she took her plunge beneath the waves. A large number of her officers and crew, however, were saved. Both of Admiral von Spee's sons lost their lives, one of them being in the "Scharnhorst" and the other in the "Gneisenau." Altogether about 150 Germans, many of them badly wounded, were saved by the victors from the four ships, among them being the captain of the "Gneisenau." All of them, says the "World" correspondent, have been treated royally by the British, who express the highest admiration for the seamanship, courage, and fighting qualities of their enemies. All the prisoners have been sent to England.

There seems to be no doubt that the German plans for seizing the Falklands as a naval base had been carefully laid, and in all probability if the arrival of the British had been delayed a day longer they would have found the Germans in possession. Some of the prisoners stated that the "Prinz Eitel" had 3,000 troops aboard to form a garrison for Port Stanley after its capture.

LATER.

Admiral Sturdee, in the course of a speech that he made at Montevideo, warned British merchants against employing in future cheap German clerks, many of whom, he said, were merely paid spies. Referring to the naval battle, he said:—

"Our squadron was divided in a certain way for the engagement, and the pursuit of the enemy immediately began, for after the enemy had approached close enough to find out just what they were against they made off. We steamed after them for six hours before we came within range. When the Germans saw they could not escape they turned and accepted the inevitable. The "Scharnhorst," the flagship of the enemy's fleet, sank at 1 o'clock. The last of the German vessels to be accounted for was sent to the bottom at 6 o'clock. After five hours' fighting the "Glasgow" sank the "Leipzig." The "Nürnberg" and the "Dresden" got away during the fight, but the "Nürnberg" was followed by the "Kent" and was sunk. The fleet had been at the Falkland Islands only 24 hours. We had been coaling during our short stay in port, and the men were grimy from their labour. When the Germans were sighted the signal to get up steam was given. While we were getting up steam the men had breakfast, so the British entered the battle fresh and clean for the fight. We were unable to capture any of the German ships, for they refused to surrender and were sunk with hundreds of souls. The Germans fought gallantly; they went down with colours flying, and their men lined up on the decks of the stricken ships.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.

Graphic details are published in the American papers to-day of the battle off the Falkland Islands. They are obtained from passengers of the British steamer "Orissa" who have landed at Punta Arenas.

When the British squadron arrived at Port Stanley on December 7 the "Canopus" was left outside to keep watch while the other ships coaled. Admiral von Spee, hoping to be able to seize the islands and provision and coal his vessels, arrived off Port Stanley, and seeing only the "Canopus," advanced to attack. Scarcely had the "Canopus" opened with a broadside when the rest of the British squadron unexpectedly appeared. According to the "New York Herald" account, the German squadron, with the "Scharnhorst" leading, came straight on. They did not reply to the British fire at first, reserving their 8.2in. guns until they could get within range. When within four miles of the British ships the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" veered away from a head-on course, and as their broadsides showed let go with their heaviest guns. Broadside after broadside was fired. The officers in the fighting-tops of the British ships could watch their own shells smashing into the vitals of the German cruisers. They could see these shells rip apart her decks, stanchions, turrets, and funnels, and could see flames shoot out, first from one part of the vessels and then from another, and they knew that there were as many German seamen fighting fires as firing guns. By order of Admiral Sturdee the big British ships centred their fire on the "Scharnhorst," knowing that there they would find the German commander. Quivering with the irresistible impacts of the British shells the "Scharnhorst" fired wild shots which either fell short or went over the British vessels; they scored only a few hits.

At the end of an hour the "Scharnhorst" began to settle. With a strong list and fire sweeping her it was evident that she was sinking. The "Canopus" ran up a series of flags indicating that firing would cease and boats be sent out to save the officers and crew of the "Scharnhorst." Admiral von Spee's reply was a last volley from such of the guns as had not yet been dismounted. Water filled the battered hull of the "Scharnhorst," she rolled a little, her stern sank a little more, and her bow rose out of the water. Then suddenly there was a coughing of steam and the hulk of steel dropped out of view. Every man held to his place as the seas closed over the vessel. Not a man was saved. Admiral went down with the men.

Instantly the British ships concentrated their fire on the "Gneisenau." For two more hours she fought, darting backwards and forwards with great speed, in the hope of foiling the aim of the British gunners. But the British kept her within range all the time. Her turrets were unseated, and she was walking the seas with half a leg before her big guns were silenced. Then she continued with her main deck guns, though they were hopelessly weak against the fire of the British.

When the "Gneisenau" went down no quarter was asked, though the British again had signalled that they would save all men who wished to leave the German cruiser. The "Gneisenau" sank 80 miles from Port Stanley. It is understood that the "Leipzig" was near that spot also when she, too, went down riddled by British shells. Even two colliers, which accompanied the German warships, refused to surrender and had to be sunk.

After the battle the British lowered boats and picked up 194 men from the sea. Of these more than 100 belonged to the crews of the colliers. Of British eight men were killed most of them being on board the "Cornwall," which was the only British vessel damaged.

CHRISTMAS TRUCE BANNED.

Allies Unable to Trust the Germans.

Why there was no Christmas truce is now explained. Germany, according to a statement published in the "Cologne Gazette," is endeavouring to throw the blame for Christmas fighting on the Allies. This journal states that Germany, Austria, and Turkey agreed to the Christmas truce, but France and Russia declined to entertain the suggestion. The reason for this may be found in an instance of German duplicity which has never yet been published. General von Kluck, in the course of the early operations of the war, found himself hard pressed by the Allies and short of men. He sent a parlementaire to discuss terms of surrender. The Allied chiefs sent back the conditions, which were practically unconditional surrender with guns and stores.

The wily German commander, having gained a day, asked for leave to wire to Berlin for authority—and thus over another day was stolen. He made it appear that the Berlin telegram was a mere formality; but in reality he was rushing reinforcements up by train and by motor-car in order to be able to strike a telling blow at the Allied armies. After gaining as much time as possible, von Kluck told the Allies that he could not accept the terms, and the struggle began again. The empty trains brought up to the Allied lines to receive the thousands of prisoners went back empty, and handicapped by the loss of three days, the Allies resumed their task. The Allies have no desire to repeat this experience.

The Germans, who asked for a Christmas truce but were refused because no faith could be placed in the word of an army that consistently transgresses all the rules of warfare, did not pass Christmas Day inactive. Instead they marked the occasion by some of the most desperate attacks they have made since the beginning of the long-drawn-out trench warfare in France and Flanders.

If they desired to give the Kaiser a Christmas present in the shape of a victory, they failed, for all their attacks were repulsed with heavy loss. It seems not unlikely that the Kaiser's return to the front had something to do with these attacks, for his appearance in the field has always been marked by a lavish waste of life in futile onslaughts.

The French official communiqué reports a violent German attack at a point not mentioned carried out "with important effectives," which indicates that the enemy threw huge masses of men upon the Allies' line, employing again the massed formation so much in favour with the Kaiser and his generals.

Messages from Berlin state that it is presumed there that the German warships which were defeated off the Falkland Islands were coaling in a rough sea at the time, and that in consequence of lack of coal they were unable to develop sufficient speed to get away.—Central News.

Cairo, December 14th.

"El Mokattam" states that the Grand Sheikh of the Senussi, learning with surprise that certain of the poorest clans of the interior of Cyrenaica have recently become possessed of funds, instituted an inquiry, as a result of which it was proved that German agents, both Arabic-speaking Germans and Beduin, recently visited the tribes in question. The agents promptly fled, while the recipients of subventions swore that they were free of all evil intentions.

In well-informed quarters it is believed that the Senussi leader intends to abstain from any action against Egypt. At the same time it is possible that Suleiman el Baruni and other Turkish agents who are in Cyrenaica may attempt to suborn some of the Arab tribes.

BRITISH PRISONER'S DIARY.

Marine Reservist who fell into German Hands.

Among the members of the Royal Marine Reserve who were sent to Antwerp was a young man employed in a large printing works in St. Albans. Reported as "missing" it was feared he was dead, but his father has just received a communication from him stating that he is a prisoner at Doeberitz, in Germany, and adding, "I'm all right, so you need not worry."

He encloses a diary, a copy of which has kindly been sent to the "Daily Express." It reads as follows:—

Sunday, October 4th.—Marched from Dover to Deal.

5th.—Arrived at Dunkirk and entrained for Antwerp—ten hours' journey. People showered food and cigarettes upon us en route.

6th, 7th, and 8th.—In the firing line.

9th.—At night we retreated from Antwerp, a large part of which city was wrapped in flames.

10th.—Continued tramping all night—a march of forty miles—in twenty-two hours. Boarded a refugee train, and were surprised and captured during the night.

11th.—About 900 of us were interned in a Belgian church.

12th.—Still in the church.

13th.—Marched fifteen miles to Termonde, and saw the burnt and wrecked buildings.

14th and following days.—Conveyed in cattle trucks—sixty hours' journey from Termonde to Doeberitz. We have not yet had a wash. I last used soap and water twelve days ago at Deal. For two days in Antwerp our only food was that given us by the people we passed on our way. For the first four days out of Deal I had only four hours' sleep, enjoyed in the trenches. We just slept when we could, losing all count of days and dates. It is rather cold here, and all our belongings were lost in Antwerp. Remember me to all. I hope to see you all soon, and in the meantime please preserve me all war news and "Keep on toddling along!"

The entry of Turkey into the great war has enabled the British authorities in Egypt to put a speedy end to intrigues in which Ottoman officials in Cairo had been engaged during the last year. Till late in August it had not seemed probable that the Turks, although aided by a group of Turco-Egyptian "Nationalists," would be able to exercise any influence on the imagination of the Egyptian townsfolk. I say townsfolk advisedly, for the Egyptian peasant takes no interest in politics. But towards the end of August the news of the German advance towards the Marne and the studied exaggeration of such successes as the Germans had obtained by their agents who remained in Egypt began to have some effect.

Turkish and Khedivial intrigues were undoubtedly having some effect among certain families of Arab notables, owners of large estates and sometimes connected with important Beduin clans. But just as the arrival of Indian troops had checked the first tendency to yield to Turkish promptings, so the reinforcement of the garrison by a strong Territorial contingent and the British Government's decision to guarantee £E5,000,000 of Egyptian Treasury bonds prevented this second pro-Turkish movement from gaining much ground, and the bulk of the population remained deaf to the voice of Turkish or German charmers.

ISLAND FOR JAPAN.

RUSSIAN CESSION IN RETURN FOR HEAVY GUNS.

Washington.—The Japanese Embassy has received official advices that Russia has ceded to Japan the Russian half of the Island of Sakhalin in return for heavy guns sent for use with the Russian Army in the present war.—Reuter.

(Note.—By the peace of Portsmouth which terminated the Russo-Japanese war, Russia gave up to Japan half of the Island of Sakhalin. The whole of the island now becomes Japanese.)

PRZEMYSL ON POINT OF SURRENDER.

Petrograd.—It is believed here that Przemysl is at its last gasp. Frequent sorties ending in disaster for the garrison have weakened, if not destroyed, the moral of the defenders; and nothing now appears to be left for them but surrender or annihilation. Desperate efforts by the Austrians to relieve the fortress have so far signally failed.

Another exclusively French-Canadian Regiment for active service is to be raised forthwith.

The first French-Canadian Regiment, which is now training at St. John's, Quebec, will go forward with the second Overseas Contingent, of which the organisation is now practically completed.—Reuter.

The aeroplane christened "Liverpool" by Lady Reid at Aldershot on Wednesday, December 23, was presented to the Australian Government by Mr. William E. Cain, of Liverpool, to form the nucleus of an air fleet in Australia. It was officially presented by Lord Desborough, president of the Imperial Air Fleet Committee.

R.N. School of Music.

Since the last issue, the loss has been reported of our senior Bandmaster (W.O.) Mr. Edward Schofield and his band on H.M.S. "Bulwark," who were formerly at Whale Island. Their loss has been deeply felt not only at the School of Music, but also by a great number of the townspeople of Portsmouth who have had the pleasure of hearing them perform at the South Parade Pier, the Royal Sailors' Rest, and other places in the town, where their abilities individually and as a whole were highly appreciated. Band Sergeant Beabey and Lance-Corporal Barrell were especially well known as talented soloists who will be missed by a large circle of musical friends.

It is satisfactory to know that dependants left behind (a number of the Band being married men) will be well looked after in Portsmouth.

Band Corporal Knowles and three musicians rejoined Headquarters after their enforced sojourn in Groningen, Holland, their only growl being that they were rather crowded for accommodation and their liberty somewhat curtailed, although the Dutchmen did all they could to make them comfortable, and are glad to be once more at Eastney.

Captain Franklin (Musical Director) held the usual half yearly examination at the School of Music, which was entirely satisfactory, and, considering the large output of boys recently, and those under examination being consequently younger, was really above the average.

PARIS, Dec. 25.

The Minister of Marine in an official *communiqué* states that the "Dresden," which succeeded in escaping after the battle of the Falkland Islands, managed to reach Punta Arenas, whence after coaling she steamed seaward.—*Exchange*

INQUEST ON "BULWARK."

The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the explosion on H.M.S. "Bulwark," was opened at the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, by Mr. C. P. Harris, coroner for the district.

There were originally fourteen survivors, but it was announced before the opening of the inquiry that two of these had succumbed at the hospital during the night. These were Seaman Crowe and Private Gay, R.M.L.I.

The bodies on whom the inquiry was held numbered 28. These included the body of Captain Guy L. Sclater, chief officer of the ill-fated vessel. The other bodies included those of Captain Herbert C. Morton, R.M.L.I., Fleet-Surgeon Percival K. Nix, Chief Engine-room Artificer Russell, Ward Room Cook Doherty, Writer Frederick Macey, Seaman E. G. Scotman, Stoker W. Burns, Private Ferris and of Chief Gunner Arthur J. Breakspere.

The names given are those who have been identified. The remainder of the bodies have been so disfigured that it has been found impossible so far to discover who they were. The only method of identification in these instances was by articles which the victims had in their possession at the time of the disaster. A number of the deaths are those of soldiers as well as sailors, as the "Bulwark" had on board at the time of the catastrophe her full fighting complement.

The following rates of pay and allowances have been authorised for Officers and men of the Royal Marine Brigade, Royal Naval Division:—

BRIGADE AND BATTALION STAFF OFFICERS.

Brigade Commander, Colonel as Brigadier-General, £1,000 a year; Brigade Major, Captain, £500 a year; Lieutenant-Colonels Commanding Battalions and Adjutants, 5s. a day in addition to pay of rank.

REGIMENTAL APPOINTMENTS OF THE R.M. BRIGADE.

All officers to receive pay at the rates applicable to Officers of the Royal Marines serving afloat.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

To receive pay and allowances at Marine rates.

FIELD ALLOWANCE.

Field allowance to be payable to Marine Officers and Men under Naval Regulations, but the minimum rate for all ranks of Officers to be 5s. a day.

Field Allowance of Army Officers to be governed by Army Regulations, but the minimum rate for all Officers to be 5s. a day, subject to the understanding that they do not draw any messing allowance under Army Allowance Regulations.

SEPARATION ALLOWANCE.

Is to be paid in the usual way according as the non-commissioned officers and men are borne on ships' books or on shore strength.

Extracts from "The Times"

Translation of the French Yellow Book.

[Introduction.]

It is difficult to realise the paradox of two Germanies—one undiluted and unrestrained militarism and the other industry, science, and commercialism. The fact is that the whole German administration and organisation was founded and run for the purpose of war, and in this spirit and for this end young Germany has been brought up, believing blindly in the infallibility of their Emperor, under whom Germany has become unutterably brutal and arrogant, an offensive (in more ways than one) nation, ready to strike at any moment, sanity, morality, honour or any sense of decency being left out of their calculations.

Every German is a conscript, the able-bodied men serving in the ranks, the others serving in any capacity suitable to their possibilities, but, whatever their status or occupation, WAR is the keynote of their existence. It is this spirit that will drag out the struggle now taking place to a bitter end, added to the intense hatred of England, since we have thwarted the whole German military design, an unforgiveable crime compared to which the successful opposition to the expansion of German trade and colonisation fades to nothing.

German Policy Towards France.

Since the defeat of France in 1870-1871, it has been a main object of Germany policy to prevent the restoration of France to a position that would enable her, alone or with the help of allies, seriously to menace German hegemony on the Continent of Europe. For this purpose Germany formed the Triple Alliance. The alliance of France with Russia in the early nineties created, for the first time, a counterpoise to the crushing weight of Germany in European affairs, but it was not until England concluded with France, in 1904, the *Entente Cordiale,* and supplemented it in 1907 with the agreement with Russia, that Germany became apprehensive lest her power to dictate her will to Europe should be curtailed. The German Emperor's visit to Tangier on March 31st, 1905, and the organization of the panic in Paris which drove M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, from office in the following summer; the Algeciras Conference of the spring of 1906, the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis of 1908-1909, with the diplomatic defeat it involved for the Powers of the Triple Entente; the Franco-German agreement of February, 1909, in regard to Morocco, the Agadir *coup* of July, 1911, and the subsequent Franco-German Treaty of November, 1911, are the milestones that mark the path of Germany towards the final act of aggression. The defeat of Turkey by the Balkan Alliance in the autumn of 1912 hastened the catastrophe. The collapse of Turkey deprived Germany of an asset on which her statesmen had counted. Under German guidance, the Young Turkish Committee of Union and Progress was preparing to place a million Turkish bayonets at the disposal of Berlin. Neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary imagined that the Turkish Army would be so speedily discomfited by the prowess of the allied Bulgarian, Serbian, Montenegrin, and Hellenic forces.

Austrian Intrigue in the Balkans.

The success of Serbia was, in particular, a severe disappointment for Berlin and Vienna. A Serbia territorially enlarged and morally stimulated by a successful war threatened to diminish the effective support which Austria-Hungary could lend to Germany in a European conflict. Hence the decision of Germany, in 1913, to increase her army by several fresh corps; hence, also, the successful attempt of Austro-Hungarian diplomacy to induce Bulgaria to attack Serbia and Greece in the hope of weakening Serbia, and of sowing lasting discord between the Balkan allies; hence the successful Austrian intrigue, to which the Powers of the Triple Entente weakly lent themselves, to create an aggressive Albania in the rear of Serbia; hence, also, the pressure of Germany upon Austria to bring about an increase in the Austro-Hungarian Army corresponding to the increase already effected in the German Army.

It was supposed in Germany that France, with her stationary population, would not be in a position to reply to these Austro-German efforts. The reorganization of the Russian Army was known to be not complete, and it was presumed that Austria-Hungary and Germany would thus acquire a marked preponderance over those of France and Russia. The military predominance of the two Central European empires would thus be re-established.

To the annoyance of Germany, France replied by reverting to the three years' system, despite the burden which it involved for the whole country. Russia likewise prepared for an even greater increase of her army. Germany seems therefore to have resolved to strike her blow before the Russian increase could take effect. It is significant that the German war tax on fortunes, which was intended ostensibly to cover the cost of the increase in the German Army, was timed to be collected in July of the present year. This date indicates the approximate moment when Germany was determined to force matters to an issue.

Diplomatic Miscalculations.

The assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and of his Consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, at Serajevo, on June 28th, provided the requisite pretext. Into the circumstances of this crime, many of which are still mysteriously obscure, the French Yellow Book does not enter. It reveals, however, with striking clearness the means by which Germany and Austria-Hungary, in concert, utilized the crime for the purpose of compelling Russia to choose between utter humiliation and war. The psychological problem whether Germany believed that Russia in 1914, as in 1909, would quail before an ultimatum is not, and may perhaps never be, solved. In view of the many miscalculations of German diplomacy, it is possible that the German Emperor may have counted upon a Russian surrender. The effects of such a surrender would have been scarcely less striking and politically remunerative than those of victory in the field. The cohesion of the Triple Entente would have been undermined, its prestige destroyed, the confidence of its members in each other shattered, and France would have been immediately exposed to the exactions which Germany was determined to levy upon her.

The Yellow Book opens with a dispatch, dated March 17th, 1913, from the French Ambassador in Berlin, M. Jules Cambon, covering reports drawn up by the Naval and Military Attachés upon the new German Army Law. The Ambassador points out that the German Imperial Authorities were representing the reversion to the three years' service system in France as the cause, not as the consequence, of the increase in the German Army, and were losing no opportunity of inflaming patriotic feeling. He

observes that the Emperor daily "takes pleasure in recalling memories of 1813," when Germany rose against the military tyranny of Napoleon. M. Cambon adds, "If the movement which a century ago aroused the German people against the man of genius who aspired to universal domination could find any equivalent to-day, it ought to be sought for in France, since the French people have no thought save to defend themselves against domination by force."

The New Army Law.

The report of the French Military Attaché at Berlin remarks that a member of the Reichstag—not an agitator—had gone so far as to represent the adoption of the three years' service in France as an intolerable provocation. "More moderate people," he adds, "both soldiers and civilians, concurrently support the thesis that France with her 40 million souls has not the right to rival Germany in this way." The report concludes, "by whatever pretext Germany may justify a European conflagration, nobody can prevent the first decisive blows from being aimed at France."

The French Naval Attaché reports that it would be folly to believe that the German Socialists would throw down their arms whenever France and Germany come to grips, "but," he observes, "it will be extremely important for the Imperial Government to persuade them, on the one hand, that we are the aggressors, and, on the other, that they may have complete confidence in the command and in the result." The Naval Attaché indicates also one reason for the adoption of a war tax on fortunes. "Presented in this form," he explains, "the war tax cannot displease the Socialists, who, following their usual tactics, will be enabled to reject the principle of the Army Law while voting the credits which ensure its execution." And again, "If we take note of the fact that the German Government is endeavouring to prevent this enormous tax from being paid in several instalments, and if, as is stated by some newspapers, the entire payment must be made before July 1st, 1914, we get a formidable hint. For nothing can explain such haste on the part of the military authorities to have a liquid war treasure of £40,000,000 in their chest."

The Government and people of France cannot accuse their diplomacy of having failed to understand the significance of German preparations.

A Secret Document.

A further document of supreme interest is an official and secret report, apparently drawn up by a German officer of high rank, upon the strengthening of the German Army. The report reached the French Minister of War, "from a sure source," on April 2nd, 1913. The part of it dealing with general principles is illuminating. "Our new Army Law," runs one of its pages, "is but an extension of the military education of the German people. Our ancestors of 1813 made greater sacrifices. It is our sacred duty to sharpen the sword which has been placed in our hand, and to hold it ready for defence as well as to strike down our enemy. *The idea that our armaments are a reply to the armaments and policy of the French must be fostered among the people.* The people must be accustomed to think that an offensive war on our part is a necessity, if we are to combat the adversaries' provocations. . . . The war must be prepared from a financial point of view. There is much to be done in this direction. The distrust of our financiers must not be aroused, but nevertheless it will be impossible to hide many things. There need be no worry about the fate of our colonies. The final result in Europe will settle that for them. On the other hand, disturbances must be provoked in Northern Africa and in Russia. This is a means of absorbing the attention of the forces of the adversary. It is, therefore, vitally necessary that through well chosen agents we should get into contact with influential people in Egypt, Tunis, Algiers, and in Morocco, in order to prepare the necessary measures in case of European war. These secret Allies would, of course, be recognised openly in time of war, and on the conclusion of peace they would be guaranteed the preservation of the advantages they had won. These *desiderata* can be realised. A first attempt made a few years ago gave us the necessary contact. Unfortunately, the relations established then have not been sufficiently consolidated. Whether we like it or not, we shall have to resort to preparations of this sort in order rapidly to bring the campaign to an end. Risings in time of war created by political agents require careful preparation by material means. They must break out simultaneously with the destruction of the means of communication. They should have a guiding head who might be found among influential, religious, or political chiefs. The Egyptian School is specially suited for this.

Near East Designs.

"More and more it gathers together intellects of the Moslem world. By whatever means we must be strong, so that by a powerful effort we may destroy our enemies in the East and in the West. But in the next European war the small States must be forced to follow us or must be cowed. In certain conditions their armies and their fortresses could easily be conquered or neutralised (this might probably be the case with Belgium and Holland) so as to prevent our Western enemy from obtaining a base of operations against our flank. To the north we have nothing to fear from Denmark or from the Scandinavian States. We have the less to fear, as in any case we should arrange for the concentration of a strong army in the north, capable of replying to any evil intentions on this side.

At the worst Denmark might be forced by England to abandon her neutrality, but by then the decision would already have been reached by land and sea. Our northern army, the strength of which might be greatly increased by Dutch troops, would oppose an extremely active defence to any attack from this direction. In the south Switzerland forms an extremely solid bulwark, and we can count upon her defending her neutrality against France with energy, and thus protecting this flank. As has been said above, the situation with regard to the small States on our north-western frontier cannot be viewed in the same light. There the matter is vital for us, and the end towards which we should strive should be to take the offensive in great superiority from the outset. For this it will be necessary to concentrate a great army followed by strong forces of the Landwehr, which will lead the small States to follow us, or at least, to remain inactive in the theatre of war, and which will crush them in case of armed resistance. If these States could be persuaded to organise their fortification system in such a manner that they could make an effective protection for our flank, the invasion plan might be given up. But for this it would also be necessary, particularly in Belgium, that the army should be reformed so that it might offer serious guarantees of effective resistance. If, on the other hand, that country's defensive organisation were turned against us, which would give obvious advantages to our western adversary, we could not in any way offer Belgium any guarantee of the security of her neutrality. A vast field is therefore open for our diplomacy to work in our interests in that country. The plans made in this direction allow of the hope that the offensive might be taken immediately the concentration of the army of the lower Rhine is completed. An ultimatum with brief delay, followed immediately by invasion, would enable us to justify our action sufficiently from the point of view of International Law.

Such are the duties of our Army. They demand large effectives. If the enemy attack us, or if we wish to tame him, we shall do as did our brothers a hundred years ago. The aroused eagle will take its flight and, seizing the enemy in its sharpened claws, render him harmless. We shall then remember that the provinces of the old German empire, the county of Burgundy and a large portion of Lorraine, are still in the hands of the Franks, that thousands of our German brothers of the Baltic Provinces groan under the yoke of the Slav. It is a national matter to give back to Germany what she formerly possessed.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Globe and Laurel."

DEAR SIR,—I am asking for subscriptions for a fund to be used for the benefit of Marie Somers, whose brave conduct in helping three wounded Marines to get out of Antwerp is described in the accompanying extract from a letter written by Sergeant A. E. Hockley, R.M.L.I., of the Chatham Division, to a lady who wrote to him on the subject.

The case has been submitted to the Commandants at the various Divisions, and the non-commissioned officers and men at Headquarters have responded with liberality.

If any officers, non-commissioned officers and men, past or present, of the Royal Marine Corps, not serving at Headquarters, wish to subscribe to the fund, will they please send their subscriptions to me at 7, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.?

The subscriptions will be acknowledged in the GLOBE AND LAUREL.

I may say that the object of the subscription has the approval of the Adjutant General, R.M.

[EXTRACT FROM LETTER.]

"On the 7th the young woman Marie Somers was detailed by the Belgian Red Cross to look after us, and very well she carried out her trust.

"Food in the hospital gave out, as also did the water, the Germans having destroyed the waterworks at Contich; then the Germans commenced to shell all Red Cross buildings. The first attack came at midnight on Wednesday, 8th, and Marie helped us to the cellars.

At daybreak we English (there were four of us, three helpless) were taken by her to bed once more, and she managed some milk and bread for us, where from I haven't been able to find out. At mid-day a Consul's wife, speaking good English, came in to speak to us and said everyone was in full retreat, and advised us to make a big effort to get away.

"She gave one of our number 20 francs to provide food if we couldn't drop in with any Service people, and that is the Frederick that Marie refers to, as his legs were sound he went to try to find some Naval people to try to get us away. He has not been seen since. Marie herself went out and found a Cricklewood bus of all things, and persuaded the man to take us to the river bank, where we remained lying in the sand until long after dark. We had had nothing to eat or drink then for 14 hours, so she stopped a cow—also refugee—and we had warm milk. There being no sign of the British with ambulances or improvised stretchers, Marie got some Belgian soldiers to carry us about a mile in blankets to a convent, where the sisters gave us of their best.

"We were there about two hours, and a Naval ambulance arrived to take us to Ostend.

"I am afraid it was there at the convent that Marie lost a lot of her clothing, but the time was too precious to worry over clothes, and we were soon jolting over the rough roads towards Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend, where the British medical forces took us in hand properly. It was then that Marie had to leave us, and although that brave girl had had no sleep for three days and nights she took on duty at once at the Belgian Military Hospital. The four men she looked after are the following:—

Sergt. Hockley.
Pte. Pallister
Lce.-Cpl. Cullum.
Lce.-Cpl. Fredrich.

"The sequence of events in this letter are a bit jumbled, and do not by any means do the girl the full justice she deserves, but I think they will make more clear the few things she has told you.

"I am writing separately and so is my wife, and we would so much like to keep in communication with her when she leaves your roof. Thanking you for your goodness.

"Yours very truly,
"ALBERT E. HOCKLEY, R.M.L.I."

Marie Somers afterwards returned to Antwerp to look for her child, but never found it. She was made a prisoner of, and ill-treated by, the Germans, and left in a cellar from which she escaped, making her way on foot to Ostend and thence to Calais, from where she was sent to England.

She was in Guy's Hospital for some time, and has since been provided with temporary homes by one of the ladies who is working for the Belgian refugees.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, 2nd Commandant, R.M.A.

Income Tax, 1914—1915.

Admiralty,
22nd December, 1914.

With reference to the income tax circular of the 2nd ultimo, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that under the Finance Act, 1914, Session 2, the amount of Income Tax chargeable for the year 1914—1915 is increased by one third as from the 1st April last.

2. The necessary adjustments are to be effected as follows:

The rates of Income Tax shown in the above-mentioned Circular are to be increased by one third, e.g., the former rate of 9d. will become 1s., 1s. will become 1s. 4d., and so on. Where the old rate is not exactly divisible by three, the *amount* of Income Tax chargeable at the old rate is to be increased by one third.

Salaries, etc., for Christmas Quarter, 1914, and Lady Quarter, 1915, are to be taxed at the increased rates.

The arrears due in respect of Midsummer and Michaelmas Quarters, 1914, are to be ascertained and deducted in two equal instalments in Christmas Quarter, 1914, and Lady Quarter, 1915.

3. In any cases (e.g. Naval Yards abroad) in which this communication is not received in time for adjustments to be effected in Christmas Quarter, 1914, the whole arrears from the 1st April last are to be recovered in Lady Quarter, 1915.

(By command of their Lordships.)

Casualties.

The Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, regrets to state that the following casualties have occurred during the respective operations, etc., as follows:—

H.M.S. "Espiegle" (Persian Gulf).—Wounded:—
Po/12503 Private Daniel Cameron, R.M.L.I.

Falkland Islands, on the 8th December.—Killed:—
Po/A/566 Private Samuel Kelly, R.F.R. (Po/3793).
Po/15049 Private Walter J. Kind, R.M.L.I.
Po/B1254 Private Arthur C. Titheridge, R.F.R. (Po/11220).
Po/16920 Private Walter Wood, R.M.L.I.

LOSS OF H.M.S. "GOOD HOPE."

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the undermentioned man was also serving on the ship at that time:—

Po/A/615 Private W. G. Allen, R.F.R.

The name of Po/12740 Private J. J. Leviston, R.M.L.I., should be deleted from the list published, it having been reported that he was not in H.M.S. "Good Hope" at the time of the action.

According to the latest information available, the following N.C.O.'s and men, Royal Marines, were serving in H.M.S. "Bulwark" when that ship was blown up on the 26th November, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary must be regarded as having lost their lives:—

Po/13839 Private H. C. Arnold, R.M.L.I.
Po/14955 Private Paul Ashman, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./108 Musician Henry Averley, R.M.
Po/16298 Private G. E. Barlow, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./608 Musician A. J. Barrell, R.M.
Po/16508 Private G. H. Battrick, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./606 Band-Corporal A. J. Beabey, R.M.
Po/15123 Private J. H. Bellamy, R.M.L.I.
Po/11349 Sergeant F. R. H. Box, R.M.L.I.
Po/15864 Private H. T. Bridle, R.M.L.I.
Po/15879 Private C. J. Brown, R.M.L.I.
Po/6570 Private W. E. Browne, R.M.L.I.
Po/15881 Private D. H. Bruce, R.M.L.I.
Po/17035 Bugler P. O. Bullen, R.M.L.I.
Po/15576 Private A. C. Burt, R.M.L.I.
Po/16931 Private George Bush, R.M.L.I.
Po/15878 Private S. R. Buss, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./598 Musician Dennis Campbell, R.M.
Po/16955 Private Wilfred Carver, R.M.L.I.
Po/16700 Private A. L. Chew, R.M.L.I.
Po/16152 Private Thomas Clark, R.M.L.I.
Po/16703 Private Arthur Coleborn, R.M.L.I.
Po/16667 Private Thomas Collins, R.M.L.I.
Po/13226 Private T. H. V. Collins, R.M.L.I.
Po/16696 Private George Coveney, R.M.L.I.
Po/16409 Private C. W. J. Crank, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./1079 Musician Frederick Davis, R.M.
Po/15893 Private Walter Edgley, R.M.L.I.
Po/15659 Private O. J. Ellis, R.M.L.I.
Po/14728 Private Everard Everitt, R.M.L.I.
Po/12746 Private William Ferris, R.M.L.I.
Po/9072 Private William Fleet, R.M.L.I.
Po/12675 Private Albert Frost, R.M.L.I.
Po/16844 Private L. J. Geary, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./1541 Musician C. C. Godman, R.M.
Po/14831 Private W. J. Green, R.M.L.I.
*Po/15744 Private G. L. Guy, R.M.L.I.

*Died of wounds.

Po/7495 Private Alfred Harris, R.M.L.I.
Po/11998 Private Arthur Harrison, R.M.L.I.
Po/13052 Private Harry Hatch, R.M.L.I.
Po/10867 Private Edward Hayes, R.M.L.I.
Po/16517 Private Frank Hazzeldine, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./1641 Musician W. G. Hendry, R.M.
Po/16526 Private William Hessey, R.M.L.I.
Po/14006 Corporal J. C. Holness, R.M.L.I.
Po/16446 Private H. G. Hooper, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./374 Musician A. T. Hope, R.M.
Po/16930 Private W. A. House, R.M.L.I.
Po/15894 Private C. H. Hughes, R.M.L.I.
Po/14599 Private Albert Jones, R.M.L.I.
Po/13059 Corporal J. U. Joyce, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./474 Musician Harry King, R.M.
Po/13157 Private Stewart Kingswood, R.M.L.I.
Po/7901 Private J. A. Laming, R.M.L.I.
Po/13819 Private W. J. Laming, R.M.L.I.
Po/14685 Private A. R. Lee, R.M.L.I.
Po/15897 Private W. R. Leonard, R.M.L.I.
Po/13020 Private S. E. Lucking, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./546 Musician A. W. J. Mahon, R.M.
Po/8808 Sergeant H. E. Marriott, R.M.L.I.
Po/14787 Private W. C. Marston, R.M.L.I.
Po/10554 Private Joseph Marter, R.M.L.I.
Po/16921 Private Nelson Maslen, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./1379 Musician William Maxwell, R.M.
Po/12655 Private Thomas McAllister, R.M.L.I.
Po/12361 Sergeant John McLenahan, R.M.L.I.
Po/15728 Private W. C. Middleton, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./757 Musician Frederick Moore, R.M.
Po/15260 Corporal Alfred Morrison, R.M.L.I.
Po/11648 Private Stephen Muggeridge, R.M.L.I.
Po/15857 Private J. G. Munday, R.M.L.I.
Po/10125 Private Thomas Neale, R.M.L.I.
Po/16622 Private E. D. North, R.M.L.I.
Po/16421 Private Ernest Oxford, R.M.L.I.
Po/15861 Private Frederick Pagett, R.M.L.I.
Po/11143 Private E. P. Partridge, R.M.L.I.
Po/15541 Private William Paterson, R.M.L.I.
Ch/18111 Private H. L. Pelling, R.M.L.I.
Po/14435 Private G. H. Privett, R.M.L.I.
Po/9599 Sergeant Frederick Rendell, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./9 Musician George Robertson, R.M.
Po/15257 Private J. A. Rose, R.M.L.I.
Po/14535 Private F. H. Rudkin, R.M.L.I.
Po/15495 Bugler E. W. Saunders, R.M.L.I.
Po/16947 Private Robert Shaw, R.M.L.I.
Po/17038 Private W. J. Shiner, R.M.L.I.
Po/12256 Private S. J. Smith, R.M.L.I.
Po/16701 Private W. W. Smith, R.M.L.I.
Po/9336 Private George Stares, R.M.L.I.
Po/13269 Private William Stillman, R.M.L.I.
Po/16949 Private R. C. Tanswell, R.M.L.I.
Po/14200 Private B. J. Taylor, R.M.L.I.
Po/15867 Private George Thomas, R.M.L.I.
Po/15550 Private Arthur Thompson, R.M.L.I.
Po/13056 Private J. S. Tompkinson, R.M.L.I.
Po/15891 Private Frederick Tracey, R.M.L.I.
Po/15286 Private F. P. Trueman, R.M.L.I.
Po/15876 Private W. J. Walker, R.M.L.I.
Po/9009 Sergeant E. J. Ward, R.M.L.I.
Po/8563 Private Harry Webster, R.M.L.I.
Po/15392 Private A. F. C. Weston, R.M.L.I.
Po/7860 Private Charles Wharton, R.M.L.I.
Po/15390 Private A. P. White, R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./250 Musician J. Whichells, R.M.
Ch/13568 Private Harry Wilson, R.M.L.I

GEOFFREY M. I. HERFORD,

Captain R.M.L.I., H.M.S. "Monmouth."

An Appreciation.

Devonport has been hard hit by the loss of H.M.S. "Monmouth," for she was a Devonport ship, manned by officers and men mostly residing there. During the days since the report of the engagement off the Chilean coast appeared, hope and despair have alternated in the anxious hearts of those who were waiting for definite news. At first the hope that she had escaped was strong, and anxious enquirers were assured of her safety. The report of a warship beached on the coast of Chili, with the rumour of a telegram reporting it was the "Monmouth," renewed the hope. But the Admiralty notice that in the absence of any news the loss of H.M.S. "Monmouth" must be presumed together with the long list of names of officers and men, and finally the report of H.M.S. "Glasgow" must have driven home the conviction that hope must be abandoned.

In the midst of so much sorrow and loss of so many gallant officers and men, it is difficult to particularise, but as in the case of each one sorrowing it is the loss of some one which makes the loss of the ship different to that of any other, so in my case it is the loss of Geoffrey M. I. Herford, Captain of the Royal Marines, which makes the sorrow personal.

About eight years ago his father, the Rev. P. M. Herford, Rector of Christ Church, Edinburgh, wrote to me that his son was serving in a Devonport ship, and asking me to look him up, and from that time commenced a friendship which grew firmer and warmer as the years went on. Captain Herford was not attached to the Plymouth Division, but from time to time his ship put in at this port, and one winter when his ship was under repair in H.M. Dockyard, and there was neither warmth nor light aboard, he spent a lot of his time by our fireside, coming and going as he pleased.

He was always a bright and cheerful companion, wrapt up in his profession, with that quiet manner which indicates strength and resourcefulness, straight and honourable in all his dealings, with that soldierly bearing which the Marine Officer preserves amidst the surroundings of the sea.

Like many brave men, he had a love for children and a way of winning their steadfast affection. Both my children were devoted to him; he was their "great friend," and these were red letter days when he was in port showing them the kindly attention of inviting them on board his ship to tea.

He was musical, and played the harmonium at the service aboard, in which he took a great interest.

Lest affection should blind me in my appreciation of him, I asked one of his commanding officers what his fellow-officers and men thought of Captain Herford, and in the course of conversation he used these expressions:—"Excellent; an officer of great promise, most popular; a young captain of sterling, sound worth; everyone liked to serve under him; a good influence with his men; bound to give a good account of himself; everyone liked Herford"; evidently speaking with that note of personal attachment which Captain Herford had the way of winning.

He was called up at short notice when at Dover to join H.M.S. "Monmouth," and spent his last evening in England with us; he was bright and hopeful, and said good-bye cheerily.

The tragic incidents of that last engagement when the enemy in unexpected numbers came in sight, when the way of escape to re-join H.M.S. "Canopus," was cut off, of the gallant dash to the support of H.M.S. "Good Hope," of the fight when the level rays of the setting sun silhouetted them against the glowing sky, we shall never know here, but outclassed and outranged as we were, we may be sure that they fought hard to the last, upholding the best traditions of the British Navy, and that Captain Herford "gave a good account of himself," and met his end in the same calm faith in which he lived.

Our sympathy goes out to his father and mother in the loss of such a son, but in this grave crisis of our Empire, when the manhood of Britain is on its trial, they must have the solemn satisfaction of knowing that they have given of their best in the service of the Empire.

C. R. Teaper, M.A.,
Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities.

St. Michael's Vicarage, Devonport.

A marriage has been arranged between Sigrid, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Haig, R.E., and Mrs. Haig, of C.R.E.'s House, Shoeburyness, and Captain Francis Gainsborough Lane-Poole, Royal Marine Artillery, eldest son of Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, Litt.D., of Donganstown, County Wicklow.

Obituary.

Colonel Charles Lanyon Owen, senior magistrate of the Borough of Portsmouth, who died on November 30th, aged 75 years, was appointed Second-Lieutenant 8th May, 1855; promoted to First Lieutenant, 11th March, 1859; Second Captain, 3rd August, 1867, retiring on half pay, 3rd February, 1869; was wrecked in "Raleigh" on the 14th April, 1857; took part in the operations of Fatshan on the 1st June, 1857, under Sir Harry Keppel; served in garrison at Macao Fort from April until December, 1857; then joined the Provisional Battalion under Colonel Lemon, C.B., and was engaged at the assault and capture of Canton (Medal, two Clasps); proceeded, after a year's occupation in Canton, with the detachment to British Columbia to assist the Colonial Authorities in maintaining order, from the large influx of American miners; served with Royal Engineers at New Westminster until ordered to embark in "Pylades," was disembarked in San Blas, Mexico, for two months, for the protection of the inhabitants of Tepic from General Roquez; was also disembarked in Mazattaw for the protection of the Consulate, on the city being threatened by Colonel Mercer, an outlaw; appointed Major 2nd Hants Rifles, 27th May, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Hants Rifles 28th July, 1870; in command Hants and Dorset Artillery Volunteer Brigade, 13th March, 1876; Hon.-Colonel 1st Hampshire Volunteer Brigade, 25th April, 1888; J.P. for Portsmouth, 1875; adopted unanimously as Parliamentary Candidate (Conservative) for Portsmouth, 1894; Commissioner of Income Tax; Director of Portsmouth Waterworks Company, also Southsea Laundry Company; on Committee of Royal Naval Club; and Past-Chairman of Portsmouth Working Men's Conservative Club; Hon. Auditor Hampshire and Isle of Wight Blind Asylum; Director of the Portsmouth Water Fitting Company; Manager of the Ocean Estate at Southsea since 1870; and Director of Southsea Dairy Company, Limited; has also received the Volunteer Decoration.

Sub-Lieutenant Francis John Anson Cotter, R.N., who lost his life in the naval action off the coast of Chili, on November 1st, was born in March, 1894. He was the only son of Major-General F. G. Cotter, R.M.L.I., of Kilcarberry, Woking. With the intention of entering the Royal Marines, under the Selbourne Scheme, he became a naval cadet in January, 1907, and after the usual training he was appointed midshipman in H.M.S. "Good Hope," in September, 1911. He was afterwards transferred to the China station, where he served in H.M.S. "Monmouth," and H.M.S. "Hampshire," till he was promoted to acting Sub-Lieutenant. He was then sent home for courses of instruction and was in the middle of his gunnery training when the war broke out. Then, for the second time, he was appointed to H.M.S. "Good Hope," which proved to be both his first and his last ship as an officer.

Battalions in America—1776.

FROM ORDER BOOK, 2ND BATTALION.

HEADQUARTERS, HALIFAX. 4TH APRIL, 1776.

7th April. Lieut. D'Oyly* is appointed to the Grenadiers in room of Lieut. Ellis, who is appointed to the Major's Company.

9th April. Major Tupper and Major Souter are appointed to do duty in the 2nd Battalion, and the Honble. Major Maitland, when joined, to do duty with the 1st Battalion.

11th April. His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions in his regiments and Marine Forces :—61st Coy., Captain-Lieut. John Stretch, to be Captain, vice Chandless, deceased. 14th Coy., First-Lieut. Fenton Griffiths, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Anderson, deceased. 10th Coy., First-Lieut. Alexander M'Donald, to be Capt.-Lieutenant, vice Stretch, promoted. 35th Coy., Second-Lieut. Thomas Trollope, to be 1st-Lieut., vice Griffiths, promoted. Battalion Order :—Captain M'Donald is appointed to Major Souter's Company, and Capt. Griffiths to Captain Adair's.

13th April. Henry Miles, private soldier in Captain Groves' company, is appointed Corporal in the same, in the room of Corporal Ratford, reduced by sentence of Court-Martial.

2nd-Lieut. George Collins to do duty in the 1st Battalion.

Sour Crout, 3 lbs. per man per week.

15th April.—Major Tupper desires the officers would constantly appear in the proper uniform with short splatterdashes or black garters, laced hats without silver looping or plain hats with silver loops (except on duty). The Major has no objection to the officers wearing jackets, provided they are uniform and that as follows :—Scarlet, faced white, with coat-buttons; slash pockets edged with white; the front skirts turned back with a scarlet loop to the last button but one, red straps, edged with white on the shoulders. They may likewise wear white waistcoats with white belts (without lappels) with their jackets. Officers, as well as men, to wear black stocks.

16th April. The effects of the late Lieut. Potter to be sold on board the Grand Duchess on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, if the weather permits. The remainder t sold on May 2nd on Grand Duchess.

22nd April. General Order :—In consequence of report made by Lt.-Colonel Grant, of the good order behaviour of the detachment late under his command, General is pleased to signify his entire approbatio their conduct and desires his thanks may be given to Li Colonel Grant and Major Maitland, and all the officers men of that detachment.

Mr. Hill, baker, from Boston, is appointed to bake the 2nd Battalion, Marines, and deliver soft bread for effectives, exclusive of such men as are in the Gen nospital.

27th April. Peter Petherick, private soldier in Cap Henvill's company, is appointed Corporal in said com in room of Corporal Chaplain, reduced by Court-Mart

1st May.—Lord Percy being well pleased with the pearance and performance of the Marine battalions ye day, desires his thanks to the officers in particular an the men for their steadiness and attention in their gen movements.

6th May. The commanding officers of companies desired to complete their men, who joined to-day, necessaries.

7th May. General Order :—The following officers appointed Overseers of the works : Lieut. Collins, Marines; Lieut. Nugent, 2nd Marines, to serve under R Engineer orders.

8th May. The battalion, including the grenadiers light infantry, to parade to-morrow morning opposite James and William, precisely at ½ past 7, to be seen the Commander-in-Chief on the Grand Parade. The w to appear as clean as possible, with short splatterda and hair clubbed and powdered. The officers to v black roses on their gorgets and their hair clubbed (ex the grenadiers).

9th May. The 2nd battalion of Marines to be seen the Commander-in-Chief on Monday morning next a o'clock.

10th May. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to m the following promotions till his Majesty's pleasure known :—

65th Regiment : 1st Lieut. Samuel Ellis, from Marines, to be Lieutenant, vice Moyston, by purchase. May, 1776.

11th May. The flank companies to be immediately c pleted to the late establishment to 39 rank and file.

12th May. The battalion with flank companies to par to-morrow morning at ½ past 7 to be seen by the C mander-in-Chief; officers to wear their swords with knots; the Grenadiers and Light Company in their c and other appointments : the Colours to be out.

13th May. The Commander-in-Chief desires Lt.-Col Collins will signify to the officers and men of the Ma Corps his entire approbation of their good appearance order of this day.

14th May. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to f the Grenadier and Light companies into four battalio The second battalion to consist of the grenadiers of 4 44th, 45th, 49th, 52nd, 55th, 63rd and 64th regiments foot, and of the 1st and 2nd Battls. of Marines.

15th May. The Commander-in-Chief's leave grante Captains John M'Fie and Groves, of the 2nd battalion, Captain-Lieut. Hadden (afterwards Sir John Hadden),

* Lieut. Hadley D'Oyly joined the 52nd Regiment and in the grenadier company of that regiment was killed at the battle of Brandywine, 11th September, 1777.

Battl. The officers to call on Captain Johnston, D.P.M., for their batt and forage money.

16th May. General Order :—The Marines to prepare to disembark immediately. [They had been living on the transports on which they came from Boston.] The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions till His Majesty's pleasure is known :—

44th regt. : Second Lieut. Nicolas Harris Nicolas, afterwards Sir Nicholas Harris Nicholas, from the Marines, to be Lieutenant, vice Leslie, 11th May, 1776.

B.O. The Grenadier companies to join the 2nd Battl. of Grenadiers to-morrow morning : the 2nd Batt. to prepare to land to-morrow.

17th May. General Order :—The Grenadier company of the 2nd Batt. Marines to be augmented to 45 rank and file.

B.O. James Gallagher, Corporal in Capt. Groves' coy., is appointed Sergeant in Capt. Elliot's coy. in room of Sergt. Chandler, invalided.

Henry Harrison, Corporal in Capt. Sir John Dalston's coy., is appointed sergeant in Capt. Henvill's coy. in the room of Sergt. Harris, invalided.

Many of the men in the 2nd Batt. who navigated the merchant ships from Boston to Halifax not being settled with for their business, the officers commanding companies who have such men unpaid are to use their best endeavours to procure them their just due from the masters of transports before they sail. The accounts are with the Adjutant.

19th May. General Order :—Lieut. Vevers, of the Marines, is appointed Adjutant to the 2nd Battalion of Grenadiers.

B.O. The grand companies to settle with the Paymaster for the two non-effective men allowed by the Admiralty from 3rd June, 1775.

(To be continued.)

Marriages.

WILBERFORCE—LA TOUCHE.—On the 15th December, at St. Benedict's Church, Ealing, Major William Wilberforce, R.M., 1st Royal Naval Brigade, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General W. P. La Touche, Indian Army, and Mrs. La Touche, of Ospringe, Ealing, and granddaughter of General Sir A. B. Stransham, G.C.B., R.M.L.I.

Deaths.

OWEN.—On the 30th November, suddenly, Colonel Charles Lanyon Owen, Senior Magistrate of the Borough of Portsmouth, aged 75 years.

AKE.—On the 7th December, at 9, Nelson Crescent, Ramsgate, Ann, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant E. J. Blake, R.M.L.I., aged 92.

MASCALL.—November 9th, at St. Lucia, West Indies, Jack, aged eight years, eldest son of Colour-Sergeant and Mrs. Mascall, R.M.L.I., after a short illness.

TOON.—On December 13th, 1914, at Eastney Headquarters, Paid Lance-Sergeant Frank Toon, aged 29 years.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed contemporaries :—"Royal Military Academy Magazine," "The Household Brigade Magazine," "R.E. Journal," "The Sapper," "The Lion and Rose," "St. George's Gazette," "The Antelope," "The Snapper," "The Green Tiger," "Green Howards' Gazette," "The Acorn," "The 'XXX.'" "The Men of Harlech," "Essex Regimental Gazette," "The Old Stubborns," "Queen's Own Gazette," "Tiger and Rose," "The 79th News," "The Ranger," "Thin Red Line," "The Argyllshire Highlanders' Gazette," "Army Service Corps Journal," "The A.O.C. Gazette," "London Scottish Regimental Gazette," "The Military Mail," "The Army and Navy Gazette."

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THE GLOBE AND LAUREL

The Journal of the Royal Marines

GIBRALTAR — PER MARE PER TERRAM

"THERE NEVER WAS ANY APPEAL MADE TO THEM FOR HONOUR, COURAGE, OR LOYALTY, THAT THEY DID NOT MORE THAN REALISE MY EXPECTATIONS. IF EVER THE HOUR OF REAL DANGER SHOULD COME TO ENGLAND, THE MARINES WILL BE FOUND THE COUNTRY'S SHEET ANCHOR."
ST VINCENT.

No. 232, Vol. XXII. FEBRUARY 7th, 1915. Price 2d. (Post Free to all parts of the World.)

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NOTICE.

All Subscriptions and Inquiries as to non-delivery of copies should be sent to The Treasurer, "Globe & Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

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All matter intended for publication should be forwarded to The Editor, "Globe and Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, by the 24th of each month.

All inquiries respecting Advertisements should be made to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

A limited number of Volume XX. of the "Globe and Laurel" has been bound and is now on sale.

Volumes I., V., VI., and IX. are out of print and cannot be replaced. Only a very limited number of some of the other volumes are on hand.

Application for back numbers or bound volumes should be made to the Treasurer. Price of the latter 3/6 each.

Editorial.

A COMMUNIQUE from France demonstrates that since the middle of November the Allies, both East and West, have gradually assumed the offensive, and, in spite of checks, which in earlier campaigns would have ranked as reverses or regrettable incidents, have never been forced to give it up. From all parts of the world, except East Africa, of which little or no news appears in the papers, accounts of the Allies are distinctly favourable.

If it be true that the "Goeben" has been crippled by a Turkish mine, and the "Breslau" by Russian guns, and that these two ships are likely to be in dockyard hands for several weeks, the Russian Fleet should be able to dominate the Turkish coast in the Black Sea and prevent troops and stores from being landed.

In the Mediterranean very little is heard of the Austrian Fleet, the combined French and English squadrons being completely masters of the situation, and much more damage has been done off the Dardanelles, at Pola, and at Trieste than has been officially reported or appears in the Press.

The battle off the Falkland Islands has reduced the number of commerce destroyers to four, viz., two cruisers and two armed merchantmen; and the recent successful engagements in the North Sea should serve to render the home waters safer for merchant shipping, in spite of the Germans' policy of utilising submarines to sink merchantmen.

The Zeppelin air raid, long threatened and expected, has taken place over the East Coast, resulting in the death of an old woman, a boy and two children, and several letters to the papers suggesting means for their destruction. Possibly the invasion of Galicia by Russian armies will be the most effective stop to Zeppelin movements, as it is from Galicia that Germany draws her home petrol supply.

Communications received indicate that the supply of woollies in most cases is adequate, but these will require renewing in a short time. The immediate needs of those serving afloat are games (draughts, etc.) and magazines, or other interesting reading.

We are rather short of copy this month for the corps gazette, but are publishing all we have received.

Might I again remind correspondents at divisions that we go to press on the 26th, and any communications received after the 24th will have to be held over till the next month, when, in the case of the Corps Gazette, it is rather stale news.

We publish some letters received from correspondents afloat and abroad, and regret that there are not more of a similar nature.

Officers' Appointments, Promotions, etc.

Royal Naval Division.—Colonel J. R. H. Oldfield, R.M.L.I. (Res. List), to command the Benbow Battalion of the First Brigade (January 13th).

9th (Service) Bn. Cheshire Regiment.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William R. Dauntesey, C.B., to command Battalion, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. D'A. Harkness, C.B., who relinquishes the command on account of ill-health; December 28th, 1914.

The Admiralty have approved of Lieut.-Colonel C. McN. Parsons, R.M.L.I., being granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General from the 10th to the 26th October, 1914, inclusive, whilst in command of the Royal Marine Brigade.

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned appointments in the Royal Naval Division, which are notified for information:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General from the 7th August, 1914, to the 22nd September, 1914, inclusive, and Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General from the 23rd September, 1914, to the 19th October, 1914, inclusive.

The following Lieutenants, R.M.A. and R.M.L.I., are promoted to the rank of Captain under the provisions of Order-in-Council of the 27th January, 1885:—Lieut. Henry J. Pace, R.M.A., Lieut. Claude Attwood, R.M.L.I., Lieut. Harold S. G. Bird, R.M.L.I., Lieut. William G. H. Miles, R.M.L.I., Lieut. Edward T. N. Farmer, R.M.L.I., Lieut. Melvill S. Innes, R.M.L.I. [Captains Attwood and Farmer are posted to the Chatham Division, and Captains Bird, Miles, and Innes to the Portsmouth Division.]

Lieut. Robert J. Carpenter, R.M., to be Adjutant of the "Nelson" Battalion of the Royal Naval Division. Dated 31st December, 1914.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of the following promotions, viz.:—Superintending Clerk (W.O.) Walter E. Downer, R.M.A., to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the R.M.A. Division for duty as Third Quartermaster. Superintending Clerk (W.O.) Francis H. H. Chapman, R.M.L.I., to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Superintending Clerk (W.O.) Walter Acock, R.M.L.I. to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Lieuts. Chapman and Acock are appointed to the Portsmouth and Plymouth Divisions respectively. Superintending Clerk John William Carroll, R.M.L.I., is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, R.M., and appointed Acting-Quartermaster (temporarily) for duty with the 1st (Drake) Battalion of the R.N. Division. Sergt.-Major Charles Henry Smith, R.M.L.I., is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, R.M., and appointed Acting-Quartermaster (temporarily) for duty with the 9th Battalion of the R.M. Brigade, vice Hammond. Acting-Sergt.-Major William John Stuart, R.M.L.I., to be Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer), vice Smith, promoted. Ply/8061 Quartermaster-Sergeant Frederick John Flawn, R.M.L.I., to be Acting-Sergt.-Major (Warrant Officer), vice Stuart. [The advancement of Acting-Sergt.-Major Flawn is conditional on his reversion to his substantive rank at the conclusion of hostilities, or sooner should his services in the Acting Rank be no longer required.] Sergt.-Major Stuart is appointed to the 11th (Plymouth) Battalion of the R.M. Brigade, and Acting-Sergt. Major Flawn to the Plymouth Division. The advancement of the following non-commissioned officers, R.M. Artillery, to Acting-Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer) has been made, for duty with the R.M. Artillery Batteries. [Their advancement is conditional on their reverting to their substantive rank at the conclusion of hostilities, or sooner should their services in the Acting Rank be no longer required. They will be in the same position with regard to pay, allowances and clothing as the other Acting-Sergeant-Majors already advanced.]

R.M.A./6167 Col.-Sgt. Timothy Walsh, R.M.A.
6475 ,, ,, William Thomas Clarke, R.M.A.
0601 ,, ,, Joseph Turner, R.F.R.
0765 ,, ,, Samuel Thorburn Mathieson, R.F.R.
0748 ,, ,, Frederick John Chivers, R.F.R.
0581 ,, ,, Frederick Merckel, R.F.R.
0685 ,, ,, James Harris, R.F.R.
0735 ,, ,, Robert Wallace, R.F.R.

Dated 10th December, 1914.

The above Acting Warrant Officers are appointed to the R.M.A. Brigades for allocation to the batteries at the discretion of the Officer Commanding R.M.A. Anti-Aircraft Brigade.

Sergt.-Major William John Stuart, R.M.L.I., will take rank and precedence as Sergeant-Major next above Sergt.-Major James Edward Preston, R.M.L.I.

The following gentlemen have been granted temporary commissions as Second-Lieutenant, Royal Marines:—Godfrey Eyre Massy Burnside, Francis Thomas Arthur James Marshall, Ralph Howard Fowler, Reginald Harry Rea Savage and Alan Anderson Boyle.

EMBARKATIONS AND DISEMBARKATIONS.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Pryce Peacock, R.M.A., disembarked to Headquarters from H.M.S. "Minotaur."

2nd Lieutenant A. Rendle, R.M., to embark in H.M.S. "Minotaur," vice Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Peacock, and, upon embarkation, this officer will be granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant, R.M.

Lieut. James C. Lambert, R.M., is to embark in H.M.S. "Cyclops" for duty at Scapa Flow in relief of Captain Christopher M. Durrant, R.M.A., required for R.M.A. Batteries.

Lieut. Francis H. Thomas, R.M.L.I., to be held in readiness for embarkation in H.M.S. "Talbot," in relief of Lieut. Guy R. H. Maitland-Addison, Reserve of Officers, R.M., who will disembark to Headquarters.

Captain Henry de L. Willis, R.M.L.I., is to be held in readiness for passage to H.M.S. "Minerva."

Captain Christopher M. Durrant, R.M.A., is to embark in H.M.S. "Cyclops" forthwith for duty at Scapa Flow. Lieut. James Lambert, R.M., will rejoin the R.M.A. Division.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, and for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross in respect of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Naval Division:—*Distinguished Service Order:* Major Arthur H. French, R.M.L.I. *Distinguished Service Cross:* Lieut. David J. Gowney, R.M.

The following awards have also been made:—To receive the Distinguished Service Medal for the operations round Antwerp, from the 3rd to the 9th October:—Ch/661, Acting-Sergt.-Major James T. Galliford, R.F.R.; Ch/426, Quartermaster-Sergt. George J. Kenny, R.F.R.; Ch/631, Sergeant Gideon H. Bruce, R.F.R.; Ch/18717, Lance-Corpl. Thomas C. Franks, R.M.L.I.; Ply/7685, Lance-Corpl. Walter J. Cook, R.M.L.I.; Ch/194, Private George H. Hall, R.F.R.; Ch/1585, Private Charles J. Fleet, R.F.R.; Ch/18446, Private Stuart Lang, R.M.L.I.

Diary of the War.

December 27th.—Seven seaplanes, escorted by "Arethusa," "Endeavour," and destroyer flotilla with submarines, attacked Cuxhaven at dawn on Christmas Day, our ships standing by to pick up casualties, and, in turn, were attacked by Zeppelins, seaplanes, and submarines, which were beaten off, while our aircraft dropped bombs on points of military significance. Six seaplanes returned safely, the seventh was wrecked, but the pilot picked up by Dutch trawler and landed in Holland.

December 28th.—In Belgium the advance west of Lombaertzyde has continued; near Hallebeke, south of Ypres, a section of our trenches has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Bad weather in the North Sea has caused mines to drift, eight vessels being reported sunk. The important passes in the Carpathians are again in Russian hands, and their defensive positions are holding their own against the German efforts to hack their way through to Warsaw, the pressure on the line Bzura-Rawka being considerably relieved.

December 29th.—In the West the Allies have taken St. Georges, and Steinbach in Alsace is being invested, but generally the weather has prohibited any fighting. In the East fighting occurs along and south of the Vistula.

December 30th.—A squadron of German aeroplanes attacked Dunkirk; 15 people killed and many wounded. Along our front a heavy artillery bombardment has taken place: at St. Georges, in the valley of the Aisne, in the Champagne, between Argonne and the Meuse, and in Alsace at Aspach. In the East advance reported, and enemy driven from a strong position at Derkla.

December 31st.—French have entered Steinbach, and captured half the village by house to house fighting. Round Beau Séjour there have been heavy attacks and counter-attacks without any material advantage. The King's South African troops (including R.M.A.) re-occupied Walfish Bay, without loss, on Christmas Day. The Australian forces occupy Bougainville, the largest of the Solomon Islands, hitherto a German possession. A new decoration created for warrant officers and officers not above the rank of captain. Lieutenant Gowney, R.M., one of the first recipients.

January 1st, 1915.—H.M.S. "Formidable" sunk off Brixham by submarine; 18 officers and 183 men out of about 800 saved. She had lately been employed off the Belgian coast. Germans again bombard Allies' position at St. Georges and near Dixmude unsuccessfully, but east of Bethune capture a British trench. In the Argonne the French driven back about 50 yards. French airmen make a raid over Metz and Amaville, bombarding railway stations. Fighting continues in Steinbach, where the French are making a slow advance. Heavy fog prevents movement in the Eastern theatre of war.

January 2nd.—Latest reports from Poland indicate that the German attacks on the line of the Bzura River have failed. In Galicia a stubborn battle is taking place. In the West there has been a fierce artillery engagement among the sand dunes near Nieuport and Zennebeke, and our ships have renewed the attack on Zeebrugge.

January 3rd.—Ground gained in the Woevre, particularly in Le Bois le Pretre and in the Vosges. In the East the Russians have captured two villages in Galicia.

January 4th.—Almost complete calm from Oise to sea, due to weather. In upper Alsace, French are taking Steinbach piece by piece, but their attempts to take Bourenilles in Argonne have not been successful. A considerable advance has been made in the vicinity of Perthes. In the East, German attacks on Bzura-Rawka line intermittent and with varying success, capturing, but unable to hold positions. Against Austrians in Galicia, Russian successes small, but continuous. In the Caucasus, fighting under exceptional circumstances in deep snow, the Turks are being slowly driven back. H.M.S. "Fox" and "Goliath" bombard the troops at Dar-es-Salaam, the port of German East Africa, and disable all the vessels in harbour.

January 5th.—Turks severely defeated in the Caucasus, but are advancing on Ardahan and Satzkamzsh. Steinbach captured by the French, who are pushing on towards Mulhause. In the West active fighting resumed, and an advance made towards St. Georges. Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, arrested for publishing a pastoral letter repudiating the right of Germany to control Belgium.

January 6th.—Turkish column defeated near Ardahan Slight German gains in Alsace, where trenches have been re-captured on east flank of hill 425, but important progress made by French in vicinity of Steinbach. In wooded district of Argonne, French have made advances at some points, but have lost a few trenches in others. Between the Oise and North Sea there is little taking place except exchange of artillery fire.

January 7th.—A vigorous German attack on the trenches near Lille repulsed. Aeroplanes on both sides active. In Flanders the water-logged condition of the country has forced a cessation of hostilities.

January 8th.—Near Lombaertzyde the Allies have captured a hill 50 metres in advance of our trenches occupied by the enemy. Along the Aisne ground was gained, and a violent infantry engagement took place between Betheny and Prunay. In Alsace the French have gained hill 425.

January 9th.—German airmen have bombarded Stratzeels and Hazebrouck in Flanders, also Armentieres and Verdun. Desperate fighting resumed on banks of Vistula. Disputes broken out between Austria-Hungary; the women and children in Hungarian villages starving. Turkish fight a vigorous rear-guard action near Karangan. Russian fleet sink Turkish transports in Black Sea.

January 10th.—South of Ypres enemy's trenches silenced. In the vicinity of Soupir, hill No. 132 seized, and three attempts to re-take it driven off; also about 500 metres advance made near Perthes.

January 11th.—German aviators busy dropping bombs in various parts of Flanders and Northern France; a raid on East Coast expected, but did not occur; English airmen on the alert. Violent bombardment of Soissons results in damage to cathedral and law courts. Typhus and inflammation of the lungs broken out in German trenches in Flanders. The fighting in Poland and Galicia hampered by the weather. Turkish rearguard still delaying Russian pursuit.

January 12th.—Berlin reports that Germany is preparing for a supreme effort in the spring. Strong forces concentrating north-east of Verdun; Germans expect French to try and break through at that point. Russians have succeeded in placing heavy guns on top of Carpathians; an unprecedented feat. Germans reported using vitriol against Russians. Great indignation in Turkey against Germany; a fight between Turk and German sailors on board the battleships.

January 13th.—Spasmodic but fruitless attack by Germans along both Eastern and Western fronts. A difference has arisen between Germany and Austria as to the tactics employed, Austria being anxious to concentrate against Servia. Russians are forcing back Turkish rearguard. Turks invade Northern Persia, massacring Christians.

January 14th.—Von Kluck has assumed command at Soissons, and has received heavy reinforcements. Severe fighting along the Rawka River and in Galicia has resulted in no material advantage to either side. Spotted fever and typhus are epidemic in Vienna and Northern Austria. After a week's desperate fighting the Turkish rearguard practically annihilated and main body attacked. In Persia the Turks are advancing into the country under Russian protectorate, and except at Tabriz, where 400 men defended a bridge for ten hours, the Persians are helpless, and flee everywhere. The massacre of Christians still continues.

January 15th.—The British have gained an important strategic point near La Bassée, with slight loss, gaining nearly a mile. Owing to bridges across the Aisne being washed away, ammunition supply failed, forcing the French to retreat to the south side of the river before a furious attack by the Germans, commanded by Von Kluck. The Emperor was present. There is again a lull in the fighting in Poland owing to the severe weather. Along the Niela River artillery duels between the Austrians and Russians are taking place. Fighting in Persia between the Turks and the advance guard of a Russian force advancing from the south.

January 16th.—The Germans, occupying practically the same positions as they held four months ago, with the aid of heavy guns drawn by traction engines, are bombarding Rheims, but the Allies' artillery has obtained an appreciable advantage. Reports indicate that the French retreat across the Aisne near Soissons was hotly contested, and in the face of odds of four to one. It was one of the bloodiest contests of the war.

January 17th.—Germans attempt to cross the Aisne; driven back with loss. Russians again assume offensive, and advance with 45 miles of the German frontier near Thorn, after seizing the fords of the river Strave.

January 18th.—Union troops have occupied Swakopmund on the coast of German South-West Africa. In Angola, Portuguese lose heavily, 58 killed, 34 wounded, 2 made prisoners, and 33 are missing. In the west there is nothing to report, but in the east, Bukowina, an important Carpathian pass, has been captured, and severe fighting has taken place on left bank of Vistula. The Turks are quite broken, and are fleeing towards Erzerum.

January 19th.—German aircraft raid East Coast, drop bombs, and cause damage to life and property. The Russian pursuit of the Turks continues. Snowstorms in Flanders and the Vosges have not silenced artillery fire, but there have been no infantry attacks. At Bois le Pretre, on the west bank of the Moselle, the French have captured 600 yards of German trenches. No reports from the East. The French submarine "Sapkir," on patrol duty in the Dardenelles, reported sunk.

January 20th.—German reinforcements, about 80,000 strong, reported passing through Hungary to assist Austrians against the Serbs. Russians near Roumanian frontier have advanced with success, securing passes leading to Transylvania. Heavy fighting in Galicia, three determined but fruitless attacks made by Germans on three points. In the West, there has been heavy fighting; the French gave way at first, but afterwards delivered two counter-attacks, re-taking the lost trenches and recovering the whole position.

January 21st.—In Flanders, aided by the British Fleet, the Belgians have made progress along the coast. In Poland the fighting has been less severe, but in the South the Russians are continuing to advance. Four thousand Portuguese troops have left Lisbon for Angola, where fighting has taken place against the German raiders.

January 22nd.—British merchantman, "Durward," sunk by submarine off Dutch coast; crew saved. Heavy gun fire along the Ypres indicates a coast battle is proceeding. Near Arras, by brilliant counter-attack, the British have driven the Germans back 800 metres and captured two trenches. German reinforcements are passing through Liege towards Belgian coast. Allies' aeroplanes drop bombs on Essen, where Krupp's works are situated. German airmen drop bombs on Dunkirk; one airman brought down by British machine.

January 23rd.—Aircraft visit Zeebrugge and drop 27 bombs; it is believed one submarine severely damaged. The infantry along the Western front employed repairing trenches damaged by very bad weather, while there have been artillery engagements at various points.

January 24th.—The Allies' guns bring down a taube near Belgium frontier, and a Zeppelin raid on Paris forced to retreat. British battle cruiser squadron intercepts German raiding squadron, sinking cruiser "Bluecher"; battle still in progress.

January 25th.—Austrian forces are concentrating in Bukowina, and a big battle is expected. Fighting on East Prussian frontier has been of a minor nature, and in Central Poland recent engagements have been restricted to artillery duels. Russian warships have sunk several Turkish sailing vessels in the Black Sea, and in the Caucasian district a steady advance is being made, in spite of a stubborn opposition on the part of the Turks. Three Swedish vessels are reported to have been lost in the Baltic sunk by mines.

January 26th.—Further news from Caucasus states that the Turks are holding strong positions covering Erzerum. One thousand two hundred South African rebels made a raid from German territory, but were driven back with loss, losing a Maxim and 12 men killed, 23 wounded, and 96 prisoners. The loyalists lost 3 killed and 22 wounded. The Allies have made some slight progress in Belgium east of St. Georges. In Lorraine they surprised and took prisoners a detachment of Bavarians, and a German attack on Berry-au-Bac has been repulsed. In the Vosges and Alsace there has been thick fog, which has temporarily suspended the battle which has been recently in progress. The important work done by the Allies' artillery has resulted in the destruction of the bridges at St. Mihiel.

January 26th.—Nothing of importance has occurred either on the right or left bank of the Vistula. Farther south in Galicia the Austrians are again showing signs of activity in the northern passes of the Carpathians. No further details of the naval engagement in the North Sea.

War News.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGHTING IN THE EAST.

Russia's advance in North Poland is continuing, and there has been a revival of furious fighting along the left bank of the Vistula, one Russian advance trench being captured after tremendous bayonet encounters. Hand grenades have again been employed with success by the Russians, and in one district of Central Poland the Germans have been compelled to evacuate their trenches before such an onslaught. On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy has made a series of violent attacks on our lines in the neighbourhood of the village of Gumine. The enemy's forces did not number less than six regiments. As the result of seven successive attacks with desperate bayonet fighting the Germans only took one trench from one of our advance companies. In other sectors the enemy was repulsed and forced to fall back on his positions. The Germans sup-

ported their attacks with exceptionally heavy artillery fire directed against the sectors adjacent to that which was the object of the attack. In the district of the village of Konopnitza the enemy approached by sapping within thirty paces of our entrenchments with the object of attacking us, but he was overwhelmed by hand grenades and his movement stopped. Our volunteers, taking advantage of the enemy's confusion, advanced, and with hand grenades bombarded the communication trenches of the Germans, who were forced to evacuate them. In the country to the south of Pinczow the enemy bombarded our positions violently. Three times he tried to attack the line of one of our advanced positions, but was repulsed. A battery of Austrian heavy guns which was bombarding Tarnow was reduced to silence by the fire of our artillery as soon as its position had been discovered. In Bukowina our advanced guards stormed and took the Kirlibaba Pass in the Carpathians, bordering on Transylvania and situated on the high road from Kimpolung to Marmaros Sziget and Desz.—Reuter.

"BLUFFED THE ETERNAL SEA."

The following thrilling story of the rescue of the further 80 survivors by the "Providence" is told by the "Western Daily Mercury":—

After being in their open cutter for nearly twelve hours, two officers and sixty-nine men of H.M.S. "Formidable" were rescued by the Brixham fishing smack "Providence," owned and skippered by William Pillar, some fifteen miles from Berry Head. The "Providence" was running before a gale to Brixham for shelter, and when off the Start had to heave to owing to the force of the wind.

She had just previously been struck by heavy seas, and when on the starboard tack, Jack Clark, the third hand, noticed an open boat under the lee of the smack. He shouted to his captain and his mate, the latter named S. Carter, to jump up, saying, "Here's a sight under our lee!" They were amazed to see a small open boat driving through the mountainous seas with one oar hoisted as a staff, from which was flying a sailor's scarf.

The little cutter was hidden from view for minutes together in the seething foam. Captain Pillar swung the "Providence" clear. The crew, with almost superhuman efforts, took another reef in the mainsail and set the storm jib, for until that had been done it would have been disastrous to have attempted a rescue. Meanwhile the cutter drifted towards them, although at times they lost sight of her in the heavy sea.

Gybing in a Gale.

Clark climbed the rigging, and presently discovered the cutter braving the storm just to leeward of his boat. The captain decided to gybe—a perilous manœuvre in such weather, since the mast was liable to give way. Four times did the gallant smacksmen seek to get a rope to the cutter. Each effort was more difficult than the last, but in the end they obtained a good berth on the port tack.

A small warp was thrown and caught by the sailors, This they made fast round the stem of the capstan, and with great skill the cutter was hauled to a berth at the stern. The warp was passed round to the lee side, and the cutter brought up to the lee quarter. Then the naval men began to jump on board; but even now there was a danger of losing men, as the seas were rising some thirty feet high at times.

The rescues from the cutter to the smack took thirty minutes to accomplish. A lad of eighteen having suffered from exposure required immediate treatment on board to save his life. The officer in charge of the cutter, Torpedo-Gunner Hurrigan, was the last to leave, and he found himself clutching the mizzen-rigging to get aboard the "Providence."

Hole Stuffed with Pants.

Having accomplished this, the cutter's rope was then cut. She was full of water, having a hole under her hull. This had been stuffed with a pair of pants, of which one of her seamen had divested himself for the purpose.

One of the men had his fingers jambed between the cutter and the fishing smack. Those of the rescued men who were wearing no trousers were accommodated in the engine room, and the others in the cabin and the fish hold. All had been rescued by one o'clock, and a course was then shaped for Brixham. The needs of the men were attended to on board the "Providence." All the food she carried was fairly divided, and all the cigarettes and tobacco possessed by her crew were shared among the benumbed sailors. They were also regaled with hot coffee.

Near Brixham the "Providence" fell in with the "Dencade," which took her in tow, and she was berthed at the pier. Residents of Brixham brought blankets, clothing, and boots to the survivors, for a great number of them were without coats or footwear. They were soon housed in comfortable quarters. Their plight was simply indescribable. For hours they had been battling against the storm, hoping against hope.

The officer in charge of the cutter commended the gallant seamanship of the Brixham fishermen, and characterised it as being beyond all praise.

HOW THE "FORMIDABLE" SANK.

Final Salute to the Old Flag.

Stirring stories of typical British naval heroism are told by survivors of the battleship "Formidable."

"The discipline was splendid," said one seaman, in the course of an interview in which he described the effects of the explosion which sank the vessel. "The 'Formidable' was so badly shaken," he commented, "that the casemate nearest me buckled badly, and the crew inside were imprisoned for some time.

"The last I saw of Captain Loxley was that he was on the bridge calmly smoking a cigarette. Lieutenant Simmonds superintended the launching of the boats, and as he got the last away I heard the captain say, 'You have done well, Simmonds.'

"The stokers must also have done magnificently, as they drew all the fires, and steam being shut off, there was no boiler explosion when the 'Formidable' sank.

"Captain Loxley was true. He gave his orders calmly and coolly, cool as a cucumber, just as though the ship was riding in harbour with anchors down. I thought nothing was amiss. The last words I heard him say were: 'Steady, men. It's all right. No panic; keep cool; be British. There's life left in the old ship yet!' Captain Loxley's old terrier, Bruce, was standing on duty at his side on the forebridge at the last."

A stoker of the Royal Naval Reserve, who has been attached to the ship since the war began, and was one of the few men of his rating who escaped, said: "I was on duty at the time. We were expecting relief, and in about another hour expected to go back to port. An officer passed down by us. He stopped and explained in a matter-of-fact way that the ship had been struck, was sinking fast, and it was now a question of saving as many lives as possible. He advised us to go on deck and lay hold of anything we could.

"When we got up the forward part was under water, and great waves were breaking over the ship. On the bridge the captain stood with his second in command, taking turns at bellowing out orders. The rest of the officers on duty were scattered over the ship, directing the men to the points where they were to dive off the ship in order to escape suction when she went down.

"There was only room for a limited number of men at each diving point, but there was no fuss. Each man dropped into his place and went to the side like a clock-work figure.

"On one part of the ship where the men could see there was no hope, all eyes were turned upward to the flagstaff, and then the Old Jack was saluted for the last time. The last impression of the scene left on my mind was a long line of saluting figures disappearing below the sky-line."

THE INQUEST.

An inquest on nine victims of the mishap to the "Formidable" was held at Lyme Regis by the West Dorset Coroner on Saturday afternoon.

Albert Edward Cooper, master-at-arms of the "Formidable," said he was asleep in his hammock on January 1st between 1.30 and 2.30 a.m., when he heard an explosion in the ship. He continued: I got up and went on deck. She was starting to settle down on the starboard side. The order was given, "Out boom boats." A pinnace was launched, and got filled up with men. She pushed off from the ship and dropped astern to see if she could pick up any more men. Owing to the roughness of the sea the ship soon went out of sight.

We had to bail out water from the pinnace three-parts of the day. Some men died in the boat later, purely from exposure. The boat was absolutely full when we started. We landed safely on the beach about 11 o'clock, so that we had been from half-past two in the morning till 11 o'clock at night on the water. When we landed six men were dead in the boat, and three expired when they got on the shore. The boat contained no food or water, as time did not permit of provisioning it.

Petty-Officer Herbert Bing said: "I was in one of the turrets when the explosion occurred. I had the idea it was gunfire. I went on deck and the boats were being got out. I got into the pinnace, and we stood by the ship for some time. It was very stormy and rough, and we had a job to keep the boat head on to the waves. We kept on picking up men. The last I saw of the ship was a lot of men standing on the quarter-deck, many of them smoking.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON LONDON.

EXTRACT FROM "THE TIMES."

Some doubt has been thrown by correspondents upon the ability of the Zeppelins to reach London from Cuxhaven, the place from which the raiders of Tuesday night appear to have started. The distance which the airships travelled, including their manœuvres over the land, must have been quite 650 miles. This is not nearly as far as similar airships have travelled in the past. One of the Zeppelins flew from Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, to Berlin, a continuous flight of about 1,000 miles, in 31 hours. Our naval officers will also recall the occasion of the visit of the First Cruiser Squadron to Copenhagen in September, 1912, when the German passenger airship Hansa was present. The Hansa made the run from Hamburg to Copenhagen, a distance of 198 miles, in seven hours, and Count Zeppelin was on board her. Supposing an airship left Cuxhaven at noon on some day when the conditions were favourable and travelled to London, she could not get back again by noon next day if she travelled at the half-power speed which the vessels on Tuesday appear to have used. But if she did the run at full speed—that is to say, at about 50 miles an hour—she could reach London by 9 o'clock the same evening, have an hour to manœuvre over the capital, and return by 7 o'clock next morning. With a favourable wind for her return journey, she might make an even longer stay. Given suitable conditions, therefore, there appears to be no reason why, as far as speed and fuel endurance are concerned, these vessels should not reach London from Cuxhaven.

With regard also to the amount of ammunition a Zeppelin can carry, this depends, of course, on the lifting power of the airship and the way in which it is distributed. The later Zeppelins are said to be able to carry a load of about 15,000lb., which is available for the crew, fuel for the engines, ballast, provisions, and spare stores, a wireless installation, and armament or ammunition. With engines of 500 horse-power, something like 360lb. of fuel is used per hour to drive them at full speed. Thus for a journey of 20 hours the vessel would need at least 7,200lb. of fuel. The necessary crew would absorb 2,000lb. more, and probably another 1,500lb. would be taken up for ballast and stores. Allowing a weight of 250lb. for the wireless equipment, there would remain about 4,000lb. for bombs, or something less than two tons of explosives for use against a target 458 miles from the base.

It is noteworthy that although the German airships were expected to act as scouts in the North Sea, they do not appear to have accomplished anything in this direction. Possibly this has been due to the fear of attack by our men-of-war or aircraft if the movements were made in daytime, when alone they would be useful for this purpose. What happened during the Christmas Day affair, when, as the official report said, "a novel combat" ensued between the most modern cruisers on the one hand and the enemy's aircraft and submarines on the other, would not tend to lessen this apprehension. On the other hand, the greater stability of the atmosphere at night makes navigation after dark easier, and I believe that it has been usual in all countries for airships to make their trial trips at night.

INCENDIARY BOMBS.

It is customary also for the airships to carry, in addition to explosive and incendiary bombs, others which on being dropped throw out a light and thereby help to indicate to the vessel above the object which it is desired to aim at. Probably some of the bombs which were thrown in Norfolk were of this character. It is understood that all idea of carrying an armament on top of the Zeppelins has now been abandoned, and it is obvious that if searchlight equipment or guns of any sort were carried the useful weight for bombs would have to be reduced unless the range of action was diminished. It will have been noticed that the Zeppelins which came recently appear to have been anxious to get back before daylight, which looks as if they expected to be attacked if they were seen, as it is fairly certain they would have been.

Assuming the raid to have been in the nature of a trial trip, it is rather curious that it was not made before. Apparently the Zeppelins can only trust themselves to make a raid of this description in very favourable circumstances. Strong winds, heavy rain, or even a damp atmosphere are all hindrances to be considered. That there will be more raids is fairly certain, but there cannot be many nights when the Germans can hope to have a repetition of the conditions of weather and darkness which prevailed previously. It should be possible, more or less, to ascertain the nights in every month in which, given other suitable circumstances, raids are likely to be made. In view of the

probability that the attacks made by British aviators on the Zeppelin bases at Düsseldorf and Friedrichshafen caused a delay in the German plans for making this week's attack, it would appear that the most effective antidote would be a repetition of such legitimate operations.

H.M.S. "FORMIDABLE" TORPEDOED 1ST JANUARY, 1915.

Lance-Corporal Hurst, R.M.L.I., said he was asleep below at the first alarm and rushed on deck. The battleship was then heeling over, and after the boats were launched he went over to the port side to await the order "Every man for himself" or anything else that might happen. He continued:—

"The ship seemed to sink down and I was shot into the air. I dropped into the water, and as I came up saw something black, which evidently was the boat. I clutched it, but had my left hand jambed, and went below the waves. I was saved by the piece of string attached to the rudder, which I grasped, and was pulled into the boat. We had to pass through such an ordeal in the boat that we had almost given up all hope of being rescued. At last we pulled the oars inboard, rigged up a sea anchor to keep the boat head to sea, sat in the bottom of her, and shouted and sang 'It's a long way to Tipperary' to keep our spirits up. We had a narrow shave, for directly after the trawler had brought us all safely aboard the cutter sank beneath the waves."

THE "BULWARK" EXPLOSION.

Inquest Verdict of Accidental Death.

No External Cause of Ignition.

At a Coroner's inquest held at Gillingham, 30th December last, John Albert Budd, a sergeant in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, was examined in one of the Royal Naval Hospital wards, where he lies suffering from a broken leg and burns. The Coroner, a member of the jury, representing his colleagues, and others concerned visited the sick ward, where deposition was taken. Budd said that on the 26th ult. he was serving on the "Bulwark," to which he had been attached since mobilisation. At 10 minutes to 8, as he was finishing breakfast on the port side of the second deck, he saw a sudden flash aft. He turned out, and at that instant the deck seemed to open, and he fell. He remembered coming up in the water with great force. On rising to the surface he saw the ship had gone. He heard no explosion. He was picked up by a Service boat. Before returning to the inquest room the Coroner congratulated Budd on his escape.

"Bulwark" Inquests.

Inquests were held at Chatham Naval Hospital on January 4th on Royal Marines named Saunders and Clark, and on another man with clothing marked G. Dawson, a name not borne on the "Bulwark's" register. Verdicts of accidental death were returned.

At the inquest held at the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, on January 20th, on the body of Pte. Albert Frost, R.M.L.I., lately serving in H.M.S. "Bulwark," a verdict of accidental death was returned.

FIGHTING THE TURKS.

Hoisting the British Flag at Basra.

Mr. C. A. Saunders, of Donnington, Berks, who is with his ship the "Odin," has sent home an interesting account of engagements with the Turks in the Asia Minor campaign: He says: "Accompanied by the 'Espingle' we proceeded up the Tigris and took part in an engagement. We were opposed by 23,000 Turks, of whom 3,000 were killed. The English lost rather heavily. Proceeding up the river, we found the Turks had placed a barrier across, but by careful soundings both the 'Odin' and the 'Espingle' circumvented the obstacles.

"10,000 Rifles Left Behind.

"A friendly native pointed out to us where guns in concealment had been abandoned the night before. Sending a boat across, our men found four guns fully trained and pointing to the stream. Had the Turks remained the range was so close that both ships might have been sunk. The guns were dismantled and the shells brought aboard. At Basra landing parties were sent out, and the Turkish Government buildings were surrounded, and the British flag hoisted. The Turks had fled in such a panic that they had left 10,000 rifles behind and enormous quantities of stores."

GERMAN "SPY SHIP."

A Surprise Capture—Crew Asleep.

When the Australian Expeditionary Forces were seizing the German possessions in New Guinea, they secured a very valuable prize in the German Government yacht "Komet," which has since been put to use in connection with the Australian Navy.

The story of the capture of the "Komet" is interesting. Just before the departure of the "Berrima" from Rabaul with Australian troops on October 4th, the wireless station at Namanula intercepted a mysterious message from an unlocated wireless station, containing—apparently for the benefit of the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau"—elaborate details as to the disposition of the Australian ships, and the numbers of troops in New Britain. It was at once surmised that this information proceeded from the "Komet," of whose location the authorities were uncertain.

However, acting on information brought in by natives, a small force started off southwards on October 8th to a spot about 190 miles distant from Rabaul. On the night of the 10th one of the prizes captured at Rabaul, which was conveying the expedition, arrived off a small island which partially concealed the mouth of a tiny harbour near Cape Wilson, and almost inaccessible from the land. Hearing from natives on the island that the object of their quest was lying in the little harbour, Commanders Marsden and Jackson, with a few men, proceeded to a point of the island overlooking the harbour. To their delight, the "Komet" was just visible, a dark shadow on the surface of the water, with a single light burning faintly at her masthead. Hastily returning, Commander Jackson brought the steamer quietly round the island till she lay right across the mouth, her 12-pounder gun levelled at the Komet's water-line, while the machine guns threatened to sweep the decks with a hail of bullets at the first sign of resistance.

A Quiet Boarding.

Up to this point there had been no signs that the vessel had been observed. The attackers could scarcely credit their own good fortune, but, lowering a boat, the officers and a party of men rowed stealthily up to the long, graceful vessel as the first streaks of dawn glimmered palely

through the tops of the cocoanut palms. At every moment they expected an unseen sentry on the "Komet's" deck to give the alarm, but as nothing of the kind occurred, they climbed quietly on board, to find that every man of her crew, save the captain, was sound asleep.

Captain Moeller, her commander, had just wakened, and, little dreaming that the enemy were upon him, was beginning to shave. Suddenly the door of his cabin opened. He turned to see whom the intruder might be, and found himself, to his intense astonishment, staring down the barrel of a large and very black-looking revolver. The ship was taken.—("Daily Telegraph," January 8th.)

HERO OF THE "KENT."

Sergeant of Marines who Prevented Disaster.

Heroic conduct on the part of a sergeant of Marines on board the "Kent" is described. According to a letter a shell passed into one of the "Kent's" gun casements and exploded, laying out the whole gun's crew. The flames from the explosion went down the ammunition hoist into the magazine, but a sergeant of Marines had the presence of mind to close the hoist door and flood the magazine, which probably saved the ship from being blown up. He was severely burned, and report has just come from the hospital that he is dead. "Poor chap, he deserved a V.C. if anyone did," adds the writer.

Following the German air raid on the East Coast, it is now generally admitted that other parts of England must expect a visit from Zeppelins.

When will that visit be paid? By what route will the Kaiser's dirigibles journey? How can their mission be met most effectively? And what must the public do?

These are the questions of the moment. Sir Hiram S. Maxim, the world-famous inventor, expresses the opinion that Britain's best defence is a swarm of small, very fast, aeroplanes, carrying quick-firing guns that would discharge "flame-tailed" incendiary shells.

Our actual plans for defence against bomb-throwing airmen must be kept secret in the national interests, but this much can be said—that when the Germans do dare to make a serious attack they will find a very warm reception and probably a big surprise awaiting them. They will certainly meet British airmen who are willing and eager to give them battle in the air, and pilots whose one resolve is to prevent the return of any Zeppelins which may reach our shores. It is interesting to note that many Royal Marines are employed in anti-aircraft defence.

NAVAL TUG SUNK.

Collision when about to Search a Ship.

The Admiralty announces that His Majesty's tug "Char" was sunk in collision with the steamship "Erivan" early on Saturday morning. It is feared that the whole of the crew have been lost.

During a gale in the Downs on Saturday morning the "Char" was endeavouring to get alongside the "Erivan" to examine her when she fouled the vessel's bows and was cut below the water-line. Cries for help could be heard from the crew as the "Char" rapidly filled and drifted away in the dark. Assistance could not be given by the steamer as no boats could be lowered.

The "Erivan" was badly damaged, and she was in danger of foundering. It is stated that the "Char" carried a crew of seventeen. Among the crew were four naval men who were rescued from the stranded liner "Montrose."

Details received suggest that the Germans are about to undertake a great new offensive in France and Belgium. At Aix-la-Chapelle they are now said to be talking of giving the Kaiser Calais as a birthday present (January 27th). From the fact that train after train of enemy troops is being dispatched to Flanders, it would seem that the attack on Soissons is only part of the new combined offensive, part of the shock at least of which is to fall on the Allies' line in Belgium and North France.

There are good reasons for the Germans' sudden renewed outburst of energy. The German public is not merely anxious but becoming apathetic. The French progress in Alsace has alarmed them. And to-day we learn that that serious factor in the Kaiser's calculations, the huge German Socialist element, is becoming restive.

Amsterdam, Saturday.

A Berlin telegram to the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" says:—

Herr Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, has informed the leaders of the International Socialist Union that the anti-war movement among German Socialists is growing.

He added that the Socialist Unions, almost without exception, agreed to his point of view and had declared against the war.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA READY FOR PEACE.

Petrograd, January 13th.

According to reports from Hungarian political circles, in the event of the failure of the approaching Austro-German operations, and particularly in the absence of decisive successes on the Russian front, the Austrian Government has decided to make a step toward opening peace negotiations with all the States now at war with Austria-Hungary.—Central News.

"GOBBIES."

Sir,—I have been reading your Turnover in Wednesday's "Globe," "The Gobbies," with much interest. The writer says he has never heard the derivation of the term, but I have always understood it to be French, and dating back to the old war time. My recollection goes back to more than 55 years, and the full name then was generally "Gobby Loo," from the French name for their coastguardmen, "Guarde de l'eau." The word "Jaundry," too, for the master-at-arms (I am not certain how it should be spelt) is also pure French—Gen d'arme.—Yours, etc., Old Salt.

EGYPT READY.

Turks' German Guns Left in the Desert.

Alexandria, January 14th.

Reports from Sinai state that German heavy guns have been abandoned in the desert sand. The expected Turkish advance is awaited with tranquility, as all preparations are complete.

The Turks are undoubtedly advancing in considerable force, but the general opinion is that they will never reach the Suez Canal. The Territorials have completed their training at Alexandria.—Exchange.

CORPS GAZETTE.

Eastney.

Promotions—*To be Acting Sergeant-Majors*—Col.-Sgts. T. Walsh, W. Clarke (R.F.R.), J. Turner, S. Mathieson, F. Chivers, F. Merckel, J. Harris, R. Wallace. *To be Colour-Sergeants*—Sgts. E. Stokes, R. Baxter, E. Candy, E. Flaye, F. Kelly, W. Hunt, J. Hunt, W. Potter. *To be Sergeants*—Paid Lce.-Sgts. H. Prince, W. Pilcher, J. Hayward, Cpls. R. Cruikshank, G. Sommers, C. Wood, J. Foort, E. Margereson, E. Chorley, G. Mayhew, W. Lerwill, C. Palmer, W. Chave, W. Lothian, P. McLeish, C. Lewis, A. Gray, T. Addy, W. Priestley, F. Pryke, W. Fielder. *To be Corporals*—Bombrs. G. Gardner, C. Finch, F. Moore, A. Edwards, B. Foster, W. Cox, J. Holaway, A. Hayden, N. Finch, H. Worsfold, J. Wyer, R. Stunt, W. Clements, W. Pyle, W. Brockwell, W. Fitall, E. Gould, W. Backhouse, W. Budd, B. Keable, W. Shirley, W. Griffiths, C. Larcombe, A. Blakeman, C. Morris, C. Budd, B. Fox, C. Stiles, A. Chatfield, A. Howard, R. Chappell. *To be Bombardiers*—Paid Acting Bombrs. A. Bently, P. Nolan, Gnrs. H. Darters, J. Brooksbank, F. Swinbank, O. Jackson, F. Spedding, W. Warnett, S. Hall, W. Hatton, E. King, A. Butler, J. Sturgess, F. Brady, E. Cottle, H. Burbidge, W. Broadbridge, H. Miller, W. Connor, H. Harrison, C. Butler, H. Lovelock, T. May, C. Cutter, W. Barham, S. Coyle, A. Wilkins, G. Milne, L. Simmons, S. Knowling, H. Hall, J. Withers, F. Bath, G. Jones, W. Munro, J. Lawson, E. Pearce, A. Brinkman, S. Bourner, E. Wells, P. Starks, W. Card, C. Jackson, W. Bates.

Appointments—Col.-Sgt. J. Cleavely (R.F.R.) to Gunnery Instructor, Sea Service. Sgt. H. Bishop (R.F.R.) to R.F.R. Clerk. Col.-Sgt. H. Clarke (R.F.R.) to 5th Clerk, 1st Quartermaster's Department. Col.-Sgts. W. Whitworth, W. Moore, to Acting Quartermaster-Sergeants. Lce.-Sgt. G. Price to Clerk. Gnrs. G. Grist, W. Farley, E. Lyons, W. Humphrey to Storemen, all on Staff of Quartermaster to R.M.A. Brigades. Col.-Sgt. W. Howell, Sgt. G. Gould, Cpls. C. Trowbridge, W. Baker, Gnr. R. Dummer, all for duties as Clerks, Separation Allowance. Sgt. H. Randall, Bombr. W. Jones to Physical Training Instructor 1st Class.

Embarked—"Thunderer"—Gnr. G. Hughes. "Cyclops"—Sgt. J. Rance, Paid Lce.-Sgt. J. Fitzpatrick, Cpls. W. Knight, W. Blackman, Bombrs. H. Dursley, H. Slater, Gnrs. J. Sparks, F. Frampton, W. Batten, W. MacMahon, F. Boylin, D. Lovelace, F. Brown, W. Broom, A. Jolliffe, W. Carter, A. Soffe, W. Simpson, H. Baker, G. Bone, R. Allen, C. Johns, T. Childs, H. Crowe, C. Evans, G. Pollard, G. Mountain, J. Hudson, F. Robinson, H. Shaughnessy, W. Hamilton, R. Magee, A. Hibberd, J. Mason, C. McGrane. "Queen Elizabeth"—Col.-Sgt. A. Kimber, Sgt. F. Twine, Cpl. G. Curthoys, Bombr. F. Moore, G. Symon, Bugler H. Blakely, Gnrs. H. Lovelock, G. Waller, A. Robinson, A. Fraser, A. Kirk, W. Callen, H. Wallace, E. Milnes, T. Wilkins, M. O'Brien, T. Spencer, C. Randall, E. Timmins, G. Corbett, W. Farrow, P. Cooney, H. Fowler, G. Horrocks, J. Stafford, G. Marsh, W. Dowell, A. Thomas, T. Haynes, H. Porter, A. Kidd, F. Measures, T. Bull, A. Elsey, A. Selby, J. Green, F. Walker, S. Cemm, A. Hopkins, C. Martin, A. Gosling, P. McKinley, R. Smith, J. Fanning, H. Herbert, W. Clay, W. Tyler, P. Franklin, J. Burger, J. Jepson, F. North, W. Rivers, J. Mundie, S. Ladbrooke, A. Colborne, R. Lauder, L. Headon, A. Laker. "King George V."—Gnr. A. Luke. "Orion"—Gnr. H. Proctor. "Conqueror"—Gnr. E. Brown. "Superb"—Bugler J. Morcombe. "Centurion"—Bugler G. Turner. "Bellerophon"—Gnr. J. McNabb. "Euryalus"—Gnrs. J. Stillway, W. Corben. "Defence"—Gnr. H. Owen. "Princess Royal"—Gnr. J. Bradley. "Minotaur"—Gnrs. A. Davis, C. Ratcliffe, H. Timmins, H. Morton, A. Phillips, G. Rogers, H. Harrison, A. Davenport, Bugler H. Burgess. "Monarch"—Bombr. A. Bently, Gnr. W. Davenport. "Iron Duke"—Gnr. A. Barr. "Prince George"—Sgt. F. Smith. "Indomitable"—Gnrs. R. Cuthbert, J. Fishlock, C. Read, R. Lewis, W. Snell, P. Wraight, R. Yules, R. Carlile, A. Smith, J. Swift, Bombr. G. Fry. "Iron Duke"—Gnr. J. Golding. "Neptune"—Gnr. H. Derriman. "Cyclops"—Gnr. J. Mason. "Queen Elizabeth"—Gnr. J. Needham.

Disembarked—"Hibernia"—Gnrs. S. Slade, B. Webb, Cpl. F. Kemp. "Achilles"—Gnrs. R. Hillary, S. Thomas, "Hannibal"—Gnr. W. Snell. "Thunderer"—Gnr. A. Carter. "Commonwealth"—Gnr. T. Barker. "Africa" Gnr. W. Chubb. "Zealandia"—Gnrs. H. Keen, A. Napier. "Indomitable"—Gnr. W. Farmer. "Neptune" Gnrs. W. Chubb, H. Derriman. "Euryalus"—Gnrs. E. Taylor, A. Roseblade. "Bellerophon"—Gnr. H. Batty. "Tiger"—Gnr. F. Stainfield. "Victory II."—Bugler G. Flowers. "Superb"—Bugler W. Brand. "Minotaur"—Sgt. P. McLeish, Cpl. M. Powers, Gnrs. E. Langley, J. Murphy, Bugler D. Prescott, Gnr. F. Hardy. "Iron Duke"—Gnrs. F. Batt, J. Golding. "Magnificent"—Gnr. J. Mason. "Cochrane"—Gnr. E. Dyball. "Prince George"—Actg. Sgt.-Major W. Clarke.

Discharged—*Having been granted a commission*—Motor Driver C. Ashby.

Transfers—*From R.M. Depot*—Schoolmaster (W.O.) P. Hodder. *From Bugler*—Gnr. W. Brand.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Gnrs. H. Mansell, T. Sparrow (R.F.R.), W. Birrell, R. Stuhldreer. 2nd—Gnrs. D. Evans, F. Stanley, G. Hogg, A. Hutton, C. Peck (R.F.R.). 3rd—Cpl. A. Millson, Gnr. W. Chandler; Gnrs. J. Woolacott, H. Hewitt (R.F.R.). 4th—Sgt. E. Moore. 5th—Col.-Sgt. J. Sirrett, Bombr. G. Tyrell, Gnr. W. Pearce.

Qualified as Gunlayers, 1st Class—Cpl. G. Millard, Gnrs. J. Wicks, P. Touzel, J. Sparrow (R.F.R.), J. Spooner.

Qualified as Gunlayers, 2nd Class—Gnrs. D. Wass, C. Challis, C. Pearce, F. Gleave, F. Dines, J. Lee, A. Cate, J. Marriott, J. Golding, D. Knee, W. Aiken, T. Clements, H. Green, T. Davies, S. Davies, S. Fuller, G. Frost, G. Lingwood, S. Hare; Gnrs. E. Keld, J. Targett, A. Graham, F. Fitall (R.F.R.).

Portsmouth.

Promotions—*To be Colour-Sergeants*—Sgts. Steele, Tulk. *To be Sergeants*—Cpls. Thornton, Martin, Francis, Leddlie, March, Humphries, Beecham, Prior, Robbins, Dunn, Foster, Warner, Horsley, Bennett, Edwards, Sloper, Leach, Hughes, Davies, Fripp, Shill, Hawes. *To be Paid Lance-Sergeants*—Cpls. Elkins, Kennon, Foot, Ladbrook, Peters. *To be Corporals*—Ptes. Williams, Dennis, Stone, F. W. Cartwright, Putnam, Gerry, Ryans, T. Cartwright, Dodd, Duffield, Bond, Albury, Wood, Beard, Gregson, Richardson, Snook, Chalk, Box, Parslow, Scotter, Stone, Blakey, Archer, Cox, Gardner, Richardson, Barrett, Okell, Greaves, Minter, Budd, Norman, Waskett, Garwood, Davidson, Vaughan, Smith, Edlin, Willis, Gibbs, Matthews, Billins. *To be Paid Lance-Corporals*—Ptes. H. Dowdell, W. Mustoo, Phillips, Stevens, Leirne.

Appointments—Pte. Myers to Assistant Printer. Pte. Miles to Servant to Surgeon Baggs. Pte. Marchant to 1st Storeman, 2nd Quartermaster's Department. Pte. Winslow to 2nd Storeman, 2nd Quartermaster's Department. Pte. Perry to School Orderly. Pte. Robinson to Pioneer. Lce.-Sgt. Peters to Police Sergeant. Pte. Hadley to Physical Training Instructor (temporary).

Discharged—*Invalided*—Ptes. Dixon, Hopgood, Scott, Hainsworth, Elshaw, Geeson, Goodfellow, and Choat. *Having made a mis-statement as to age on enlistment*—Pte. Higgins.

Good Conduct Badges—4th—Pte. Lugg. 3rd—Ptes. Clements (restored), Gardner. 2nd—Pte. Dutfield. 1st—Ptes. Wooler, Luther, Pottinger.

L.S. and G.C. Medals—Sgt. Walker, Ptes. Warr, Linihan, Boxall.

Transfers—*From Depot, R.M.*—Ptes. Evans, Cooper, Carter, Pickard, Gough, Dawson, Scholes, Lathwell, Renn, Beaumont, Percival, Jefferies, Townley, Blake, Kenchington, Green, Owens, Dean, Bray, Cox, Gaskin, Eaton, Muston, Beresford, Beck, Clarke, Butler, Kay, Gills, Rustell, Wilson, Worwood, Jarman, Shrubb, Norris, Thompson, Holloway, Neal, Owen, Lugg, Hammond, Walker, Coleman, Bradley, McDonald, Stretten, Harding, Tompkins, Ellis, H. Butler, W. Butler, Nuttall, Holden, Lee, Botting, Stepney, Dowdy, Hares, Hatch, Horne, Lake, Parker, Saunders, Johnson, Elm, Thompson, Fenwick, Hill, Crossley, Batterfield, Holding, Lovejoy, Siddons, Farrington, Curtis, Bareham, Norton, Buss, Grover, Lansdown, Mills, Gillam, Broad, Smith, Watson, Green, Watts, Heath, Everett, Kimber, Steptoe, Barfield, Gilbert, Burdett, Blythman, Davis, Mitchell, Abrahams, Johnson.

Plymouth.

Promotions—2nd January, 1915—*To be Colour-Sergeant*—Band Sergeant C. G. Pike (Headquarters). *To be Sergeant*—Cpls. P. W. Homan (H.M.S. "Marlborough"), P. P. Miller (H.M.S. "Argyll"), A. J. Brown (H.M.S. "Albion"), R. Jago (H.M.S. "Thunderer"), G. C. Latham (Headquarters), E. Webster (R.M. Brigade), W. Ross (H.M.S. "Orion"), J. Moon (H.M.S. "Skirmisher"), P. Radford (H.M.S. "Cæsar"), J. Morris (H.M.S. "Cornwall"), V. March (H.M.S. "Seagull"), A. J. D. Robinson (H.M.S. "Aurora"), Jas. Wilson (H.M.S. "Blake"), G. R. Twist (Headquarters), J. Wall (H.M.S. "Ajax"), F. J. Facey (Headquarters). *To be Corporal*—Ptes. H. Staughton (H.M.S. "Illustrious"), C. Peach (H.M.S. "Erin"), E. Sheppard (R.M. Brigade), S. Elliott (H.M.S. "Suffolk"), T. McDermid (H.M.S. "Erin"), V. Packer (H.M.S. "Essex"), W. Jarvis (H.M.S. "Argyll"), H. Cannon (H.M.S. "Colleen"), G. L. Barks (R.M. Brigade), E. Wilson (R.M. Brigade), H. R. Brown (H.M.S. "Colossus"), C. Tugwell (H.M.S. "Cumberland"), W. McDowall (Headquarters), R. Montgomery (H.M.S. "Bellona"), E. Burbidge (H.M.S. "Argyll"), J. Jackson (Headquarters), G. Halton (H.M.S. "Argyll"), W. Thompson (R.M. Brigade), J. Hamilton (H.M.S. "Aurora"), J. Prowse (H.M.S. "Cornwall"), C. Rodgers (H.M.S. "Hildebrand"), J. Anderson (H.M.S. "Duke of Edinburgh"), C. Boden (H.M.S. "Nottingham"), L. Reavill (R.M. Brigade), T. Smith (H.M.S. "Oropesa"), J. Thompson (R.M. Brigade), G. Eagles (H.M.S. "Cornwall"), J. Manfield (H.M.S. "Foresight"), T. Parkins (H.M.S. "Diana"), E. Jervis (H.M.S. "London"), B. McLoughlin (H.M.S. "Devonshire").

School of Music.

Promotions—*To be Bandmasters 1st Class*—Bandmasters 2nd Class F. M. Radcliffe ("Princess Royal"), G. J. Barham ("Indefatigable"). *To be Bandmasters 2nd Class*—Band Corporals William Poole (Headquarters), B. J. Holt (Headquarters), James Yardley ("Queen"). *To be Band Corporals*—Musicians F. P. Clark ("Berwick"), T. H. Smith ("Queen Mary"), Horace Hinton ("Hercules"), J. E. Burnett ("Temeraire").

Embarked—"Britannia"—Musicians E. C. Blayney, G. W. Watts. "Queen Elizabeth"—Bandmaster 2nd Class Joseph Jones, Band Corporal J. A. Hopkinson, Musicians W. Knight, A. Dudley, C. W. Moorhouse, W. Mills, J. H. Burrows, H. E. Hewett, G. L. King, A. Sullivan, E. B. Annereau, G. H. Allen, W. T. Bell, J. G. Mooney, W. H. Perkins. "Benbow"—Musician A. J. Turner. "Minotaur"—Musicians W. G. Bratton, P. F. Bourne. "Hercules"—Musician G. J. Young. "Erin"—Musician W. D. Wilmot. "Cumberland"—Musician J. W. M. Neal. "Hindustan"—Musician A. E. Holmes. "Victory II." for R.N. Brigade Depot—Band Corporal W. C. Williams, Musicians W. W. Searle, A. E. Pollock, J. F. Cox, P. F. N. White, F. Wynne, P. J. Garton, J. Quarterman. "King George V."—Musician D. Burchett.

Disembarked—"Agincourt"—Band Corporals W. C. Williams, G. Monkley. "Erin"—Musician C. F. Hoyle. "Hercules"—Musician C. Bourne. "Minotaur"—Bandmaster 2nd Class G. Devereux, Musician P. Ivory. "Hindustan"—Musician T. Riley. "Britannia"—Band Corporal W. Forbes.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Bandmaster 1st Class J. W. Williams.

Good Conduct Badges—5th—Bandmaster 1st Class J. W. Williams.

Band Sergeant W. Bristow writes an interesting letter of the experience of Corporal Hartwright, five musicians and himself while at Antwerp with the R.N. Brigade. They were attached to the "Benbow" Battalion as "acting R.A.M.C.," and the band berthed themselves in an armoured "Sick Bay" on the extreme right of the trenches. While there they were kept busy and apparently had little time for rest. The seven by some means were separated from the remainder of the band in the retirement, and had several narrow escapes from capture by German patrols in their endeavour to rejoin the R.N. Brigade or some other unit. Eventually, after a lot of wandering around, they managed to reach Dutch territory and were entrained by the authorities to Ternheusen, where they picked up the rest of the band, and with the aid of the British Consul they reached England once more.

The band of the "Minotaur" had an interesting voyage home from the China Station, which they left on the outbreak of war, in company with the "Hampshire" and "Newcastle," since when they covered about 32,000 miles during the four months. They witnessed some smart shooting when a German wireless station was destroyed at the island of Yap in the Carolines. It took three shots to demolish the station and cable works, and the fourth brought down the mast, which was greeted with a cheer from the ship's company.

They did not succeed in finding the German cruisers which were afterwards destroyed by Vice-Admiral Sturdee, but were at one time apparently within about 200 miles of them. They formed part of the convoy for the Australian and New Zealand forces now operating in Egypt, and also the Union Defence Forces sent to German West Africa. They were then ordered to St. Helena, where they heard of Admiral Sturdee's victory, thence to Sierra Leone, and home once more.

With reference to the recent correspondence as to the British officers who were granted the Russian Order of St. Vladimir in 1815, it will be remembered that this very rare distinction was conferred on Lieutenant Robert Gilbert, of the Royal Marine Artillery, then serving in Holland, with the Royal Artillery, under General Lord Lynedoch.

War News—*Continued.*

YARMOUTH RAID.

German Sailor's Story of the Attack.

Petrograd, December 31st.

From the General Staff has been received a copy of a letter by a German sailor on the cruiser "Moltke," addressed to a brother in Switzerland, concerning the raid by German cruisers on the English East Coast. The sailor writes:—

"We had a little diversion when our commander ordered us to clear the decks, and said: 'Sailors, I must communicate that this evening at six o'clock our cruisers go at full speed to the English coast, where we shall be to-morrow morning to bombard the coast and fight the British Fleet. You know your duty to your country. I shall not speak more on this subject. Long live the Kaiser.'

"At six in the evening we went to sea with the cruiser detachment, comprising the 'Seydlitz,' 'Moltke,' 'Von der Tann,' 'Blucher,' 'Kolberg,' 'Graudenz,' and 'Strasburg.' At dawn the detachment was thirty miles from the English coast. On the way we met many English and Dutch trawlers engaged in fishing. At eight o'clock the cruisers sighted the lighthouse, where an English ship and several torpedo-boats were watching. We opened fire, and the enemy's ships commenced to run, but we could not follow, fearing mines.

"Soon afterwards we bombarded with big guns Lowestoft (?), but the distance was too great, nearly 15 kilometres. If we could get five kilometres nearer there would remain nothing of Lowestoft or Yarmouth. Light cruisers, which had a cargo of mines, had time to place mines near the enemy's shores. A British submarine which attempted to attack us sank. Afterwards we returned to Wilhelmshaven."—Central News.

Saint Omer, January 14th.

At two o'clock this afternoon the British delivered a brilliant attack on a German position near La Bassée, in which the Germans had strongly entrenched themselves. After preparing the way with their artillery, the British troops charged and captured the enemy's trenches.

The position was an important strategic point, the capture of which secures a gain of over one kilometre. The British casualties were slight, whereas the Germans lost heavily, and many were made prisoners.

A German patrol, composed of a corporal and six men, surrendered without offering the slightest resistance. The corporal, who has lived in Lille for a long time, and speaks French perfectly, said: "For eight days we have been seeking an opportunity to surrender. We have had enough of it, and, besides, we have no longer many men in the trenches, and it will not require very great efforts to dislodge us."

The prisoners were worn out, their uniforms were in rags, and their boots were letting in the water.—Reuter's Special.

The "Handelsblad" correspondent at Sluis reports that the coast works from Zeebrugge to Zwyn have now been strengthened by trenches. At Knocke even the houses are transformed into forts manned with machine guns. The guns which have been placed in the dunes date back almost to 1877, and black powder is being used in them. Only in strategical points are there 15 and 36 centimetre guns. The troops along the coast are under the command of General von Arnhim.—Reuter

Aircraft.

AIRMEN OVER ESSEN.

Bombs Dropped on Krupp Gun Factory.

The Zeppelin raid on our East Coast is stated to have been quickly followed by reprisals by the Allies, but the towns visited by our airmen were not peaceful villages or seaside resorts, but the great German armaments factory of Essen, which is literally bristling with anti-aircraft guns.

It is stated that the bombs of the Allies' airmen caused damage "to some houses," but the news comes only from German sources, which would naturally minimise the raid.

A traveller who has arrived at Arnhem, Holland, states that on Wednesday some of the Allies' aeroplanes flew above Essen and threw a number of bombs on the town. He added that he had seen some of the houses that had been badly damaged. Although he had made inquiries, he was unable to find out anything further.

[Essen, world famed because of the Krupp works there, is 51 miles north-east of Cologne, and about 175 miles from the nearest British base in Flanders. The works cover a huge area, which is freely dotted with tall chimneys and furnaces, and also by gasometers.]

HOW A ZEPPELIN WAS DESTROYED.

(From "The Globe.")

A friend of mine, writes a correspondent, saw an aeroplane one day near Dusseldorf. He followed its movements with great anxiety, and saw that it dropped when it was close by the Zeppelin shed. He had an idea that something was wrong, but about 200 metres from the ground the machine turned again and disappeared. Almost at the same moment he heard two explosions, and a few moments later saw big flames of a light colour, giving him the impression that the whole shed was on fire. My friend went down to the place as quickly as he could, but at a distance of a few hundred metres the people who had already run to the spot were kept away by a ring of soldiers.

A few minutes later a rumour spread through the crowd that two more enemy aeroplanes were reported from Cologne, and immediately all the soldiers were ordered near the shed to be ready for firing at the newcomers. My friend followed the soldiers, and came quite near the place where he had seen the flames. He saw that the contents of the shed had entirely been burned out, and only the walls of the building were erect. In the shed was the carcass of a Zeppelin, burned and broken to pieces. It was one big heap of aluminium. Nothing appeared in the German papers for two days, but on the third day there was a small paragraph to the effect that a Zeppelin had been slightly damaged.

AIR RAIDS OF WAR.

Previous Exploits of Zeppelins and Taubes.

Although this is their first visit to England, Zeppelins have already made raids on Belgian and French towns, as will be seen by the following list of some of the more important air raids of the war:—

August 30th, 31st, September 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.—Daily visits to Paris by Taube aeroplanes.

September 1st.—Zeppelin airship over Antwerp. Many bombs dropped. Other raids followed, with considerable loss of life.

September 4th.—Commander Samson reports bombs dropped by four of enemy's aeroplanes near Dunkirk.

September 22nd.—Lieut. Collet and other airmen dropped bombs on Zeppelin sheds at Dusseldorf. Serious damage was done.

September 27th.—Taubes again appear over Paris. One man killed. Little girl severely injured.

October 8th.—British air raid to Cologne and Dusseldorf. Zeppelin airships believed to have been destroyed (Lieut. Marix).

October 11th.—Two German airmen visit Paris and drop many bombs. Three killed, 14 wounded.

October 12th.—Five bombs dropped on Paris.

November 22nd.—Raid on Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen. Much damage done. Squadron-Commander Briggs forced to descend, and taken prisoner injured.

December 5th.—Enemy aeroplane reported over Dover at 10.55 a.m., but went out to sea again.

December 8th.—French airmen dropped 18 bombs on Freiburg.

December 17th-18th.—French airmen drop ten bombs on Saarburg, in Lorraine.

December 24th.—German aeroplane flew over Dover and dropped bombs. No damage.

December 25th.—Great British air raid to Cuxhaven. Commander Hewlett missing, but subsequently found safe.

December 25th.—German air raid on England. Bombs dropped near Chatham. Running fight down the Thames as raiders are chased away.

December 26th.—Zeppelin over Nancy at 5.20 a.m. Fourteen bombs dropped. Two people killed. Two injured. Damage to buildings.

December 30th.—Great German raid on Dunkirk. Twenty killed, many injured.

January 3rd.—German newspapers claim that their airmen dropped bombs on Dover.

January 6th.—Three Zeppelins reported off Calais.

January 10th.—Biggest air raid of the war. Fifty bombs dropped by Germans on Dunkirk. Many killed and injured.

January 19th.—Zeppelin airships raided the East Coast and dropped bombs on Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and several other towns in Norfolk. Four people were killed, and about 20 injured, and great damage done. The Zeppelins fired their bombs from special aerial torpedo-tubes.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

Signals to Enemy from Motor-cars.

The suspicion is gaining ground that the Zeppelin airships that raided the Norfolk coast were assisted by spies on shore. This view is corroborated by Mr. Holcombe Ingleby, M.P., for King's Lynn, who in a letter to "The Times" points out how signals were seen being made to the Zeppelins from motor cars. "The unwelcome intruder," he says, "hovered round Hunstanton and adjoining places for nearly an hour, apparently undetermined what course to take, on missing the objects of its intended attack. For obvious reasons I refrain from indicating these. It then dropped a bomb on the little watering-place of Heacham. The bomb is stated to have fallen into a tub of water and to have destroyed the wall of a house without injuring the inmates. The airship then did me the honour of circling round my house, but happily, considering me unworthy of notice, it made off in the direction of Snettisham.

"I have myself tested the evidence of some of the most trustworthy of the inhabitants, and that evidence seems to me worth recording. The Zeppelin is stated to have been accompanied by two motor cars, one on the road to its right, and the other on the road to its left. These cars occasionally sent upwards double flashes, and on one occasion these flashes from the car on the right lit up the church, on which a Zeppelin attempted to drop a bomb. Fortunately the missile fell on a grass meadow separated from the church by the high road, but the force of the explosion was so great that most of the windows on the south and east sides of the church were blown in, together with some of the stonework of the mullions. Tablets in this part of the church were knocked down and other damage done. Snettisham church is a beautiful specimen of the late 14th century architecture, and it is fortunate that it escaped more serious damage.

"After this attempted piece of wanton mischief the Zeppelin made for King's Lynn, and here again there is further evidence that it was accompanied by a car with powerful lights, which were at one time directed on the Grammar School. The car was stopped in the town and attention was called to the lights as a breach of the regulations. Having put them out the driver turned the car quickly round and made off at a rapid pace for the open country. Seven bombs were dropped in King's Lynn, two of them right into the heart of the crowded streets. Possibly they were intended for more important buildings which, without the aid of the car, it was difficult to distinguish. Two lives were lost, and some 20 persons were injured, most of them not seriously. It is a miracle that the loss of life was not greater, seeing that four sets of premises were destroyed and several other houses more or less seriously damaged.

"It was stated by two witnesses at Snettisham that they distinctly saw a biplane at the time the bomb was dropped, and, indeed, that they thought the biplane had dropped it. This statement, whether or not entitled to credence, tempts me in conclusion to draw attention to the fact that this part of the East Coast is, as regards aircraft, insufficiently guarded. A couple of biplanes at King's Lynn and a couple at Hunstanton might make such a raid as that to which we have been subjected impossible of success. If they could not destroy a Zeppelin, they might at least drive it off. I mention this in no spirit of complaint, but in the hope that some consideration may, if circumstances allow, be given to our needs, and that we may not again have to experience that horrible feeling of utter helplessness which the recent attack engendered."

An extract from a letter written by a flight lieutenant attached to the Royal Naval Flying Corps says:—

"I must tell you something about the beano we had yesterday. It was a day! Engaged with three Taubes in the morning, and in the afternoon —— and I went over and dropped 18 bombs and six grenades over various works and railways at Ostend—with, incidentally, another scrap with a German machine. Hope we tickled them up and gave them hell at Ostend. We've got 'em scared stiff—absolutely. It's a great game entirely. I hope we get to know what damage we did at Ostend, though I'm afraid it's improbable. I *know* I got the railway with one bomb—a clinking shot, right in the middle. I tell you, they let us have it, the machine hit in nine places."

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

Government Arrangements for Communication.

(From the Press Bureau.)

A great deal of anxiety is naturally felt by the friends and relatives of British soldiers who have been taken prisoners, and also by those of civilians who have been detained in Germany.

Negotiations have been, and are still, proceeding which have for their object the establishment of adequate arrangements, under neutral and responsible auspices, for bettering the condition of British prisoners, and for providing a prompt and efficient service for the delivery to them of parcels other than those which can be and are being satisfactorily sent through the parcel post.

It is hoped that it will be possible to make a full announcement on this subject shortly. In the meantime, friends and relatives of prisoners are warned that they should take no steps in this matter beyond falling in with the postal regulations which have been issued by the General Post Office, and are based on information supplied by the War Office.

In reference to inquiries which are being received, it is notified that the War Office have given no official authorisation to any agency to carry out searches for missing officers and men.

Copenhagen, January 4th.

One English and two civil Russian prisoners of war have arrived here after having escaped from Germany.

They had been interned at Hamburg, and were sent to work on the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal at Albertsdorf, but on Monday last escaped from the camp and succeeded in reaching the Danish frontier, unobserved, and passing the German and Danish sentries.

On arriving at Copenhagen they reported themselves at their respective legations with a view to being sent home to serve in the armies.—Central News.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

SIR,—From the enclosed circular you will see that a Public School Battalion is being raised for service with the Royal Naval Division. This battalion, you will notice, is to be *strictly limited* to public school and university men.

Your help in this matter would be invaluable, as also highly appreciated.

In view of the present national emergency and the difficulty in obtaining the class of men required for the above battalion, might I ask you to be so good as to insert either, or both of the enclosed advertisements in your paper, free of charge, at such odd times as you may find space therein?

Should you see your way to be able to do this I shall be extremely obliged if you will forward me a copy of the issue, or issues, as I wish to keep a record to be placed before the Admiralty.

Thanking you in anticipation for what you may be able to do in this connection.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
F. BYWATER, Lieut. R.N.V.R.,
Acting Adjutant.

January 6th, 1915.

St. Helena, South Atlantic.

SIR,—I enclose a small snapshot of five old Portsmouth Marines, all of whom are pensioners. Their names and ages are:—Pte. Jenkins, 50; Pte. Chapman, 42; Pte. Humphries, 46; Pte. Jacobs, 54; Lance-Corpl. Fraser, 50; total number of good conduct badges, 22. The five are doing duty guarding a certain place. All the Pompey veterans are quite well up to now. Firing lately on the rifle range here, Pte. Chapman made five successive possibles at 100, 200, and 300 yards, grouping and figure targets.

Yours faithfully,
PTE. T. E. CHAPMAN, R.M.L.I.

December 14th, 1914.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

H.M.S. "Glasgow."

SIR,—I am sending on a postal order for 16s., as I fear our "Globe and Laurel" subscription has run out. I did not get the "Laurels" for the month of September, but they are probably laid up, as some of our mails have been since we have been at war. Please send on sixteen copies as usual for six months.

I have been unable to write a short account of the action which this ship took part in off the coast of Chili owing to lack of spare time, but I have a chance now, and it may interest many readers if you find it good enough to publish.

On the 1st of November we were sent to a place on the west coast of America called Coronel to send telegrams and receive same. Our wireless operators reported hearing enemy's ships, and it was thought they were the light cruisers of the enemy, which were known to be on this coast. We left Coronel after taking in some provisions at 10.30 a.m., and at 2 p.m. we met the "Good Hope," "Monmouth," and "Otranto." The "Good Hope" carried the flag of Rear Admiral Craddock. We sent the information we had obtained to the flagship by means of a rum cask, as the sea was so rough it was considered dangerous to lower a boat. We were then ordered to spread and proceed northward. This we did, and at 4.15 p.m. the enemy's squadron was sighted steaming south. They were on the land side, and as the "Glasgow" was nearest the land we were the first ship of the British squadron to see them. An attempt was made to report them to the flagship, but this was very difficult, as the enemy were interfering with our wireless signals. We then turned towards the "Good Hope," as she was a good distance out to sea, telling "Monmouth" and "Otranto" as we went. As soon as the German squadron had seen us they came towards us, and we formed up in this order: "Good Hope," "Monmouth," "Glasgow," and "Otranto." We were in line, and had turned south so as to come in line with the German squadron, which appeared to consist of four ships, "Scharnhorst," "Gneisenau," and "Leipzig," with another light cruiser some little distance astern. By 6 p.m. we were steaming abreast each other. The "Monmouth," as she passed us, close on our port side, gave us a few cheers, which were readily returned. Everyone was stripped and ready, and all seemed satisfied to think that we had found the enemy after searching for nearly three months. The sea was still very rough, and the ships were washing down forward. The enemy's squadron seemed to be going faster than us, and were getting on our port bow. The sun was setting in the west, and we must have made very nice targets for the Germans, as we were between them and the sun. They had some dark clouds behind them, and were difficult to see even then. As soon as the sun had set they altered their course towards us, and we turned slightly towards them, the "Otranto" going away off our starboard quarter and taking no part in the action. As soon as the enemy were within 14,000 yards they opened fire, each of the armoured ships firing at the "Good Hope" and "Monmouth," while the two smaller ships concentrated their fire on the "Glasgow," although they did not open fire until the fourth ship had joined them, and they had got much closer than when the armoured ships opened fire. The "Good Hope" and "Monmouth" returned the enemy's fire, and soon the action became general. We were very close to each other on the British side, but the Germans were much farther apart. The enemy soon got the range of our ships, and were hitting the "Good Hope" and

"Monmouth" very often, and it was not long before the "Good Hope" was on fire. Soon after this the "Monmouth" took fire, but this was kept under. After about 40 minutes the "Good Hope" seemed to break out of the line and close towards the enemy. Soon after an explosion took place on board her amidships, and she was not seen again (although some state that she was still firing her after turret). The "Monmouth" and "Glasgow" still fought on, but could only fire at the flashes of the enemy's guns, and they appeared to be using a system of director-firing, as the whole of their guns seemed to be fired together. The "Monmouth" was very badly damaged by this time, and she hauled off to starboard, followed by the "Glasgow," as the big ships had now commenced to fire at us, as well as the small ones. It was very dark now, but owing to the fire on the "Monmouth" no doubt the enemy had a good mark to aim at. The enemy's fire ceased as soon as we turned away to starboard. It could easily be seen as we passed the "Monmouth" that she had suffered heavily, and it appeared to me that she was still on fire. She also had a list to port, and was down slightly by the head. Our captain made a signal to her, asking if she was alright, and he was told that she was making water badly forward, and was trying to get his stern to the sea. He then asked him if he could steer north-west, but received no reply. The enemy were now coming towards us, and we thought we might have drawn them away from the "Monmouth," but in a few minutes we could see searchlights and gun flashes, and we knew that it was the "Monmouth" they were firing on. Everyone considered it impossible to be able to lower a boat in such a sea, and it could hardly be expected that the enemy would save anyone. We were very lucky to get away, especially fortunate when it is considered that we had three ships firing at us at the end of the action, whilst two of the light cruisers were firing at us the whole time. We were hit a few times, and only one of the hits was serious; that was on the water line near the stern, and owing to the water coming in it made it very uncomfortable for the men who were living aft, as it was flooding the mess deck. We got away, and reported the action to the "Canopus," and then made our way to the Magellan Straits. It was still very rough, but we made good speed. All seemed to want to talk about the action for days afterwards, and many were the opinions put forward, but the whole ship's company felt sorry that we had lost two ships and a very brave man in Admiral Craddock, together with 1,600 other brave men. The German ships were much better than the British, and had much better guns, as they were hitting our ships before their 6in. guns could possibly reach the enemy. It was a miracle that we escaped the same fate as the others, but owing to the rough sea we may have profited. Shells pitched all around us, some only a few yards short, others just over. They were bad shells, for there was no proof that any of them that struck us had burst, but appeared to have broken up. Only a few men were hit, and these were only slight cuts from pieces of shells and splinters. We could not see what damage we had done to the enemy, but one of the light cruisers certainly fell out of the enemy's line for a while, but joined up astern soon after. No news could be sent regarding our whereabouts until we were well clear of the Straits, and then an account of what took place was sent to the Admiralty. We proceeded to Rio de Janeiro, and had our stern repaired, and are again quite fit and ready to engage the enemy once more, hoping to be able to have a little revenge for our previous defeat, and hoping to have the odds on our side instead of on the enemy's, as it certainly was before.

Hoping this is not too long an account to be interesting, and trusting for the arrival of the "Globe and Laurel" as usual.

Yours sincerely,

H. BLANCHARD, Lance-Sergt., R.M.L.I.

December 6th, 1914.

H.M.S. "Glasgow."

SIR,—It is only a couple of days ago that I wrote an account of the battle off Coronel which this ship took part in, and now I find I have to record another battle, this time, I am pleased to say, finishing in a big victory for the British Navy. We are getting quite accustomed to these stirring events now.

On the 8th of December we were lying in Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, together with the "Inflexible," "Invincible," "Carnarvon," "Cornwall," "Kent," "Bristol," and "Canopus," who was acting as guardship. We had finished coaling at 2 a.m. the same morning, and the "Bristol" was still coaling when at 8 a.m. we received news from one of the lookouts on shore that there were five ships steaming towards the island, and appeared to be making for the wireless station. We all started to get under way, and at 9.15 a.m. we left the harbour, and were soon in view of the enemy. Previous to our leaving the "Canopus" had fired several rounds from her 12in. guns at the enemy, shooting over the hills. This caused the enemy to turn, and make for the sea. As soon as we got clear of the harbour we went full speed in the direction of the enemy, and were reporting their movements to the big cruisers who were now coming up well on our stern. Soon we were well on the beam of the enemy, and we could see them quite plainly. They were the "Scharnhorst," "Gneisenau," "Dresden," "Leipzig," and "Nurnberg," and they were steaming very fast. The battle cruisers were now coming up very quickly on our quarter, and we were covering them by our smoke. At 1.30 p.m., the "Invincible" opened fire at one of the small ships, and she was soon followed by the "Inflexible." The small ships of the enemy then turned away to starboard, whilst the big cruisers turned slightly to port, and opened fire on the "Invincible" and "Inflexible." The action was taking place now between the four big ships, and we had a fine view from the position we occupied on the "Invincible's" port bow. They were firing at long range, and consequently there were not many hits recorded, but we saw the German ships get hit on several occasions, and they soon turned off to starboard, followed by our ships. This was all I saw of the action with the big ships, as we were then sent off to head off the "Nurnberg" and "Leipzig." We gradually got up to them, and seeing what we were doing the "Leipzig" came towards us, and we then opened fire. The "Nurnberg" then altered her course, and this had greatly assisted the "Kent," as she was quite close to her now. We continued to fight the "Leipzig," and the "Cornwall" was now coming up to help us, so she hauled off again, and we followed. We soon got close enough to open fire again, and this time we had begun to make good shooting, though it was at a long range. She had then turned slightly towards us, and we began to get her range, but she was altering her course so much that it made it extremely difficult to hit her. We got one shell through our control, and the splinters killed one man and injured several others. This was the only shell that did much damage. We were getting much closer now, and our shells were hitting her as her fire slackened, but we had to be careful owing to the enemy throwing mines over the side. As we got closer to the enemy our fire became even more effective, and she turned

to port, and we had to cease fire for a while. Then the other battery had a chance, and they made some very good shooting. By this time she had altered course again, and this allowed the "Cornwall" to open fire on her, but it looked to us as if her fire was going very short. The "Liepzig" now fired at the "Cornwall," and we got up fairly close, and poured in a heavy fire. She then took fire on the stern, and her mast and funnel went over the side. Then she was smoking amidships, and a shell knocked away the upper half of her second funnel. She was now beaten, but she refused to answer our signal to surrender, and after a while we opened fire on her again, and as it was by this time quite dusk we could see the shells strike and burst. She was lying quite helpless now, and burning fiercely from amidships to the after end. The smoke which came from her in dense clouds came across us, and we could smell the faint burning. Then she fired one of her guns, and this was a signal for a fresh outburst from us. We found out then that the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" had been sunk. We kept steaming round near the burning ship, and then we saw them fire a white rocket. We and the "Cornwall" then lowered boats and went nearer to the now sinking ship. Our boats had just arrived near the ship when she rolled gently over and then sank. Our boats picked up ten of them, and the "Cornwall's" boats four. Nearly everyone had cuts and injuries of some sort, and those that could speak English told some strange tales. They told us they would have hauled down their colours after we had ceased fire the first time, but as the halyards were broken they could not do so, and afterwards one of the men they had sent up to fire rockets got killed before he could fire. The reason that some of the guns were fired after we had ceased fire for a while was due, they said, to the gun being loaded, and the tremendous heat caused by the fire causing it to explode. Everyone seemed overjoyed to think we had avenged the loss of the "Good Hope" and "Monmouth," and especially so later on when we heard that the "Kent" had sunk the "Nurnberg." There only remained the "Dresden," and there is little doubt she will need to be very lucky to escape a similar fate to that which awaited the other ships of the German squadron after their visit to the Falkland Islands.

I hope someone in one of the other ships will be able to give you an account of the sinking of the two big ships, as they were evidently "crack" ships of the German Navy, and none of the prisoners would believe that our ships could beat them. One incident during the action which might be of interest occurred at the Marines' 6in. The fleet surgeon offered a shilling to each man of the gun's crew if they got a hit with the shot, and, needless to say, a hit was recorded. He pulled out a sovereign, and as there was *nothing doing* in change he handed over the whole lot, so I've heard there's to be free beer when we get leave.

Another incident which I must mention is the very lucky escape of our bugler. He was struck by several pieces of shell, but fortunately only slightly wounded. One piece actually passed through his cap, going in on the top behind the rim, and passing through the red cap patch, taking with it his cap badge, which was severely damaged, and is now being kept as a relic by its owner, Bugler S. F. Mundy.

Extract from a letter received from the R.M.A. detachment at the Cape:—

"We had a splendid voyage out on the 'Saxon'; the usual sports were organised and thoroughly appreciated; all the time was plotted out for work and play. We are camped at the back of Table Mountain, on the late Cecil Rhodes' estate, a very beautiful place, with a variety of guns, men and mules. Mr. Purser and Sergt.-Major Floye have thirty span of oxen in their gun teams in German West Africa, where we hope to be shortly."

[They landed in Walfish Bay on Christmas Day.]

"Our men are getting a move on; feeling we are Horse Marines without a doubt now. Gunner Vincent is in Wynberg Hospital with a broken leg; he was thrown from his horse.

"I regret to say that Gunner Johnson was taken ill on his way out, and died at Simons Town."

List of Subscriptions for the "Marie Somers" Fund.

	£	s.	d.
General Poore	1	1	0
Chatham Battalion and Division	32	2	1
R.M. Brigade Staff	1	15	0
Local Battalion and R.M. Depot ...	37	4	9
Portsmouth Battalion	10	0	0
Plymouth Battalion	15	16	0
Collected by Mr. T. Bristowe	1	2	6
Recruiting Staff, London	2	0	0
Portsmouth Division	20	0	0
General and Mrs. Eastman (R.M.A.) ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Paris	2	0	0
Colour-Sergt. Amery	0	5	0
Major A. C. Pearson (R.M.L.I., retired)	0	5	0
Major and Mrs. Francis (R.M.A.) ...	1	0	0
Plymouth Division	18	13	6
Capt. Poë, R.M.A.	0	10	0
Total ...	£144	14	10

A correspondent of the "Tijd" says that the Germans have 64 big guns along the Belgian sea-dyke, and that there are 13,000 men of the Landsturm and marines along the boulevards leading to Mariakerke. Trenches are being constructed by civilians, who are compelled to carry out this work, inasmuch as unless they do so they get no food. Bread is issued to them three times daily.

The same correspondent asserts that 12,000 Germans have been conveyed to Ostend from the prisons of their own country and are being employed in the removal of dead bodies washed out of their burial places in the Yser region by floods and in their reinterment in the dunes near Ostend.

At Founders' Day Dinner of the Royal Navy Club, on February 4th, the 150th anniversary of its foundation was celebrated. Admiral Sir G. Atkinson-Willes presided, the guest of the evening being General Sir William C. Nicholls, K.C.B., Adjutant-General, Royal Marines.

Casualties.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the following officers, non-commissioned officers and men, R.M., serving in H.M.S. "Formidable," when that vessel was sunk on the 1st instant, have not been reported as saved, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary it is feared they must be regarded as having lost their lives:—

Captain John C. Deed, Reserve of Officers, R.M.
Lieutenant George H. V. Hathorn, R.M.L.I.

Ply/16544, Pte. Henry Allen, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17910, Pte. Lewis T. Arnold, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17969, Pte. T. G. Banton, R.M.L.I.
Ch/14035, Pte. F. J. Beams, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17875, Pte. William Bennett, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17273, Pte. F. W. Bentley, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17624, Pte. Percy Bigg, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17916, Pte. G. J. Bonfield, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16099, Pte. Ernest Booth, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17913, Pte. Jesse Brierley, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17386, Pte. S. J. Buckland, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16043, Pte. David Burbage, R.M.L.I.
Ch/10463 Pte. W. A. Burley, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17928, Bugler H. T. M. Chapman, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17917, Pte. Frank Cheek, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16112, Pte. E. J. Childs, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16398, Pte. A. G. Clapham, R.M.L.I.
Ch/13674, Pte. G. W. Collins, R.M.L.I.
Ch/11454, Pte. J. H. Croxford, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16667, Pte. W. J. Dingwall, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17570, Pte. Edward Doswell, R.M.L.I.
Ch/8462, Pte. A. F. Douce, R.M.L.I.
Ch/8738, Sergt. Thomas Dyke, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17168, Pte. G. F. P. Faulkner, R.M.L.I.
Ch/15332, Pte. Arthur Fitch, R.M.L.I.
Ch/14098, Pte. W. E. Flint, R.M.L.I.
Ch/14856, Corpl. G. F. Fuggles, R.M.L.I.
Ch/15290, Pte. Frank Gooch, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16300, Corpl. A. C. Graves, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17915, Pte. B. N. Grimshaw, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17587, Pte. W. H. C. Guymer, R.M.L.I.
Ply/16501, Pte. William Harris, R.M.L.I.
Ch/18005, Pte. C. W. Hebbards, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16593, Pte. J. G. Hope, R.M.L.I.
Ch/15895, Pte. G. H. Hopkins, R.M.L.I.
Ch/10615, Pte. E. W. Horwood, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17518, Pte. W. G. Huddle, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19290, Pte. Francis Huxtable, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17919, Pte. G. R. J. Ings, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17298, Pte. Harold Jackson, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17866, Pte. C. J. W. Jones, R.M.L.I.
Ch/12234, Pte. R. W. Kemp, R.M.L.I.
Ch/14743, Pte. G. F. King, R.M.L.I.
Ch/14623, Pte. Frederick Lane, R.M.L.I.
Ch/18064, Pte. R. H. Lawrence, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16931, Pte. F. A. Lee, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17291, Pte. F. T. Lewis, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17286, Pte. R. A. Little, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17279, Pte. J. W. Livsey, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17543, Pte. F. J. Martin, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17143, Pte. H. G. May, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17000, Pte. S. T. Naylor, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17878, Pte. W. J. Nowell, R.M.L.I.
Ch/14768, Pte. H. E. Nicholls, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16945, Pte. E. E. Nobes, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17306, Pte. H. W. Ostick, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16582, Pte. J. J. Owens, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17831, Pte. R. R. Parry, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17276, Pte. Henry Pascall, R.M.L.I.
Ch/12415, Pte. H. S. Phillips, R.M.L.I.
Ch/11358, Sergt. J. L. Reed, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17153, Bugler S. C. Reed, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17544, Pte. James Rollings, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17899, Pte. F. L. Royes, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17912, Pte. J .H. Russell, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16024, Pte. C. A. Sampson, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17675, Pte. M. H. B. Sexton, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17141, Pte. John Slattie, R.M.L.I.
Ch/15057, Pte. W. H. Stiggant, R.M.L.I.
Ch/10877, Sergt. A. M. Sutton, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17955, Pte. J. H. Thacker, R.M.L.I.
Ch/14928, Corpl. J. W. Thorpe, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16728, Pte. H. C. Torah, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17920, Pte. A. J. Tungate, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17274, Pte. A. J. Turner, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17219, Pte. James Warburton, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16890, Pte. R. J. Watkins, R.M.L.I.
Ch/13788, Pte. H. W. Weston, R.M.L.I.
Ch/9383, Sergt. T. H. White, R.M.L.I.
Ch/13156, Pte. W. G. Wilkins, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17519, Pte. R. W. Woods, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17864, Pte. V. E. Wright, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16853, Pte. Bert Yorke, R.M.L.I.

The following Royal Marine details have been reported as having been saved:—

Ch/16973, Pte. Herbert W. Beal, R.M.L.I.
Ch/12834, Corpl. William Fox, R.M.L.I.
Ch/15224, Pte. E. A. Hunt, R.M.L.I.
Ch/13122, Pte. F. Knock, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17877, Pte. R. B. Mutch, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16932, Pte. J. G. Mitchell, R.M.L.I.
Ch/14009, Pte. Charles E. Sharp, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17780, Pte. F. E. Sirkett, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16157, Pte. F. J. Stafford, R.M.L.I.
Ch/B/238, Pte. Joseph Woolford, R.F.R. (Ch/6786).

The Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, regrets to notify the undermentioned casualties: Captain J. W. Snepp, H.M.S. "Minerva," severely wounded.

Died of wounds received in action on the 23rd December, 1914:—Ply/15138, Pte. Robert A. Harbron, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. "Fox," East Coast of Africa.

The following extracts from lists of casualties in the Expeditionary Force, received from the War Office, are notified:—

ADMITTED TO DEACONESS HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.

2235, Pte. Charles Booker. Sick.

NO. 10 STATIONARY HOSPITAL, BOULOGNE.

Discharged 12th December, 1914.—145, Pte. Wright. Myalgia.

NO. 10 STATIONARY HOSPITAL, BOULOGNE, 15TH DECEMBER, 1914.

Transferred 14th December, 1914.—34, Pte. A. Bravis, R.N.D. Fractured finger.

NO. 9 STATIONARY HOSPITAL, HAVRE, 20TH DECEMBER, 1914.

R. J. Davies, Naval Transport, s.s. "Salmo." Sick.

Lost on H.M.S. "Formidable," January 1st, 1915:—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, 1 bugler, 78 rank and file (including 3 corporals)—total, 85 of all ranks.

The Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, regrets to state that the undermentioned casualties have occurred:—

Po/12786, Pte. Frank Ward, R.M.L.I., serving in H.M.S. "Minerva," was killed in action on the 31st December, 1914.

Ply/14466, Pte. Alfred Percy Darch, R.M.L.I., Ply/7093, Corporal William H. Robinson, R.M.L.I., reported missing when H.M.S. "Char" was sunk in collision on the 16th January, 1915.

The following additional casualties in H.M.S. "Kent" are reported as a result of the action off the Falkland Islands on the 8th December, 1914:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Po/16858, Pte. George Snow, R.M.L.I.
Po/5674, Sergt. Tom Spence, R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Po/B/866, Pte. William Arnold, R.M.L.I. (Po/8302).
Po/B/1008, Pte. Francis T. Day, R.M.L.I.
Po/B/659, Lance-Corpl. Edward Joy, R.M.L.I.
Po/13708, Pte. Alfred B. Sheridan, R.M.L.I.

DEATH IN BARRACKS.

Bickering between two recruits named Thomas Piper and George Clark in one of the Royal Marine barrack rooms at Chatham on Christmas Eve had a sequel at an inquest held at Chatham recently.

Clark is alleged to have struck Piper three heavy blows, knocking him off a bed, and causing a bad fracture of both sides of the lower jaw. An operation became necessary, and septic pneumonia supervened, resulting in Piper's death.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Clark, who was committed for trial on the coroner's warrant.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

Circular:—The following course of musketry having been approved for the recruits of the New Armies, will be performed by all *short service* recruits, R.M., in lieu of Table A. The course for these men as trained soldiers, in lieu of Table B, will be notified later.

Allowance of ammunition—90 rounds per man.

Course.—Parts I. and II., Table A, Appendix IV., Musketry Regulations, Part I., also Part II., Table B, same appendix, 73 rounds; individual field practices, 10 rounds; surplus, 7 rounds; total, 90 rounds.

Indifferent shots may repeat certain practices in lieu of firing complete courses, but allowance of ammunition for numbers firing not to be exceeded.

2. In view of the need for quick training of long service recruits and present circumstances, Commandants, R.M.A., and Depot, R.M., will please report on advisability of adopting this course in lieu of Table A for long service recruits of the corps.

Circular:—With reference to circular hence No. 5501/14, dated 11th October, 1914, and subsequent correspondence, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to approve of the following payments being made to Royal Marines borne on "shore" strength, with effect from the 2nd October, 1914, viz.:—

(*a*) A cash allowance of 1s. 9d. a day to R.M. Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in cases in which the war ration cannot be issued in kind.

(*b*) A messing allowance of 4d. a day (in lieu of the ordinary allowance of 2½d.) to such married Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men who live out of barracks and draw only the bread and meat portion of the war ration, on condition in both cases that no allowance in lieu of war ration shall be issued to Headquarters Officers employed in London.

2. Their lordships have further decided that the public grants to the Officers' Messes at the R.M. Divisions and Depot are to continue to be paid in full during the period of the war.

3. The payment of the ration allowance of 1s. 9d. a day to Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men is to be confined to those who, under present conditions, have drawn the ration allowance under Article 335 of the instructions for R.M. Divisions, and no change is to be made in the cause of those drawing the ration in kind without reference to this office.

Circular:—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of the payment of extra pay during the period of the war to the additional Non-Commissioned Officers and men employed in the Staff and Paymaster's Offices at each of the R.M. Divisions and Depot, Deal, as follows:—

One shilling a day to the additional clerks employed on the more important duties in connection with the payment of separation allowance and allotments: this allowance to be payable to *one clerk only* at each R.M. Establishment.

Sixpence a day to other clerks employed on similar but less responsible duties: this allowance to be payable to *four clerks only* at each R.M. Establishment.

2. The Commandants will apportion the payment of the additional clerks now authorised between the Staff Office and Pay Office at their discretion.

Circular:—With reference to circular hence No. 5029/14, dated the 1st September, 1914, notifying the Establishment of a battalion, the following revised *total* Establishment is notified for information and guidance:—

Ranks.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1
Major	1
Adjutant	1
Quartermaster	1
Majors or Captains	4
Captains or Lieutenants	5
Lieutenants or 2nd Lieutenants	16
Warrant or Acting Warrant Officers	4
Qr.-Mr.-Sergeant or Acting Qr.-Mr.-Sergeant	1
Colour-Sergeants	9
Sergeants	42
Corporals	41
Buglers	16
Privates	875
Total	1017

Circular letter issued from the Adjutant-General's (Royal Marines) Office, The Admiralty, London.

(Recruiting Service.)

Pensioners over the age of 55 years are required for the recruiting service during the period of the war only.

2. Any volunteers selected will be called up and given the pay and allowances of their rank, together with their pensions whilst mobilised, in the same manner as men under the age of 55 years called up for service.

3. Names of volunteers for this duty, with their addresses, to be forwarded to this office as soon as possible.

4. Clothing will be issued as for pensioner recruiters, for the period of the war only.

Circular *re* Dress Regulations (Officers).

With reference to Para. 28, Dress Regulations for the Army, Frock, Serge, "B," with the following exceptions, is authorised for wear by officers of the Royal Marines:—

Buttons—Large instead of small.

Collar Badges—To be worn on the step of the collar.

2. The choice of pattern of the Serge Frock "A" or "B" is for the present at the option of the individual officer.

Circular:—The Divisional Headquarters of the Royal Naval Division has moved from Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W., to the following address:—Stud House Farm, Pimperne, Blandford, Dorset.

MEDAL ROLL FOR GOOD SHOOTING, 1913.

Circular:—The Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, notes with satisfaction the names of the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Corps who are included in the medal roll for good shooting for the year 1913.

W. NICHOLLS, Adjutant-General,
Royal Marines.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLIES.

GOVERNMENT PREPARATIONS ONLY A RESPITE.

A special Exchange correspondent in Copenhagen, describing how Germany prepared for the cutting-off of her food supplies during war, says her Government acted promptly directly war was in sight. She bought all the foodstuffs, etc., she could possibly get outside her own frontiers, and drew upon the supplies from neutral countries surrounding her.

"But even that would not in itself have secured regular market prices, and had not the Government intervened fanciful panic charges must have resulted. Exports were prohibited, and the Board of Trade was given power to fix a maximum price for retail sale of all kind of goods necessary for daily life.

"The result of the Government's action has undoubtedly been very beneficial," says the correspondent, "as up to now life in Germany has not been more expensive than before the war. This is, however, only a short respite. The present state of affairs cannot last long if the war is to continue.

"Just as the German credit system was a great thing as long as the world was at peace and all the wheels were running, but is now a failure, because everybody needs cash and not paper, so must all price regulations one day be powerless, when supplies run short.

"When that time comes, the Government will have to take another drastic step, that, namely, of putting the nation on short allowance. Then the poor, misled people will feel the horror of the war all round, and there are indications that that time is not so very far off."

Court Circular, Buckingham Palace, January 11th.—Lieut.-Colonel M. P. A. Hankey, C.B., R.M.A. (Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence) had the honour of being received by the King this morning.

NAVAL OFFICERS' ESCAPE.

SWEETHEART'S AID IN DARING PLAN.

Sub-Lieutenant Boot, of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the only son of the Vicar of Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has reached home with three companions, having succeeded in escaping from the internment camp in Holland where they have been since the fall of Antwerp.

No precise details of the method of escape are available, but it is declared there was a strong element of the romantic in it, the sweetheart of one of the four and a motor car playing an important rôle. The officers were well supplied with money and mufti, and passports were awaiting them as soon as they reached the port of departure.

None of the officers was on parole, having secured their release on December 4th, so that no action will be taken by the authorities.

A Reuter's telegram from Amsterdam announces that the commander of the internment camp at Groningen, Lieut.-Colonel Van Troyen, formerly of the Marines, has asked the Minister of War to be relieved of his post.

It will be recalled that recently officers and men at the camp were paraded, and the officers—to the number of forty—were removed to a fortress, having first bidden farewell to the men.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

ALL THAT WAS LEFT.

A correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" has described his journey through the desolated country. He states:—

"We arrived in a magnificent green plain. In the centre was a great grey spot. I asked an old man: 'What is that, a stone quarry?' He replied: 'That was Magliano, an old town which formerly had 4,000 inhabitants.'

"Asked 'What are you doing here?' the old man said: 'I have lost all my sons, my nephews, and my wife. Now I am waiting for death.'

"Continuing the journey we saw the facade still standing of a villa, the rest of which had been destroyed. Upon the wall was a placard 'To Let.'

"Further on we met hundreds of injured people painfully making their way along. When asked where they were going the reply was 'We are going to Rome to find the Pope. Will he receive us?'"—Central News.

According to a dispatch from Petrograd to the "Temps," the German Admiral Suchon has been relieved of the command of the Turkish Fleet.

The step is said to have been taken as the result of lack of success in the Black Sea.—Central News.

Guns v. Aircraft.

WITH unerring judgment, England and France left their rival in undisputed enjoyment of her monopoly in dirigibles. In fact, they quickly grasped the superiority of the aeroplane over the airship for military purposes, by reason of its minimum vulnerability when subjected to gun-fire and its capacity for manœuvring at the highest altitudes—a performance denied to the airship. Last, but not least, their cost of production is infinitesimal when compared to the outlay incurred in the production of a Zeppelin.

Furthermore, the fallibility of the aeroplane is strictly confined to purely mechanical breakdowns and engine troubles; whereas the rigid or semi-rigid airship gratuitously adds to the hazards, inherent to air navigation, an ever-present and terrible source of peril—the possible explosion of the gas envelope. The effect of a high explosive projectile, detonating close to a mass of several thousand cubic feet of highly inflammable gas, must be left to the imagination; experience has shown that such a mishap will instantly bring down a huge Zeppelin and convert it into a mass of tangled and utterly unrecognisable wreckage!

Well may our destroyers, conscious of their unassailable pre-eminence in the air duel, fearlessly face any number of these monsters, beating them off in the process, thanks to their high-angle small-bore guns, which, unlike the stumpy howitzers, fire, in quick succession, explosive grenades and shrapnel, at a maximum velocity. On the other hand, should the dirigible ascend to such altitude as to place itself beyond the reach of the waspish missiles—as may have occurred in the course of the last raid—the chances of the airship to hit the battleship or elusive cruiser become exceedingly slender.

Though Zeppelins mount pneumatic or fire-tubes, propelling aerial torpedoes and bomb-shells—in an attempt to compass vertical fire at a high speed—it should be borne in mind that the art of directing such missiles with any degree of certainty, at long ranges, is but in its infancy. The rudimentary sighting appliances adopted, allied to the unreliable ballistic methods of projection, multiply the difficulties attaching to such marksmanship.

A friend who witnessed some early bomb-dropping experiments in the States assured me that the difficulty inseparable from such attempts may be gauged from the fact that some aviators failed to place a bomb within an area of ten acres from an altitude of 3,000 ft.

The task of hitting smaller marks demands, on the part of the pilot, a mathematically correct estimation of the speed at which his machine travels at the instant of discharge. He must, furthermore, base his calculations on the height (as recorded by barometer) and train his telescopic sight on the target within the required azimuths, namely, in consonance with the angular depression corresponding with the trajectory of the freely falling (or mechanically projected) missile.

Obituary.

Captain John Cyril Deed, R.M. Light Infantry, was killed on H.M.S. "Formidable" on January 1st, aged 38.

He was promoted to Captain 10th October, 1900, being placed on the list of Reserved Officers, returning to duty with the Colours on the declaration of war, being appointed to the command of the detachment, R.M., on H.M.S. "Formidable."

Lieutenant George Hugh Vaux Hathorn, R.M. Light Infantry, was killed on H.M.S. "Formidable" on January 1st, aged 27.

Born 30th June, 1887, he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant 1st September, 1906, and promoted to Lieutenant 1st July, 1907, being appointed for a course of instruction at the Central Flying School, 17th May, 1913.

OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieutenant Robert Evelyn Orlebar, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed at the front some few weeks ago, was the son of Lieut.-Colonel Evelyn Henry Orlebar (Royal Marine Light Infantry), of Rutt House, Ivybridge, Devon. He obtained his commission in the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) in September, 1913, and was recently promoted. The young officer was in his 21st year. His cousin, Major B. J. Orlebar, 1st Bn. Bedfordshire Regiment, was also killed recently.

Births.

HEYCOCK.—On December 24th, at 31, Evelyn Gardens, S.W., the wife of Captain P. R. Heycock, Royal Marine Artillery, of a daughter (stillborn).

HUDLESTON.—On January 14th, the wife of Captain J. W. Hudleston, R.M.A., of a son.

KING.—On January 10th, at Streatham Park, London, S.W., to R.M. Gunner and Mrs. B. King, a daughter.

Marriage.

CONGDON—SIMPSON.—On Christmas morning, quietly, owing to the War, at All Saints', Norfolk Square, W., by the Rev. W. Boyd, M.A., Lieutenant John Lambert Congdon, East Surrey Regiment, eldest son of Colonel E. C. L. Congdon (late R.M.L.I.), and Mrs. Congdon, Beachlands, Walmer, Kent, to Muriel Dorothy, second daughter of Mr. J. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

Deaths.

DEED.—On January 1st, on H.M.S. "Formidable," Captain John Cyril Deed, R.M.L.I., third son of the Rev. Canon Deed, of the Vicarage, Nuneaton, aged 38.

ORLEBAR.—On January 15th, Captain Basil John Orlebar, serving with 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, of the Dene Triangle, Halifax.

HATHORN.—On January 1st, in H.M.S. "Formidable," Lieutenant George Hugh Vans Hathorn, R.M.L.I., dearly-loved son of Mrs. Hathorn, of 5, Ravenlea Road, Folkestone, and of the late Charles Hugh Vans Hathorn, of Seconce, Assam, and grandson of the late Admiral George Hathorn, aged 27.

ORLEBAR.—On January 9th, killed in action at Neue Chapelle, in France, Lieutenant Robert Evelyn Orlebar, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment (the "Die-Hards"), only child of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Evelyn H. Orlebar, of Rutt House, Ivybridge, Devon, aged 20.

CAMPBELL.—On active service, Sub-Lieutenant Keith Morehead Gunning Campbell, R.N., younger son of Colonel Gunning Campbell, Royal Marine Artillery.

BROWN.—On December 15th, on H.M.S. "Conqueror," Gunner E. H. Brown, aged 36.

STOKES.—On January 22nd, at R.N. Hospital, Haslar, Gunner (2nd Class) A. V. Stokes, aged 19.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed contemporaries:—"Royal Military Academy Magazine," "The Household Brigade Magazine," "R.E. Journal," "The Sapper," "The Lion and Rose," "St. George's Gazette," "The Antelope," "The Snapper,"

"The Green Tiger," "Green Howards' Gazette," "The Acorn," "The 'XXX.'" "The Men of Harlech," "Essex Regimental Gazette," "The Old Stubborns," "Queen's Own Gazette," "Tiger and Rose," "The 79th News," "The Ranger," "Thin Red Line," "The Argyllshire Highlanders' Gazette," "Army Service Corps Journal," "The A.O.C. Gazette," "London Scottish Regimental Gazette," "The Military Mail," "The Army and Navy Gazette."

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations during the past month :—

	£	s.	d.
H.M.S. "Nottingham"	0	4	8
Insp.-Gen. Sir J. Porter, K.C.B. ...	0	5	0
Miss A. J. Brittan ...	0	2	0
Capt. W. Portlock-Dodson	0	2	6
Sergt. C Young, per Capt. Portlock-Dodson	0	1	0
H.M.S. "Marlboro"	1	4	0
Mrs. H. Chappell ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Berwick"	1	5	6
H.M.S. "Achilles"	0	3	0
Gen. J B. Leefe ...	0	2	6
Officers R. M. L. I., Plymouth (afloat)...	0	14	0
H.M.S. "Argyll" ...	0	3	0
H. M. S. "Queen Mary"	0	5	0
Mr. Wm. McDonald	0	2	0
Messrs. Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd. ...	0	2	0
Col. H. S. Bourchier	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Cochrane"	0	9	8
Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I.	1	6	0
Major J. A. Clark, R.M.L.I.	0	8	0
Col.-Sergt. Wm. Connor	0	2	6
Mr. E. Williams ...	0	2	0
Mrs. A. Newington...	0	2	6
R.M.A., S. African Brigade, per Col.-Sergt. Reynolds ...	0	12	0
Mrs. E. R. Iremonger	0	2	2
Mr. G. E. Geater ...	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Antrim"	0	6	0
Sergt. H. Coleman...	0	2	0
R.M. Old Comrades' Association ...	0	15	0
Capt. W. S. Poë, R.M.A.	0	2	6
Gen. Sir W.T. Adair, K.C.B.	0	5	0
Capt. H. R. Brewes, R.M.L.I.	0	3	0
Capt. Fitz Sampson-Way	0	5	0
R. M. Scapa Flow, per Sergt. Rance, R.M.A.	0	3	6
Mr. Donald Bain ...	0	1	10
Capt. R. S. Gibson, R.M.L.I.	1	0	0
Major Langford ...	0	5	0
Col. Durnford ...	0	2	6
H. M. S. "Devonshire"	0	16	2
H.M.S. "Conqueror"	0	5	0
Depot R.M., Deal ...	1	3	4
H.M.S. "Neptune"	0	5	10
H.M.S. "Duncan"	0	9	0
Mr. H. Harding ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Magnificent"	0	8	0
H. M. S. "Centurion"	0	6	0
Officers, R.M.A. ...	8	12	0
H.M.S. "Falmouth"	0	3	6
H.M.S. "Zelandia"	0	6	0
H.M.S. "Erin" ...	2	0	0
H.M.S. "Hermione"	0	2	4
Sergt.-Maj. F. E. Bishop	0	1	0
Messrs. R. Hodges & Son	2	6	0
Major R. ff. Willis, R.M.L.I.	0	6	0
Capt. F. W. Home, R.M.L.I.	0	5	0
Major A. C. Pearson	0	5	0
Major Eady	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Ocean" ...	0	14	6
R.S.O., "Liverpool"	0	5	6
Sergt. J. Cooney ...	0	2	0
Major-Gen. Symes...	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Blake" ...	0	6	0
Portsmouth Division, R.M.L.I.	0	11	8
Major-Gen. Cosme Gordon, R.M.L.I.	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Patrol," per Sergt. Coleman	0	7	0
Lt.-Col. S. LeQuesne	0	2	0
Captain Darwell, R.M.L.I.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Elsworthy ...	0	2	6
Lieut.-Col. Edye ...	0	10	0
Isle of Ascension, per O.C.	1	2	0
H.M.S. "Glory" ...	0	13	6
Capt. Gerrard (R.N. Flying School, Eastchurch) ...	1	1	0
H.M.S. "Canopus"	3	6	0
Mr. W. Tolley ...	0	2	0
Col.-Sergt. A. E. Amery	0	2	0
Mr. Brock	0	7	6
H. M. S. "King Edward VII." ...	0	15	6
D. McKay	0	5	6
Capt. Cullimore ...	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Hindustan"	1	8	0
Mr. H. V. Such, A.P.R.N.R. ...	0	2	0
Brig.-Gen. D. Mercer	0	5	0
H.M.S. "Glasgow"	0	16	0
R.M.L.I., Plymouth	5	0	0
Gen. Marris	0	10	0
H. M. S. "Dreadnought"	1	0	6
H.M.S. "Gloucester"	0	1	8
H.M.S. "Natal" ...	0	3	0
Vernon & Sons, cash collected	1	19	10
Sundry Sales ...	1	13	6
Mr. J. L. Francis ...	0	2	0
Mr. Jos. Gibbs ...	0	2	6
Col.-Sergt. D. Kirk, R.M.L.I.	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Leander"	0	10	6
H.M.S. "Sutlej" ...	0	10	0
Gen. G. F. Pengelly	0	5	0
Sergt. C. H. Privett, R.M.L.I.	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Hibernia"	0	11	4
Sgt. Graham, H.M.S. "Argyll"	0	4	0
H.M.S. "Swiftsure"	0	12	0
Mr. A. Lamb... ...	0	2	0
Col. Nash	0	2	6
Lieut.-Gen. Wylde...	0	0	6
H.M.S. "Dublin"...	0	7	6
	£59	0	0

List of Pensioners of the Royal Marines whose deaths have been reported during the month of November, 1914.

Name.	Rating.	Division and Number.	Date of Death.
G. Bullock	Colr.-Sergt.	R.M.A. 2492	Oct. 18, 1914
T. Holt	Private	Ply. 5738	,, 19, 1914
T. Moore	Corporal	Ply. 19 Co.	,, 18, 1914
J. Shaw	Private	Chat. 13591	,, 17, 1914
T. H. Williamson	,,	Ports. 11954	,, 4, 1914
H. Lord	Sergeant	Woolwich 16 Co.	,, 22, 1914
J. Morris	,,	Woolwich 92 Co.	,, 22, 1914
J. C. Riddett	Private	Ports. 14328	,, 27, 1914
C. Bradnam	Corporal	Ports. 3202	Nov. 1, 1914
E. H. Marshall	Colr.-Sergt.	Ports. 5147	Oct. 30, 1914
A. Scott	Private	Ports. 858	,, 31, 1914
G. Mitchell	Gunner	R.M.A. 14447	,, 24, 1914
S. Fisher	Private	Ply. 4199	,, 29, 1914
W. Marks	,,	Ply. 31 Co.	,, 26, 1914
J. Robbins	,,	Forton 42 Co.	Nov. 5, 1914
W. Streets	Sergeant	Ply. 8 Co.	,, 4, 1914
A. J. Buckler	Private	Ports. 164	,, 7, 1914
J. McCusker	,,	Ply. 8262	Oct. 28, 1914
P. Blanchard	Sergeant	Forton 2 Co.	Nov. 5, 1914
J. Werry	,,	Ply. 19 Co.	Oct. 31, 1914
A. Jenkins	Private	Ply. 1162	Nov. 9, 1914
W. Feltham	Sergeant	Forton 14 Co.	,, 10, 1914
J. Gough	Private	Gosport 26 Co.	Sept. 15, 1914
H. Robinson	Corporal	Chat. 69 Co.	Nov. 12, 1914
C. Smith	Sergeant	Chat. 1643	,, 13, 1914
G. Godden	Private	Gosport 58 Co.	,, 15, 1914
H. Woods	,,	Chat. 1338	,, 15, 1914
J. G. Clarke	,,	Chat. 12852	,, 8, 1914
W. Nott	,,	Forton 46 Co.	,, 19, 1914
J. W. Towse	,,	Gosport 26 Co.	,, 19, 1914
R. W. Acheson	Sergeant	R.M.A. 7786	,, 26, 1914
H. Day	Staff-Sergt.	Walmer Depot 80	,, 22, 1914
F. Munday	Gunner	R.M.A. 6325	,, 21, 1914
R. D. Webber	Private	Chat. 4644	,, 26, 1914
H. Tomlin	Sergeant	Forton 26 Co.	,, 25, 1914
F. Counter	Private	Ply. D Co.	,, 25, 1914
T. B. Brook	Gunner	Ports. 15 Co.	,, 27, 1914
H. Farmer	Colr.-Sergt.	Chat. 6271	Sept. 22, 1914
W. R. Mainwood	Sergeant	Chat. 10397	,, 22, 1914
W. H. Robinson	Corporal	R.M.A. 2241	,, 22, 1914
G. Ray	Sergeant	R.M.A. 4579	,, 22, 1914
T. York	Colr.-Sergt.	Ports. 4718	,, 22, 1914
T. Page	Qr.-Mr.-Sgt.-Instr. of Inf.	Chat. 7203	,, 22, 1914
G. H. Walton	Sergeant	R.M.A. 4307	,, 22, 1914
W. G. Allen	Private	Ports. 4127	Nov. 1, 1914

Corps Advertisements.

A charge of One Shilling will be made for each insertion not exceeding 24 words in this column, and Sixpence for every additional 12 or fraction of 12 words.

All Advertisements must be prepaid and sent to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

Printed and Published by Gale & Polden, Ltd., Nelson House, Portsmouth. February 7th, 1915.

THE GLOBE AND LAUREL

The Journal of the Royal Marines

"THERE NEVER WAS ANY APPEAL MADE TO THEM FOR HONOUR, COURAGE, OR LOYALTY, THAT THEY DID NOT MORE THAN REALISE MY EXPECTATIONS. IF EVER THE HOUR OF REAL DANGER SHOULD COME TO ENGLAND, THE MARINES WILL BE FOUND THE COUNTRY'S SHEET ANCHOR."
ST. VINCENT.

No. 233, Vol. XXII. MARCH 7th, 1915. Price 2d. (Post Free to all parts of the World.)

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NOTICE.

All Subscriptions and Inquiries as to non-delivery of copies should be sent to The Treasurer, "Globe & Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

It is requested that all Cheques and Postal Orders be made payable to "The Treasurer, 'Globe and Laurel."

All matter intended for publication should be forwarded to The Editor, "Globe and Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, by the 24th of each month.

All inquiries respecting Advertisements should be made to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

A limited number of Volume XX. of the "Globe and Laurel" has been bound and is now on sale.

Volumes I., V., VI., and IX. are out of print and cannot be replaced. Only a very limited number of some of the other volumes are on hand.

Application for back numbers or bound volumes should be made to the Treasurer. Price of the latter 3/6 each.

Editorial.

THE events in East Prussia during the latter part of February bring home to us the magnitude of the existing struggle.

For ten days over a front of about one hundred miles two millions of men were in active opposition, and although the losses were estimated by thousands, and one side, the Russians, forced back several miles, the result was indecisive and the fighting merely local. During the retreat of the Russians a new use was found for aircraft, viz., the supply of ammunition; one section of the retreating force ran out of ammunition and aeroplanes brought up boxes of small-arm ammunition, wrapped in rags and dropped it in the vicinity of the troops.

The passage of the Dardanelles, a feat considered hitherto impracticable, has begun and up to the present attended with small loss.

The plans formulated during the last time relations were strained, viz., during the Egyptian-Turco frontier dispute, for silencing the forts found the possibility of accurate observation of fire an insurmountable difficulty. The presence of the "Ark Royal," and her attendant air-craft has now made this possible.

Our thanks are due to several correspondents for interesting letters received, and it is regretted that they cannot all be published, as in one or more cases they were duplicated.

The Editor apologises for the delay in the issue of the paper but "flue," must be put forward as the excuse. The Hon. Treasurer will be glad to receive renewal of orders for copies, as in many cases the time for which subscriptions have been paid has now expired.

Officers' Appointments, Promotions, etc.

The Admiralty have approved of Colonel Second-Commandant A. E. Marchant, C.B., A.D.C., R.M.L.I., being granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General from the 5th to the 9th October, 1914, inclusive, whilst in command of the R.M. Brigade. Mr. Thomas Sydney Dick has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Second-Lieutenant and attached to the R.M.A. Division.

Colour-Sergeant George Percival Yorke Mascall, R.M.L.I., is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, R.M., and posted to the Plymouth Division.

Mr. Michael Jobson has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, for duty as Paymaster and Quartermaster of the Royal Marine Submarine Miners, and is posted to the Chatham Division.

The Admiralty have approved of the promotion of the undermentioned non-commissioned officers to warrant rank on appointment as Superintending Clerks: Staff Clerk Henry Martin, vice Downer; Staff Clerk Oliver James Forde Dockery, vice Brown; No. Po/7431 Colour-Sergeant (Acting Sergeant-Major) George Henry Smith Ilton, vice Benham; No. Ch/7777 Quartermaster-Sergeant Herbert Abraham Morris, R.M.L.I.; No. Po/8645 Colour-Sergeant George Burt, R.M.L.I.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Dockery are appointed to the General Staff, and Mr. Ilton to the Commandant's Office, Portsmouth Division. Mr. Morris is appointed to the Paymaster's Office, Plymouth Division, vice Acock, and Mr. Burt to the Paymaster's Office, Portsmouth Division, vice Chapman. (Mr. Morris is to be detached to the Plymouth Division.)

Sergeant-Major Gilbert Henry Stephens is appointed Superintending Clerk, Commandant's Office, Depot, R.M., Deal, vice Carroll, promoted.

No. Po/11863 Sergeant Charles Frederick Parfitt, R.M.L.I., is promoted to Staff Clerk, vice Martin, promoted.

Lieutenants Chapman and Acock are to take over the duties of 3rd Quartermaster at the Portsmouth and Plymouth Divisions respectively.

No. R.M.A./5418 Colour-Sergeant Edwin Sydney Claydon, R.M.A., is promoted to Staff Clerk for duty on the General Staff, vice Dockery, promoted.

No. R.M.A./3751 Pensioner Colour-Sergeant John Williams, R.M.A., is appointed Orderly, R.M. Office, during the period of hostilities, vice Claydon, promoted.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers, Royal Marines, have been selected to undergo a course of instruction to qualify for the position of R.M. Gunner:—R.M.A./5782 Sergt. Henry Samuel Fee, R.M.A.; R.M.A./8173 Sergt. Frederick Charles Waters, R.M.A., H.M.S. "Queen Mary"; Ch/10458 Sergeant William Shannon, R.M.L.I., R.M. Brigade; Ch/9660 Sergeant Frederick Charles Wyld, R.M.L.I.; Po/8261 Sergeant Charles William Ryman, R.M.L.I.; Po/11975 Sergeant John Creedon, R.M.L.I.; Ply/9620 Sergeant Henry William Edmunds, R.M.L.I.; Ply/10026 Sergeant Ellis Howarth Taylor, R.M.L.I.

Major Arthur H. French, R.M.L.I., Supernumerary, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Major F. A. Nelson, R.M.L.I., deceased.

EMBARKATIONS.

Acting Lieutenant Archibald M. Craig, R.M., is to be held in immediate readiness for embarkation in H.M.S. "Hibernia," as Second R.M. Officer of the detachment.

Diary of the War.

January 27th.—The German Emperor's birthday celebrated by strong but unsuccessful attacks all along the Western Line. German Marines are strengthening the coast defences near Heyst as a British landing in Flanders is anticipated. Storage of food supply in Germany has resulted in all stocks of corn and flour being seized and distributed to the towns according to population, thereby making food stuffs contraband. Austro-German forces concentrating along the Carpathians, principally near the Dukla Pass. In Poland fighting is of an unimportant character; the Russian movement north of Warsaw, towards East Prussia, has apparently surprised the Germans. Forty-eight thousand Turks reported concentrating at El Arish, and 32,000 at Akabah, but the wells on the northern route having been filled in will cause considerable delay to an advance. The armed auxiliary "Viknor" has been lost off the North Coast of Ireland, presumably by a mine. Surgeon Mathews, lately attached to Eastney, one of the lost. Casualties in North Sea fight 14 killed, 29 wounded. "Lion" and "Meteor" towed into harbour.

January 28th.—From Holland reports received of extensive movements of German troops. Russian Fleet active in the Baltic. Russian forces in East Prussia have been forcing Germans to retire on Thorn. There has been no serious fighting in Galicia, Southern or Western Poland, but Austrians claim to have forced Russians back from Uszok Pass in Carpathians, which they have held since January 1st. Britain lends Roumania five millions sterling. This money is not to be used against the Allies. A Turkish column is advancing on Suez Canal along the northern route from El Arish, and a second by a central one.

January 29th.—The cost of the Kaiser's birthday treat is estimated at 20,000 Germans. In the Carpathians the Austrians are making a desperate bid for victory, while the fighting in Galicia and Poland consists of artillery duels and outpost affairs only. The latest report is that Germany and Austria are to force a way through Serbia and join up with Turkey.

January 30th.—Turks urgently request Germany and Austria to commence their march through Serbia. Germans have again reinforced their front in Flanders, which has been seriously weakened. Two attempts to cross the Aisne near Soissons driven back by Allies. The Russians are developing their new offensive movement by pushing on towards Tilsit, and turning the flanks of the strong defensive positions east and south of Konigsberg. The Turks invading Persia have been forced back by the Russians. An advanced guard has reached the Suez Canal, and attacked in small bodies several points unsuccessfully. Aerial reports show that this advanced guard has retired on the nearest line of wells, the Turks showing a great dislike to having bombs dropped on them.

January 31st.—British steamer torpedoed by submarine off Fleetwood in Irish Channel. Pegoud, the French aviator, accomplished a great feat, descending from 7,000 feet to 1,800 feet and dropping nine bombs, each of which hit its mark on a German ammunition depot. The subsequent explosion rendered the avoiding of damage and capsizing due to atmospheric disturbance a matter of skill.

February 1st. Six British merchant ships sunk by German submarines, two in the English Channel (no lives lost) and four in the Irish Channel. Five others, including two packet boats, chased, but escaped. The submarines supposed to be U 21, U 31, and F 30, oil and stores being obtained from a steamer flying the Danish flag. Germans active near La Bassée, but all attacks have been driven off.

Turks seized valuables worth two millions in Persia when they retreated, and have detached a force to Ahvez, where there are British oil fields. Persians who refuse to supply provisions are hung. German officer blew up railway bridge near Quebec and fled to America. Damage done, small.

February 2nd.—Air raid on Dunkirk, Nancy (where a child was injured), and Luneville. At Dunkirk anti-aircraft guns fired without apparent result for two hours. Herr Liebknecht, the German socialist leader, and another prominent socialist, who have been preaching stop the war tactics, have been made to join the Army. Maritz and Kemp have quarrelled with the Germans in South-West Africa, and are expected to surrender. Germans in Poland have gained a success, but at great loss. First serious attack on Suez Canal. Turks attempted to cross at Kantara, Toussoum, and other places, but were driven back, losing their bridging material and several prisoners. Many were drowned.

February 3rd.—Attempt to torpedo British hospital ship in broad daylight. Russians have regained trenches lost in Poland, annihilating a battalion. They have also captured several guns in the Carpathians. Canada asks for extradition of dynamiter. Roumanian Minister states that Roumania will join the war when ready, independently of Italy.

February 4th.—Heavy fighting has been renewed in Flanders, where it is stated that all available German reinforcements are in the front line. British warships continue to bombard the coast positions. In the East, Germans are making frantic efforts to break through to Warsaw, and in spite of enormous losses bring into the fighting line fresh forces. French aviators are making daily flights over Alsace, dropping bombs on barracks, and have crossed the Rhine. Swiss fire at a German aeroplane taking a short cut across Swiss territory. In the Baltic, Russian submarine sinks German torpedo boat. Kemp and van Rensburg, with 600 men, have surrendered. Maritz the only rebel at large.

February 5th.—Germany threatens to create a submarine blockade and sink every ship, neutral or otherwise, without warning, that approaches the British coast. This action is not appreciated by America. At Suez, Territorials, Australians, New Zealanders, and Indian troops defended the Canal. The Turkish force was 12,000 strong; 400 were killed, 2,000 wounded, and 600 were taken prisoners. Two French warships, "Requin" and "Deutrecasteaux," with an armed liner, "Hardinge," assisted the land forces. Austria again prepares to invade Serbia, 400,000 men being concentrated on the frontier. Despatches point to the intervention of Roumania and Italy. To the presence of German officers in Italian colonies in Africa is attributed the trouble with the natives.

February 6th. — German efforts still unsuccessful. Although hurling masses of men ten deep at points on Russian front, they are no nearer Moscow than a week ago, while the Russians have crossed the Bzura at several points and are taking the offensive. In the Carpathians, north-west of Njok, the offensive of the Russian forces continues, and south-east of that pass a strong pressure is being brought to bear on large forces of the enemy. On the west front no infantry action reported, but in the Argonne and Woevre there was a slight cannonading.

February 7th.—Great battle still raging in the East, under the personal supervision of the Kaiser, who, in Berlin, announced his intention of being in at the death. German dead estimated at 30,000 already.

February 8th.—Allies pressing along coast northwards. Bombs dropped on Zeebrugge. Russians met with slight check in the Carpathians and fall back, but are successful in front of Warsaw. Allies' warships bombard Dardanelles, and destroy four store depots.

February 9th.—Remains of Turkish Army in full retreat; 500 bodies buried and 652 prisoners, including four who swam the Canal. The native Algerian horsemen known as Goumiers capture the great dune between the Ostend road and the sea by a ruse.

February 10th.—Artillery duel near Ypres, intermittent cannonading from Lys to Somme. Two German night attacks on the trenches in the woods north of Verdun repulsed. In East Prussia the Russians have retired, the Germans being able, by their excellent railway system, to concentrate large reinforcements near Lyck. Bulgaria accepts a loan from Germany. Total British losses up to February 4th 104,000 of all ranks. About 60 per cent. of the wounded recovered. British steamer "Laertes" attacked by submarine in North Sea but escaped by good seamanship. Germans announce that they do not consider themselves bound by international law.

February 11th.—Numbers of wounded arriving at Bruges indicate that the Allies' activity on the Belgian Coast is having its effect. British aircraft active over Zeebrugge in spite of fog.

February 12th.—Turkish transport laden with supplies has been sunk in Black Sea. Maritz reported shot by Germans. Thirty-four British airmen made a raid on the Flanders coast and in spite of anti-aircraft guns and a snowstorm succeeded in dropping many bombs and getting back. One airman—Grahame White—fell into the sea but was rescued. Kaiser has gone to East Prussia, where large numbers of troops are proceeding from Central German garrisons, consisting of Landsturm levies of years as far back as 1879 and men who have not served in the Army. Mining carried out in the trenches at La Boiselle and S.W. of Peronne.

February 14th.—From the sea to the Lys the Germans violently bombard the region of the Dunes and Nieuport. Attempt at a surprise near Arrancourt repulsed. German airmen drop bombs over Verdun as a reply to our air raid.

February 15th.—German troops have been advancing into Russia from E. Prussia but have been checked near Lyck. Fighting continues in Bukowina and the Carpathians. Austrian aeroplanes fly over the Royal Palace at Ricka and dropped bombs near the Montenegrin Royal Family. Germany makes a defiant reply to the United States Note and decides to accept all consequences of their action. Fighting in the Caucasus appears disastrous to the Turks.

February 16th.—Numbers of mines floating in Danish and Swedish waters; several have been exploded in the Baltic by pack-ice. Dutch report great damage done by aircraft in recent raid, a Zeppelin shed and two workshops for submarines with contents totally destroyed. Russians continue to fall back on the fortified line of the Niemen to the fortresses Kovno, Olita, and Rodno. Austrians advance in Bukowina, but in the Central Carpathians, between the Beskid and Wzszkow passes and in the West have been repulsed. Desultory fighting in Lorraine and Argonne. Heavy bombardments in Belgium and along the Aisne. Another line of trenches captured along the La Bassée—Bethune road. Albanians invade Serbia. British steamer "Wavelet" sunk off Kentish Knock, 12 men drowned.

February 17th.—Latest German plan is to drive back the Russians and capture Warsaw, while Austria would finish war with Serbia, then attack Allies in the West before British reinforcements are ready. A fierce battle in E. Prussia. Germans endeavouring to surround both wings of retreating Russians, who are putting up a fine defence against superior numbers. German Emperor pre-

sent and rewarded his warriors by making them a speech. Further south the Germans have made slight progress towards Warsaw, but have had to evacuate Piatrkow, their advanced depôt, on account of disease. Forty British aircraft bombarded Ostend and other ports on the Belgian coast, eight French airmen assisting by attacking German aerodromes, thus preventing action by German aircraft. War Office issue dispatch by Sir John French. Captain Cuffe, R.M.L.I. (Intelligence Department) and Lieut. Collet, D.S.O., R.M.A. (Flying Corps) mentioned.

February 18th.—The universal blockade commences. Italian papers state that the forces put in the field by Germany are her last reserves. Alpine Chasseurs recently captured Hill 937 in Alsace by brilliant exploit; during a violent snowstorm they climbed the hill, surprised the Germans, whom they attacked on skis with the bayonet, and drove them out of the position. German airship L3 wrecked off the coast of Denmark in a snowstorm.

February 19th.—German airship caught in a snowstorm, and borne down by the weight of the snow, while looking for merchant ships. Landed in shallow water near Esbjerg in Denmark. Four men drowned; the remainder swam ashore, and are interned, although they claim to be ship-wrecked mariners. The two lost airships took part in the last coast raid. Cardiff steamer "Cambank" torpedoed in Irish Sea off Anglesea while stopping to pick up a pilot; four men drowned. Other vessels near chased, but escaped. A British battle fleet, aided by a French squadron, bombarded the forts at entrance to Dardanelles. Ships engaged: "Inflexible," "Agamemnon," "Vengeance," "Cornwallis," "Triumph," "Suffren," "Gaulois," and "Bouvet." Seaplanes from Ark Royal assisted by previously reconnoitring, resulted in the destruction of the outer forts.

February 20th.—The bombardment of the Dardanelles was resumed against the first of the inner forts, and the third part of the straits is already free. Frantic alarm prevails in Constantinople. Germans, after the failure of their violent attack on the Russian centre south of Warsaw, are now endeavouring to force the northern Russian armies back on Vilna, the junction of the railways from the frontier and from Warsaw to Petrograd. Russians have fallen back from the Bukowina. Air raid over Essex; bombs dropped on Colchester and Braintree; damage immaterial.

February 21st.—The following ships have been torpedoed since the beginning of the blockade:—Two Norwegian, one American, and two British. American Ambassadors in London and Berlin have been called upon to furnish particulars. Russian northern army making a counter-move against the German advance, and fighting is taking place north of the fortified line on 100 miles front.

February 22nd.—Details of the Russian retreat from East Prussia show that the right wing of the 10th Army Corps, was in danger of being outflanked, and made a hasty turning movement, exposing the flank of the next corps, which isolated units escaped by forcing their way through with the bayonet after expending their ammunition. Near Dunkirk the Germans have not attacked for some days. In the centre, British and French troops have driven the enemy back some hundreds of metres. The passengers and crews of four British vessels and a Norwegian barque sunk by the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" have been landed at Buenos Ayres by a German steamer.

February 23rd.—A German Zeppelin flew over Calais, dropping bombs on the railway and some others, killing five civilians. Fighting is taking place practically on the whole of the Russian line. Allied Fleet prepares to continue the bombardment of the Dardanelles. The Turks are said to be fortifying the Isles of Marmora. Norwegian Government asking questions with reference to barques sunk in South Atlantic. Germans complain that British merchantman, without hoisting her colours, fired at a German submarine off the Irish Coast.

February 24th.—Owing to unfavourable weather the operations against the Dardanelles have been suspended. The South African Union Forces occupied Garub, 70 miles east of Luderitzbucht, which has a plentiful supply of good water. The Russians are attacking the Carpathians. Austria has now taken over all cereal stocks, and the Government will control distribution of bread.

February 25th.—Three of the British airmen who made a raid on the Belgian coast are missing. They are Flag-Lieutenants Rigall, the Hon. D. O'Brian, and T. Spencer. The armed cruiser "Clan McNaughton" has been missing since February 3rd, and it is feared that she has been lost. She carries 297 officers and men. It is reported from Dutch sources that a large number of troops are being sent via Louvain to the western front, and troop transports are being regularly transferred to the south-west. In the Caucasus the Turks, on trying to advance in the Trans-Chorokh region, were repulsed with heavy losses. In Constantinople anti-German feeling is said to be becoming strong. At a meeting of the young Turks shots were fired; one member killed and two others wounded. An aeroplane raid in German South-West Africa dropped bombs over the camp at Garub, wounding one officer and five men. The Northern Force has occupied Nonidas and Goanikas without casualties. Casualties sustained in occupying Garub were one officer killed and one sergeant taken prisoner.

February 26th.—The London steamer "Deptford," laden with coal, sunk off Scarborough (one life lost), and the steamer "Western Coast" off Beachy Head; no lives lost. The Russians have now taken up strong positions on their north-west river front.

War News.

HOME WATERS.

Successful Battle Cruiser Action.

On January 24th a running engagement was fought between the battle cruiser squadron of the German Navy, from which the "Von der Tann," damaged a few days previously after returning from the Scarborough raid, was absent, and a squadron of five British battle cruisers, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty. Both British and German squadrons were accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers. The objective of the German ships has not been revealed officially, but is judged from the position in which they were sighted and the direction they were pursuing to have been probably the Tyne or Forth estuaries.

The circumstance that the main ships were those which attacked Scarborough and the Hartlepools has been taken to support the conjecture that another such raid was in contemplation. In any case, however, the intention was abandoned, the German admiral heading for home at high speed. The British battle cruisers do not appear to have been swift enough to overtake and cut off his squadron before it was able to reach the protection of the German minefields. Had the length of the chase been greater, the fate which befell the "Blücher," the last ship of the German line, must have been that of the other ships, for the British had the superiority in gun-power. There were forty heavy guns in either squadron, but whereas the British included twenty-four 13.5in. and sixteen 12in., the German comprised eight 12in., twenty 11in., and twelve 8.2in. Under the conditions of the action, of course, only a relatively small proportion of the armament of each ship could be used, and the German admiral placed his squadron

in a better position by offering Admiral Beatty a stern chase instead of a broadside action, since at least two of his battle cruisers were able to bring to bear a greater volume of fire from their after guns than any two British vessels could oppose them with from the latter's bow guns. The "Derfflinger" could train four 12in. guns astern, the "Moltke" and "Seydlitz" each eight 11in. guns, and the "Blücher" six 8.2in. guns, a total of twenty-six weapons. The bow fire of the "Lion," "Tiger," and "Princess Royal" would proceed from four 13.5in. guns each, while that of the "New Zealand" and "Indomitable" would be from six 12-in. guns each, a total of twenty-four weapons. As far as present information shows, all the British casualties, which were fortunately not heavy, occurred in the two leading ships, except for four men killed in the destroyer "Meteor." The latter is said to have been hit from the "Blücher" when the torpedo flotilla made a final attack on the ship, after the heavier vessels had compelled her to fall out of the German line.

First Official Statement.

On Sunday evening, January 24th, the Admiralty issued the following:—

Early this morning a British patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers, under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, with a destroyer flotilla under Commodore Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battle cruisers, several light cruisers, and a number of destroyers, steering westward, and apparently making for the English coast.

The enemy made for home at high speed. They were at once pursued, and at about 9.30 a.m. action was joined between the battle cruisers "Lion," "Tiger," "Princess Royal," "New Zealand," and "Indomitable" on the one hand, and "Derfflinger," "Seydlitz," "Moltke," and "Blücher" on the other. A well-contested running fight ensued. Shortly after one o'clock "Blücher," which had previously fallen out of the line, capsized and sank.

Admiral Beatty reports that two other German battle cruisers were seriously damaged. They were, however, able to continue their flight, and reached an area where dangers from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.

No British ships have been lost, and our casualties in *personnel* as at present reported are slight, "Lion," which led the line, having only eleven wounded and no killed. One hundred and twenty-three survivors have been rescued from "Blücher's" crew of 885, and it is possible that others have been saved by some of our destroyers.

No reports of any destroyer or light cruiser fighting have yet been received at the Admiralty, though some has apparently taken place. Their Lordships have expressed their satisfaction to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty.

Second Official Statement.

On Tuesday evening the Admiralty issued the following:—

All the British ships and destroyers engaged in Sunday's action have returned safely to port. The "Lion," which had some of her forward compartments flooded by a shell below the waterline, was taken in tow by the "Indomitable."

The destroyer "Meteor," which was also disabled, was taken in tow by the destroyer "Liberty." Both vessels were guarded by strong escorts of destroyers. The repairs to both vessels can speedily be effected.

The total number of casualties among officers and men reported to the Admiralty is:—"Lion," seventeen men wounded; "Tiger," one officer and nine men killed, and three officers and eight men wounded; "Meteor," four men killed and one man wounded. It is not believed that any other casualties have occurred, but if so they will immediately be published. As soon as Sir David Beatty's report is received a fuller account will be given.

Third Official Statement.

The Admiralty made the following announcement on Wednesday night:—

The following preliminary telegraphic report has been received from Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty regarding the naval action on Sunday last in the North Sea:—

A flotilla of destroyers, patrolling about 7.30 a.m., first sighted and attacked the enemy, whose force, according to reports received, consisted of four battle cruisers, six light cruisers, and some destroyers. Their positions when sighted were approximately fourteen miles east-south-east of the battle cruiser squadron. Orders were given by signal to the destroyer flotilla to chase the enemy and to report their movements, as it appeared they at once commenced to retire to the east-south-east. The battle cruisers were directed to steer south-east with a view to securing the position and cutting the enemy off if possible. The situation developed by degrees into a stern chase. Speed was worked up to twenty-eight or twenty-nine knots, and the enemy were gradually being overhauled. At about 18,000 yards slow and deliberate firing was opened, and we began to hit at a range of 17,000 yards. Our fire was returned by the enemy.

The "Lion" and "Tiger" having drawn ahead of remainder of squadron were in action alone for some time, and consequently were subjected to the enemy's concentrated fire, more particularly the "Lion," which ship suffered more as the result. The other vessels as they drew up engaged the enemy. The German flotilla of destroyers was disposed on the starboard beam of their cruisers, and an attack by them was driven off. At about 11 o'clock, unfortunately, a lucky shot damaged one of the "Lion's" feed tanks, causing the port engine to be stopped. At the same time enemy submarines were observed on the starboard bow, and a course was steered in order to avoid them.

The "Blücher" was now in a critical condition, with her speed reduced, and the "Indomitable," which had now come up, was directed to complete her destruction. The rest of the squadron were directed to attack the rear of the enemy. The "Lion," with an escort, steered to the north-west, steaming with one engine, and I transferred my flag to one of the destroyers, and subsequently to the "Princess Royal." Through the damage to "Lion's" feed tank by an unfortunate chance shot, we were undoubtedly deprived of a greater victory. The presence of the enemy's submarines subsequently necessitated the action being broken off.

The result of the action was "Blücher" sunk and two other battle cruisers very heavily on fire and seriously damaged. The German prisoners reported also that the "Kolberg" had been sunk by over-salvoes from our squadron. Subsequently the starboard engines of the "Lion" also developed trouble from the same cause as the port engines, and the "Indomitable" took her in tow and brought her into port. The damage to "Lion" and "Tiger" is in neither case serious, and repairs can be completed in a short time. The remainder of the squadron were not hit.

The casualties were very slight. The death of Engineer-Captain Taylor, whose services have been invaluable, is deeply regretted. The behaviour of the officers and men was only what was expected, and great credit is due to the engine-room staffs for the fine steaming of the squadron.

The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement on February 12th:—

During the last twenty-four hours combined aeroplane and seaplane operations have been carried out by the Naval Wing in the Bruges, Zeebrugge, Blankenberghe, and Ostend districts, with a view to preventing the development of submarine bases and establishments.

Thirty-four naval aeroplanes and seaplanes took part.

Great damage is reported to have been done to Ostend railway station, which, according to present information, has probably been burnt to the ground; the railway station at Blankenberghe was damaged and railway lines were torn up in many places. Bombs were dropped on gun positions at Middlekerke, also on the power station and German mine-sweeping vessels at Zeebrugge, but the damage done is unknown.

During the attack the machines encountered heavy banks of snow.

No submarines were seen.

Fight Commander Grahame White fell into the sea off Nieuport, and was rescued by a French vessel.

Although exposed to heavy gun-fire from rifles, anti-aircraft guns, mitrailleuses, etc., all pilots are safe. Two machines were damaged.

The seaplanes and aeroplanes were under the command of Wing Commander Samson, assisted by Wing Commander Longmore and Squadron Commanders Porte, Courtney, R.M.L.I., and Rathborne, R.M.L.I.

Squadron Commander I. T. Courtney, R.M.L.I., became a qualified airman in October, 1912, and was appointed Squadron Commander in August last.

Squadron Commander C. E. H. Rathborne, R.M.L.I., who was recently in command of the Felixstowe air station, obtained his brevet as an air pilot in March, 1913.

This exploit of the naval airmen exceeds in magnitude anything of the kind that has been attempted before. Never until this week had so large a force of aircraft been used in combination. In daring, initiative, and skill the British airmen have again and again proved themselves superior to the enemy. What they have now shown is that they are not only capable of carrying out raids but can successfully plan and execute combined operations of a much larger character. The "frightfulness" of the British naval airmen has for its design a definite military object, and achieves a specific military purpose.

Action in Mid-Air.

Friday, January 22nd, was sunny, with some frost and not much wind; in fact, as perfect a day for aviation as can be expected at this time of the year; and the Germans took advantage of the weather to make an aerial raid on a large scale against Dunkirk. The details are as follows:—One of our aeroplanes—a single-seater—was on patrol duty when the observer saw several hostile machines approaching. He at once gave chase to the first hostile machine, and opened fire on it. Meanwhile two other British machines started from the ground. It took them some little time to ascend the height of 6,000 feet, at which the action in the air was proceeding, during which the British machine which had been on patrol had succeeded in driving off with its fire the two leading German machines. Ten others, however, had come up by the time that the three British machines were all in action. After the Germans had dropped several bombs over the harbour and town the whole turned and flew back towards their lines.

Our aeroplanes pursued and brought down one German machine by a bullet through one of its cylinders. The aeroplane was captured, together with its pilot and observer and eight unexploded bombs. The observer was armed with a double barrelled pistol for firing chain shot. In face of the heavy odds against them this feat on the part of our aviators was distinctly meritorious. The damage done by the raiders was slight.

The Algerian horsemen known as Goumiers won the Great Dune between the Ostend road and the sea by a neat ruse. One morning they allowed six horses to stray near enough for the Germans to capture them, and the next evening twenty-four horses went out, and on a signal rushed back again. But each had hidden a Goumier, who remained behind, and rushed the trenches.

Amsterdam, February 11th.

It is officially announced from Berlin that the Kaiser has again left for the eastern front.

Yesterday he took a stroll in the Zoo, and afterwards conferred with the Imperial Chancellor, received the Turkish Special Mission, and listened to military reports.

A correspondent on the coast says:—

The flight of aeroplanes early yesterday morning was one of the most beautiful and marvellous I have ever seen. The number far exceeded that which took part in the great circuit of Europe. As they passed in a long procession they resembled a flight of huge sea birds. There was a thick, low-lying haze, but at an elevation of a few hundred feet there was an extensive view seawards. The machines went off one by one in very rapid succession, just like a flight of wild ducks. They flew high to avoid the haze, and were steering eastward when lost to view. Their course was taken towards the Belgian coast, and the speed at which they were travelling indicated that they would arrive in about 20 minutes.

INGENIOUS GERMAN STRATAGEMS.

Incidents of African Bush-Fighting.

Cairo, January 24th.

According to unofficial news which has reached Egypt from East Africa, the Germans, with their black troops, engaged in an action at an East African port, which resulted in the withdrawal and re-embarkation of the British landing force, showed remarkable skill and resource in the bush-fighting. Ropes were hidden under sand and brushwood and stretched across paths, and, when trodden on by our troops, brought down flags hoisted in the trees. By this means the ranges were accurately marked. The fall of the flags was the signal for a heavy fire from sharpshooters and sometimes from machine guns, which had been hoisted into trees further to the rear.

Another device, which would almost seem to have been suggested by Kipling's tale of how an invading pack of "Red Dogs" was destroyed by the "little people," was resorted to by the enemy with some success. Hives of wild bees, partially stupefied by smoke, were placed under lids in the bush on each side of narrow tracks, along which our troops must advance, some hours before the attack began. Wires or cords, concealed in the same manner as those attached to the range-finding flags, lifted the lids when

touched by the advancing troops, and swarms of infuriated bees, recovered from their temporary stupor, were let loose on the attackers. The failure of the attack at certain points is said to have been due as much to this onslaught of the "little people," as to the German rifles and machine guns, many men being so horribly stung in the face or hands as to be temporarily blinded or rendered incapable of holding their weapons. Over 100 stings were extracted from one of the men of the Loyal North Lancashires.

Since the bombardment of Dar-es-Salaam, the situation has improved, and the hope was expressed on the East Coast that our forces will soon be able to take the offensive.

An officer in the Indian Expeditionary Force in Central Africa writes:—

"I have just had a look at the enemy's trenches from about 200 yards off, and we were not seen, or at least not fired on, but the bush and grass were thick between us and them. We had to return to camp through the forest after dark, by a narrow, winding path deep in mud and full of roots, fallen trees, and holes, and could only see the way by burning bundles of grass at intervals. The huge plains are covered with dense high grass 5ft. to 7ft. high, with bushes at regular intervals of about 50 yards, growing on white ant-heaps 7ft. to 8ft. high. It is very bad walking off the regular tracks, as there are many holes and small ant-hills hidden by the grass, and near the rivers the broad swamps, in which papyrus grows 10ft. to 12ft. high, are absolutely impassable, the mud being yards deep, but they can be crossed by cutting the papyrus and laying it thick enough to form a floating path over the mud. Imagine the difficulties of transport! We have just dug out and killed a python 16ft. long, and as thick as a man's thigh; she was sitting on about 100 eggs, which were just hatching, and about thirty or forty young ones, some 18in. long, were playing about. We noosed her head, and with twenty men on the rope pulled her slowly out of her hole and pierced her brain with a spear."

The Portuguese Expeditionary Force which left Lisbon on January 20th has arrived safely at Mossamedes, in Portuguese West Africa.

In operations against the natives the force lost one non-commissioned officer and thirteen soldiers killed. One non-commissioned officer and six men disappeared.

So far there is no sign that the enemy intends to renew his attack on the Suez Canal defences. His columns, according to the latest information, are still retiring eastwards, after burning some of their material and leaving more behind to be captured by our reconnoitring parties. A large number of rifles, knapsacks, and ammunition have fallen into our hands, with camels—some fit, some full of sores—and apparently the best part of the enemy's equipment for crossing the Canal.

The pontoon boats are made of galvanised steel rafts ingeniously constructed of American "Tenekes" (as kerosine tins are styled in Turkey) attached to one another by hooks and rings fitted into wooden frames. A large wooden structure, apparently a raft fitted on wheels and alternative wooden rollers which was brought within a few miles of the Canal appears to have been burnt, while nothing has been seen of the famous indiarubber bridge of which the reports of the Bedouins had much to tell.

Meanwhile, in addition to losses of material, the enemy's losses in men are mounting up. More dead have been picked up near Toussoum and Serapeum in the last three days, and a diver reports that many corpses are lying at the bottom of the Canal near a sunk pontoon of boats.

But at Ismailia, the trim, clean little south French town, with its palm groves and gardens amidst sandhills and open stretches of desert, it is impossible to imagine that fighting could take place hard by. Only the troops and the British and French warships on Lake Timsah bear witness to the imminence of war; otherwise nothing is changed. The Arab town continues to occupy itself with buying and selling and the discussion of prices; merchantmen steam past up and down the Canal as if no Turks had ever approached its banks, and in the French town small children with their satchels go to school and Greek storekeepers argue, bargain, and protest. In spite of Djemal Pasha, "business as usual" is clearly the watchword along Egypt's military frontier.

The article printed below was written by a correspondent who has had the opportunity of talking with many of the wounded from the German cruiser "Blücher," which was sunk in the recent engagement in the North Sea:—

The fight began at 9 o'clock (German time) precisely. The stoker said so, and he knew because he heard the first shot as he went on duty. The British ships were away on the horizon, some 15 or 16 kilometres distant, when they started to fire. Shots came slowly at first. They fell ahead and over, raising vast columns of water; now they fell astern and short. The British guns were ranging. Those deadly water spouts crept nearer and nearer. The men on deck watched them with a strange fascination. Soon one pitched close to the ship, and a vast watery pillar, a hundred metres high one of them affirmed, fell lashing on the deck. The range had been found. *Dann aber ging's los!*

A Darkness that could be Felt.

Now the shells came thick and fast with a horrible droning hum. At once they did terrible execution. The electric plant was soon destroyed, and the ship plunged in a darkness that could be felt. "You could not see your hand before your nose," said one. Down below decks there was horror and confusion, mingled with gasping shouts and moans as the shells plunged through the decks. It was only later, when the range shortened, that their trajectory flattened and they tore holes in the ship's sides and raked her decks. At first they came dropping from the sky. They penetrated the decks. They bored their way even to the stokehold. The coal in the bunkers was set on fire. Since the bunkers were half empty the fire burned merrily. In the engine room a shell licked up the oil and sprayed it around in flames of blue and green, scarring its victims and blazing where it fell. Men huddled together in dark compartments, but the shells sought them out, and there death had a rich harvest.

The terrific air-pressure resulting from explosion in a confined space left a deep impression on the minds of the men of the Blücher. The air, it would seem, roars through every opening and tears its way through every weak spot. All loose or insecure fittings are transformed into moving instruments of destruction. Open doors bang to, and jamb—and closed iron doors bend outward like tinplates, and through it all the bodies of men are whirled about like dead leaves in a winter blast, to be battered to death against the iron walls.

There were shuddering horrors, intensified by the darkness or semi-gloom. As one poor wretch was passing

through a trap-door a shell burst near him. He was exactly half-way through. The trap-door closed with a terrific snap. In one of the engine rooms—it was the room where the high velocity engines for ventilation and forced draught were at work—men were picked up by that terrible *Luftdruck*, like the whirl-drift at a street corner, and tossed to a horrible death amidst the machinery. There were other horrors too fearful to recount.

One Continuous Explosion.

If it was appalling below deck, it was more than appalling above. The "Blücher" was under the fire of so many ships. Even the little destroyers peppered her. "It was one continuous explosion," said a gunner. The ship heeled over as the broadsides struck her, then righted herself, rocking like a cradle. Gun crews were so destroyed that stokers had to be requisitioned to carry ammunition. Men lay flat for safety. The decks presented a tangled mass of scrap iron. In one casemate, the only one, as they thought, undestroyed, two men continued to serve their gun. They fired it as the ship listed, adapting the elevation to the new situation. Yet through it all some never despaired of their lives. Others from the beginning gave themselves up as lost. The disaster came upon them so suddenly that few had time to anticipate their plight or to realise it when it came.

The "Blücher" had run her course. She was lagging lame, and with the steering gear gone was beginning slowly to circle. It was seen that she was doomed. The bell that rang the men to church parade each Sunday was tolled, those who were able assembled on deck helping as well as they could their wounded comrades. Some had to creep out through shot holes. They gathered in groups on deck awaiting the end. Cheers were given for the "Blücher," and three more for the Kaiser. "Die Wacht am Rhein" was sung, and permission given to leave the ship. But some of them had already gone. The British ships were now silent, but their torpedoes had done their deadly work. A cruiser and destroyers were at hand to rescue the survivors. The wounded "Blücher" settled down, turned wearily over, and disappeared in a swirl of water.

The Governor-General of the Union of South Africa has communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the following summary of announcements made by the Government of the Union:—

Colonel Van De Venter received report from Kakamas that a force of the enemy had moved to the north bank of the Orange River, and was bombarding the ponts and ferry-boats at Kakamas. A later report showed the enemy had been repulsed with loss, and were retiring towards Biesjespoort. Our casualties were one officer killed and two men wounded. Colonel Van De Venter has left Upington, and is endeavouring to intercept enemy. Enemy's force stated to have been 600 strong, and to have been composed of Germans.

On January 25th, Maritz sent letter to Colonel Van De Venter expressing desire of all rebels to surrender. Maritz, Kemp, Bezuidenhout, and De Villiers met Colonel Van De Venter on January 30th outside Upington, and after a short conference decided to surrender unconditionally. Arrangements were made for Kemp, with his men, to surrender at Upington on February 3rd, while Maritz's men were to come into Kakamas later in smaller parties. It was stated by some of Maritz's men that Maritz had returned to German territory to collect and bring in his men from there. Instructions were issued from Defence Headquarters to take strictest precautions against treachery. It is not clear at present that attack on Kakamas was treacherously planned by Maritz. Germans may possibly have got wind of rebels' intentions and endeavoured to frustrate them. There can only be a very small number of rebels remaining in the field.

From further official report it appears that at engagement at Kakamas on February 4th enemy's force consisted of German troops. Their losses were one officer and eight others, including one native, killed, and it is estimated that enemy removed about twenty wounded. Two of their wounded, together with two officers and eleven men, were taken prisoners. Since surrender reported on February 3rd a rebel officer, with forty-nine men, arrived at Upington on February 5th, without arms, stating that they had been disarmed by the Germans.

A Washington correspondent sends the text of the instructions issued by the United States Government to its Ambassadors in Berlin and London as a basis for representations to the German and British Governments on the subject of the use of the neutral flag. While these instructions are not in form diplomatic "Notes," they are documents of importance.

The language which the American Ambassador in Berlin is instructed to employ is friendly, but remarkably firm. It warns the German Government that the United States "views with grave concern" the prospect that British vessels in the prescribed war area will be destroyed, and that neutrals may not be spared. The destruction of neutral vessels without first determining their nationality and the contraband character of their cargo would be so unprecedented an act of naval warfare that the United States Government would hold Germany responsible for the consequences. Such an act would be an indefensible violation of neutral rights which would be very hard to reconcile with the friendly relations between the two countries.

Copenhagen.

A private message from Berlin states that that city is now divided into one hundred and seventy bread districts. Every district is presided over by a commission charged with the duty of distributing the bread. Cards of distribution are closely controlled by the bakers and bread merchants, who are severely punished if they deliver bread or a meal without receiving bread cards.

At hotels and restaurants, also, the bread is only delivered on condition that bread cards are forthcoming. At dinners and parties every guest must bring his bread with him as the host only can get bread for himself and his family.—Exchange.

In the operations against the Dardanelles on Thursday, March 4th, demolition parties, covered by detachments of the Marine Brigade of the Royal Naval Division, were landed at Kum Kali and Seddul Bahr to continue the clearance of the ground at the entrance to the straits. The party at Seddul Bahr discovered and destroyed four Nordenfeldts. Some skirmishing ensued on both banks and the enemy were found to be holding the villages in force.

CORPS GAZETTE.

Eastney.

Promotions—*To be Staff Clerk, R.M. Office*—Col.-Sgt. E. Claydon. *To be Sergeants*—Tempry. Sgt. E. Lewis, Cpl. T. Conchie. *To be Corporals*—Bombrs. H. Stanton, G. Gray. *To be Bombardiers*—Gnrs. V. Brame, M. Donoghue. *Temporary for service in R.M.A. Brigades—To be Sergeants*—Paid Lce.-Sgts. F. Copping, A. Edwards, B. Beale, E. Lewis, G. Smith, A. Stride, J. Spruce (R.F.R.), Cpls. A. Avery, W. Wenham, A. Attwood, J. Mead, A. Morris, C. Stevens, A. Woodhouse, W. Patmore (R.F.R.). *To be Corporal*—Bombrs. C. Brown, R. Grantham, J. Osborne (R.F.R.). *To be Bombardiers*—Paid Actg. Bombrs. J. Notley, H. Brown, H. Harris, E. Morgans, W. Smith, R. Davies, J. Edwards, A. Couzens, H. Callaway, G. Orr, H. Groom, J. Pope, T. Hall, A. Cruickshank, W. Batchelor, J. Witty, F. Acton, J. Thompson, G. Hogg, J. Handford, W. Robins, W. Harris, A. Dick, Gnrs. W. Watmore, F. Harding, A. Archer, H. Abbott, F. Geary, S. Smith, J. Colman, A. Jones.

Appointments—Col.-Sgt. W. Potter, Sgt. P. McLiesh, Paid Lce.-Sgt. F. Durham, Bombr. S. Berry to Musketry Instructors (Temporary). Sgt. A. Dutton, Bombr. C. Howard to School Assistants (Adults). Gnr. G. Flanagan to Lamptrimmer (Electrician). Actg. Bombr. W. Blow to Clerk, Barrack Master's Office. Pensr. Sgt. G. Bayley to Clerk, 3rd Quartermaster's Office. Cpl. T. Parker to Paid Lce.-Sgt. (R.F.R.). Sgt. H. Bishop to 4th Clerk, Col.-Sgt. H. Clark to R.F.R. Clerk, Col.-Sgt. E. Brock to 5th Clerk, all 1st Quartermaster's Department. Sgt. W. Smith to S.S. Instructor (R.F.R.). Col.-Sgts. W. King, F. Saddon to Acting Quartermaster-Sergeants. Sgt. T. Wooldridge to 1st Clerk, 2nd Quartermaster's Department. Sgt. H. Osborne to Clerk, R.M. Office. Gnr. C. Green to Shopman, Grocery Canteen (R.F.R.), Sgt. R. Viney to Musketry Instructor.

Embarked—"Queen Mary"—Gnr. P. Boyle. "Victory"—Gnrs. H. Blann, H. Clifton, W. Rugg. "King Edward VII."—Sgt. J. Nealon. "Dominion"—Bugler W. Bannister. "Commonwealth"—Gnrs. W. Madden, J. De Pledge, T. Parker, W. Mitchell, R. Pavey. "Britannia"—Bombr. W. Monro, Gnrs. J. McWilliam, W. Cornwell. "Cyclops"—Gnr. J. Mastin. "Princess Royal"—Gnr. J. Lingwood. "Neptune"—Gnr. J. Peters. "Hibernia"—Gnr. V. Holmes. "Natal"—Sgt. H. Randall. "Neptune"—Gnrs. A. Watson, H. Scotton. "Tiger"—Gnr. F. Stainfield. "Columbine"—Gnrs. B. Lear, J. Bryan, G. Grantham, J. Whitfield, J. Spackman, J. Murphy, C. Devey, F. Head. "Benbow"—Gnr. H. Brown. "Temeraire"—Gnrs. A. Roper, J. Baskeyfield. "Egmont"—Sgt. C. Pearce, Cpl. A. Turner, Gnrs. D. Wass, S. Davies, H. Carter, Paid Actg. Bombr. A. Fish. "Euryalus"—Cpl. F. Kemp, Gnr. F. Dines. "Lord Nelson"—Gnr. A. Coleman. "Marlborough"—Gnrs. P. Touzel, F. Jennings. "Achilles"—Gnr. R. Hillary. "Collingwood"—Gnrs. T. Davies, W. Lucas, G. Frost. "Erin"—Cpl. L. Aves. "Warrior"—Gnr. H. Vermont. "Colossus"—Gnrs. T. Clements, P. Guilfoyle, E. Poulter. "Hindustan"—Gnrs. S. Carew, R. Willis. "Indomitable"—Gnr. W. Farmer. "Minotaur"—Gnr. W. Hoggett. "Shannon"—Gnr. H. Elwood. "Indefatigable"—Gnr. E. Griffin. "Victory V."—Gnr. J. Deal.

Disembarked—"Victory"—Sgt. J. Ottignon, Cpl. E. Lowing. "Temeraire"—Sgt. H. Fisher. "Hindustan"—Bombrs. S. Coyle, O. Perkins. "Queen Mary"—Sgt. F. Waters. "Commonwealth"—Cpl. A. Turner. Bombr. H. Hill, Gnr. A. Pagett. "St. Vincent"—Bombr. A. Watson. "Queen Elizabeth"—Bombr. H. Lovelock. "Laurentic"—Cpl. T. Parker, Gnrs. W. Price, C. Devey, F. Head, R. Pavey, W. Cornwell, E. Poulter, E. Griffin, F. Reece, H. Vermont, R. Willis, F. Green, F. Spry, G. Hampton, S. Banner, G. Williamson, E. Collins, W. Broadbent, J. Francis, J. Hinchliff, A. Germany, W. Martin, J. Anders, W. Lucas, H. Hemmings, H. Brown. "Shannon"—Sgt. J. Foort, Gnr. A. Billington. "Britannia"—Gnr. E. Simmons. "Antrim"—Gnr. R. McEwen. "Actæon"—Sgt. W. Rogers. "Africa"—Gnr. W. Chubb. "Euryalus"—Sgt. C. Lewis, Gnr. J. Stillway. "Dominion"—Gnr. D. Stanton. "Columbine"—Col.-Sgt. F. Waldron, Sgts. W. Bee, J. Nealon, Cpl. H. Reed, Bombrs. C. Butler, F. Jackson, F. Hambly, O. Jackson, Gnr. H. Norris. "Lord Nelson"—Gnr. H. King. "Orion"—Gnr. W. Baxter. "Princess Royal"—Gnr. C. Barton. "Collingwood"—Cpl. L. Aves, Bombr. H. Curtis. "Iron Duke"—Gnr. H. Smith. "Achilles"—Bombr. W. Monro. "Hannibal"—Cpl. W. Guest, Gnr. J. Ennis. "Marlborough"—Bombrs. W. Barham, E. Wells. "St. Vincent"—Cpl. H. Worsfold. "Hannibal"—Sgts. P. Leuillette, A. Davies, Cpl. R. Courtney, Buglers T. Turner, J. Benn, Gnrs. H. Hillaby, S. Drew, T. Smith, R. Jenks, W. Long, T. Buckle, C. Gillett, O. Llewellyn, R. Stevens, T. Holton, C. Worrell, J. Wilson, A. Harrington, C. Dean, W. Mackay. "King Edward VII."—Col.-Sgt. H. Southam. "Dominion"—Gnr. J. Hall. "Colossus"—Sgt. R. Cruickshank, Gnr. E. Freeman. "Britannia"—Sgts. A. Parr, C. Wood. "Colossus"—Gnr. G. Moore. "Hyacinth"—Gnr. S. Wilson. "Natal"—Cpl. J. Goodman.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Gnrs. D. Stanton, W. McCarthy, Pte. T. Harris, Driver J. Foy.

Transfers—*From Army*—Gnr. F. Crichton, Drivers A. Howard, F. Cornwell. *From Bugler*—Gnr. J. Hall.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Gnrs. E. Beaton, H. Douglas, A. Griffin, A. Dossett, W. Servent, J. Halden. 2nd—Gnrs. E. Bath, S. Fetter, H. Butcher, H. James, J. Johnston, E. Whiting. 3rd—Sgt. F. Chapman, Cpl. W. Thompson, Paid Actg. Bombr. A. Fish, Gnrs. A. Winslade, O. Hughes, A. Bolton, H. Amson, W. French, W. Sames, E. Keld. 4th—Gnrs. W. Brown, H. Andrews, G. Glasby. 5th—Sgt. R. Viney, Paid Actg. Bombr. W. Winslett, Gnr. A. Kimber.

Chatham.

Promotions—*To Quartermaster-Sergeant*—Col.-Sgt. C. T. Savill. *To Corporal*—Pte. C. E. Thompson.

Col.-Sgt. C. T. Savill, R.M.L.I., to be Quartermaster-Sergeant at the Chatham Division, vice Morris, promoted.

Appointments—Cpl. G. Catts to be Lance-Sergeant. Cpls. F. J. Terry, P. Newman, P. J. Kent to be Lance-Sergeants. Sgt. F. Hoile to Gunnery Instructor. Ptes. E. Eglington, P. H. Tingley, F. J. Greening, S. Dunk, H. Willsted, T. Griffin, S. Gill, H. W. Dean, H. Chowne, W. Garrard, H. Hayward, H. Dymond to Lance-Corporals (paid). Sgt. A. Lorence to Gunnery Instructor. Ptes. R. Lyden, W. E. Collins to Lance-Corporals (paid).

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Ptes. H. V. McDonald, J. Hall, R. Webster, H. R. Blount. 2nd—Ptes. W. T. Cook, W. Needham, R. Cummins, Cpl. H. Thomas. 3rd—Ptes. G. Foord, A. G. Cooper. 4th—Ptes. E. C. Turner, A. Carton. 5th—Col.-Sgt. T. Marshall.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Ptes. S. Wooley, T. Harper, R. J. Gray, W. Dunn, A. T. Curtis, S. Chittenden, J. Graveney, J. Scales, E. Brinkhurst, F. Webb.

Plymouth.

Promotion—Col.-Sgt. J. W. Werry, R.M.L.I., to be Quartermaster-Sergeant at the Plymouth Division, vice Flawn, promoted.

Depot.

Promotions—*To be Sergeants*—Lce.-Sgt. R. Taylor (Ch.), Lce.-Sgt. W. J. Thornton (Po.).

Appointments—Lce.-Sgt. F. A. Freeman (Ch.) to 4th Clerk, Staff Office. Lce.-Cpl. W. A. Gouge (Po.) to P.T. Instructor. Sgt. W. Ediss (Ply.) to 3rd Clerk, Staff Office. Pte. W. F. Chinnock (Ply.) to Tailor.

Cpl. A. E. Lynch (Ply.) to Physical Training Instructor. Lce.-Cpl. C. E. Lidiard (Depot) as Sergeant-Bugler, "Hawke" Battalion, R.N. Brigade. Cpl. F. A. Freeman (Ch.) to Lance-Sergeant. Bugler A. W. Smith (Ch.) to Lance-Corporal.

Good Conduct Badges—5th—Col.-Sgt. H. J. H. Clarke (Depot). 4th—Sgt. J. J. Delahaye (Ch.), Sgt. W. C. Carter (Po.). 1st—Musn. W. A. Clark (Depot).

3rd—Pte. F. J. Wilson (Depot), Pte. J. C. Hill (Po.). 4th—Sgt. G. W. Woodard (Po.), Sgt. J. H. Golding (Ply.).

Discharged—*Dead*—Pte. W. H. Matthews, Q.M.S.I. J. W. Timms, Ptes. C. E. Matthews, T. N. Brammer, E. H. H. Field, W. V. Frasier, E. G. Barrett (Depot), Pte. J. Taylor (Ch.).

Transfer—*To Royal Navy*—Pte. C. V. Smith.

R.N. School of Music.

Promotions—*To be Bandmasters 1st Class*—Bandmasters 2nd Class C. T. Surry ("Achilles"), A. M. Knight ("Lord Nelson"), H. Morton ("Temeraire"). *To be Bandmasters 2nd Class*—Band Corporals W. Plumridge ("Invincible"), C. T. Mansfield ("Indefatigable"), E. P. Snook ("Tiger"), W. Bristow (R.N. Brigade), E. Clayton ("Colossus"). *To be Band Corporals*—Musicians A. J. Griffiths ("Minotaur"), William Walsham ("Marlborough"), F. C. Callaghan ("Orion"), W. Read ("Cornwall"), A. A. Mansfield ("Erin"), W. Sharman ("Argyll").

Embarked—"Marlborough"—Bandmaster 1st Class H. Lodge. "Duke of Edinburgh"—Bandmaster 2nd Class B. J. Holt, Band Corporal A. Finch, Musicians Sanders, F. Franks, S. R. Budgeon, F. J. Morris, J. Hinchliffe, C. L. Witt, L. Knight, H. Bunt, A. G. Moore, H. S. Lisher, R. E. Barnfather, J. F. Mills, C. G. Smith. "Queen"—Musician L. K. Jefferies, P. Ivory. "Neptune"—Musician H. H. Frisby. "Emperor of India"—Band Corporal W. Guthrie, Musician W. H. Blaker. "Invincible"—Musician J. M. T. Howard. "Cornwall"—Musician E. T. Glynn. "Minotaur"—Musicians F. G. Millar, H. Young. "Erin"—Musician P. Johnson. "Tiger"—Musician W. H. Peters. "Victory II." for R.N. Brigade—Musician J. H. Millington. "London"—Musician B. A. Stevens.

Disembarked—"Victory II." Crystal Palace Depot, R.N. Brigade—Bandmaster 1st Class H. Lodge, Band Corporal A. Finch, Musicians A. Sutton, S. A. Howse, C. L. Witt, E. M. N. Wilmot, F. Franks, J. Hinchcliffe, J. F. Marcussohn, J. Wilson, C. G. Smith, A. E. Hawthorne, H. Webb, D. McClean, C. Sanderson. "Hindustan"—Musician T. Riley. "Cumberland"—Band Corporal P. R. Askew. "Neptune"—Musician C. W. Fitch. "Minotaur"—Musician S. F. Tremain. "Shannon"—Musician J. M. Saville.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Musician E. M. N. Wilmot. 2nd—Band Corporal L. Forbes, Musician C. F. Hoyle. 4th—Band Corporal W. H. Ladd (pensioner).

Bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society have been awarded to Private B/R.F.R./No. 509 W. E. Joy, R.M.L.I., and to Private B/R.F.R./No. 682 Albert Warrilow, R.M.L.I., for their gallant conduct on the night of 2nd November, 1914. Both men were on patrol duty and returning to the ship when a stoker, who was under escort, broke away and dived into a tidal basin. Private Joy, without waiting to divest himself of any of his clothing, immediately dived in, followed by Private Warrilow. The night was quite dark and cold, and both men were some ten minutes struggling with a drunken man in water 30 to 40 feet deep.

R.N. School of Music.

In consequence of a substantial addition to the numbers of the R.M. Band ranks recently authorised by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, we have to congratulate the non-commissioned officers who received promotion on the same.

It is satisfactory to know that these non-commissioned officers and also the other band ranks serving afloat in various parts of the world are fulfilling their not unimportant rôle in the fighting efficiency of His Majesty's ships in a commendable manner. Corporal Askew, of H.M.S. "Cumberland" did excellent service as a signaller when landed on active service with a detachment in the Cameroons. This is a new departure for R.M. band ranks and highly creditable.

Recruiting is going on briskly and Captain C. Franklin is being kept busy examining the candidates as to their musical ability. Some very promising musicians have lately joined up who bid fair to do well in their new sphere of life, and although they have joined for the period of the war only, will most probably adopt it as their profession.

Official Story of the North Sea Battle.

SIR D. BEATTY'S DESPATCH.

H.M.S. Princess Royal, February 2nd, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that at daybreak on January 24th, 1915, the following vessels were patrolling in company:—

Battle Cruisers.

Lion.—Captain Alfred E. M. Chatfield, C.V.O., flying my flag.

Princess Royal.—Captain Osmond de B. Brock, Aide-de-Camp.

Tiger.—Captain Henry B. Pelly, M.V.O.

New Zealand.—Captain Lionel Halsey, C.M.G., Aide-de-Camp, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Archibald Moore, K.C.B., C.V.O.; and

Indomitable.—Captain Francis W. Kennedy.

The Light Cruisers.

Southampton, flying the broad pennant of Commodore William E. Goodenough, M.V.O.

Nottingham.—Captain Charles B. Miller.

Birmingham.—Captain Arthur A. M. Duff; and

Lowestoft.—Captain Theobald W. B. Kennedy, were disposed on my port beam.

Commodore (T) Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, C.B., in Arethusa, Aurora, Captain Wilmot S. Nicholson, Undaunted, Captain Francis G. St. John, M.V.O., Arethusa, and the Destroyer Flotillas were ahead.

At 7.25 a.m. the flash of guns was observed S.S.E. Shortly afterwards a report reached me from Aurora that she was engaged with enemy's ships. I immediately altered course to S.S.E., increased to 22 knots, and ordered the light cruisers and flotillas to chase S.S.E. to get in touch and report movements of enemy.

This order was acted upon with great promptitude; indeed, my wishes had already been forestalled by the respective senior officers, and reports almost immediately followed from Southampton, Arethusa, and Aurora as to the position and composition of the enemy, which consisted of three battle cruisers and Blücher, six light cruisers, and a number of destroyers, steering N.W. The enemy had altered course to S.E. From now onwards the light cruisers maintained touch with the enemy, and kept me fully informed as to their movements.

The battle cruisers worked up to full speed, steering to the southward. The wind at the time was N.E., light, with extreme visibility. At 7.30 a.m. the enemy were sighted on the port bow steaming fast, steering approximately S.E. distant fourteen miles.

Long Stern Chase.

Owing to the prompt reports received we had attained our position on the quarter of the enemy, and so altered course to S.E. parallel to them, and settled down to a long stern chase, gradually increasing our speed until we reached 28.5 knots. Great credit is due to the engineer staffs of New Zealand and Indomitable—these ships greatly exceeded their normal speed.

At 8.52 a.m., as we had closed to within 20,000 yards of the rear ship, the battle-cruisers manœuvred to keep on a line of bearing so that guns would bear, and Lion fired a single shot, which fell short. The enemy at this time were in single line ahead, with light cruisers ahead and a large number of destroyers on their starboard beam.

Single shots were fired at intervals to test the range, and at 9.9 a.m. Lion made her first hit on the Blücher, No. 4 in the line. The Tiger opened fire at 9.20 a.m. on the rear ship, the Lion shifted to No. 3 in the line, at 18,000 yards, this ship being hit by several salvoes. The enemy returned our fire at 9.14 a.m. Princess Royal, on coming into range, opened fire on Blücher, the range of the leading ship being 17,500 yards, at 9.35 a.m. New Zealand was within range of Blücher, which had dropped somewhat astern, and opened fire on her. Princess Royal shifted to the third ship in the line, inflicting considerable damage on her.

Our flotilla cruisers and destroyers had gradually dropped from a position broad on our beam to our port quarter, so as not to foul our range with their smoke; but the enemy's destroyers threatening attack, the Meteor and "M" Division passed ahead of us, Captain the Hon. H. Meade, D.S.O., handling this division with conspicuous ability.

About 9.45 a.m. the situation was as follows: Blücher, the fourth in their line, already showed signs of having suffered severely from gun-fire; their leading ship and No. 3 were also on fire. Lion was engaging No. 1, Princess Royal No. 3, New Zealand No. 4, while the Tiger, who was second in our line, fired first at their No. 1, and when interfered with by smoke, at their No. 4.

A Screen of Smoke.

The enemy's destroyers emitted vast columns of smoke to screen their battle cruisers, and under cover of this the latter now appeared to have altered course to the northward to increase their distance, and certainly the rear ships hauled out on the port quarter of their leader, thereby increasing their distance from our line. The battle cruisers, therefore, were ordered to form a line of bearing N.N.W., and proceed at their utmost speed.

Their destroyers then showed evident signs of an attempt to attack. Lion and Tiger opened fire on them, and caused them to retire and resume their original course.

The light cruisers maintained an excellent position on the port quarter of the enemy's line, enabling them to observe and keep touch, or attack any vessel that might fall out of the line.

At 10.48 a.m. the Blücher, which had dropped considerably astern of enemy's line, hauled out to port, steering north with a heavy list, on fire, and apparently in a defeated condition. I consequently ordered Indomitable to attack enemy breaking northward.

At 10.54 a.m. submarines were reported on the starboard bow, and I personally observed the wash of a periscope, two points on our starboard bow. I immediately turned to port.

Admiral's Change of Ship.

At 11.3 a.m. an injury to the Lion being reported as incapable of immediate repair, I directed Lion to shape course N.W. At 11.20 a.m. I called the Attack alongside, shifting my flag to her at about 11.35 a.m. I proceeded at utmost speed to rejoin the Squadron, and met them at noon retiring N.N.W.

I boarded and hoisted my flag in Princess Royal at about 12.20 p.m., when Captain Brock acquainted me of what had occurred since the Lion fell out of the line, namely that Blücher had been sunk and that the enemy battle cruisers had continued their course to the eastward in a considerably damaged condition. He also informed me that a Zeppelin and a seaplane had endeavoured to drop bombs on the vessels which went to the rescue of the survivors of Blücher.

The good seamanship of Lieut.-Commander Cyril Callaghan, his Majesty's ship Attack, in placing his vessel alongside the Lion, and subsequently the Princess Royal, enabled the transfer of flag to be made in the shortest possible time.

At two p.m. I closed Lion, and received a report that her starboard engine was giving trouble owing to priming, and at 3.38 p.m. I ordered Indomitable to take her in tow, which was accomplished by five p.m.

The greatest credit is due to the captains of Indomitable and Lion for the seamanlike manner in which the Lion was taken in tow under difficult circumstances.

The excellent steaming of the ships engaged in the operation was a conspicuous feature.

I attach an appendix giving the names of various officers and men who specially distinguished themselves.

Where all did well it is difficult to single out officers and men for special mention, and as Lion and Tiger were the only ships hit by the enemy, the majority of these I mention belong to those ships.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) DAVID BEATTY, Vice-Admiral.

MENTION IN DESPATCHES.

Sir David Beatty's appendix giving the names of officers and men whose services he wishes to bring to the notice of the Admiralty is as follows :—

OFFICERS.

Commander Charles A. Fountaine, H.M.S. Lion.
Lieutenant-Commander Evan C. Bunbury, H.M.S. Lion.
Lieutenant Frederick T. Peters, H.M.S. Meteor.
Lieutenant Charles M. R. Schwerdt, H.M.S. Lion.
Engineer-Commander Donald P. Green, H.M.S. Lion.
Engineer-Commander James L. Sands, H.M.S. Southampton.
Engineer-Commander Thomas H. Turner, H.M.S. New Zealand.
Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander George Preece, H.M.S. Lion.
Engineer-Lieutenant Albert Knothe, H.M.S. Indomitable.
Surgeon Probationer James A. Stirling, R.N.R.V., H.M.S. Meteor.
Mr. Joseph H. Burton, Gunner (T), H.M.S. Lion.
Chief Carpenter Frederick E. Dailey, H.M.S. Lion.

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN.

Petty Officer John William Kemmett, O.N. 186788, H.M.S. Lion.
Able Seaman Henry Davis, O.N. 184526, H.M.S. Tiger.
Able Seaman Hubert F. Griffin, O.N. J. 14160, H.M.S. Princess Royal.
Able Seaman Peter Stanley Livingstone, O.N. 234328, H.M.S. Lion.
Able Seaman Herbert Robison, O.N. 209112, H.M.S. Tiger.
Able Seaman George Henry le Seilleur, O.N. 156802, H.M.S. Lion.
Boy, 1st Class, Francis G. H. Bamford, O.N. J. 26598, H.M.S. Tiger.
Boy, 1st Class, Julius F. Rogers, O.N. J. 28329, H.M.S. Tiger.
Chief Engine-room Artificer, 1st Class, Evan Richard Hughes, O.N. 268999, H.M.S. Indomitable.
Chief Engine-room Artificer, 2nd Class, Wm. Beaty Dand, O.N. 270648, H.M.S. New Zealand.
Chief Engine-room Artificer W. Gillespie, O.N. 270080, H.M.S. Meteor.
Mechanician Alexander James Cannon, O.N., 175440, H.M.S. Lion.
Mechanician Edward Charles Ephgrave, O.N., 288231, H.M.S. Lion.
Chief Stoker Patrick Callaghan, O.N. 278953, H.M.S. Lion.
Chief Stoker Alfred Wm. Ferris, O.N. 175824, H.M.S. Lion.
Chief Stoker John Ernest James, O.N. 174232, H.M.S. New Zealand.
Chief Stoker Walter E. James, O.N., 294406, H.M.S. Indomitable.
Chief Stoker James Keating, R.F.R., O.N. 165732, H.M.S. Meteor.
Stoker Petty Officer Michael Flood, R.F.R., O.N. 153418, H.M.S. Meteor.
Stoker Petty Officer Thomas Wm. Hardy, O.N. 292542, H.M.S. Indomitable.
Stoker Petty Officer Albert John Sims, O.N. 276502, H.M.S. New Zealand.
Stoker Petty Officer Samuel Westaway, R.F.R., O.N. 300938, H.M.S. Meteor.
Acting Leading Stoker John Blackburn, O.N. K. 4844, H.M.S. Tiger.
Stoker, 1st Class, Alan H. Bennet, O.N. K. 10700, H.M.S. Tiger.
Stoker, 2nd Class, Harold Turner, O.N. K. 22720, H.M.S. Tiger.
Leading Carpenter's Crew, Emmanuel Omega Bradley, O.N. 346621, H.M.S. Lion.
Leading Carpenter's Crew, Elisha Currie, O.N. 344851, H.M.S. Lion.
Sick Berth Attendant Charles S. Hutchinson, O.N. M. 3882, H.M.S. Tiger.
Chief Writer Samuel G. White, O.N. 340597, H.M.S. Tiger.
Third Writer Herbert C. Green, O.N. M. 8266, H.M.S. Tiger.
Officers' Steward, 3rd Class, Fred W. Kearley, O.N. L. 2716, H.M.S. Tiger.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

Following Sir David Beatty's despatch the following appointments and awards are announced :—

ORDER OF THE BATH.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officer mentioned in the foregoing despatch :

To be Companion of the Distinguished Service of the Third Class or Companion.

Captain Osmond de Beauvoir Brock, A.D.C., Royal Navy.

D.S.O.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, and for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross, to the undermentioned officers in recognition of their services mentioned in the foregoing despatch :—

To be an Additional Member of the Military Division Order.

Lieutenant Frederic Thornton Peters, Royal Navy.

To receive the Distinguished Service Cross.

Surgeon Probationer James Alexander Stirling, R.N.V.R.
Gunner (T) Joseph H. Burton.
Chief Carpenter Frederick E. Dailey.

The following promotion has been made :

Commander Charles Andrew Fountaine to be a Captain in his Majesty's Fleet, to date March 3rd, 1915.

The following awards have also been made:

To receive the Distinguished Service Medal.

Petty Officer John William Kemmett, O.N. 186788.
Able Seaman Henry Davis, O.N. 184526.
Able Seaman Hubert F. Griffin, O.N. J. 14160.
Able Seaman Peter Stanley Livingstone, O.N. 234328.
Able Seaman Herbert Robison, O.N. 209112.
Able Seaman George Henry le Seilleur, O.N. 156802.
Boy, 1st Class, Francis G. H. Bamford, O.N. J. 26598.
Boy, 1st Class, Julius F. Rogers, O.N. J. 28329.
Chief Engine-room Artificer, 1st Class, Evan Richard Hughes, O.N. 268999.
Chief Engine-room Artificer, 2nd Class, Wm. Beaty Dand, O.N. 270648.
Chief Engine-room Artificer W. Gillespie, O.N. 270080.
Mechanician Alexander James Cannon, O.N. 175440.
Mechanician Edward Charles Ephgrave, O.N. 288231.
Chief Stoker Patrick Callaghan, O.N. 278953.
Chief Stoker Alfred Wm. Ferris, O.N. 175824.
Chief Stoker John Ernest James, O.N. 174232.
Chief Stoker Walter E. James, O.N. 294406.
Chief Stoker James Keating, R.F.R., O.N., 165732.
Stoker Petty Officer Michael Flood, R.F.R., O.N. 153418.
Stoker Petty Officer Thomas William Hardy, O.N. 292542.
Stoker Petty Officer Albert John Sims, O.N. 276502.
Stoker Petty Officer Samuel Westaway, R.F.R., O.N. 300938.
Acting Leading Stoker John Blackburn, O.N. K. 4844.
Stoker, 1st Class, Alan H. Bennet, O.N. K. 10700.
Stoker, 2nd Class, Harold Turner, O.N. K. 22720.
Leading Carpenter's Crew, Emmanuel Omega Bradley, O.N. 346621.
Leading Carpenter's Crew, Elisha Currie, O.N. 344851.
Sick Berth Attendant Charles S. Hutchinson, O.N. M. 3882.
Chief Writer Samuel G. White, O.N. 340597.
Third Writer Herbert C. Green, O.N. M. 8266.
Officers' Steward, 3rd Class, Fred W. Kearley, O.N. L. 2716.

Destruction of the German Pacific Fleet.

SIR F. STURDEE'S REPORT.

The following despatch has been received at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., reporting the action off the Falkland Islands on Tuesday, December 8th, 1914:

Invincible, at Sea, December 19th, 1914.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a report on the action which took place on December 8th, 1914, against a German squadron off the Falkland Islands,—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, F. C. D. STURDEE,

Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary, Admiralty.

(A)—Preliminary Movements.

The squadron, consisting of H.M. ships
Invincible, flying my flag, Flag Captain Percy T. H. Beamish;
Inflexible, Captain Richard F. Phillimore;
Carnarvon, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Archibald P. Stoddart, Flag Captain Harry L. d'E. Skipwith;
Cornwall, Captain Walter M. Ellerton;
Kent, Captain John D. Allen;
Glasgow, Captain John Luce;
Bristol, Captain Basil H. Fanshawe; and
Macedonia, Captain Bertram S. Evans,
arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, at 10 30 a.m. on Monday, December 7th, 1914. Coaling was commenced at once, in order that the ships should be ready to resume the search for the enemy's squadron the next evening, December 8th.

At 8 a.m. on Tuesday, December 8th, a signal was received from the signal station on shore:—

A four-funnel and two-funnel man-of-war in sight from Sapper Hill, steering northwards.

At this time the positions of the various ships of the squadron were as follows:—

Macedonia: At anchor as look-out ship.
Kent (guard ship): At anchor in Port William.
Invincible and Inflexible: In Port William.
Carnarvon: In Port William.
Cornwall: In Port William.
Glasgow: In Port Stanley.
Bristol: In Port Stanley.

The Kent was at once ordered to weigh, and a general signal was made to raise steam for full speed.

At 8.20 a.m. the signal station reported another column of smoke in sight to the southward, and at 8.45 a m. the Kent passed down the harbour and took up a station at the entrance.

The Canopus, Captain Heathcoat S. Grant, reported at 8.47 a.m. that the first two ships were eight miles off, and that the smoke reported at 8.20 a.m appeared to be the smoke of two ships about twenty miles off.

At 8.50 a.m. the signal station reported a further column of smoke in sight to the southward.

The Macedonia was ordered to weigh anchor on the inner side of the other ships, and await orders.

At 9 20 a.m. the two leading ships of the enemy (Gneisenau and Nürnberg), with guns trained on the wireless station, came within range of the Canopus, who opened fire at them across the low land at a range of 11,000 yards. The enemy at once hoisted their colours and turned away. At this time the masts and smoke of the enemy were visible from the upper bridge of the Invincible at a range of approximately 17,000 yards across the low land to the south of Port William.

A few minutes later the two cruisers altered course to port, as though to close the Kent at the entrance to the harbour, but about this time it seems that the Invincible and Inflexible were seen over the land, as the enemy at once altered course and increased speed to join their consorts.

The Glasgow weighed and proceeded at 9.40 a.m. with orders to join the Kent and observe the enemy's movements.

A GENERAL CHASE.

At 9.45 a.m. the squadron—less the Bristol—weighed, and proceeded out of harbour in the following order: Carnarvon, inflexible, Invincible, and Cornwall. On passing Cape Pembroke Light the five ships of the enemy appeared clearly in sight to the south-east, hull down. The visibility was at its maximum, the sea was calm, with a bright sun, a clear sky, and a light breeze from the north-west.

At 10.20 a.m. the signal for a general chase was made. The battle cruisers quickly passed ahead of the Carnarvon and overtook the Kent. The Glasgow was ordered to keep two miles from the Invincible, and the Inflexible was stationed on the starboard quarter of the flagship. Speed was eased to 20 knots to enable the other cruisers to get into station.

At this time the enemy's funnels and bridges showed just above the horizon.

Information was received from the Bristol at 11.27 a.m. that three enemy ships had appeared off Port Pleasant, probably colliers or transports. The Bristol was therefore directed to take the Macedonia under his orders and destroy transports.

The enemy were still maintaining their distance, and I decided, at 12.20 p.m., to attack with the two battle cruisers and the Glasgow.

At 12.47 p.m. the signal to "open fire and engage the enemy" was made.

The Inflexible opened fire at 12.55 p.m. from her fore turret at the right-hand ship of the enemy, a light cruiser; a few minutes later the Invincible opened fire at the same ship.

The deliberate fire from a range of 16,500 to 15,000 yards at the right-hand light cruiser, who was dropping astern, became too threatening, and when a shell fell close alongside her at 1.20 p.m. she (the Leipzig) turned away, with the Nürnberg and Dresden to the south-west. These light cruisers were at once followed by the Kent, Glasgow, and Cornwall, in accordance with my instructions.

The action finally developed into three separate encounters, besides the subsidiary one dealing with the threatened landing.

(B)—Action with the Armoured Cruisers.

The fire of the battle cruisers was directed on the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. The effect of this was quickly seen, when at 1.25 p.m., with the Scharnhorst leading, they turned about seven points to port in succession into line ahead, and opened fire at 1.30 p.m. Shortly afterwards speed was eased to twenty-four knots, and the battle cruisers were ordered to turn together, bringing them into line ahead, with the Invincible leading.

The range was about 13,500 yards at the final turn, and increased until at two p.m. it had reached 16,450 yards.

The enemy then (2.10 p.m.) turned away about 10 points to starboard, and a second chase ensued, until at 2.45 p.m. the battle cruisers again opened fire; this caused the enemy at 2.53 p.m. to turn into line ahead to port and open fire at 2.55 p.m.

The Scharnhorst caught fire forward, but not seriously, and her fire slackened perceptibly; the Gneisenau was badly hit by the Inflexible.

At 3.30 p.m. the Scharnhorst led round about 10 points to starboard; just previously her fire had slackened perceptibly, and one shell had shot away her third funnel; some guns were not firing, and it would appear that the turn was dictated by a desire to bring her starboard guns into action. The effect of the fire on the Scharnhorst became more and more apparent in consequence of smoke from fires, and also escaping steam; at times a shell would cause a large hole to appear in her side, through which could be seen a dull red glow of flame. At 4.4 p.m. the Scharnhorst, whose flag remained flying to the last, suddenly listed heavily to port, and within a minute it became clear that she was a doomed ship; for the list increased very rapidly until she lay on her beam ends, and at 4.17 p.m. she disappeared.

The Gneisenau passed on the far side of her late flagship, and continued a determined but ineffectual effort to fight the two battle cruisers.

At 5.8 p.m. the forward funnel was knocked over and remained resting against the second funnel. She was evidently in serious straits, and her fire slackened very much.

At 5.15 p.m. one of the Gneisenau's shells struck the Invincible; this was her last effective effort.

At 5.30 p.m. she turned toward the flagship with a heavy list to starboard, and appeared stopped, with steam pouring from her escape-pipes and smoke from shell and fires rising everywhere. About this time I ordered the signal "Cease fire," but before it was hoisted the Gneisenau opened fire again, and continued to fire from time to time with a single gun.

A FLAG HAULED DOWN.

At 5.40 p.m. the three ships closed in on the Gneisenau, and at this time the flag flying at her fore truck was apparently hauled down, but the flag at the peak continued flying.

At 5.50 p.m. "Cease fire" was made.

At six p.m. the Gneisenau heeled over very suddenly, showing the men gathered on her decks and then walking on her side as she lay for a minute on her beam ends before sinking.

The prisoners of war from the Gneisenau report that, by the time the ammunition was expended, some 600 men had been killed and wounded. The surviving officers and men were all ordered on deck and told to provide themselves with hammocks and any articles that could support them in the water.

When the ship capsized and sank there were probably some 200 unwounded survivors in the water, but, owing to the shock of the cold water, many were drowned within sight of the boats and ship.

Every effort was made to save life as quickly as possible, both by boats and from the ships; life-buoys were thrown and ropes lowered, but only a proportion could be rescued. The Invincible alone rescued 108 men, fourteen of whom were found to be dead after being brought on board; these men were buried at sea the following day with full military honours.

(C)—Action with the Light Cruisers.

At about one p.m., when the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau turned to port to engage the Invincible and Inflexible, the enemy's light cruisers turned to starboard to escape; the Dresden was leading, and the Nürnberg and Leipzig followed on each quarter.

In accordance with my instructions, the Glasgow, Kent, and Cornwall at once went in chase of these ships; the Carnarvon, whose speed was insufficient to overtake them, closed the battle cruisers.

The Glasgow drew well ahead of the Cornwall and Kent, and, at three p.m., shots were exchanged with the Leipzig at 12,000 yards. The Glasgow's object was to endeavour to out-range the Leipzig with her 6-in. guns, and thus cause her to alter course and give the Cornwall and Kent a chance of coming into action.

At 4.17 p.m. the Cornwall opened fire, also on the Leipzig.

At 7.17 p.m. the Leipzig was on fire fore and aft, and the Cornwall and Glasgow ceased fire.

The Leipzig turned over on her port side and disappeared at nine p.m. Seven officers and eleven men were saved.

At 3.36 p.m. the Cornwall ordered the Kent to engage the Nürnberg, the nearest cruiser to her.

Owing to the excellent and strenuous efforts of the engine-room department, the Kent was able to get within range of the Nürnberg at five p.m. At 6.35 p.m. the Nürnberg was on fire forward and ceased firing. The Kent also ceased firing, and closed to 3,300 yards; as the colours were still observed to be flying in the Nürnberg, the Kent opened fire again. Fire was finally stopped five minutes later on the colours being hauled down, and every preparation was made to save life. The Nürnberg sank at 7.27 p.m., and, as she sank, a group of men were waving a German ensign attached to a staff. Twelve men were rescued, but only seven survived.

The Kent had four killed and twelve wounded, mostly caused by one shell.

During the time the three cruisers were engaged with the Nürnberg and Leipzig, the Dresden, who was beyond her consorts, effected her escape owing to her superior speed. The Glasgow was the only cruiser with sufficient speed to have had any chance of success. However, she was fully employed in engaging the Leipzig for over an hour before either the Cornwall or Kent could come up and get within range. During this time the Dresden was able to increase her distance and get out of sight.

The weather changed after four p.m., and the visibility was much reduced; further, the sky was overcast and cloudy, thus assisting the Dresden to get away unobserved.

(D)—Action with the Enemy's Transports.

A report was received at 11.27 a.m. from his Majesty's ship Bristol that three ships of the enemy, probably transports or colliers, had appeared off Port Pleasant. The Bristol was ordered to take the Macedonia under his orders and destroy the transports.

His Majesty's ship Macedonia reports that only two ships, steamships Baden and Santa Isabel, were present; both ships were sunk after the removal of the crew.

I have pleasure in reporting that the officers and men under my orders carried out their duties with admirable efficiency and coolness, and great credit is due to the engineer officers of all the ships, several of which exceeded their normal full speed.

F. C. D. Sturdee.

The names of the following are specially mentioned by Sir F. Doveton Sturdee:—

Officers.

Commander Richard Herbert Denny Townsend, H.M.S. Invincible.
Commander Arthur Edward Frederick Bedford, H.M.S. Kent.
Lieutenant-Commander Wilfred Arthur Thompson, H.M.S. Glasgow.
Lieutenant-Commander Hubert Edward Danreuther, First and Gunnery Lieutenant H.M.S. Invincible.
Engineer-Commander George Edward Andrew, H.M.S. Kent.
Engineer-Commander Edward John Weeks, H.M.S. Invincible.
Paymaster Cyril Sheldon Johnson, H.M.S. Invincible.
Carpenter Thomas Andrew Walls, H.M.S. Invincible.
Carpenter William Henry Venning, H.M.S. Kent.
Carpenter George Henry Egford, H.M.S. Cornwall.

Petty Officers and Men.

Chief Petty Officer David Leighton, O.N. 124238, H.M.S. Kent.
Petty Officer, 2nd Class, Matthew J. Walton (R.F.R., A. 1756), O.N. 118358, H.M.S. Kent.
Leading Seaman Frederick Sidney Martin, O.N. 233301, H.M.S. Invincible, Gunner's Mate Gunlayer, 1st Class.
Signalman Frank Glover, O.N. 225731, H.M.S. Cornwall.
Chief Engine-Room Artificer, 2nd Class, John George Hill, O.N. 269646, H.M.S. Cornwall.
Acting Chief Engine-Room Artificer, 2nd Class, Robert Snowdon, O.N. 270654, H.M.S. Inflexible.
Engine-Room Artificer, 1st Class, George Henry Francis McCarten, O.N. 270023, H.M.S. Invincible.
Stoker Petty Officer George S. Brewer, O.N. 150950, H.M.S. Kent.
Stoker Petty Officer William Alfred Townsend, O.N. 301650, H.M.S. Cornwall.
Stoker, 1st Class, John Smith, O.N. SS 111915, H.M.S. Cornwall.
Shipwright, 1st Class, Albert N. E. England, O.N. 341971, H.M.S. Glasgow.
Shipwright, 2nd Class, Albert C. H. Dymott, O.N. M 8047, H.M.S. Kent.
Portsmouth R.F.R.B. 3307, Sergeant Charles Mayes, H.M.S. Kent.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

In recognition of the services mentioned in the foregoing dispatch, it is announced that the King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments and awards:—

ORDER OF THE BATH.

To be an Additional Member of the Military Division of the Third Class or Companion.

Captain John Luce, Royal Navy.

Distinguished Service Cross.

Carpenter Thomas Andrew Walls.
Carpenter William Henry Venning.
Carpenter George Henry Egford.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

Portsmouth R.F.R.B. 3,307, Sergeant Charles Mayes, his Majesty's ship Kent:

A shell burst and ignited some cordite charges in the casemate; a flash of flame went down the hoist into the ammunition passage. Sergeant Mayes picked up a charge of cordite and threw it away. He then got hold of a fire hose and flooded the compartment, extinguishing the fire in some empty shell bags which were burning. The extinction of this fire saved a disaster which might have led to the loss of the ship.

Distinguished Service Medal.

Chief Petty Officer David Leighton, O.N. 124238.
Petty Officer, 2nd Class, Matthew J. Walton (R.F.R., A. 1756), O.N. 118358.
Leading Seaman Frederick Sidney Martin, O.N. 233301, Gunner's Mate, Gunlayer, 1st Class.
Signalman Frank Glover, O.N. 225731.
Chief Engine-Room Artificer, 2nd Class, John George Hill, O.N. 269646.
Acting Chief Engine-Room Artificer, 2nd Class, Robert Snowdon, O.N. 270654.
Engine-Room Artificer, 1st Class, George Henry Francis McCarten, O.N. 270023.
Stoker Petty Officer George S. Brewer, O.N. 150950.
Stoker Petty Officer William Alfred Townsend, O.N. 301650.
Stoker, 1st Class, John Smith, O.N., SS. 111915.
Shipwright, 1st Class, Albert N. E. England, O.N. 341971.
Shipwright, 2nd Class, Albert C. H. Dymott, O.N. M. 8047.

Battle off the Falkland Islands, 8th December, 1914.

(Tune: "The Girl I left behind me.")

When our Fleet left Abrolhos Rocks
To sweep the Southern Ocean,
That we would give the Germans socks
We had a tidy notion,
The "Invincible" and "Inflex,"
A noteworthy addition,
Would quickly sweep the German decks
And send them to perdition.

Chorus:

The glorious feat of our Southern Fleet
We always shall remember,
When we cleared the sea of the great von Spee
On the eighth day of December.

Brave Sturdee took supreme command
On board his battle cruiser;
He knew the game was in his hand,
And meant to be no loser;
The "Bristol," "Glasgow," "Cornwall," "Kent,"
All keen to do their section,
With the "Carnarvon" off we went
In a southerly direction.

For ten long days we ploughed the main,
Our vigilance was tireless;
No news of us the foe could gain,
We did not use our wireless.
Port Stanley in the Falkland Isles
Was our first destination,
Another good 3,000 miles
In the service of the nation.

We dropped the hook on Monday morn,
Coaled ships with speed terrific,
Expecting next to round the Horn
And sweep up the Pacific.
The cruisers "Monmouth" and "Good Hope"
Had here met with disaster,
We'll give the Kaiser no more rope,
But show him who is master.

Next day the look-out on the Hill
A foreign warship sighted;
The news sent through us all a thrill,
And all hands were delighted.
The "Dresden," "Leipzig," "Nuremburg,"
Were seen with naked eyes now,
Along with armoured cruisers two
The "Scharnhorst" and the "Gneisenau."

Each man was quickly at his post,
Outside our ships were steaming,
Prepared to meet the foreign host,
Our ensigns gaily streaming.
But great von Spee he stood aghast,
To fight us he rejected,
For two big ships with tripod mast
Was not what he expected.

The flagship sank the "Scharnhorst,"
The "Inflexible" the "Gneisenau,"
The "Nuremburg," who fought the "Kent,"
Lies underneath the ice now.
The "Leipzig" was the "Cornwall's" bag,
Of her pluck you have no notion,
But we sent her down to join her Flag,
At the bottom of the ocean.

The better part of valour is,
Undoubtedly, discretion,
Thus the "Dresden" of her liberty
Remains still in possession.
In search of her, the dread Cape Horn
We've circumnavigated,
Determined from her comrades she
Shall not be separated.

Words by Corporal R. J. Connell, Royal Marine Band, H.M.S. "Cornwall."

The Toys of a Sultan.

(From "The Times.")

The final stage of the history of independent Morocco began and ended in the early years of this century, when the young Sultan, Mulai Abdul Aziz, entered upon that period of his reign which may be deservedly known as the years of the "commis-voyageurs." It was a pitiful period and one best forgotten, except that every now and again some incident would occur worth recording on account of its perfectly unintentional humour, which only rendered more pitiful still the depressing interludes. It was the last decadence of the decadent Moorish Court. The treasury was fast being emptied, the revenues were being wasted, foreign loans were being raised, and the Palaces of the Sultan were littered with packing cases, the contents of which the British Press once seriously described as "evidences of Christian civilization at Fez." Everywhere it was packing cases, and even to-day on some of the tracks from the coast to the interior lie the wrecked fragments of machinery and other rusty forsaken goods, which the weary camels could transport no longer.

Of what did these "evidences of Christian civilization" consist? Grand pianos and kitchen ranges; automobiles and immense cases of corsets; wild animals in cages and boxes of strange theatrical uniforms; barrel-organs and hansom cabs; a passenger lift capable of rising to dizzy altitudes, destined for a one-storeyed palace; false hair; cameras of gold and of silver with jewelled buttons; carved marble lions and living Macaw parrots; jewels, real and false; steam launches and fireworks; ladies' underclothing from Paris, and saddlery from Mexico; trees for gardens that were never planted, or if planted were never watered; printing presses and fire balloons—an infinity of all that was grotesque, useless, and in bad taste. As each packing case gave forth its contents they were looked at, perhaps played with, and the majority speedily consigned to rust and rot in damp stores and damper cellars. It was, indeed, a glorious period for the "commis-voyageurs," but it was the "agony" of Morocco.

An Unworn Crown.

Every incident in Europe was seized to push their wares. The Coronation of King Edward VII. brought crowns to the fore. The Sultan was told he must have a crown. He objected. It was contrary to his religion to put gold or jewels on his head. But escape was impossible. A coloured oleograph was spread out before him representing King Edward in his Coronation robes, standing by a small table, with his index finger lightly resting on the summit of the Imperial crown. This at least was a purpose to

which the Sultan, without infringing the tenets of Islam, could put a crown. So the crown came.

The crown, it was rumoured, came from Paris, but the State coach was British, and London's best, built by a famous coachbuilder, and of fine workmanship. The afternoon that it arrived, transported in packing cases carried on platforms, which in turn were slung between camels, the Sultan was playing bicycle polo with some of his European suite, which included at this period an architect, a conjuror, a watchmaker, an American portrait-painter, two photographers, a German lion-tamer, a French soda-water manufacturer, a chauffeur, a firework expert, and a Scottish piper. All these enjoyed the personal friendship of his Majesty and the *entrée* into the presence of the ruler who, with the exception, perhaps, of the Grand Lama of Tibet, should have been the most exclusive and the most secluded of Sovereigns. It is no wonder that the tribesmen looked askance on the high Palace walls.

It was a gorgeous coach, of crimson lacquer with gilded ornamentation. The inside was lined with rich green brocaded silk, and the hammer-cloth was of scarlet and gold and bore what were supposed to be the Royal Arms of Morocco—as a fact non-existent. Like the coach itself, the purple harness, with its gilt fittings, was of the very best, and together they formed an *ensemble* as expensive as it was utterly useless, for there were no roads in Morocco.

The bicycle polo ceased, and the Sultan invited the Consul of a great foreign Power, who happened to be at the Court, and the writer, to come and inspect his newest purchase. In the centre of an immense field of swamp grass, surrounded by high crenellated walls, stood the scarlet carriage. In this field of many acres were opened all the packing-cases which were too large to pass through the gateways that led into the interior courts of the Palace; it served also as a grazing ground for his Majesty's menagerie. In a wide circle, at some little distance from the State coach, stood a ring of zebras, emus, wapiti, Hindu cattle, apes, antelope, and llamas, with a background of more timid flamingoes and strange storks and cranes—one and all intent upon examining, from a position of safety, this extraordinary scarlet addition to their numbers which had suddenly appeared among them.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

To The Editor, GLOBE AND LAUREL,

Admiralty,
35, Spring Gardens, S.W.
19th February, 1915.

(MEMORANDUM.)

The attached copies of correspondence relative to the gallant conduct of the late No. Ch/17153 Bugler S. C. Reed, R.M.L.I., are forwarded for your use.

H. E. BLUMBERG,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Royal Marines.

(COPY.)

14, New Road,
Rochester,
4th February, 1915.

SIR,—I have pleasure in bringing to your notice the behaviour of Bugler S. C. Reed, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Chatham Division, who was lost in H.M.S. "Formidable" when that ship was torpedoed in the English Channel on the 1st January this year.

I enclose a statement of the occurrence by Private H. W. Beal, R.M.L.I., serving in the same ship on the above date.

From this statement it would appear that Bugler Reed gallantly risked his own life to save that of a messmate.

Unfortunately he lost it. His father, W. T. Reed, and mother, residing at 45, Skinner Street, Chatham, are most anxious, and would be proud to receive recognition of their son's self-sacrifice.

I have known the family for years, and am making this appeal on their behalf.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) F. W. THOMAS,
General, Royal Marine Light Infantry.
(Retired List.)

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
Whitehall, London.

Statement by No. Ch/16973 Private Herbert William Beal, R.M.L.I., late H.M.S. "Formidable," now R.M. Barracks, Chatham, Kent.

On 1st January, 1915, about 4.30 a.m., following the torpedoing of H.M.S. "Formidable," I was on the Quarter Deck of that vessel with others of the Ship's Company after all the boats had left. There I saw No. Ch/17153 Bugler S. C. Reed, R.M.L.I., whom I knew well through being a messmate of his.

I enquired how he felt and very calmly he replied "Alright." I then suggested that he should use his drum as a means of keeping afloat on the ship sinking.

His reply to this was, that he had thought of it, but he had given it to one of the Bluejacket Boys for the same purpose, as the lad had nothing to keep him afloat in the heavy seas then prevailing, and that he himself did not feel very nervous.

I then became parted from him and saw him no more.

(Sgd.) H. W. BEAL,
Private, R.M.L.I.,
19th January, 1915.

WITNESS:
(Sgd.) F. A. ACKERMAN,
Suptg. Clerk (W.O.),
R.M.L.I.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

H.M.S. "Tiger,"
February 21st, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I send you a few lines about the experiences of the detachment in the recent North Sea action (24th January). You will be glad to hear that none of us suffered even from a scratch or bruise, though 42 of us lost clothing from the explosion of a shell in the deck over our mess deck. One of the buglers had been sitting down just under where the shell struck a few minutes before, having a snack of lunch! However, we got an afternoon's amusement out of it, hunting for curios in the shape of fragments of shell and equipment. One piece of the deck had passed through a locker and neatly stowed its contents in a ventilating shaft behind it. The damage was remarkably small really, and after the carpenters had put a "tingle" on the deck above we were quite comfortable and happy. To show how little respect the detachment had for German-made shells I can tell you of one of the turret's crew who, on being sent on to the roof of the turret in the middle of the action to clean the telescope glasses, had his cap blown off by the wind. Instead of cleaning the glasses he proceeded to climb down off the turret and chase his cap aft along the quarterdeck, and, what is more, chased the cap of another man as well, who

had been sent up to do the job in the meantime. He arrived back triumphantly with both caps. The turret's crew worked without a hitch and had the satisfaction of seeing a magnificent direct hit, at 6,000 yards, burst at the foot of the Bleucher's tripod-mast and obscure the fore part of the ship in a sheet of flame, and secondly of seeing from the roof of the turret the final plunge of our enemy. The six-inch guns' crews also did good work in the final phase, and put plenty of heart into the ramming—"here's one for Kaiser Bill!" Our small bugler—15 years 5 months old and 4 feet 11½ inches high—did powder-monkey in regular Trafalgar day style; he told himself off to fill up the tubs for the rammers at the 6-inch guns, and, because he was not big enough to carry a mess kettle full of water, he towed it along the battery, fore and aft, at the end of a piece of string! I close now with best wishes to the Corps Magazine, and with the hope of having the materials for another letter soon.

Yours, etc.,
A. G. B. B.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

SIR,—I am forwarding a little poem from an American newspaper; you might be able to find space for it in the Corps' valuable little paper, just to show "some" American sentiment. Other stories told by those who are antagonistic to Britain are simply atrocities in falsehood.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
(EX) L 8675.

January 28th, 1915.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CRADOCK.

Through the fog of the fight we could dimly see,
As ever the flame from the big guns flashed,
That Cradock was doomed, yet his men and he,
With their plates shot to junk, and their turrets smashed,
Their ship heeled over, her funnels gone,
Were fearlessly, doggedly fighting on.

Out-speeded, out-metaled, out-ranged, out-shot
By heavier guns, they were not out-fought.
Those men—with the age-old British phlegm,
That has conquered and held the seas for them,
And the courage that causes the death-struck man
To rise on his mangled stumps and try,
With one last shot from his heated gun,
To score a hit ere his spirit fly,
Then sink in the welter of red, and die
With the sighting squint fixed on his dead, glazed eye—
Accepted death as part of the plan.

So the guns belched flame till the fight had run
Into night; and now, in the distance dim,
We could see, by the flashes, the dull, dark loom
Of their hull, as it bore toward the Port of Doom,
Away on the water's misty rim—
Cradock and his few hundred men,
Never, in time, to be seen again.

While into the darkness their great shells streamed,
Little the valiant Germans dreamed
That Cradock was teaching them how to go
When the fate their daring, itself, had sealed,
Waiting, as yet, o'er the ocean's verge,
To their eyes undaunted would stand revealed;
And, snared by a swifter, stronger foe
Out-classed, out-metaled, out-ranged, out-shot
By heavier guns, but not out-fought,
They, too, would sink in the sheltering surge.

JOHN E. DOLSON.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

H.M.S. "Astraea."

SIR,—I hope you will find room for the following in "The Globe and Laurel." It is only a family record of my father's family—sons-in-law and nephews. Also a sample of Germans news published out here.

I received copies of "Globe and Laurel" safely, and was very pleased with them considering that they were the first in the detachment after being in commission one year and eight months.

Record.

Mr. William Tilley, pensioner, Royal Marines (1882), Deal.

William J. A. Tilley, Private (Ch.), Royal Marines, R.M. Brigade.

Albert C. Tilley, Corporal (Ch.), Royal Marines, H.M.S. "Astraea."

Ernest Tilley, Private (Ch.), Royal Marines, H.M.S. "Africa."

G. H. Warrall (son-in-law), Corporal (Ply.), Royal Marines, H.M.S. "Exmouth."

George Puddifoot (son-in-law), Private (Ch.), Royal Marines, Depot, Deal.

Harry Mitchell (son-in-law), Private (Ch.), Royal Marines.

George Sayer (nephew), Petty Officer, Royal Navy.

Frederick Sayer (nephew), Stoker, Royal Navy.

Mr. C. Yeo (son's father-in-law), Sergeant, National Reserves (serving at Tilbury Docks).

Sidney Yeo (son-in-law), Private, South Wales Borderers, at front.

One son-in-law, Army Sergeant (name and regiment not certain), at front.

Seven out of twelve serving in Royal Marines.

German news as sent to Germans abroad:—

France has surrendered. Russians are fleeing before us in confusion toward St. Petersburg. Great Britain is tottering to surrender.

This was published in September.

From Germany:—

To all Germans: A happy and all-victorious Christmas to all. German kulture will win yet.

Trusting you will find room for publication in next issue.

I beg to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. C. TILLEY,
Corporal, R.M.

To The Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

SIR,—Will you please put the following list of subscriptions received for the "Marie Somers'" Fund in your next issue.

Yours faithfully,
GUNNING CAMPBELL.

It is hoped to raise the total to £200.

	£	s.	d.
O. W. E. Hedley, Esq.	5	0	0
Portsmouth Battalion (2nd subscription)	3	0	5
R.M.A. Division	31	5	0
R.M. Garrison, Cromarty	1	0	0
Captain Popé, R.M.L.I.	0	5	0
Total ...	£40	10	5
Amount previously acknowledged	144	14	10
Grand total	£185	5	3

February 22nd, 1915.

Funeral of Major F. A. Nelson, R.M.L.I.

IN the afternoon of 17th February, in the little cemetery above the anchorage, was laid to rest with full honours the body of our comrade, Major Francis Arthur Nelson, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The tidings of his death which took place on February 13th in the hospital ship "Rewa," came to us as a shock; so brief was his illness, so recently had we seen him, so popular was he with all who knew him.

About five hundred were present at the funeral, although the number of mourners from each ship had to be limited for service reasons, thus many, who had expressed a wish to show a last act of respect were unable to attend.

As the funeral procession left the hospital, the sun burst though the clouds. In slow time, to the strains of Chopin's Marche Funèbre, filed the firing party, with arms reversed, formed by the R.M. Detachment, H.M.S. "Dominion," under Captain Prynne, R.M.A., followed by the massed bands of H.M.S. "King Edward VII." and H.M.S. "Hibernia," with muffled drums. Upon the gun-carriage, drawn by a full team, provided by the Royal Field Artillery, was borne the coffin, wrapped in the Union Jack, above which were laid the helmet, sword and sash, and two beautiful wreaths. On either side marched the pall bearers, Captains Gray, Ormsby, Sandilands, Harmar, Major Robinson, R.M.L.I., Commanders Hill, Barrow, and the Hon. A. L. O. Forbes-Sempill, R.N. Many lovely flowers were carried by the bearers.

Immediately following was Captain A. Lowndes, R.N., Flag-Captain, H.M.S. "Hibernia," as chief mourner, and then came the mourners representing every department, rank and rating, including Rear-Admiral M. E. Browning, M.V.O., and the Vice-Admiral's representative, Captain A. M. Deakin, R.M.L.I. Commander Colvin, R.N., was in charge.

At the entrance to the village Beethoven's March was played, and soon the ranks of the escort opened, halted, and rested on arms reversed, while the procession passed through and came to the gates of the little ancient church.

There it was met by the Rev. E. E. Kilburn, M.A., Acting Chaplain, Hospital Ship "Rewa," who conducted the service, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Woods, M.A., R.N., H.M.S. "Hibernia." As many of the mourners as could be accommodated were present.

The service in the church concluded, the march was resumed, the Dead March in "Saul" being rendered by the massed bands, and when the approach to the cemetery was reached Chopin's was played.

At the conclusion of the office three volleys were fired. "The Commodore's Salute" was sounded after the first and second volleys, and the "Last Post" after the third.

A last look at the resting place and we turn away, our hearts full with sympathy for his widow and family and regrets that the Service should have lost so good and gallant an officer, and we a friend.

The flowers sent by the R.M. Detachment, H.M.S. "Hibernia," took the form of a laurel wreath enclosing a large globe of red immortelles and blue Neapolitan violets, surmounted by a light infantry bugle in golden narcissi.

No finer epitaph can be devised, no greater tribute to the popularity and esteem in which Major Nelson was held, can be paid than that expressed in the few simple words attached to this wreath—his men's token of respect—"For one who was both an Officer and Friend."

The coffin of unpolished oak with brass fittings bore a plain name plate with the inscription :—

FRANCIS ARTHUR NELSON,
Major, Royal Marine Light Infantry.
Died 13th February, 1915.

Flowers were sent by :—Aunt Harriet; Aunt Lucy and Tom; Cecil and Ethel; Rear-Admiral M. E. Browning, M.V.O., R.N.; Brigadier-General and Mrs. Horace Kays, the Misses Kays; Captain H. J. O. Millar, R.N.; Commander R. M. Colvin, R.N.; Engineer-Commander and Mrs. Edward Chisman; Captain and Mrs. Shewell; Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Cochrane; Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Wauhope; Lieutenant and Mrs. Murray Graham; Lieutenant and Mrs. Archibald R. J. Southby; The Officers, R.M.A. and R.M.L.I., Third Battle Squadron.

Flowers were sent from H.M.S. "Hibernia" as follow :

Royal Marine Detachment; Ship's Company.
Ward Room Officers; Gun Room Officers.
Chief and Warrant Officers; Chief Petty Officers.
Ward Room Servants; Stokers.
Ward Room Stewards and Cooks; His Brother Masons.
Ward Room Officers, H.M.S. "Africa."
Ward Room Officers, H.M.S. "Dominion."
Ward Room Officers, H.M.S. "Zealandia."

Major F. A. Nelson was awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society; on the 8th of June, 1895, Private Dyer, R.M.L.I., was bathing, and having got out of his depth, at once sank in about 25 feet of water, at Plymouth; Lieutenant Nelson was passing on a yacht, and at once jumped overboard, dived, and succeeded in recovering the body, but life was extinct; served with the Royal Marines in Crete during the insurrection of 1897; in the South African campaign from 7th March, 1900, to 8th October, 1902; as Embarkation Officer at East London, and at Queenstown as Railway Staff Officer; joined the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Elandslaagte, and served with it from 29th March, 1900, to 11th January, 1901, in command of a company and present at all engagements and operations during that period; operations in Natal, including the bombardment of General Clery's camp, 13th April, 1900; the relief of Wepener, operations at Warrenton and Fourteen Streams, under General Hunter, and with his force during the advance through the Transvaal; operations against De Wet in the Orange Free State, and pursuit across the Vaal to Lydenberg; operations in Southern Transvaal and Orange Free State, including the surprise and capture of Potchefstroom, 16th September, 1900, by General Hart, and the action at Frederickstadt, 25th October, by General Barton, against De Wet's forces; employed in February, 1901, at Johannesburg, in forming the Rand Rifles; appointed Adjutant to a district, and when the districts were combined, received command of the town battalion; seconded for service with the Rand Rifles, 1st December, 1901, serving with them until the declaration of peace, when appointed to the Staff of the Transvaal Volunteers, as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion Transvaal Light Infantry Volunteers, 12th December, 1902 (Medal with three Clasps for Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Natal, and the King's Medal, with two Clasps, 1901-1902); appointed Assistant-Commandant, R.N. School of Music, 18th February, 1905, to 18th August, 1909.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Colonel Francis Mordaunt Shairp, on retired full pay, R.M.L.I., whose death, aged 73, has been reported, served in the battalion of Royal Marines sent to South Africa for special service in the Zulu War in 1879. He was brother to the late Major A. S. B. Shairp, R.M.L.I.

The Commandants, Royal Marines.

I regret to notify the death of Major Francis A. Nelson, R.M.L.I., of H.M.S. "Hibernia," which occurred on the 13th instant.

W. NICHOLLS,
Adjutant-General, R.M.

CRIMEAN VETERAN'S DEATH.

The death has occurred at Brighton of Sergeant Edward Maguire, Royal Marine Artillery, at the age of 87. He served throughout the Crimean war, receiving the Crimean and Turkish medals, with the clasps for Balaclava and Sebastopol. Retiring from the service after twenty-one years, he joined the staff of the naval prison at Lewes, and served as a warder for nearly twenty-one years.

Marriages.

DELVES BROUGHTON—MACKENZIE.—At St. James' Church Dingwall, on December 26th, Captain A. W. Delves Broughton, Royal Marine Light Infantry, son of the late Colonel J. Delves Broughton, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Effie Christina, only daughter of the late Herbert Hill Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie, Hampstead.

LECKY—BOYSON.—On January 16th, at St. Mary's, Vizianagram, India, Reynolds Lamont, fourth son of the late Major James Lecky, R.M.L.I., to Sybil, sixth daughter of Ambrose P. Boyson, of Grove Lodge, Tring, Herts.

JONES—ALEXANDER.—On February 12th, at St. Peter's Church, Stoke Fleming, Dartmouth (very quietly), by the Rev. C. I. Waring, Francis Roynon, Lieutenant R.M.L.I. (H.M.S. "Lion"), youngest son of the late Major-General R. R. Jones, R.A., and Mrs. Jones, of Cheltenham, and Edith Pennington, youngest daughter of the late Major R. H. Alexander, R.M.A., and Mrs. Alexander, of The Homestead, Fareham.

Deaths.

GASKILL.—On January 3rd, at Chatham, Sarah Ann, wife of Quartermaster-Sergeant Gaskill.

HUGHES.—On January 25th, at R.N. Hospital, Haslar, Private David Hughes, R.M.A., aged 18.

TURNER.—On January 29th, at R.N. Hospital, Haslar, Gunner W. J. Turner, R.M.A., aged 42.

KING.—On January 29th, at R.N. Hospital, Haslar, Private W. G. King, R.M.A., aged 18.

DAVIDSON.—On February 18th, at R.N. Hospital, Haslar, Gunner J. R. Davidson, R.M.A., aged 21.

VINCENT.—On January 5th, at Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, Arthur John, aged 9, second son of Major Arthur G. Vincent, R.M.L.I. (retired), and Mrs. Vincent.

NELSON.—On February 13th, aged 40, Major Francis A. Nelson, R.M.L.I., husband of Ethel Nelson, and only child of Major W. F. Nelson, R.A.

SHAIRP.—Recently, aged 73, Lieut.-Colonel Francis M. Shairp, R.M.L.I. (retired), of the Bungalow, Hedge End, Southampton.

HARRIS.—On February 22nd, at 9, Oxford Gardens, North Kensington, W., Eleanor, widow of Major-General Philip Harris, R.M.L.I., and eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Ambrose Wolrige, R.M.L.I., Chatham, in her 82nd year.

CULLIMORE.—On February 15th, at Singapore, H. Cullimore, Captain, H.H. Sultan of Jahore's Forces (late Colour-Sergeant R.M.A. and survivor of H.M.S. "Victoria"). Died of wounds received in quelling Singapore Riot.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed contemporaries:—"Royal Military Academy Magazine," "The Household Brigade Magazine," "R.E. Journal," "The Sapper," "The Lion and Rose," "St. George's Gazette," "The Antelope," "The Snapper," "The Green Tiger," "Green Howards' Gazette," "The Acorn," "The 'XXX.'" "The Men of Harlech," "Essex Regimental Gazette," "The Old Stubborns," "Queen's Own Gazette," "Tiger and Rose," "The 79th News," "The Ranger," "Thin Red Line," "The Argyllshire Highlanders' Gazette," "Army Service Corps Journal," "The A.O.C. Gazette," "London Scottish Regimental Gazette," "The Military Mail," "The Army and Navy Gazette."

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations during the past month:—

NAME.	£	s.	d.	NAME	£	s.	d.
Mr. Lloyd	0	2	0	H.M.S. "Hibernia"	0	8	6
H.M.S. "Cæsar" ...	1	1	0	H.M.S. "Falmouth"	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Exmouth"	0	5	0	H.M.S. "Conqueror"	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Bellona"	0	5	6	Clr.-Sergt. King ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Lion" ...	0	9	6	Officers' Mess, Forton	2	4	0
Capt. Bramble, R.M.L.I.	0	5	0	Officers' Mess, R.M. Depot	1	16	0
Mr. Devereux ...	0	2	0	Mr. J. O'Brien ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Patrol" ...	0	1	6	Lieut.-Col. Blumberg	0	2	6
Col. Carrington ...	0	5	0	H.M.S. "Hermione"	0	1	4
Capt. Channer ...	0	3	6	Pte. Sherwin ...	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Venus" ...	0	9	0	Sergt. McIntosh ...	0	2	0
E. Wells	0	2	0	Mrs. Colwell ...	0	5	0
Sergt. Parsonage (Vol. XX.)	0	3	6	Major Beresford ...	0	3	6
H.M.S. "Superb"...	0	12	0	Lt.-Col. Wilson ...	1	1	0
H.M.S. "Centurion"	0	6	0	R.M.L.I., Plymouth	6	12	0
H.M.S. "Ind. fatigable"	0	6	0	Mr. T. H. Rea ...	0	1	0
Lt.-Col. Carlyon ...	0	2	0	Major C. A. W. Francis	0	5	0
H.M.S. "Queen Mary"	0	5	0	Major A. Baker ...	0	2	6
Mrs. Allen	0	0	6	Miss M. Bentley ...	0	0	3
H.M.S. "Cumberland"	0	15	0	Mr. Monk	0	0	4
R.M.A. Canteen ...	5	0	0	Lce.-Corpl. J. Oldcroft	0	2	0
Mrs. Despard ...	0	2	0	Paymaster-in-Chief W. Gillier	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Nottingham"	0	3	2	H.M.S. "Juno" ...	0	3	8
H.M.S. "Neptune"	0	3	0	Lce.-Sergt. E. Gadd	0	2	0
R.M.L.I., Plymouth	1	1	9	Maj. W. T. C. Jones	0	5	0
H.M.S. "Zealandia"	0	6	0	H.M.S. "Inflexible"	0	10	0
H.M.S. "Antrim"	0	6	0				
				Total ...	£28	4	6

Corps Advertisements.

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THE GLOBE AND LAUREL

The Journal of the Royal Marines

"There never was any appeal made to them for honour, courage, or loyalty, that they did not more than realise my expectations. If ever the hour of real danger should come to England, the Marines will be found the country's sheet anchor."
St. Vincent.

No. 234, Vol. XXII. APRIL 7th, 1915. Price 2d. (Post Free to all parts of the World.)

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NOTICE.

All Subscriptions and Inquiries as to non-delivery of copies should be sent to The Treasurer, "Globe & Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

It is requested that all Cheques and Postal Orders be made payable to "The Treasurer, 'Globe and Laurel.'"

All matter intended for publication should be forwarded to The Editor, "Globe and Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, by the 24th of each month.

All inquiries respecting Advertisements should be made to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

A limited number of Volume XX. of the "Globe and Laurel" has been bound and is now on sale.

Volumes I., V., VI., and IX. are out of print and cannot be replaced. Only a very limited number of some of the other volumes are on hand.

Application for back numbers or bound volumes should be made to the Treasurer. Price of the latter 3/6 each.

Editorial.

ALTHOUGH there has been no naval battle of any magnitude to report, the events of the past month have been full of interest to the Corps. In South Africa our heavy guns have been making themselves felt, and on the West Coast detachments have been employed in bush fighting, while nearer home the Dardanelles have engaged a large number of our comrades in various capacities. A very careful survey was made in 1855, and from that chart, or copies, supplemented by information obtained largely by Marine officers serving in the Mediterranean at different times, the position of the forts and minefields have been located.

It is the opinion of several officers who have been employed in collecting detail that a number of Brennan torpedoes are stationed at various concealed points, the rapid sinking of the "Bouvet" indicating the use of one. On the Continent the R.M.A. heavy guns have started auspiciously, the initial effort being most successful, and although no censored reports have been received, it will not be rash to predict that more will be heard of them in the immediate future.

Again we thank our correspondents for the interesting letters received, but might we suggest that writing on one side of the paper lightens considerably the Editor's monthly task.

The Editor of the *Natal New Letter* has sent us two editions of his very bright paper.

Officers' Appointments, Promotions, etc.

Temporary commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Royal Marines have been granted to Almarus Edward Henry Digby, Philip Lloyd Lawless Jermain, Leonard Frederick William Tayler. Dated 11th March, 1915.

The following officers are granted the temporary rank of Captain while holding the appointment of Flight Commander in the Royal Naval Air Service:—Lieutenant C. H. Collet, D.S.O., R.M.A., Lieutenant C. E. Robinson, R.M.L.I.

Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant John Wilkins, R.M.L.I., has been granted the honorary rank of Captain.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as second lieutenants from the 19th March, 1915, inclusive:—Hugh Sanders, Thomas Robert McCready. These officers will be attached for training to the Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I.

Dep. Director (graded for purposes of pay as an Assistant Director).—Lieut.-Col. A. R. C. Atkins, A.S.C. (March 3rd).

Directions have been given for Major Frederick E. Edwards, R.M.L.I., to transfer from H.M.S. "Drake" to H.M.S. "Leviathan."

The Army Council have notified that Captain J. A. F. Cuffe, R.M.L.I., will be promoted to the rank of Major into the Royal Munster Fusiliers from the 23rd January, 1915, from which date his transfer to the Army will take effect.

Captain Charles G. Billing, R.M.L.I., supernumerary, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Cuffe.

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned gentlemen being granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines in the ranks specified against their names for service in the Royal Marine Submarine Miners, from the 24th February, 1915, inclusive:—Mr. Charles Ogilvie Robinson, to be Temporary Captain; Mr. George Richard Gordon Daglish, Mr. William George Wilson, Mr. Harry William Pierce, to be Temporary Lieutenants. These officers are posted to the Chatham Division.

Temporary Sub-Lieutenant Cecil W. Fiennes, R.N.V.R., has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Second Lieutenant, and posted to the Chatham Division. This officer has been appointed to the Deal Battalion of the R.N. Division, where he is now serving. He will be on probation for three months, and if considered satisfactory will be given a commission in the Reserve of Officers, R.M. At the end of the war he will be discharged or given the option of remaining in the Reserve of Officers.

Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant F. H. H. Chapman, R.M.L.I., supernumerary, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Wilkins, and is appointed Second Quartermaster at the Portsmouth Division, temporarily, pending the return to Head Quarters of Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant J. Battin, R.M.L.I.

Superintending Clerk Henry G. W. Beard, R.M.L.I., is promoted to Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, in the vacancy caused by the death of Quartermaster and Hon. Captain J. Wilkins, R.M.L.I., and is posted to the Portsmouth Division for duty as Third Quartermaster, vice Chapman.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers are appointed as Superintending Clerks for allotment and separation allowance work, and are advanced to Acting Warrant Officer from the 27th February, 1915, their promotion being conditional on their reverting to their substantive rank at the close of hostilities, or sooner, should their services in the acting rank be no longer required:—

R.M. Artillery Division.—R.M.A./5677, Colour-Sergeant Sidney Albert Allison, R.M.A.

Chatham Division.—Ch./8160, Colour-Sergeant James Milliken, R.M.L.I.

Portsmouth Division.—Po./4281 Quartermaster-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Richard Dennis Hale, R.M.L.I.

Plymouth Division.—Ply./2154, Colour-Sergeant Frederick William Hopkins, R.M.L.I.

Depot R.M., Deal.—Po./562, Colour-Sergeant William Henry Dunant Phillips, R.M.L.I.

R.M.A./4872 Colour-Sergeant John Ballard, R.M.A., to warrant rank on appointment as Superintending Clerk, Commandant's Office, R.M.A. Division, in the vacancy created by the promotion of Superintending Clerk G. H. Littleton to Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

No. Ch./5792, Pensioner Quartermaster-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Edward Lock, R.M.L.I., to Acting Sergeant-Major (warrant officer) for duty as Sergeant-Major of the "Benbow" Battalion of the R.N. Division.

The Admiralty have approved of No. Po/6722 Pensioner Colour-Sergeant Daniel Charles Greening, R.M.L.I., being advanced to Acting-Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer) for duty as Sergeant-Major of the "Collingwood" Battalion, Royal Naval Division, to date from 20th July. No. Po/2585 Pensioner Colour-Sergeant (Acting-Staff Sergeant) John McKenzie, R.M.L.I., promoted to Acting-Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer) from the 10th March, 1915, and to be detached to the Chatham Division temporarily for employment as Field-Sergeant-Major.

Their lordships have further approved of No. R.M.A./2817 Pensioner Colour-Sergeant Wallford Howell, R.M. Artillery, being appointed Superintending Clerk and advanced to Acting Warrant Officer from the 25th February, 1915, his promotion being conditional on his reverting to substantive rank at the close of hostilities, or sooner, should his services in the Acting Rank be no longer required.

EMBARKATIONS AND DISEMBARKATIONS.

Captain Edward Tootell, R.M.L.I., is to be held in immediate readiness for embarkation for passage to H.M.S. "Astraea."

Diary of the War.

February 27th.—"Dacia" stopped in the Channel by French ship and brought to Brest; this simplifies court procedure. A Zeppelin reported blown away at Pola and lost. Successful Russian counter-attack in Poland and Galicia. The forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles destroyed by long range fire. "Queen Elizabeth" joins the Fleet. "Agamemnon" hit with shell; 3 killed and 5 seriously wounded. Sweeping operations commenced, and landing parties sent ashore; casualties one killed and three wounded. Operations continue.

February 28th.—British blockade of German East Africa takes place at midnight. Further French progress in Champagne.

March 1st.—Germans reported spraying French advanced trenches with blazing oil, badly burning the occupants. French airmen drop bombs on Metz. In the vicinity of Verdun their heavy artillery blew up 20 caissons and destroyed an entire encampment. The Russians have resumed the offensive along the whole of the eastern front, the Germans bringing up reinforcements. King visits portion of Fleet.

March 2nd.—Near Przasnysz, in North Poland, Russians defeat two German Army Corps and capture 10,000 prisoners. The Germans are held on eastern front, but continue to bombard Osowiec. Bombardment of Dardanelles delayed by bad weather. Large forces of Turks concentrating at Constantinople and Beyrout; the seat of Government transferred to Konia in Asia Minor. King pays a surprise visit to troops in camp.

March 3rd.—Attempt to relieve Przemysl by Austrians fails; they attacked in mass six times and lost heavily. In Poland the Russians still maintain the offensive, and the bombardment of Osowiec continues. Another Zeppelin is reported as being blown down while flying over Cologne. Shortage of food stuffs reported in Germany and Hungary, supplies only sufficient till May. Panic reigns in Constantinople, banks removing valuables to Konia. More forts silenced in the Dardanelles, but Turks are entrenching along the Narrows. Essad Pasha is in command at Gallipoli.

March 4th.—Sweeping arrangements in Dardanelles continue. Detachments of R.M. Brigade of R.N. Division

landed, covering demolition parties. Casualties 19 killed, 3 missing, 25 wounded.

March 5th.—Further progress is being made in the great attack on the Dardanelles, and Fort Negara up the Narrows has been shelled. The Russian advance in North Poland continues; the village of Kerjek recently occupied is 21 miles north-east of Przasnysz. In Galicia they occupy 37,500 square miles of Austrian territory. The East India Squadron bombards Fort Yenickale at the entrance of Smyrna harbour under favourable conditions.

March 6th.—The Turkish Army for the invasion of Egypt has been recalled to European Turkey. A desperate attack by the Germans on the French trenches near Rheims was driven back, the enemy losing nearly half their numbers. On the eastern front fighting is taking place on the north and south of the line. The Russians continue to drive back the Austrians, and have re-occupied the important town of Stanislau in Bukowina.

March 7th.—Air raid on Ostend by six Navy planes. Marked progress made by Belgians on the dunes at Lombaertzyde; by the British between La Bassée and Bethune; and by the French in Argonne and Champagne. Allies' artillery very superior to German.

March 8th.—The naval attack continues both in the Dardanelles and on Smyrna. Great battle in progress in Western Poland on a 67-mile front along the Pilica river between the Russians and Austrians, while in Bukowina the Russians are following up their recent successes. Fighting near the Persian Gulf has resulted in heavy British losses.

March 9th.—Progress continues to be made in reducing the forts guarding the Dardanelles. Russians in the Niemen district are forcing the Germans back towards East Prussia. The officers and men of U 8, the recently captured submarine, are not to be treated as prisoners of war, and will be brought to trial after the war.

March 10th.—Government announce that they are taking steps to commandeer factories, and force them, if necessary, to manufacture war-like stores. "Queen Elizabeth" inside Dardanelles bombards Narrows forts on Asiatic side. Germans continue to retreat in Northern Poland, fighting desperately. In Western Poland, as in France, Germans are using burning oil and pitch in trench fighting. Three British merchant ships sunk by submarines, in one case one man out of 38 saved, in the others all saved. H.M.S. "Ariel" sinks U 2, and takes ten of the crew prisoners, the remainder drowned.

March 11th.—British make successful attack near Neuve Chapelle, and have advanced east and south-east, causing heavy German losses. The Germans are bombarding Nieuport on the Belgian coast with "Jack Johnsons," their objective being the sluices. Germans concentrating 70 miles north of Warsaw are making another desperate attempt towards the Polish capital. Attacks are being simultaneously made at Augustovo and Osowiec in the north, and near Plock in the centre, principally of the nature of artillery engagements. The fire concentrated on the inner forts of the Dardanelles has been most effective, and the reply is becoming weaker. Battleships have been able to proceed close to the Narrows and protect the trawlers dredging for mines. In N. France the R.M.A. howitzer in action for first time, demolishes a church and several buildings with second round at about 10,000 yards.

March 12th.—A great battle is imminent in North Poland, the Germans preparing to make another attempt to capture Przasnysz. The German armed liner, "Eitel Friedrich," has put into Newport (U.S.A.) for repairs after sinking eleven vessels, including the American grainship "William Frye." The s.s. "Great Southern" saw a steamer in Irish Channel making signals of distress. On approaching her a German submarine appeared, but the "Great Southern" managed to escape. The decoy steamer then made off. Inhabitants of Smyrna are making for the interior. Fighting in the west continues.

March 13th.—Further progress made to-day by the 7th Division; the fighting was severe on the right and left. The French supported our advance by a lively artillery fire. Aircraft active, destroying railway junction in rear of firing line. In the bend of the Yser the Belgians consolidated recent gains. In Champagne enemy's attack preceded by artillery fire was completely defeated.

March 14th.—"Bayano" sunk while on patrol; 26 survivors landed. Complete calm interrupted by occasional artillery action continues along the whole Western front. Our gains everywhere consolidated. Three merchant men torpedoed off the Scillies by U 29, one the "Indian City," from U.S.A.

March 15th.—The "Dresden" has been sunk off Juan Fernandez by the "Glasgow," "Kent," and "Orama." In the West an attack has been made near St. Eloi, our men being at first slightly pushed back, but by counter-attacks regained the lost ground. Fighting still continues. There was also an unsuccessful attempt to retake the trenches captured by the French in the Argonne. Russians going forward with constant fighting in the Przasnysz region. The fortress of Osowiec still holding out and has put out of action several siege guns.

March 16th.—Enemy endeavour to recover lost ground at Neuve Chapelle. Reinforcements are arriving at Bruges, owing to fear of British landing on the Belgian coast. The Russians hold the Germans along the whole front, while in the South have captured Malkowie in Galicia, the key to Przemysl. Turks taking advantage of cessation of bombardment, due to bad weather, to strengthen the fortifications of the Dardanelles.

March 17th.—In the East Russians making steady progress both on the north and south. German liner "Macedonia," interned at Las Palmas, has suddenly departed. Light cruiser "Amethyst," while covering mine sweepers, came under heavy fire from concealed batteries in Dardanelles and lost 22 men killed, chiefly stokers.

March 18th.—Combined attack on Belgian coast by warships, assisted by airmen. Two ships sunk by submarines; in one case six lives lost. French capture about 500 yards of an important eminence in the Champagne, commanding railway carrying German supplies. General attack on forts in Dardanelles. "Bouvet" sunk by mine or torpedo, only 64 saved; "Irresistible" and "Ocean" also sunk, crews saved. "Inflexible" hit by shells, 40 killed, several wounded, and left the Straits escorted by two cruisers.

March 19th.—Russians reported fighting in East Prussia, near Memel. Part of Przemysl taken. The Dardanelles fleet reinforced by "Henry IV.," "Queen," and "Implacable." Weather unfavourable for further operations, as aeroplane reconnaissance cannot be carried out.

March 20th.—German airmen make a raid on Deal and drop several bombs without result, but nearly hit U.S. barque and Dutch steamer. Considerable advance made in German South-West Africa; positions captured without much loss. Przemysl expending much ammunition to escape its fate, and a determined sortie forced back with loss. Aeroplane reconnaissance reports that Turkish army quiescent, about four days' march from Suez Canal, at the Wells they halted at after their retreat.

March 21st.—Zeppelin attack made on Paris. Two Dutch ships bound to London with goods seized by Ger-

mans. Much irritation shown in Holland. Russians enter Memel.

March 22nd.—English aeroplane comes down in Holland, the two airmen interned. This is the second in a fortnight. Lord Kitchener warns the Secretary of the Dock Labourers' Union that if necessary steps will have to be taken to ensure what is required at Liverpool being done. Przemysl falls. German steamer "Odenwald" tries to escape from San Juan Puerto, but is prevented.

March 23rd.—Severe fighting in S.W. Africa, 30 miles from Swakopmund, Union forces cut enemy's supply train and capture many prisoners, two field guns, Maxims, and ammunition. We now hold the water supply. French aviators drop bombs on the aerodrome at Gits in Belgium and on the railway and stations at Lichterfelde and Essen. In Champagne 500 steel darts were dropped on a captive balloon, and the ammunition depôts at Pont-e-Verge bombed. No operations in the Dardanelles on account of bad weather. It appears that the fire of German siege batteries at Osowiec is slackening, indicating a withdrawal of several guns.

March 24th.—Reports from Liège confirm the rumour that the Germans are about to make a supreme effort to break through the French line. A disembarkation of Allied troops has taken place on the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Gulf of Saros. A large force of Turkish batteries have been posted along the Straits, including German howitzers, mounted on railway trucks. A Turkish force of about 1,000 was detected near the Suez Canal, but was attacked and routed by a British detachment.

March 25th.—Great battle raging in the Carpathians, the Russians, reinforced by troops besieging Przemysl, resuming offensive in Bukowina. No definite news on the western side, but it is suggested that the Germans are feeling for a weak spot on which to launch their attack. Dutch steamer sunk by gunfire off Beachy Head by U 28, crew rescued by British destroyer.

March 26th.—U 29 sunk; she was commanded by the German who, in U 9, sank the "Hogue," "Cressy," and "Aboukir." According to news from Holland a submarine was badly damaged by our air raid on Antwerp. Bombardment of Dardanelles has not yet been resumed, but minesweepers busy. Heavy fighting between River Narew and southern frontier of E. Prussia and further east near Kadzidlo Germans have suffered severe losses from maxim fire. In the Champagne, Argonne and at Les Eparges German attacks failed to recover lost ground.

War News.

FORCING THE DARDANELLES.

The operations in the Near East have not only continued, but have taken on a wider scope. While more ships have been mentioned in the official *communiqués* as taking part in the bombardment of the forts in the Straits, a new squadron has been revealed to be operating at Smyrna, and the presence of a Royal Marine Brigade at the Dardanelles has also been disclosed. Fort Sultan and Fort Napoleon are the nearest forts to Bulair, in the Gulf of Saros, and were constructed in 1853 by the Franco-British forces. The Isthmus of Bulair, at this point, is about ten kilometres across. The river Kavak flows through the isthmus into the Sea of Marmara.

The Secretary of the Admiralty on February 27th issued the following announcement with reference to the operations in the Dardanelles:—

The entrance to the Dardanelles was guarded by four principal forts, namely Cape Helles Battery, Fort Seddul Bahr, Fort Orkhanieh Tabia, and Fort Kum Kalessi Tabia, which will be described for convenience as A, B, C, and D.

These forts are armed as follows:—

A, two 9.2 inch guns; B, six 10.2 inch; C, two 9.2 inch; and D, four 10.2 inch and two 5.9 inch.

The weather having improved, although the wind was still from the south-west, the attack on the above forts was resumed on Thursday morning at 10 a.m.

The Queen Elizabeth, Agamemnon, Irresistible and Gaulois began by deliberately bombarding Forts A, B, C and D respectively at long range.

The Agamemnon Hit.

Fort A replied, and one shell at 11,000 yards hit the Agamemnon, killing three men and seriously wounding five.

The Irresistible and the Gaulois made excellent practice on Forts C and D, while the Queen Elizabeth concentrated with great accuracy on Fort A, putting both of its guns out of action by about 11.30 a.m.

The Vengeance and Cornwallis then ran in under cover of long range fire and engaged Fort A at close range. The reduction of Fort A was completed, while Forts C and D opened a very slow, inaccurate fire.

All Forts Reduced.

The Suffren and Charlemagne next delivered an attack on Forts C and D, advancing to within 2,000 yards of them. It was then seen that they were in no condition to offer effective resistance.

Vengeance, Triumph and Albion were then ordered to complete the reduction of the forts. All four were reduced by 5.15 p.m.

Mine-Sweeping Begun.

Sweeping operations, covered by a division of battleships and destroyers, were immediately begun. The enemy set fire to the village at the entrance as darkness fell.

A report has also been received of the operations of the 26th. The Straits have now been swept up to four miles from the entrance.

Albion and Majestic, supported by Vengeance, proceeded to the limit of the swept area and began an attack on Fort Dardanus (E) (four 5.9 inch guns) and some new batteries which have been erected on the Asiatic shore. Fire in reply was ineffective.

Landing Parties Put Ashore.

After being shelled from inside the Straits the enemy retired from the forts at the entrance, and during the afternoon demolishing parties were landed at Kum Kali and Seddul Bahr from Vengeance and Irresistible. Forts A, B and C were then completely and Fort D partially demolished.

The enemy encountered in Kum Kali were driven out over Mendore Bridge, which was partially destroyed. Two new four-inch guns concealed near Tombachilles were also destroyed. Four Nordenfeldts covering the entrance were destroyed.

Our casualties on the 26th were one killed and three wounded.

The operations are proceeding.

The Secretary of the Admiralty made a further announcement:—

March 6th.

Further reports have now been received from Vice-Admiral Carden on the operations of March 3rd and subsequent days.

No action was possible on the 3rd until 2 p.m. when, although the weather was still unfavourable, the Irresistible, Albion, Prince George and Triumph resumed the attack on

Fort Dardanos (E) and the concealed guns in its neighbourhood. These were less active than before, and were dealt with by the ships with more certainty. A useful seaplane reconnaissance located several encampments and two permanent batteries.

Landing Parties Engaged.

On March 4th the weather became fine, and a sweeping and bombarding operation within the straits continued steadily. Meanwhile demolition parties, covered by detachments of the Marine Brigade of the Royal Naval Division were landed at Kum Kali and Seddul-Bahr, to continue the clearance of the ground at the entrance to the straits. The party at Seddul-Bahr discovered and destroyed four Nordenfeldts. Some skirmishing ensued on both banks, and the enemy were found to be holding the villages in force.

On this day also, further down the coast, Sapphire silenced a battery of field guns north of Dikili, in the Gulf of Adramyti, and the defences of Besika were shelled by Prince George.

The following casualties were sustained on the 4th: 19 killed, 3 missing, 25 wounded.

Super-Dreadnought Shells Narrows.

On March 5th the attack was begun by indirect fire from Queen Elizabeth upon the defences at the Narrows. This attack was supported in dealing with howitzers by Inflexible and Prince George.

Fire was confined to forts Rumilieh, Medjidieh Tabia, Hamidieh II Tabia, and Namazieh (marked on Admiralty map J. L and T), which are armed as follows:—

J—Two 11in., four 9.4in., five 3.4in.

L—Two 14in.

T—one 11in., one 10.2in., eleven 9.4in., three 8.2in., three 5.9in.

Magazine of Main Fort Blows Up.

Queen Elizabeth fired 29 rounds with satisfactory results.

The magazine in fort L, which is an important fort armed with the best and heaviest guns, blew up. The other two forts were damaged.

The fire of the Inflexible and Prince George was observed from inside the Dardanelles by Irresistible, Canopus, Cornwallis and Albion. Although these vessels were much fired at by concealed guns they were not hit.

Sapphire again fired on troops in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Adramyti, and destroyed a military station at Tuzburna.

New Squadron Bombards Smyrna.

On March 5th also the Commander-in-Chief East Indies, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, arrived with a squadron of battleships and cruisers off Smyrna. A methodical bombardment of fort Yenickale was carried out during the afternoon for two hours in favourable conditions of weather; 32 hits were secured, inflicting considerable damage on the fort, and there were two heavy explosions, apparently magazines.

Euryalus, which flew the flag of the vice-admiral, shot with remarkable accuracy from her after 9.2in. guns. The fire was not returned.

The bombardment at closer range has now begun, the weather conditions being good.

The reduction of the Smyrna defences is a necessary incident in the main operation.

The Secretary of the Admiralty issues the following:

March 19th.

Mine-sweeping having been in progress during the last ten days inside the Straits, a general attack was delivered by the British and French Fleets yesterday morning upon the fortresses at the Narrows of the Dardanelles.

At 10.45 a.m. Queen Elizabeth, Inflexible, Agamemnon, and Lord Nelson bombarded Forts J, L, T, U, and V; while Triumph and Prince George fired at batteries F, E, and H. A heavy fire was opened on the ships from howitzers and field guns.

At 12.22 the French squadron, consisting of the Suffren, Gaulois, Charlemagne, and Bouvet, advanced up the Dardanelles to engage the forts at closer range. Forts J, U, F, and E, replied strongly. Their fire was silenced by the ten battleships inside the Straits, all the ships being hit several times during this part of the action.

By 1.25 p.m. all forts had ceased firing.

Vengeance, Irresistible, Albion, Ocean, Swiftsure, and Majestic then advanced to relieve the six battleships inside the Straits.

Loss of the Bouvet.

As the French squadron which had engaged the forts in the most brilliant fashion was passing out, Bouvet was blown up by a drifting mine and sank in 36 fathoms north of Erenkioi village in less than three minutes.

At 2.36 p.m. the relief battleships renewed the attack on the forts, which again opened fire. The attack on the forts was maintained while the operations of the mine-sweepers continued. At 4.9 Irresistible quitted the line, listing heavily; and at 5.50 she sank, having probably struck a drifting mine. At 6.5, Ocean also having struck a mine, both vessels sank in deep water, practically the whole of the crews having been removed safely under a hot fire.

The Gaulois was damaged by gun-fire.

Inflexible had her forward control position hit by a heavy shell, and requires repair.

The bombardment of the forts and the mine-sweeping operations terminated when darkness fell. The damage to the forts effected by the prolonged direct fire of the very powerful forces employed cannot yet be estimated, and a further report will follow.

Special Treatment.

The losses of ships were caused by mines drifting with the current which were encountered in areas hitherto swept clear, and this danger will require special treatment.

The British casualties in personnel are not heavy, considering the scale of the operations, but practically the whole of the crew of the Bouvet were lost with the ship, an internal explosion having apparently supervened on the explosion of the mine.

The Queen and Implacable, who were dispatched from England to replace ships' casualties in anticipation of this operation, are due to arrive immediately, thus bringing the British Fleet up to its original strength.

The operations are continuing, ample naval and military forces being available on the spot.

On the 16th inst., Vice-Admiral Carden, who has been incapacitated by illness, was succeeded in the chief command by Rear-Admiral John Michael de Robeck, with acting rank of Vice-Admiral.

The Lost Ships.

Irresistible was an old battleship of 15,000 tons, launched in 1898. She had a complement of 780 men, and was armed with four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns. She was a sister-ship of the torpedoed Formidable.

Ocean was a battleship of 12,950 tons, launched in 1898. She carried four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, and had a complement of 750 men.

Bouvet was an old French battleship of 12,305 tons, built in 1896. She had a complement of 630 men, and carried two 12-inch and two 10-inch guns.

Inflexible, which was damaged, was launched in 1907. Her tonnage is 17,250, and she is armed with eight 12-inch guns.

SHIPS OF THE ALLIED FLEETS THAT ARE BOMBARDING THE DARDANELLES.

So far as is officially known from the reports of the British and French Admiralties, the following armoured ships are taking part in the bombardment of the Dardanelles and of Smyrna:—

	Displacement.	Main Arm.	Secondary Arm.	Speed. Knots.
BRITISH.				
Queen Elizabeth	27,500	8-15in.	12-6in.	25
Inflexible	17.250	8-12in.	16 4in.	25
Invincible	17,250	8-12in.	16-4in.	25
Agamemnon	16,500	4-12in.	10-9 2in.	18.5
Irresistible	15,000	4-12in.	12-6in.	18
Prince George	14,900	4-12in.	12 6in.	16 5
Majestic	14,900	4-12in.	12-6in	16.5
Cornwallis	14,000	4-12in.	12 6in.	19
Vengeance	12.950	4-12in.	12-6in.	18.25
Ocean	12,950	4-12in.	12 6in.	18.25
Albion	12 950	4 12in.	12.6in	18.25
Canopus	12,950	4-12in.	12 6in.	18.25
Euryalus	12,000	2-9.2in.	12.6in.	21.6
Swiftsure	11,800	4.10in.	14-7.5in.	20
Triumph	11,800	4.10in.	14-7.5in.	20
Dublin	5 400	8-6in.	—	25. 5
Sapphire	3,000	12-4in.	—	22.45
FRENCH.				
Suffren	12,728	4-12in.	10-6.4in.	18
Bouvet	12,000	2-12in. / 2-10.8in.	8-5.5in.	18
Jauréguiberry	11,637	2-12in. / 2-10.8in.	8-5 5in.	18
Gaulois	11,260	4-12in.	10-5.5in.	18
Charlemagne	11,260	4-12in.	10-5-5in	18
D'Entrecasteaux	7,995	2-9.4in.	12-5.5in.	19.2
RUSSIAN.				
Askold	6,500	12-6in.	—	23

Down to and including the Irresistible and Ocean we have lost 117,850 tons of armoured ships, representing 7.73 per cent. of our total strength in this class, while Germany has lost 56,594 tons or 7.98 per cent. In the unarmoured cruiser classes our losses amount to 21,465 tons, or 5.4 per cent. of the total, while those of Germany aggregate 39,606 tons, or 25.2 per cent. We have sustained no losses in destroyers, but Germany has lost at least seven, or 5.34 per cent. of her strength. These percentages are all based upon the condition of the navies at the beginning of the war, as there can be no certainty regarding the vessels added subsequently.

Russia's capture of 119,602 prisoners at Przemysl is the greatest single haul of captives since Sedan. The total, which is that of General Kusmanek, the commander of the fortress, is made up as follows:—

Generals	9
Officers of the General Staff	93
Officers and officials	2,500
Men	117,000

It is stated in Petrograd that Przemysl was defended by 2,500 guns, and that the garrison originally numbered 150,000. This makes the Austrian losses during the siege 31,000.

The Przemysl garrison is the largest that has ever capitulated in modern times. The figures for recent sieges are:—

Port Arthur, 25,000 prisoners.
Adrianople, 38,000 prisoners.
Liège, about 20,000 prisoners.
Namur, about 12,000 prisoners.
Maubeuge, 25,000 prisoners.

The terms of surrender arranged at Przemysl provided that the garrison should be accorded the honours of war, with special treatment whereby the prisoners taken will be neither deported to Siberia nor sent to concentration camps, but will be placed on parole in a specified place.

In accordance with these provisions, the Russians rendered the honours of war, and the defenders of Przemysl marched out with their colours flying and surrendered to the Russian Commander-in-Chief to the sound of drums and bugles.—*Central News.*

Paris, March 22nd.

The deputy, M. Berry, has written to M. Viviani requesting that France should make an agreement with her Allies to declare that from now onwards to the end of the war they will set up an international tribunal before which will be brought individuals or groups of individuals who have been found guilty of theft, pillage, systematic incendiarism, rape, murder, killing the wounded or mutilation of women and children.

The tribunal would be empowered to condemn the culprits to restore the stolen objects or even in some cases to death. M. Berry states that in making the request he is confident that he is voicing the wishes of the whole people.—*Reuter.*

Paris, Thursday, 25th.

According to the *Vetchernaya Vremia,* says a telegram from Petrograd, the Germans, to avenge the occupation of Memel by the Russians, have burnt the public buildings of Suwalki.—Reuter.

In an official statement with regard to the Russian raid on Memel, the Germans last week stated:—

For each German village or farm burnt by these hordes three Russian villages or farms will be destroyed. Each act of damage by burning in Memel will be answered by the burning of Russian Government buildings at Suwalki and other capitals of governments occupied by us.

On March 22nd, at dawn, one of our patrols discovered a party of the enemy near El Kubri post, opposite Suez. Shots were exchanged.

Aeroplanes estimated the number at about 1,000, composed of infantry, artillery, and a few cavalry. The guns at El Kubri opened fire, and inflicted casualties, whereupon enemy retired and formed camp eight miles east of canal.

Early this morning, March 23rd, a force under General Sir G. Younghusband attacked and routed enemy, who are now in full retreat. A prisoner says this force came direct from Bir el Saba, having taken twelve days en route, and that General von Traumer and three other German officers were with it.

Bir el Saba is the Biblical Beersheba, and is the terminus of a caravan route which runs across the desert to Suez. The distance is nearly 200 miles.

The previous attacks by the Turks on the canal took place at Serapeum and El Kantara further north.

Flushing, March 23rd.

The steamer "Mecklenburg," belonging to the Zeeland Company, which left Flushing this morning, was pursued by a German steam trawler which fired three shots at her.

The "Mecklenburg" worked up her highest speed, and continued her journey to London.

Owing to this incident the Zeeland steamers from tomorrow will not convey British, Belgian, French, or Russian male subjects of military age, namely eighteen to forty-five.—*Reuter.*

Cape Town, Monday, March 22nd.

It appears from an official dispatch regarding the operations at Swakopmund that the surrender of two hundred Germans and the capture of two field guns on Saturday took place at Pforteberg.

The second mounted brigade of the Union forces was engaged. In accordance with General Botha's plans one-half of the brigade started on Friday night to cut the enemy's communications to the north, but was unable to dislodge the enemy from his entrenched position. This was attacked at dawn by the second half of the brigade, and at three in the afternoon the enemy surrendered.

Meanwhile the first mounted brigade, which had also started on Friday evening, was attacking Riet. This force, which was accompanied by General Botha, after a twenty miles march engaged the enemy, who were in an exceptionally strong position.

The fight last all day, and it was not until late in the evening that the enemy retired. They left behind several guns and three ammunition wagons, and also eight killed and eight wounded on the field. The casualties in the Union forces have not yet come to hand.—*Reuter.*

[Swakopmund is the chief port of German South-West Africa. It was occupied by a Union force some months ago.]

BORDER ENCOUNTER.

Cape Town.

An official dispatch says that the enemy on March 19th attacked a squadron of Colonel Berrange's force at Schelpkolk. The squadron next morning engaged the enemy, who were retiring through Reitfontein over the border to a previously prepared position. From this they were again driven and they withdrew to Hasuur. Our casualties were three men wounded. The enemy apparently suffered several casualties.—*Reuter.*

Extract from a Retrospect of Results in Alsace.

(Translated from the French Report.)

The first month of the campaign began with success and finished with defeat. Two possible courses of action had been foreseen: a concentration on the right between the Vosges and the Moselle, and the other to the left on the north of the Verdun—Toul line, this double possibility involving the eventual variation of our transport.

On August 2nd the Germans passing through Belgium caused General Joffre to modify the plan of concentration in order that our principal effort might be directed to the north.

Awaiting the moment when the operations in the north could begin and to prepare for it by retaining in Alsace the greatest possible number of Germans, orders were given to occupy Mulhouse, to cut the bridges of the Rhine at Huningue and below, and to cover the flanks of our troops attacking in Lorraine. This operation was badly carried out by a leader who was at once relieved of his command. Our troops having captured Mulhouse were driven back, so the work had to be done again. This was carried out on the 19th of August, but events to the north compelled our troops in Alsace to move elsewhere, only a small part remaining to hold the region of Thann and the Vosges.

In Lorraine the object was to assume the offensive, thereby holding before it the German Army operating south of Metz. The offensive began brilliantly on August 14th. By the 19th we had reached the region of Sarreburg, some 10 miles over the border, but on the 20th our advance was stopped by superior artillery operating over previously surveyed ground. On the 22nd our troops were brought back into our own territory, and on the 23rd and 24th the Germans, concentrating reinforcements—three army corps at least—in the vicinity of Luneville, forced us to retire to the south. This retreat was only momentary; attacks on the 25th forced the enemy to fall back, since which time a sort of balance has been maintained on the terrain.

The principal business, viz., the Battle of the North, was postponed owing to the desirability of waiting for the British Army. On August 20th the concentration was completed and orders were given for our centre and left to take the offensive. Our centre comprised two armies, our left a third army, reinforced with two army corps, a corps of cavalry, the reserve divisions, the British Army, and the Belgians from Liège, Namur and Louvain.

The Germans, consisting of seven or eight army corps and four cavalry divisions, were endeavouring to pass between Givet and Brussels, prolonging their line westwards.

Our object, therefore, was to hold the German centre and attack their left, preventing a union with their troops in Lorraine, etc. This effort failed, and the reverse appeared serious, but the defeat might have been turned into a success if our left and the British Army secured a decisive result.

On August 22nd our left army retired upon Givet, the enemy crossing the Sambre; the British Army retreated, and the Germans crossed the Meuse. The situation was then as follows:—

Either the frontier had to be defended under perilous conditions, or we had to execute a strategic retirement, which would permit us to resume the offensive at our own time. The latter alternative was adopted and orders were given that:—

(1) The retreat was to be carried out in order, under a succession of counter-attacks, which would keep the enemy busy.

(2) The extreme point of the retreat was to be fixed so that the different armies should reach it simultaneously, ready at any moment to resume the offensive together.

(3) Every opportunity of resuming the offensive was to be seized during the retreat.

On August 29th we successfully attacked St. Quentin, relieving the pressure on the British Army, but the hope of resuming the offensive was from this moment rendered vain by the rapidity of the march of the German right wing.

By September 2nd the first German army (von Kluck) had passed Compiégne. The second army (von Bulow) Laon. The third (von Hausen) had crossed the Aisne, while further east 12 army corps were in contact with our troops round Verdun.

It will therefore be seen if our left engaged in battle against long odds and was defeated our armies would have been cut off from Paris and the British Army, and from the new army forming up on the English left. It was therefore resolved to retreat until the conditions for taking the offensive were in our favour.

This happened on September 5th. The first German army, carrying audacity to temerity, had continued to endeavour to envelop our left whilst our line was gradually consolidating, and by so doing exposed his right to the attacks of the British Army and our reinforcements on their left; thus after a seven days battle the German advance became a retreat beyond the line of the Aisne. On the 12th our object was attained and our two central armies solidly established on the ground gained.

Such was the seven days battle, in which more than two millions of men were engaged. Each army gained ground step by step, opening the road to its neighbour, supported at once by it, taking in flank the adversary which the day before it had attacked in front, the efforts of one combining closely with those of the other, a perfect unity of intention and method animating the whole command.

It must be realised that our troops had to meet the whole German Army and that from the time they moved forward they never again fell back. Under their pressure the German retreat at times resembled a rout; we took colours, guns, machine guns, tons of ammunition and thousands of prisoners.

Extract from a Letter from H.M.S. "Cumberland."

THIS took place on the distant shores of the German Cameroons, West Africa, were there has been fighting ever since the war broke out, the force being composed of French and British native troops, assisted by the "Cumberland," "Dwarf," and "Challenger."

. . . After the bombardment and fall of Duala, their principal port, the German forces retreated in several directions, one along the railway to Edea, followed up by a party of Marines, embarked in a tug, armed with three 12 pounders, proceeding up the Lungusie river.

The Germans were presumed to have a well defended position in the vicinity of the bridge across the river, and it was considered that the quickest way to clear up the situation was to send out a reconnoitring patrol by way of the river, and if they had not already crossed blow up the bridge.

For this purpose thirty Marines, under Captain Goldsmith, with sixteen native soldiers and two British officers, disembarked about 500 yards from the presumed position, and proceeded so cautiously that one man actually looked into the trenches before being discovered. The Germans opened a very heavy fire, before which it was necessary to retreat, the retreat being successfully carried out, in spite of difficulties, barbed wire, steep banks and swamps making the road uneasy, with the loss of one man, wounded (since dead).

After getting on board we steamed up almost opposite the position, and they opened fire on us. We replied with a good "peppering" of shrapnel and rifle fire. The tug was hit in several places, but no material damage was done, thanks to bad marksmanship; their shots mostly went high. The strength of the outposts was about 200, and the position a good one, commanding the river.

We must have completely demoralised them, for while we were lying at anchor about half a mile away we could hear continued firing amongst themselves.

At dawn we proceeded full speed ahead past their positions, and were not fired at, nor did we stop to fire at them. About two miles further on we came to a very large clearance of jungle growth, with trenches, which were unoccupied, but where they had placed a strong boom defence to block our progress towards the bridge. This formed no obstacle, as we soon got through it. On reaching the bridge we found it already had been blown up, but could not determine whether they had crossed or not, as the tug had to anchor about 1,400 yards off on account of shallow water. Captain Goldsmith, with five natives as a crew, and eight Marines took the surf boat to find out. On reaching the high bank near the bridge our scouts, one corporal, and two privates were the first out and made for the top. On reporting all clear the boat was made fast, and the remainder landed. When half-way up the bank a terrific fire opened from the other side of the river about 200 yards off, evidently from a strong force concealed in bushes. We retired to the boat, and found the crew had "dipped," two in the bottom of the boat, and three in the river. Everyone got to the boat except the scouts, and in spite of calls and signals we failed to get any reply. It was decided to put back and get more men to bring them off, as already one native was mortally wounded, and a Marine had his finger blown off by an explosive bullet. A heavy fire was kept up for about 600 yards, the tug covering our retreat with a fire of lyddite and shrapnel. On arriving at the tug no time was lost in getting more men this time to man the boat, as well as forming the firing line.

We knew what to expect when we came within range, but encouraged by our captain we pulled for all we were worth in order to bring off our mess mates.

The Germans not only opened fire from their position, but some snipers had got down into the mangrove swamps along the banks. We also saw some Germans on the bridge, at whom we fired, but shooting from a small surf boat is more than difficult. We picked up one of our boat's crew who had "dipped," and soon after saw one of the scouts swimming. We shouted to him to put in to the bank, and took him off. About 100 yards further up we saw the second scout, whom we rescued. Both men were very exhausted, and had been fired at the whole way down, one being wounded in the arm and shoulder. As soon as we got out of range two men volunteered to land in the swamp and look for the third scout, while we returned to the tug to transfer our rescued and wounded men. We re-returned and picked up the two volunteers, who had searched, whistled, and shouted without success, wading through a reptile infected swamp.

The three scouts had a most unpleasant time. After gaining the top of the bank they were fired on, and took cover, the missing man going some distance inland, and was last seen in an abandoned trench.

Our shouts to retire were not heard, and after we had gone they continued sniping the German position for some ten minutes. When they tried to locate us they found we had gone, and no sign of the boat. They then decided to crawl down the bank and swim for it. While they were in the water they were being sniped, and for some distance kept their rifles and equipment, but weighted with ammunition they decided to take it off and sink it before it sank them. The third man remained where he was till dark, and then decided to try and reach Duala. Luckily he met a French patrol, who escorted him to the headquarters of the Allied forces, who were moving forward to attack the bridge, and to whom he was able to furnish information as to positions, etc. Twenty-four hours afterwards he joined up with us, when we assisted the French to attack the German outpost before proceeding to capture their position at Yapoma.

Our casualties were slight compared with those of the Germans, who lost heavily from the fire of our field guns and the tug.

The German marksmanship was poor, their shots going high, and very high at that. The numbers opposed to us were estimated at 1,000.

The three scouts were: Ply., Corporal J. Cridland, Ply., Private Rogers, still in "Cumberland"; Ply., Private Saston, left in Cameroons.

CORPS GAZETTE.

Eastney.

Promotions—*To be Acting Warrant Officers* (*Superintending Clerks*)—Col.-Sgts. S. Allison, W. Howell. *To be Foreman Mechanic* (*Staff Sergeant*)—Sgt. W. Mitchell. *To be Colour-Sergeants*—Sgts. F. Benham, W. Alcock. *To be Sergeants*—Paid Lce.-Sgt. W. Craig, Cpl. G. Price. *To be Corporals*—Bombrs. C. Brown, C. Griffin. *To be Bombardiers*—Gnrs. C. Madge, C. Nunn.

Appointments—Col.-Sgts. J. Hurst, D. Juffs to Instructors of Gunnery, Sea Service. Sgts. A. Ordish to 2nd Clerk, A. Sanderson to 3rd Clerk, W. Craig to 4th Clerk, Cpl. C. Trowbridge to R.F.R. Clerk, Pay Office. Col.-Sgts. J. Darby, H. Green, Sgt. G. Gould, Gnrs. E. Powell, H. Cholerton, H. Batty, to Clerks, Separation and Naval Allotment Staff. Col.-Sgt. W. Bristow to Senior Clerk, Gnr. F. Chalu to Junior Clerk, Col.-Sgts. H. Miller, G. Roberts to Pay Sergeants, Home Base Pay Staff, R.M.A. Brigades. Cpl. R. Courtney to Instructor of Gunnery, Sea Service. Gnr. E. Shuter to Pioneer. Sgt. C. Walker to Musketry Instructor. Cpls. R. Courtney, C. Trowbridge, C. Salter, C. Budd, C. Stiles to Paid Lance-Sergeants. Gnrs. J. Haydon, F. Chalu to Paid Acting Bombardiers.

Embarked—"Minotaur"—Gnr. W. Hoggett. "Virginian"—Gnr. G. Sleight. "Shannon"—Gnr. H. Elwood. "Princess Royal" — Gnr. H. Hemmings. "Indefatigable"—Gnr. E. Griffin. "Victory"—Gnr. J. Deal. "King George V."—Gnrs. F. Green, S. Banner. "New Zealand"—Gnr. T. Tatton. "Invincible"— Sgt. R. Cruickshank. "Orion"—Gnrs. J. Wicks, J. Hinchliffe. "Victory V."—Col.-Sgt. F. Waldron, Sgt. P. McLeish, Gnrs. C. Pearce, H. Smith, S. Slade, D. Mackenzie, A. Milne, J. Hickman, S. McCandlish, W. Kaye, H. Painter, G. Williamson. "Colossus"—Gnrs. F. Reece, E. Collins, J. Francis. "Ajax" — Sgt. J. Foort. "Superb"—Gnrs. H. Green, R. Howell. "Emperor of India"—Gnrs. F. Spry, E. Dewbery. "Defence"—Gnr. A. Sneddon. "Columbine"—Gnrs. S. Wilson, C. Vince. "Warspite"—Sgts. W. Pearson, W. Bee, Cpl. G. Millard, Bombrs. F. Hambly, C. Butler, Bglr. J. Benn, Gnrs. E. Johnson, A. Horn, W. Longman, H. Hillaby, R. Hambleton, J. Mitchell, G. Goldsmith, T. Edge, W. McFadden, J. Murphy, W. Bowhay, T. Cross, A. Heard, L. Simpkin, G. Russell, E. Tapper, G. Hampton, J. Lee, L. Thorpe, E. Broadwater, E. Gibbins, A. Green, F. Clark, E. Ireson, A. Shellard, J. Vase, G. Aggett, A. Partridge, H. Smith, J. Leddra, A. Billington, T. Buckle, W. Aiken, H. Norris, H. Mudge, H. Cooper, R. McEwen, E. Dyball, F. Matthews, S. Fuller, H. Quarterman, L. Wiley, T. Holton, C. Jones, J. Watchman, M. Rooney, R. Taylor, W. Thompson, A. Cornes, H. Leighton, G. Roche, H. Smith. "Hyacinth" — Sgts. F. Burden, C. Lewis, A. Moyce, Cpl. W. Guest, Bombrs. H. Curtis, C. Howard, O. Jackson, F. Jackson, Gnrs. S. Challis, F. Ifould, F. Hardy. "Royal Arthur"—Sgt. G. ——. "Bellerophon"—Bombardier S. Coyle, Gunners M. Armitage, R. Andrews, Gough, T. Dick. "Zealandia"—Bombr. P. Starks. "King Edward VII." — Gnr. J. Anders. "Defence"—Gnr. W. Long. "Dominion"—Gnrs. A. Germany, W. Martin. "Minotaur"—Gnr. W. Broadbent. "Vanguard"—Gnr. D. Knee.

Disembarked — "Hannibal" — Sgts. P. Leuillette, A. Davies, Cpl. R. Courtney, Buglrs. J. Turner, J. Benn, Gnrs. H. Hillary, S. Drew, T. Smith, R. Jenks, W. Long, T. Buckle, C. Gillett, O. Llewellyn, R. Stevens, T. Holton, C. Worrell, J. Wilson, A. Harrington, C. Dean, W. Mackney. "Victory"—Sgt. E. Lowing. "Emperor of India" — Gnr. T. Wheeler. Marlborough" — Gnr. J. Swift. "King Edward VII."—Col.-Sgt. H. Southam. "Dominion"—Gnrs. J. Hall, C. Welch. "Colussus"—Sgt. R. Cruickshank, Gnrs. E. Freeman, G. Moore. "Britannia"—Sgts. H. Parr, C. Wood, Gnrs. R. Pearse, E. Simmons. "Albion"—Gnr. S. Wilson. "Natal"—Cpl. J. Goodman. "Mars"—Sgts. F. Burden, W. Alcock, Cpl. R. Cartwright, Buglr. G. Howe, Gnrs. W. Kirlock, J. Douglas, A. Mulcock, A. Bevis, F. Short, E. Lanfear, A. Anscombe, A. Hancox, H. Gray, C. Storer, C. Treacher, J. Proctor, W. Meads, W. Stuart, C. Manby, J. Carmody, F. Aggett, E. Woolley, E. Bennett, T. Willey. "Royal Arthur" — Gnr. J. Mason. "Shannon" — Gnr. J. Grewcock. "Superb"—Gnrs. W. Blunden, H. Kiellor. "Victory"—Gnr. S. Bloor. "Centurion"—Gnr. A. Sugars. "Commonwealth"—Gnrs. C. Wride, F. Collis. "Neptune"—Gnr. Victor Brown. "Ajax"—Sgt. A. Sanderson. "Orion"—Cpl. A. Ahier, Gnr. J. Wicks. "Columbine"—Gnr. C. Vince. "Magnificent"—Gnr. C. McGrane. "Victory II."—Sgt. W. Mitchell. "Columbine"—Gnr. B. L. Astill. "Commonwealth"—Gnr. F. Collis. "Centurion"—Bglr. F. Whiteman. "Vanguard" — Gnr. G. Buckell. "Minotaur" — Gnr. A. Davenport.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Col.-Sgt. J. Jones, F. Carder, Gnrs. T. Hayes, W. Birrell, S. Bloor, Ptes. T. Mills, S. Ryder, E. Griffiths, W. Crain, F. Barnett, E. Scott, Mechanic D. Billing, Driver J. McKaig, Gnr. E. Langley.

Transfers—*From Army*—Ptes. C. McGrane, H. Gould, Driver W. Carter. *To Army*—Pte. H. Horrocks.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Gnrs. S. Thomas, J. Osborne, C. Young. 2nd—Gnrs. W. Birrell, W. Grieve, G. Hawkins, H. Johnson, J. Taylor, H. Main, A. Burr, C. Stone, G. Ennis. 3rd—Gnrs. P. Lawes, W. Marsh, J. Furness, H. Jackson, E. Langley, H. Poffley. 4th—Sgt. H. Prince, Cpl. J. Goodman, Gnrs. E. Simmons, W. Hinkley, Sgt. E. Birch. 5th—Sgt. P. Leuillette.

Qualified as Gunlayers—1st Class—Gnrs. J. Proctor, A. Roseblade. 2nd Class—Bombrs. C. Helps, A. Hawkins, Gnrs. N. Houlding, S. Parker.

Portsmouth.

Promotions—*To be Colour-Sergeant*—Sgt. Watts. *To be Sergeant*—Cpl. Campbell. *To be Corporals*—Ptes. Smith, Berrill. *To be Lance-Sergeants*—Cpls. Smith, Ashby, Porter. *To be Lance-Corporals*—Ptes. Giles, Reynolds, Scott, Turland, Phillips, Garland, Hadley, Farley,

Fowler, Elliott, Grindey, Mills, Shatwell, Murphy, Russell, Fleming, Burton.

Appointments—Lce.-Sgt. Hauser (Pensr.) to Orderly Room Clerk. Col.-Sgt. Blake (Pensr.) to R.F.R. Clerk, 1st Qr.-Mr.'s Department. Col.-Sgt. Ryman (Pensr.) to Additional Clerk, Allotment Branch. Col.-Sgt. Challis (Pensr.) to 3rd Clerk, Allotment Branch. Col.-Sgt. Frost (Pensr.) to Headquarter Recruiter. Col.-Sgt. Richards to 4th Clerk, 1st Qr.-Mr.'s Department. Cpl. Howse to Clerk, Separation Branch. Col.-Sgt. Allen to Clerk, Allotment Branch. Col.-Sgt. Dellow to N.C.O. in charge of Markers. Col.-Sgt. Hunt to Musketry Instructor. Sgt. Blackmore to Musketry Instructor (temporary). Lce.-Sgt. Kebby to Assistant Provost. Pte. Black to Provost Cook. Pte. Davy to Batman to Superintending Clerk (W.O.) Ilton. Pte. Bellchambers to Servant to Capt. Williams. Sgt. Stone to Temporary Instructor, Gun Battery. Pte. Porter to Shopman, Commissariat Canteen. Sgt. Ashton to School Assistant. Col.-Sgt. Allen to Telephone Operator, Staff Office.

Discharged—*Free as a special case*—Pte. Lewis. *Services no longer required* — Ptes. Thomas, Wright. *Invalided*—Ptes. Farndell, Birkenshaw, Shaw, Upton, Potton, Wakeman, Smeeth, Reid, Brown, Ede, Bell, Holmes, Olsen, Atkin, Fownes, Hurst, Dominey.

Transfers—*From Depot, R.M., to Portsmouth Division*—Ptes. Barham, Bowker, Butcher, Brightman, Coburn, Davenport, Davies, Drury, Dunn, Dyer, Dawson, Fear, Faulkner, Finlow, Gunn, Hobbs, Hext, Heywood, W. Johnson, H. Johnson, Hesketh, Knight, Lewthwaite, Manning, Maver, Morris, McReddie, Moody, Marlin, Parfitt, Scott, Slade, Smith, Saunders, Stimpson, Staton, Stewart, Snelgar, Allen, Arnold, Bowerman, Collyer, Evans, Freemantle, Garraway, Holding, Harris, Ives, Jakeman, Little, Minshall, Morris, Mountford, Rudge, Stratton, Smith, S. Yates, Lewis, Thompson, Ware, Ward, White, Wildman, Yeates, Atkinson, Astworth, Cowleshaw, Childs, Flexman, Hurley, Kelly, Pottinger, Roberts, Swift, Watts, Baker, Greenwood, Harris, Jeffs, Lee, Morrell, Neale, Stainer, Whiting, Ainsbury, Boden, Brunton, Clarke, Edwards, Goulter, Hayward, Hill, Heite, Hope, Humphries, Harmsworth, Kemp, McGlynn, Mead, Nash, Osborne, Ridyard, Saunders, Smith, Tarrant, Warren, White, Bailey, Brown, Bull, Drinkall, Gagen, Hadcroft, Hackman, Horner, Hulme, Kemp, Leaning, Legge, Mills, Munton, Ramsdale, Richards, Ruse, Stalley, Wheeler, Witney, Wrench.

Medals—*L.S. and G.C.*—Musn. Meadley, Ptes. Chellingsworth, Cassells. *Conspicuous Gallantry*—Sgt. Mayes (H.M.S. "Kent").

Badges—5th—Sgt. Hollomby, Ptes. Mabbett, Ballard. 4th—Col.-Sgt. Brady, Sgt. Corbett, Lce.-Sgt. Steere, Musn. Allen, Pte. Farndell. 3rd—Ptes. Beatty, Chandler, Lawrence. 2nd—Pte. Ware. 1st—Ptes. Whittaker, Marriott.

Depot.

Appointments—Sgt. F. C. Goodridge (Po.) to 1st Class Infantry Drill Instructor. Cpl. C. R. Potter (Ply.) to P.T. Instructor. Corpl. G. C. Mills (Ply.) to P.T. Instructor.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Ptes. H. Ede, W. Duffy, E. Todman, T. Milne, P. Gingle, R. Bunting, J. Junk, A. Franklin, M. Manning, A. Newlin, A. Holmes, A. Phillips, W. Wallace, A. Dingle, J. Grace, and M. Donnelly. *Died*—Col.-Sgt. W. A. Ellingham (Ch.), Pte. J. Clancy (Ch.), Pte. T. W. Burdett (Depot), Pte. A. Townsend (Depot), Pte. T. C. Crossley (Depot), Pte. S. Potter (Depot).

Transfer—*To Army*—Pte. T. McAfee to Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Good Conduct Badges—2nd—Bugler E. Cook (Depot).

Certificate of Education—*First Class*—Sgt. D. A. Board (Ch.), Sgt. J. Jardine (Ply.).

R.M. School of Music.

Embarked—"Monarch"—Musician W. H. Fletcher. "Victory II." (for R.N. Brigade)—Musician A. H. Bird. "Indefatigable"—Band Corporal G. C. Schummaker. "Warspite"—Bandmaster 2nd Class G. Devereux, Band Corporal G. Monkley, Musicians A. Sutton, S. A. Howse, I. F. Marcussohn, J. Wilson, A. C. P. D. Norris, A. J. Townsend, J. T. Friend, R. A. Cannon, J. Thompson, F. C. Palfreman, W. H. Hooper, E. J. Bedford, H. E. Allnutt. "Colussus"—Band Corporal S. H. Rendell, Musician C. H. Collar. "King Edward VII."—Band Corporal A. E. Barfoot, Musician H. F. W. Bishop. "Shannon"—Musician A. C. Martin. "Erin"—Musician R. F. West. "Hercules"—Musician C. F. Hoyle.

Disembarked — "Queen" — Bandmaster 2nd Class J. Yardley, Musician C. J. Harris. "Tiger"—Bandmaster E. P. Snook. "Cornwall"—Band Corporal W. Read. "Erin"—Band Corporals A. A. Mansfield and T. A. Murray. "Victory II."—Bandmaster 2nd Class W. Bristow, Musician A. H. Bird. "Invincible"—Bandmaster 2nd Class W. Plumridge. "Minotaur" Musician F. G. Millar. "Emperor of India"—Band Corporal S. Selby, Musician W. P. Neville. "Monarch"—Musician G. G. Greenley. "Indefatigable"—Bandmaster 2nd Class C. T. Mansfield. "Hercules"—Band Corporal F. T. Rose.

Discharged — *Invalided* — Musicians F. Dunk, D. McLean, Band Boy B. McDermott. *Killed in Action*—"Inflexible"—Musician Charles Lower.

Bandmaster W. Faithfull and his band recently left with their battalion for a destination somewhere on the Continent, and it is more than likely that their stay will be more prolonged than the one they had in Antwerp last autumn. One of the bands, under Bandmaster George Devereux, recently detailed for a ship which must remain nameless, are hard at work drilling at their new stations therein, and for the time being their instruments are laid on one side.

A letter was received a few days ago from a civilian bandsman in Western Canada, who stated his intention of coming to England shortly, and desired information as to joining the R.M.B. service. This shows the right spirit, and we hope to see him at Eastney shortly.

Among the numerous applications received from prospective recruits, one was from an individual up North, who claimed to be a competent conductor, and evidently expected to join as a Bandmaster straight away. Possibly he may imagine that so long as a man can wield a baton more or less effectively, no other qualification is necessary. Nevertheless, we still have hopes.

We must not omit mentioning that a donation of £5 was recently received from the band of H.M.S. "Orion," to form a fund for the relatives of those who lost their lives in H.M.S. "Monmouth," which was later supplemented by a further sum of £9 from the Commander-in-Chief's Band, Portsmouth, making a total of £14, which has been distributed accordingly. This was highly commendable on the part of the bands concerned.

War News—*Continued.*

SINGING INTO BATTLE.

A letter has been received in Reading from Gunner Jakeman, dated March 10th. Jakeman is a member of the Royal Marine Artillery. He writes:—"I daresay ere you receive this you will have heard of the great battle to-day, which was a great success. It is wonderful to see the high spirits our men fight in—every man happy and singing on going into battle. I don't think myself the Germans will stand it much longer. We are far superior to them in artillery now."

"INTERNED."

General Wylde is not the only officer who has been interned during the war. Colonel Villiers Forbes, who since his retirement has lived at the Villa Solidor, Dinard, where he was the leading spirit of the club, the church, the golf, etc., as well as being known for his hospitality, had been on a visit to his only daughter, wife of a wealthy German, where his golden wedding was celebrated with due honours. At the conclusion of their visit Colonel and Mrs. Villiers Forbes went to Homburg with the intention of staying there for some time, but on the declaration of war they were interned at the Grand Hotel, with 150 Russians for the duration of the war. After a time, through the influence of his son-in-law, he was permitted to reside on his estate, but on its being taken over by the Red Cross they moved to Frankfort, and three weeks afterwards obtaining a pass to Verona, he went by Milan to La Villawars, at Cannes (where his daughter has a large property), at which he has resided in peace since October 2nd, being 80 years of age.

H.M.S. "Kent,"
c/o G.P.O., London,
16th February, 1915.

DEAR EDITOR,—I propose to give a brief account of the action fought off the Falkland Islands on the 8th December, 1914, in which the above-named ship played a prominent part.

In company with the other British ships which took part in the action, we arrived at the Falkland Islands on Monday, 7th December, and made the necessary preparations for coaling. Subsequent events show that the fleet arrived in the nick of time, as on the following day, whilst the majority of our ships were coaling, two German ships were sighted making for the Falklands, which they apparently intended to capture.

The "Kent" being guardship of the fleet and ready for any emergency, was at once ordered to weigh anchor and proceed to the entrance to the harbour, "Action" being sounded on the bugle at the same time. Our upper deck was strewn with all the necessary appliances for coaling—barrows, bags, etc.—we ourselves awaiting the first collier available. The next hour was a period of intense excitement and bustle, absolutely minus of any panic, and the following details should be found very interesting:—

The guns were at once cleared away, and everybody went to quarters. The silk white ensign and Jack, presented to the "Kent" by the ladies of Kent on the ship first commissioning, were hoisted, as was promised by the first Captain of the "Kent" should the ship ever go into action. As we reached the entrance to the harbour (where we stopped for the time being) we could see the German cruisers coming along the eastern coast of the islands from a southerly direction and in a line parallel to us. Our feelings may well be imagined when we saw them train their guns on us as we were apparently within range of their heavy guns but they were out of range of ours.

It was the general opinion at this stage that the Germans lost a very valuable opportunity of doing some damage to the British fleet, as it is firmly believed aboard here that they could have sunk us as we lay at the mouth of the harbour and then made off, which latter they subsequently did.

They had apparently come to the Falklands under the impression that if any British ships were there at all they could very easily defeat them and then use the islands as a base, but it is surmised that they sighted the tripod masts of the "Invincible" and "Inflexible," which had joined the fleet without the fact coming to the knowledge of the German Admiral, Count von Spee.

Instead, therefore, of opening fire on the "Kent" as she lay stationary and solitary at the harbour mouth, they turned away from us and ran for it at full speed, being joined by the other three cruisers, which brought their strength up to five, composed of the "Scharnhorst," "Gneisenau," "Nurnberg," "Leipzig" and "Dresden," as is already well known.

We at once proceeded to follow them, to keep in touch with them, as it were, whilst the remainder of our fleet were casting off colliers, weighing anchor, and getting up steam with all possible speed.

The next ship out of harbour was the "Glasgow," which, with a superior speed to ours, very soon shot ahead and away on our port hand with a view to rounding them up. Our thoughts were acutely centred on the "Invincible" and "Inflexible"—on the time it would take them to get out of harbour, as, of course, we pinned our faith on these two ships, with their superior speed and armament.

When they eventually did emerge they very soon overtook us, and incidentally gained on the enemy. The first shot was fired by the "Invincible" at about 12.55 p.m. Previous to that we on the "Kent" had to a certain extent fallen out from our "Action" stations, and the majority of those who were free assembled on the forecastle, that being the best place to view the action which was now in progress between our two big ships and the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau."

Several salvos were fired from our two before any response was made by the Germans—the latter having become detached from the light cruisers of their fleet.

The "Kent," "Cornwall" and "Glasgow," steaming practically abreast of each other, then gave their attention to the three German light cruisers, and after firing a few rounds at the "Leipzig," we (the "Kent") eventually gave chase to the "Nurnberg," which, like the "Kent," was on the left of the line and right ahead of us.

We opened fire just after 5 p.m. and made very short work of her, the actual engagement lasting only about 15 minutes. The "Nurnberg" sank at 6.36 p.m., and so we avenged our sister ship the "Monmouth," as it is understood that she was sunk by the "Nurnberg."

Practically all the firing was done from the starboard battery, in which the Marine detachment manned "A" group, consisting of three 6-in. guns, Captain Laing, R.M.L.I., being the group officer. Unfortunately one of our gun's crew were placed *hors de combat* by the firing from our adversary, through which we had two killed outright, whilst two died of wounds the following day, and two more have since died at the Falkland Islands; four more are still ashore there suffering from wounds. (These casualties I mention are those in the Marine detachment only).

In conclusion, I should like to have given you a statement of the strength of the detachment, but I fear the same would be contrary to Censorship regulations.

Yours very faithfully,

Po/10794 HARRY C. FLEMING.

Old Invasion Panics: 1798 to 1809.

[By W. H. SAUNDERS, PORTSMOUTH.]

No. 1.

In 1793 the military genius of Napoleon Buonaparte may be said for the first time to have appeared upon the scene in which he afterwards played so conspicuous a part. His uninterrupted career of successes down to the year 1796 raised him to the front rank of military commanders; and at that time the Dutch and Spaniards, having joined their forces to those of the French, became enemies of Great Britain. England lost the Island of Corsica, and the Austrians were almost driven out of Italy by Buonaparte, who undisguisedly signified his intention of invading England.

In order to carry out these designs and to cripple this country Buonaparte on his voyage to Egypt obtained possession of Malta through the treachery of the Knights. His success in the Egyptian campaign would have been complete had not his daring and persistent enemy, Nelson, crushed the French fleet at the battle of the Nile.

In 1801 large masses of troops were again collected along the coasts of France and Holland, and vessels prepared for their transport from the harbours along the Channel. Lord Nelson, like an infuriated lion, twice dashed himself against Boulogne, the principal rendezvous of the enemy, and by his unceasing activity and by the bravery displayed by British seamen, Buonaparte was convinced that his enterprise was hopeless, and the project was for a time laid aside. At a drawing-room on the 13th March, 1803, Buonaparte personally insulted Lord Witworth, the English Ambassador, upon which war was declared. The falsehoods and prevarications which Buonaparte had employed exposed his true character to the world. The infamous manner in which he had treated the countries which had fallen under his power, and the reckless contempt of the laws of nations with which he seized, as prisoners of war, the crowd of English visitors whom his peaceful declaration allured into France, all made him such an object of abhorrence that war seemed to every one preferable to peace. Buonaparte commenced hostilities by seizing upon Hanover, and raising a rebellion in Ireland. The former was an inevitable evil, and the latter was soon subdued. But the immense preparations the great French General was making at Boulogne for invasion were a cause of more serious alarm. Immense masses of troops were marched from all parts of France, and on the roads were erected finger-posts reminding Frenchmen that it was the way to London. Indeed, so accustomed was he to success that he already deemed his victory complete, and was vain enough to have silver medals struck on which were inscribed "Frapée a Londres," and almost in sight of the British shore, on an imperial throne, surrounded by the flags and standards captured in his victories, did he urge his soldiers to violence and excite them against the English by promising them indiscriminate plunder and the unrestricted gratification of their passions. "There," said he, pointing across the sea, "is the home of those base islanders. Their riches shall be yours, and you know that their women are the most beautiful in the world."

The spirit of England was roused to a pitch such as had never been seen before. Three hundred thousand Volunteers of all arms were soon equipped and under training; towns, and even villages, vied with one another in their formation of armed bodies, while along the coasts the long-shore and seafaring population were armed with long pikes, and were perpetually drilled in driving imaginary Frenchmen into the sea. The King himself, who had more of the yeoman and soldier in him than the courtier, declared his intention of leading his army in the field. Printing presses were engaged through the long nights in printing the well-known "loyal papers" and "loyal tracts," which were bought in immense numbers, and the proceeds applied to the defence of the country. Songs, parodies, and libellous biographies of Buonaparte and his family were circulated in enormous numbers, and Gillray, the great caricaturist, lent the aid of his caustic pencil to raise a spirit of hatred of France and its ruler. The burden of one of the songs is as follows :—

Arm, neighbours, at length,
And put forth your strength
Perfidious bold France to resist,
Ten Frenchmen will fly
To shun a black eye
If one Englishman doubles his fist.

Their impudent boast
Of invading our coast
Neptune swears they had better decline,
For the rogues may be sure
That their frenzy we'll cure,
And we'll pickle them all in his brine.

And when they've been soak'd
Long enough to be smok'd
To the regions below they'll be taken,
And there hung up to dry,
Fit to boil or to fry,
When old Nick wants a rasher of bacon.

In spite, however, of this outburst of courage and enthusiasm and the vigorous measures taken for the defence of the country, it was a year of alarm and terror in England such as it is to be hoped will never be seen again. It was but a gloomy Christmas which closed it and ushered in a new year with little improvement in our prospects. Fear, alarm, stagnation of trade, scarcity and dearness of the necessaries of life added to the general depression.

Portsmouth folks as they listened at night fancied they heard in the moaning south-west wind the booming of French cannon; did a smuggler linger in the offing, anxious to land a few casks of spirits, it was sufficient to set the beacons flaming, and to scare the whole community from its propriety. Money was freely found for the arming and equipping of Volunteers. In 1794 the county of Hants subscribed £12,000 for this object; the Portsmouth and Portsea fund on the books of Messrs. Griffiths and Grant, the bankers, for the same purpose amounted to about £1,100; while Alverstoke parish furnished its quota of £250. The rural parishes of Steep, Buriton, Catherington, Rogate, Elsted, Tray, Ford, and Turwick offered twenty guineas per head for volunteers for the Navy. In August, 1802, a signal was made that a number of French transports were off Beachy Head.

The town was in great alarm; the "Ganges," "Marlborough," "Diamond," "St. Fiorenzo," "Melampus," "Greyhound," "Cynthia," "Seaflower," and "Mutine" at once got under way and proceeded to the eastward. Sir William Pitt, the governor, at once paraded the West Kent Militia, who with the Artillery, provided with field pieces, proceeded to Southsea Common. The Portsdown Cavalry also turned out, as did the Havant Volunteers. The alarm was a false one, and was occasioned by a lugger having given the wrong signal to the signal post at Beachy Head. On Sunday, September 21st, 1801, just

as people were leaving the churches and chapels, the beacons were fired announcing that the French invading flotilla was at sea. The ships at Spithead slipped their cables and put to sea. The excitement in the town was intense; the Regulars and Volunteers turned out in a body; the magistrates were busy all night swearing in Volunteers, and a great and excited mass of people waited until daylight disclosed the fact that it was but a ruse employed to test the loyalty of the people and the military resources of the garrison.

This state of feverish anxiety lasted until 1805, when the crowning victory of Trafalgar put an end to all ideas of the vaunted invasion ever becoming a reality. In July the Paris papers said:—"The invasion has been only deferred to render it more terrible when the whole strength of the French Empire destined to make the attack shall be collected."

At this time there was great poverty and privation in the town. Tea (the cheapest) was 8s. per lb.; sugar, 8d. and 1s.; salt, 6d. and 9d.; bread, 1s. 10d. per gallon; flour, 2s. per gallon; coffee, 4s. per lb.; and coals, 33s. per chaldron. May we never see similar days.

Women and Children First.

SATIRICAL VERSES BY A BOOTLE MARINE.

The following lines have been written by Private C. J. Conway, of Bootle, who is serving on H.M.S. "Exmouth." Private Conway is a Royal Marine—or, as Kipling puts it, he is "one of the Jollies, His Majesty's Jollies, soldier and sailor too." The verses reproduced show that on occasion the Marine can be somewhat of a rhymester as well.

An Englishman all o'er the world
Is chivalrous and daring—
A woman in distress, or child,
Their troubles he's soon sharing.

When our "Titanic" struck a berg,
Which holed her very badly,
Heroic crew, they strove to save—
Not panic-stricken, madly.

But with the cool, collected calm
Of the old British race,
To save the women and children first,
An ocean grave did face.

The scene is changed, and in the war
We find 'mid bloody thirst:
The Germans there, have copied us—
"Women and children first."

Their "first" means in a place in front,
Between opposing sides;
To stop the bullets meant to fill
Their coward Teuton hides.

They know our gallant soldiers
Will not fire on women folk;
And so they use these shameful wiles
The British wheel to spoke.

With Germ-Huns when the wine is in,
The wit is surely out—
Or can we blame the atmosphere
That's rampant round about?

It seems to make them fight like mad,
Burn, pillage and destroy—
Until they see the bayonets
Of a "British Soldier Boy."

Their crafty, dense Teutonic King,
To make things sound O.K.
Does publish broadcast lies and rot,
And make his war-dogs bay.

But we are likened to a dog
Who fights best underneath;
And holds the throat of greater foes
With sharp, relentless teeth.

When once we come to closer grips,
We'll show the Kaiser that
We'll shake the German Empire
Like a terrier shakes a rat.

And when our ammunition's done
We're still as game as ever—
We have one other weapon which
Will make the bounders quiver.

We'll put a little drummer boy
Up in the firing line,
To imitate upon his drum
The cannon's booming rhyme.

Then while they've got their heads down low,
To dodge our noted fire:
The "Bayonet Boys" creep forward
To the trenches thro' the mire.

And as each grimy German
Puts his head up into view,
He gets a Christmas present
Which in length is five feet two.

The lusty British Tommy has
Once more upheld his name
Of being the only one on top
In this bloody warfare game.

Separation Allowance.

Increased rates of naval separation allowance have been approved, some of which are as follow:—1st child, 4s.; 2nd child, 3s.; 3rd child, 2s.; remainder 1s. each; motherless children, 5s. each.

The new rates will take effect as from 1st March, 1915, and in the case of Royal Marines serving afloat, receiving naval rates, and also those on shore strength who receive allowances similar to those for the Army, the adjustment of arrears from that date will be made by addition to the first postal draft issued for next quarter, payable on 8th April.

PENSIONERS, RESERVISTS, &C.—PAY, SERVICE, G.C. BADGES AND MEDALS (A.W.O. No. 611 of 10/11/14).

1. Pensioners and Royal Fleet Reserve ranks who have been called out for service during the present hostilities are entitled to count previous service towards G.C. Badges and Medals.

2. Good Conduct Badges may be awarded, deprived, or restored in the case of these men, and the Good Conduct Medal deprived or restored under the same conditions as for men of the active service.

3. The further service of active service men beyond 21 years will be taken into account when the pensions are awarded at the close of the War, and pension earned by service up to the date of completing time for pension will be regarded as secured to them, subject to the conditions given in Article 1946 (2) of the King's Regulations.

4. Service in the Royal Fleet Reserve does *not* count for any of the foregoing purposes.

Casualties.

The following casualties are reported in the Royal Marine Brigade, in action, on 4th March, 1915 :—

KILLED.

11711 Sergt. A. W. Minns.
14982 Lce.-Cpl. S. Gates.
S. 178 Pte. A. Casken.
17618, Pte. B. Whitwam.
S. 398 Pte. N. Tones.
11957 Pte. W. Goodenough.
16343 Pte. C. Phill.
S. 9 Pte. B. Rawlinson.
R.F.R. 880 Col.-Sergt. A. B. Baldwin.
S. 305 Pte. T. Tones.
R.F.R. 1045 Sergt. T. S. Freeman.
S. 387 Lce.-Cpl. W. S. Allkins.
S. 150 Pte. P. McGuire.
16765 Pte. J. Bean.
S. 240 Pte. J. Power.
16404 Pte. F. Rounds.
16373 Pte. S. E. Gibson.
S. 474 Pte. H. Rowson.
17661 Pte. W. Dyter.
16410 Pte. J. Scott.
Ply/16198 Pte. J. Butleworth (died of wounds on March 6th).

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

7685 Corpl. W. J. Cook.
9819 Sergt. T. Hilson.
17360 Pte. R. Brooks.
S. 664 Pte. H. Liversidge.
R.F.R. 924 Lce.-Sgt. W. J. Casling.
S. 132 Pte. M. Ward.
S. 421 Pte. J. Gettings.
*S. 125 Pte. H. R. Purssord.
16198 Pte. J. Butterworth.
(? Ply/16198 Pte. J. Butleworth, shown under "Killed.")

*Pte. Purssord since died of wounds on March 6th.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

14217 Lce.-Cpl. W. Dickinson.
S. 105 Pte. F. Orledge.
S. 162 Lce.-Cpl. A. Doubtfire.
S. 156 Pte. L. Grinstead.
S. 115 Pte. H. Laynes.
R.F.R. 1034 Col.-Sergt. H. Antrobus.
13034 Sergt. N. W. Meatyard.
16402 Pte. W. Lintern.
14579 Lce.-Cpl. E. Moyse.
S. 596 Pte. T. Cleeve.
16347 Pte. W. J. Beggs.
16460 Pte. C. Hooper.
S. 408 Pte. G. E. Harvey.
R.F.R. 619 Sergt. W. Hagan.
S. 104 Pte. S. Scott.

MISSING.

S. 121 Pte. W. Taylor.
S. 119 Pte. J. W. Snowden.
16727 Pte. A. Parnock.

The following, belonging to H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" are also reported as slightly wounded :—

Ch/15731 Corpl. A. Snelling, R.M.L.I.
R.M.A./13462 Gnr. H. Guppy, R.M.A.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that according to latest information available the following non-commissioned officers and men, R.M., were serving in H.M.S. "Bayano" when that vessel was sunk on the 11th March, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary must be regarded as having lost their lives :—

Po/10079 Pte. George H. Absalom (R.F.R. B/1120).
Po/16725, Pte. Arthur Archer, R.M.L.I.
Po/9947 Pte. James L. Ashton (R.F.R. B/1108).
Po/16352 Pte. Thomas Atkinson, R.M.L.I.
Po/17189 Pte. Albert C. Bailey, R.M.L.I.
Po/7542 Pte. Alexander G. Bain (R.F.R. B/1024).
Po/16789 Bugler Albert H. Burridge, R.M.L.I.
Po/9061 Pte. John F. C. Chant (R.F.R. B/873).
Po/4246 Pte. William J. Fox (R.F.R. B/433).
Po/16702 Pte. James G. Frampton, R.M.L.I.
Po/5703 Pte Charles Gilbert (R.F.R. B732).
Po/8407 Pte. Ernest A. Hill (R.F.R. B/508).
Po/17190 Pte. Walter G. Hook, R.M.L.I.
Po/12012 Sergt. Frederick F. Hubbard (R.F.R. A/784).
Po/13442 Pte. Henry J. Jewer, R.M.L.I.
Po/8978 Pte. Stephen J. J. Jones (R.F.R. B/645).
Po/5237 Sergt. Arthur G. King (R.F.R. A/741).
Po/4669, Corpl. Walter J. Lloyd (R.F.R. A/690).
Po/6396 Pte. Alfred Rees (R.F.R. A/546).
Po/6156 Lce.-Cpl. Wallace Stern (R.F.R. A/861).
Po/16698 Pte. James H. Summers, R.M.L.I.

Total, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 bugler, 16 privates—21. Only one private was saved.

The following casualties have been reported in connection with the operations in the Dardanelles on the night of the 13th March :—

H.M.S. "AMETHYST."

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Po/10985 Pte. Rueben Nicholls, R.M.L.I.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Po/17209 Pte. Thomas Simpson, R.M.L.I.
Po/7941 Pte. George Way, R.M.L.I.
Po/13896 Lce.-Cpl. Frank F. West, R.M.L.I.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the following further casualty is reported in connection with the operations in the Dardanelles on the 18th March :—

H.M.S. "IRRESISTIBLE."

MISSING (FEARED KILLED).

Po/14346 Pte. George Priestley, R.M.L.I.

It has been reported that Captain R. E. G. Burton, R.M.L.I., reported severely wounded, is now in a Hospital Ship en route for Malta. [Since dead.]

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that the following casualties occurred during the operations in the Eastern Mediterranean :—

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Lieut. Edmond St. V. St. Vincent-Ryan, R.M.L.I.
March 18th :—

KILLED.

Corpl. F. G. Taylor.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Pte. G. E. Astbury.

WOUNDED.

Corpl. C. W. Cooper.
Pte. P. Garvey.
Pte. W. F. Harrhy.

The following casualties have occurred as a result of the attack on the Dardanelles Forts on the 25th and 26th February :—

H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON," 25th February.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

R.M.A./12789 Gnr. Walter T. White, R.M.A.

H.M.S. "VENGEANCE," 26th February.

KILLED.

Ch/14297 Sergt. Ernest Turnbull, R.M.L.I.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Ch/15139 Corpl. Harold T. Charlwood, R.M.L.I.
Ch/14101 Pte. Frank Toms, R.M.L.I.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Ch/17665 Pte. George E. Mardle, R.M.L.I.

The Toys of a Sultan.

(*Continued from Page 57 of March No.*).

A STATE PROGRESS.

The Sultan was evidently pleased. As usual he said little, but he called to one of his officers and ordered four horses to be harnessed to the coach. It had to be explained to him that no horse in the Imperial stables had ever been in harness—for the Sultan's previous purchases of carriages and hansom-cabs lay rotting idle and neglected in stores and cellars. But his Majesty was not going to be deprived of the pleasure of seeing his coach in movement. Men—soldiers and slaves—were harnessed and told to pull. Slowly the lumbering, useless, expensive but glorious State coach began to move.

"We will ride in it," said the Sultan, and, beckoning to the Consul of a Great Power to get up behind, he himself mounted to the scarlet and gold seat of honour on the box. The writer rode inside. When all were seated the vehicle started on its first and last Progress of State. The soldiers and slaves sweated and puffed as the wheels sank deeper and deeper into the swampy ground, and the "Progress" was slow indeed. Slow, too, were the paces of the procession that followed us, for, doubting but fascinated, the whole menagerie was in our wake, led by an emu whose courage had already been proved by an unprovoked attack upon the Scottish piper, and by having danced a *passeul* on the prostrate form of the expert in fireworks a few days previously. Close behind the emu followed a wapiti—with the mange—and then in turn the zebras, the Hindu cattle, the apes, the gazelles, and lastly the timid llamas, with their great luminous eyes and outstretched necks. Away in the background half a dozen cranes were dancing and performing the most absurd antics.

It rained that night, and the next day the little lake of water in which the State coach stood was purple from the dye of the harness, and the beautiful hammer-cloth of scarlet and gold flapped limp and ruined in the wind. Inside there was a pool of water on the green brocaded seat.

Shooting Match.

Result of a shooting match held at Iwerne Minster, Dorset, between "B" Company and Battalion Headquarters, Chatham Battalion R.M. Brigade, and Iwerne Minster Miniature Rifle Club. This match was fired on Wednesday, February 3rd. The villagers proved very good shots. The conditions were bad for us, as we had never fired their rifles before and they in some cases possessing their own arms. Number of rounds 10, possible score 100. We greatly regret leaving here for a destination unknown, and after being here scarcely a week, instead of the promised weeks, we fear we shall not be able to fire a return match. Scores :—

IWERNE MINSTER.

H. H. Holloway	90
H. G. Stockley	87
W. Neish	87
J. Allan	86
C. Wareham	85
H. Taylor	75
G. Kent	73
R. R. Hutchings	72
Total ...	655

HEADQUARTERS AND "B" COMPANY, R.M. BRIGADE.

Lieut. Curtin	92
Capt. Richards	84
Private Mead	83
Sergt.-Major Hayward	81
Sergt.-Major Willsher	75
Capt. Hatton	66
Lce.-Corpl. Bevan	61
Corpl. Watts	59
Total ...	601

It will be noticed that Lieut. Curtin made the highest score in both teams.

A. F. HAYWARD,
Actg.-Sergt.-Major.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

(Extract from *The Times*, March 3rd.)

In answer to Lord Latymer,

Earl Beauchamp said that the question of amending the statutes governing the Order of the Bath so as to admit officers of the Royal Marines to the first class of the Order should be considered together with the many questions of a similar kind which were now claiming attention.

The Earl of Selborne expressed gratification that the Government had given a pledge to approach his Majesty in regard to an extraordinary anomaly which no one in authority would attempt to defend. He was glad to learn also that other questions in connection with the Royal Marines were to be considered by the Board of Admiralty.

A further meeting of a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence was held at 10, Downing-street on March 5th. Those present included Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill, Earl Kitchener, Mr. McKenna, and Sir J. Wolfe-Murray, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hankey, Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence. Sir E. Grey called while the meeting was in progress, but made only a very short stay.

Anecdote of an Old Comrade.

(The letter was sent to *The Times*.)

Sir,—The story is told that, after the 40-minute battle of Culloden, "the Butcher" Cumberland rode over the field with his staff. A wounded Highlander rested on his elbow, to whom Cumberland said, "Are you for King or Prince?" "For the Prince," said the wounded man. Turning to Wolfe—"Quebec" Wolfe—Cumberland said, "Shoot him." Wolfe replied "My commission is at your Grace's service, but I will not shoot a man in cold blood." Such a reply might have been given—and would have been given by English officers—to such orders as the German officers receive and execute. Let them have a fair trial at English law, and abide the result.

I am yours obediently,

W. D. GAINSFORD.

Skendleby, March 13th.

James Wolfe received his first commission in the First Regiment of Marines, commanded by his father, who also began his military service as second-lieutenant in a Marine regiment. James volunteered to serve in the First Marines under his father in the Cartegena campaign when only 13. Edward Wolfe, who died as a lieutenant-general and colonel of a regiment of the line, most strongly opposed, in the Council of War, the proposed storming of Fort St. Lazere, which ended so disastrously for the British Army, and in which all the six marine regiments suffered very heavy loss.

Army Entrance Examination.

Notice is given by the War Office that an Army entrance examination will be held on June 29th next and following days.

Forms of application will be furnished on request by letter addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, W. These forms should be completed and forwarded to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, and no form received after May 15th will be accepted under any circumstances.

A limited number of supplementary first appointments in the Royal Marines will also be open to competition, and will be awarded to candidates who fulfil certain conditions laid down by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

7, Whitehall Place, S.W.,

20th March, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—It will probably interest many of the officers and men of the Corps to hear that Marie Somers has heard of her little boy. He is back in Antwerp with her mother-in-law, having returned there from Holland, where they escaped after the fall of Antwerp.

Yours faithfully,

GUNNING CAMPBELL,

Colonel, R.M.A.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

Chatham Battalion, R.M. Brigade,

Special Service Force,

At Sea.

SIR,—Will you kindly insert in your journal that a smoking concert was held by the Chatham Battalion on Special Service, at sea?

A very successful concert was held during the voyage from England to ———, the ship's company rendering great assistance in supplying the things necessary for the comfort of the artistes and audience. The weather was all that could be desired, and the various turns were highly appreciated.

A. F. HAYWARD,

Actg. S/M.

PROGRAMME.

Song	"Flop 'em out" ...	Corpl. T. C. Franks
Song	"I don't work for a living"	Pte. W. Cooper
Song	"Boys in khaki" ...	... Pte. Sheppard
Song	... "Pals"... ...	... Pte. Dubery
Song	... "Oh! girls if you like"	Pte. W. E. Arnold
Song	"Pack of Cards" ...	Pte. W. H. Storer
Song	... Selected ...	... Pte. Bouard
Song	... Selected ...	Lce.-Corpl. Gilbert
Comic Yarn	... ...	... Pte. Adlam
Song	..."Le Commis Voyageur"	Lce.-Sgt. Hatcher
Song	... "One touch of Nature"...	... Pte. Storer
Comic Song	... ...	Mr. Simmonds

INTERVAL.

Musical Selection	... ...	Subaltern Officers
Song	... "Asleep in the Deep"...	... Pte. Hackett
Song	..."Only a common sailor"	... Pte. Huckstep
Exhibition in Weight-Lifting	... ...	... Pte. S. Weston
Recitation	"Relief of Pekin" ...	... Corpl. Marren
Song	"The Troopship" ...	... Pte. T. Wilson
Song	... Selected ...	... Pte. Shaw
Song	... "I'm trying so hard" ...	... Pte Woods
Flute Solo	... ...	... Mr. Morris
Song	"When I lost you" ...	... Pte. J. White
Song	... "Song of the Thrush"...	... Pte Stringer
Song	"Evolution Day" ...	Lce.-Cpl. Bilbow

"God Save the King."

Musical Director, Colr.-Sergt. W. Leeson; Stage Manager, Sergt.-Major A. F. Hayward; Printer and Publisher, Lce.-Sgt. L. Hatcher.

"THE FLAG LIEUTENANT."

(Extract from *The Times*, March 9th.)

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday a critic, who modestly veils her identity under the pseudonym of "A Mere Woman," complains of a hitherto undetected sneer at her sex in that veteran comedy "The Flag Lieutenant." The crude line she quotes in support of the charge is, I am happy to say, unfamiliar to me. But I plead guilty to the observation (of which she was presumably thinking) that "cricket is not a woman's game, and no one expects her to play it."

I deeply regret—and I am sure my collaborator shares the emotion—that anything in our work should have caused a lady annoyance. Yet her point of view is refreshingly original. For six years audiences all over the world have realised with a dull unanimity that the offending lines were written with the express purpose of proving how mistaken a mere man may be in judging the superior sex. The woman in question, of course, does play cricket—and to some purpose.

The naive suggestion that "the manager of 'The Flag Lieutenant'" should tinker the text may be set down to a pardonable ignorance of stage etiquette. No manager of repute would contemplate, no self-respecting dramatist would tolerate, the impertinence. But were I invited to furnish "that ugly sailor" (I apologise to the actor for quoting the libel) with an alternative line I should be tempted to embody therein the truism that mere women, no less than mere men, are sometimes amazingly deficient in the saving sense of humour.

W. P. DRURY, Major.

Forton Barracks, Gosport.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

Dear Sir,—May I be permitted to appeal through your columns to officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the Corps serving afloat or ashore in the present war, for notes, descriptions, sketches, &c., which will enable me to bring the history of the services of the Corps, on which I have been long engaged, up to date, by the termination of hostilities? The work, which I propose to call "Britain's Sea Soldiers," has not been undertaken with any idea of personal profit or advantage, but merely for the purpose of creating an interesting record of the many services of the Corps of Royal Marines, ashore and afloat, in war and in peace. As yet there is nothing of the kind to which reference can be made by members of the Corps or their friends.

I have recently gone thoroughly into the question of publication, and if sufficient subscribers are forthcoming I propose (D.V.) to begin to issue it in monthly parts as soon as possible after the termination of hostilities. I find that this method will enable it to be issued at a lower price, and with more illustrations than if published in book form. Cost price is the standard taken in this comparison. According to an estimate I have obtained from a firm of printers of good standing, and which is conveniently situated for me to personally supervise the whole publication, the work could be completed in about 24 monthly parts, each containing 32 pages of letterpress, one coloured and four to six plain illustrations. To enable this to be done and issued at one shilling a part, 300 subscribers would be required.

I am, yours faithfully,

C. FIELD,
Lt.-Col. and Bvt.-Col.,
R.M.L.I. (Retd.).

Wood Croft,
Gateacre, Lancs.
26th March, 1915.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

Dear Sir,—In your March number there appeared a cutting from the *Times* on the subject of Morocco and the vagaries of the Sultan Abdul Aziz. It struck me as rather curious and symptomatic of the world-wide work of our Corps that I should have seen this article within forty-eight hours of the time that a byeway of war had led me to an interview with the present successor of Abdul Aziz, the Sultan Mouley Yousef.

Yours faithfully,
SIDI.

22nd March, 1915.

German Submarine Raid.

The recent sinking of three fishing trawlers off the Tyne by the U10 was interesting from two points of view. The first was the declaration that the Germans had received orders to "sink everything," and are now executing their orders by the poor game of sinking the craft of coast fishermen.

It is a standing rule of the sea that the men, boats and tackle employed in an enemy's coast fisheries and their cargoes of fish, including fish kept alive by contrivance on their way to market, shall be immune from capture or condemnation. This right was sanctioned and secured at the full sitting of the Hague Conference on September 27th, 1907, but we have long since learned that all prescriptions of international law are "scraps of paper" to the Germans, and there is no reason for surprise at this new feature of their submarine campaign.

SUSPICIONS CONFIRMED.

The other point is that the U10 is described as being of the newest type, with a speed of 20 knots on the surface and a range of 3,000 miles. She certainly carried a gun. We may therefore conclude with much certainty that this boat is not the original U10, which has probably been destroyed or ruled out of the service. She was a small boat, carrying no gun, and having a surface speed of not more than 12 knots.

Evidently the Germans are giving to some of their boats the earlier numbers of the original classes, either in order to keep the numerical sequence complete or, more probably, to deceive their adversaries. The original U10 was useful only for local service.

All the modern German submarines carry guns varying in size from 6-pounders to 14-pounders or even larger guns, and having a surface speed of 18 knots they are able to overhaul many slower steamships and even liners like the "Falaba." Thus, the vessels attacked can be compelled to heave to by gunfire, and they may be destroyed by having explosive charges placed on board and detonated by time fuses.—Extract from the *Daily Chronicle.*

"The Day."

(From the *Daily Mail.*)

How shall it break—this dawn beyond forgetting?
Out of grey skies shall just the same rose red
Signal a day like that which ere its setting
Gave us the seas to hold—and Nelson dead?

Then, even as now, strife filled the earth's four quarters.
And Might seemed Right and God was challenged;
Then even as now upon the dim blue waters
The Fleet kept watch—the Fleet that Nelson led.

Dead is the Admiral; all the ships he won with
Are scrapped—forgotten; and the doubters say
Though he still lived, his skill is passed and done with
And none may tell the outcome of this day.

Since from high Heaven itself Death may come sailing
Suddenly, and from waters smooth and clear
Sharper than from a gun's mouth, Hell starts hailing,
And ere the foe be seen, the doom is near.

Aye, but remember ye when doubts come creeping
That not his seacraft only Nelson left—
Things nobler far he gave his men in keeping
That should avail them though all else were reft—

Things that Time cannot fashion and unfashion
The fearless faith that love of freedom gives. . . .
The fire, the inextinguishable passion,
The will to die . . . so only England lives. . . .

Watch an ye will and pray—no prayer forgetting—
For the brave hearts on yon dim waters rocked;
But fear not for the end of that sun-setting—
The fire burns on—faith wins—God is not mocked.

R. E. VERNEDE.

High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

THE LOSS OF THE BULWARK: INSURANCE CLAIM. LOCK v. THE ARMY, NAVY, AND GENERAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE ASTBURY.)

A summons was taken out by the defendants in the action, which arose out of the loss of H.M.S. "Bulwark," asking that all proceedings should be stayed, and that the matters in dispute should be referred to arbitration pursuant to a clause in a policy of assurance in respect of which the action arose.

Mr. Rowland Harker appeared for the applicant association; and the Hon. Frank Russell, K.C., and Mr. J. W. Manning for the plaintiff.

Mr. Harker said that on May 9th, 1914, Henry John Lock, a lieutenant in the Royal Marines, took out an accident policy with the defendants for £1,000. The policy was stated to be effective if the assured suffered "any bodily injury caused by violent accidental external and visible means," and it contained the provisions—

(3) "This policy shall not cover death of or injury to the assured unless such death or injury is the direct result of accident solely caused by some outward and visible means . . . nor shall it cover death of or injury to the assured caused by intentional self-injury . . . or by war, invasion, or civil tumult. . . . Accidental death shall not in any way be presumed by reason of the disappearance of the assured."

(8) "If any difference or dispute of any kind whatsoever shall arise between the assured or his legal personal representatives in respect of this policy . . . the same shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889. The due observance and fulfilment of the provisions and conditions of this policy shall be a condition precedent to any liability of the association under this policy."

THE DEFENDANTS' ATTITUDE.

On December 7th the defendants received a notice that Lieutenant Lock had lost his life by the explosion in the "Bulwark," and that his widow and executrix, the plaintiff, Kathleen Edith Lock, was the claimant under the policy. The association were not prepared to admit their liability offhand, and the writ in the action having been issued on January 13th, 1915, an affidavit was filed on behalf of the association in which it was stated *inter alia*:—

"That they do not admit that the said Henry John Lock was on board the said ship at the time it was blown up;

"That there is no evidence to prove that the disaster to the said ship was due to an accident;

"That the said Henry John Lock did not meet his death by accidental external and visible means;

"That there is no evidence of the death of the said Henry John Lock;

"That the said policy does not cover risks of war and that on investigation it may be shown that the said disaster was due to an act of war on the part of the enemies of his Majesty the King."

The defendant association contended that by provision No. 8 they were entitled to claim that the matter should go to arbitration, and that as the parties had selected one tribunal they ought to abide by their selection, and proceedings in the action should be stayed.

Mr. Russell, for the plaintiff, said that the association had, by their affidavit, practically put themselves out of Court. They were apparently going to set up the contention that Lieutenant Lock had lost his life through an act of war: in other words, that the "Bulwark" had been torpedoed, a contention which was in direct conflict with expert opinion. The policy also contained certain provisions granting special privileges to officers of his Majesty's forces, and in these provisions it was stated that:—

"Personal injuries caused by external and accidental violence occurring during war, invasion, or civil tumult shall be covered hereunder provided they are not caused by or attributable to direct and immediate operations against the enemy or persons engaged in civil tumult."

Mr. Russell went on to say that the provision would apparently make the association liable, even if the ship had met her end through an enemy torpedo. The association was one which had always directly appealed to naval and military officers, and this refusal to pay under the policy was inexplicable. It was not a proper case for the Court to send to arbitration, for very grave questions of law might arise, and they would then have to be sent back to Court to be argued. Even on the question of fact whether the "Bulwark" had been torpedoed, it was more fitting that this should be decided in one of his Majesty's Courts than in some obscure arbitration.

(The case was, however, referred to arbitration.)

The following copy of a notice which has been issued to the Press regarding the manner in which correspondence for the Royal Naval Expeditionary Force and the Royal Marine Special Force should be addressed, is notified for information and guidance:—

Correspondence for men who recently embarked as part of the "Royal Naval Expeditionary Force" or "Royal Marine Special Service Force" should be addressed as follows:—

Name .....

Rank or Rating .....

..... (Unit or Battalion Royal Naval Division or Royal Marines).

British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force,
c/o G.P.O., London.

Letters to the "Royal Marine Artillery Howitzer Brigade" serving in France should continue to be addressed:

Royal Marine Artillery Howitzer Brigade,
British Expeditionary Force,
c/o G.P.O., London.

The Admiralty have approved of the following staff, with extra pay as shown, for the Home Base Pay Office of the Royal Marine Artillery Howitzer and Anti-Aircraft Brigades, for the period of hostilities:—

One Superintending Clerk (Acting Warrant Officer), with pay of acting rank.
One Senior Clerk (Sergeant), at 1s. per diem.
One Junior Clerk, at 6d. per diem.
Two Pay Sergeants, at 1s. per diem.
Commencing 25th February, 1915.

Statement of Accounts of the Royal Marines Rifle Association for 1914.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward 1913 Account ...	66	4	8½
„ Divisional and Depôt Subscriptions	165	0	0
„ Active Service Cup	20	16	6
„ United Service and Whitehead Subscription	2	8	6
„ Officers' Messes Subscriptions	25	3	0
„ Jewels, Badges, etc., Subscriptions	5	14	6
„ Individual Subscriptions	11	11	8
	£296	18	10½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
N.R.A. Annual Subscription, Insurance, etc.	10	12	10
Travelling Expenses	106	15	2
Carriage and Postage	3	17	9½
Active Service Cup	20	16	6
N.R.A. Meeting and Practices	40	0	1
Stationery and Printing	14	14	1
Prizes, R.M.R.A., etc.	36	17	0
Jewels, Badges, etc.	16	7	8
Balance Credit	46	17	9
	£296	18	10½

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) A. G. TATHAM,
Lt.-Col. and Bt.-Col.,
Reserve of Officers, R.M.

March 16th, 1915.

I certify the above is a true Statement of the Accounts and that there are no outstanding liabilities.

(Signed) H. OLDFIELD, Lt.-Col., R.M.A.,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, R.M.R.A.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to approve of para. 2 of Army Order No. 68 of the 22nd January, 1915, being considered applicable to Royal Marines, and of a set of "Sam Browne" belts and scabbard being added to the authorised equipment of each Warrant Officer, R.M.A. and R.M.L.I., accordingly, including Warrant Officers, Band Ranks.

GALLANT MARINE.

During the Turkish attack on the landing parties, one man of the Royal Naval Division, a marine, was seen retiring carrying one of his comrades on his back. Shots were fired at him by the Turks, and the man tried to take cover. In an instant he was up again, struggling with his human load, and once more shots rang out.

The gallant effort was repeated several times, until the brave fellow fell, not to rise again. The man whom he was carrying was afterwards recovered unconscious. He does not know the name of the hero who sacrificed his life to save him.—Reuter's Special.

Obituary.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Anthony Ellard Gore, on retired full pay, Royal Marine Light Infantry, died on March 6th, at Exeleigh, Starcross.

He served in the Egyptian campaign, 1882, at the capture of Ismailia, being mentioned in despatches, "London Gazette," 8th September, 1882: medal, Khedive's bronze star, and the 4th class of the order of Medjidie. Appointed to the Royal Bodyguard, Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1st June, 1895; Jubilee medal and Coronation medals of Edward VII. and George V. J.P. for Devon, 1905.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

Much sympathy is felt for Colonel and Mrs. Fred Gore in their double bereavement. Mrs. Gore's sister, Mrs. Harbord, widow of Mr. Ralph Harbord, died quite unexpectedly on March 6th, and the tragic death also occurred on the same day of her niece, Miss Melesina Crofton, a daughter of Mrs. Henry Crofton, who sustained a severe accident in the hunting field and died a few hours later. It is a remarkable coincidence that Colonel George Gore, R.M.L.I., R.B.G., a kinsman of Colonel Fred Gore, died suddenly at Exeleigh also on the same date.

Major Percy O. Lang, on retired full pay, died on March 8th, aged 58, at Kalorie, Farnborough.

Captain Richard John Clarke, 8th Rajputs, Indian Army, was attached to the 39th Garhwal Rifles. He began his service in the Royal Marine Light Infantry in 1899, was transferred to the Indian Army in 1901, and became captain in January, 1908. He was killed in France with the Indian Contingent of the Expeditionary Army, his death being reported in the official list issued on March 20th.

DEATH BEFORE PROMOTION.

The promotion of Captain John Wilkins, of the Royal Marines, Gosport, from lieutenant, was gazetted but unfortunately his death had occurred just previously. He died at Haslar Hospital on the 11th March, aged 55.

He was appointed Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, 11th March, 1905, and was promoted to the honorary rank of Captain, 11th March, 1915.

He served in the Egyptian campaign (medal and Khedive's bronze star); in Burmah, 1885-87 (medal and clasp), and had the medal for long service and good conduct.

The death of Sergeant William Robinson, formerly of the Woolwich Division, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been reported.

He was one of the very few survivors of the battalion of Royal Marines (under the late General Hopkins) that served in the Light Division of the Army in the trenches

before Sebastopol, and on the morning of the 5th of November, 1854, stood shoulder to shoulder with the Guards in the splendid defence of the Hill of Inkerman—known then as "the soldiers' battle." The loss of the battalion in relative strength was second only to that of the Guards Brigade. Sergeant Robinson, belonging to the National Reserve, a gun-carriage was provided with a firing party. A number of the Royal Marine Old Comrades' Association, of which he was a member, attended the funeral, for which the laurel wreath of the Corps was sent. Robinson attended the inspection parade in Hyde Park last year, but was too feeble to march past. He had the Crimean medal with three clasps for Balaklava, Inkerman and Sebastopol, with the Turkish silver medal.

Births.

GOODDEN.—On March 20th, at 74, Knightsbridge, the wife of Temporary Second-Lieutenant Cecil Phelips Goodden, Royal Marine Brigade, of a daughter.

GORDON.—On March 14th, at her residence, New Street, Bantry, the wife of Colour-Sergeant J. Gordon, R.F.R., of a daughter.

Marriage.

CHANNER—CORNET.—On March 20th, very quietly, at St. Andrew's, West Kensington, by the Rev. E. Towning Pollock, Captain Hugh Watson Channer, Royal Marine Light Infantry, second son of the late General G. N. Channer, C.B., V.C., to Emily May Georgine, only daughter of Laurent Cornet, of Verviers, Belgium.

Deaths.

GORE.—On March 6th, suddenly, at Exeleigh, Starcross, Lieutenant-Colonel George A. E. Gore, of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

LANG.—On March 8th, at Kalorie, Farnborough, Major P. O. Lang, R.M.L.I., retired, son of the late Captain E. W. Lang, R.N., of Mickleham, Surrey, aged 58.

PEAKE.—On March 19th, at 41, Wetherby Mansions, S.W., Isabel Elizabeth, widow of Major H. A. Peake, R.M.L.I.

BONTEIN.—On March 15th, at Bath, Mary Elizabeth Bontein, widow of Lieutenant John Sims Bontein, R.M.L.I., and youngest daughter of the late Sir William Chalmers, of Glenericht, Perthshire, aged 71.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed contemporaries:—"Royal Military Academy Magazine," "The Household Brigade Magazine," "R.E. Journal," "The Sapper," "The Lion and Rose," "St. George's Gazette," "The Antelope," "The Snapper," "The Green Tiger," "Green Howards' Gazette," "The Acorn," "The 'XXX.'" "The Men of Harlech," "Essex Regimental Gazette," "The Old Stubborns," "Queen's Own Gazette," "Tiger and Rose," "The 79th News," "The Ranger," "Thin Red Line," "The Argyllshire Highlanders' Gazette," "Army Service Corps Journal," "The A.O.C. Gazette," "London Scottish Regimental Gazette," "The Military Mail," "The Army and Navy Gazette."

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations during the past month:—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Hawksworth	1	0	0
Capt. C. E. S. Wright	0	5	0
H.M.S. "Tiger"...	0	7	0
Mr. R. Long ...	0	2	0
Lieut. J. C. Lamber	0	2	0
Mr. J. N. Collis ...	0	2	6
Mr. J. Murphy	0	2	6
Messrs. Vernon & Sons, Cash Collected	3	17	2
H.M.S. "Ajax"	1	2	0
Mr. C. George ...	0	2	0
Sergt. G. Marshall	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Queen Mary"	0	8	8
Corpl. Welchman	0	2	0
Mr. H. Evans ...	0	2	0
MiscellaneousSales	0	8	10
H.M.S. "Aurora"	0	6	0
R.M.L.I., Plymouth	1	0	8½
H.M.S. "Cornwall"	1	10	0
10th Bn. R.M. Bgde.	3	0	0
H.M.S. "Nottingham"	0	4	0
H.M.S. "Exmouth"	0	7	0
H.M.S. "Centurion"	0	6	0
H.M.S. "Hibernia"	0	7	0
H.M.S. "Antrim"	0	6	0
H.M.S. "Argyll"	0	4	0
H.M.S. "Vanguard"	1	1	0
H.M.S "Exmouth"	1	0	0
Corpl. Mattingly ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Falmouth"	0	2	8
Sergt. W. E. Shaw	0	2	0
Mr. W. J. Parsons	0	15	0
Mr. A. T. Honiatt, M.P.S.	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Neptune"	0	11	6
Officers' Mess, Plymouth	0	3	6
Lieut. Chapman, R.M.L.I.	0	2	0
Mr. J. P. Merritt	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Hermione"	0	1	0
H.M.S. "Juno"	0	2	0
Mr. Channon ...	0	2	0
MiscellaneousSales	0	13	6
Mr. H. Howe ...	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Indefatigable	0	6	0
A. H. Gamble ...	0	1	6
Sergt. J. Potter	0	2	0
Mrs. Rose	0	2	0
Clr.-Sergt. Bentall	0	2	0
C. Maidment ...	0	2	0
Mr. J. W. Papworth	0	2	4
H.M.S. "Crescent"	0	16	6
H.M.S. "Thunderer"	1	10	0
Mrs. Allen	0	0	6
H.M.S. "Conqueror"	0	2	6
Capt. H. E. Gillespie	0	5	0
Capt. G. Llewellyn Parry	0	0	3
H.M.S. "Iron Duke"	1	5	0
Col. Oldfield, R.M.L.I.	1	0	0
H. C. Fleming ...	0	2	6
Total...	£27	1	1½

List of Pensioners of the Royal Marines whose deaths have been reported during the month of February, 1915.

NAME.	RATING.	DIVISION AND NUMBER.	DATE OF DEATH.
Harp, J.	Private	Ply., 39 Co.	February 3
Sandos, G.	Corporal	Chat., 113 Co.	January 9
Cross, J.	Private	Gosport, D Co.	February 7
Hawkins, J.	,,	Forton, 6 Co.	January 30
Jeffries, J.	Colr.-Sergt.	Chat., 37 Co.	February 4
Mackenzie, D.	Private	Ply., 13417	,, 6
King, G. L.	Sergt.	Chat., 755	,, 11
Dellar, J. G.	Private	Chat., 3070	,, 9
Brown, T. A.	,,	Ply., 9473	January 28
Allen, G.	,,	Ports., 352	February 11
Hembrow, G.	,,	Ply., 39 Co.	,, 1
Hunter, G.	,,	Chat., 29 Co.	,, 2
Barringer, T.	,,	Chat., 25 Co.	,, 13
Cook, E.	,,	Chat., 9181	,, 6
Court, H.	,,	Chat., 5162	,, 15
Hegarty, T.	,,	Chat., 1385	,, 16
Trimble, J.	Sergeant	Chat., 535	,, 18

Corps Advertisements.

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THE GLOBE AND LAUREL

The Journal of the Royal Marines

"There never was any appeal made to them for honour, courage, or loyalty, that they did not more than realise my expectations. If ever the hour of real danger should come to England, the Marines will be found the country's sheet anchor."
St Vincent.

No. 235, Vol. XXII. MAY 7th, 1915. Price 2d. (Post Free to all parts of the World.)

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NOTICE.

All Subscriptions and Inquiries as to non-delivery of copies should be sent to The Treasurer, "Globe & Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

☛ It is requested that all Cheques and Postal Orders be made payable to "The Treasurer, 'Globe and Laurel."

All matter intended for publication should be forwarded to The Editor, "Globe and Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, by the 24th of each month.

All inquiries respecting Advertisements should be made to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

A limited number of Volume XX. of the "Globe and Laurel" has been bound and is now on sale.

Volumes I., V., VI., and IX. are out of print and cannot be replaced. Only a very limited number of some of the other volumes are on hand.

Application for back numbers or bound volumes should be made to the Treasurer. Price of the latter 3/6 each.

Editorial.

ENGLAND is now engaged in seven land operations, viz.: Belgium and Flanders, Egypt, Dardanelles, South-West Africa, East Africa, Cameroons and Persian Gulf, besides the usual field training with loaded rifles that continually takes place in the Soudan and North-West Frontier of India. In all of these the Corps is represented.

The Canadians have had their first fight as a Division, and are credited with saving the situation. Serving with them are ex-Marines, of whom, unfortunately, I have not a complete list; will readers assist me to compile one?

The duration of the war is a subject upon which magazines and newspapers dilate at length, arriving at conclusions as various as their premises.

The opinion of a French general, written about three weeks ago, may be of interest. After carefully reviewing the situation from both sides, he decides that:

The war will reach its decisive stage during the next two months.

The most important battles will be fought between the Meuse and the Moselle, success being gained by opening a breach 50 miles long and six miles deep in the German lines, requiring an artillery superiority capable of annihilating every living thing on this front, and a massed army of 500,000 men to pour into the breach when made.

A general offensive will be set in motion along the whole of the line, followed by a pursuit which will force the Germans back to the Rhine. Germany will then collapse, their armies converted into mobs, which we shall drive before us.

He assumes also that Constantinople will have ceased to be Turkish, Cracow captured, Austria crushed, and the Dutch no longer neutral, so that the Rhine defences can be turned by crossing the river in Holland.

Many thanks to correspondents, extracts from whose letters we publish. The "National Review" has an article on the Royal Marines, which is of more than average interest from historical and other points of view.

Officers' Appointments, Promotions, etc.

The Admiralty have approved of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. C. W. Graham, R.M.L.I., being appointed to command a Reserve Battalion of the R.N. Division (dated 13th March, 1915), and to proceed to Blandford to take up his appointment.

Major (temporary Lieut.-Colonel) Lewis S. T. Halliday, V.C., C.B., R.M.L.I., has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet under the provisions of Order-in-Council of the 19th March, 1883 (dated 2nd April, 1915).

Colonel Commandant (temporary Brigadier-General) Charles H. Kennedy, C.B., R.M.L.I., has been placed on the Reserved List of Colonels on relinquishing command of the Chatham Division, R.M.L.I. Colonel Second Commandant Alfred E. Marchant, C.B., A.D.C., R.M.L.I., to be Colonel Commandant, and granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst in command of the Chatham Division, R.M.L.I., vice Kennedy. Lieut.-Colonel Cunliffe McN. Parsons to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Marchant, promoted. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Harry D. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the Seconded List, vice Parson, promoted. (All the above dated 11th April, 1915.)

The Admiralty have approved of the appointment of Major C. A. W. Francis, R.M.A. (retired), as Recruiting Staff Officer, London, being extended for a further period of six months from the 11th March, 1915.

Captain George Herbert Lindsay Boase (retired), late Tay Submarine Miners, is granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Major, for service in the Royal Marine Submarine Miners (dated 20th March, 1915). This officer is posted to the Chatham Division.

Temporary Major J. Martin, R.M., has been promoted to temporary Lieutenant-Colonel.

Temporary Lieutenants G. D. Bowles, J. Moralee, and J. Morgan to be temporary Captains, Royal Marine Submarine Miners (all dated 1st March, 1915).

Mr. Frank William Bowden has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Captain, for service in the Royal Marine Submarine Miners, and posted to the Chatham Division.

Lieutenant Geoffrey M. Crick, R.M.L.I., late H.M.S. "Ocean," has been transferred to H.M.S. "Canopus."

Temporary Lieutenant Cuthbert W. Foster, R.M., at present serving with the R.N. Division, is posted to the R.M. Artillery Division for service with the R.M.A. Heavy Howitzer Brigade.

Second Lieutenant Stanley Charles Knight, R.M., has been granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant, R.M. (dated 27th March, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned temporary Second Lieutenants, R.M., being promoted to the rank of temporary Lieutenant:—Walter W. Ward, Gerald A. Millar, Charles N. B. Rigby, Eric C. Fawcett, Conway Arnold, Gerald F. Haszard, John G. Barrington-Ward, John E. Leech-Porter, Edward B. Carpenter, Robert C. S. Morrison-Scott, Guy S. Perkins, Sydney H. E. Inskip, Cecil P. Goodden, William P. Pring, Seward J. Tracy, and Walter G. A. Shadwell.

Robert Henry Willan and Humphrey Deane have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as Second Lieutenants from the 5th April, 1915, and attached for training to the R.M.A. Division.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed probationary Second Lieutenants, Royal Marines:—Derek Harcourt Kitchin, Cecil Henry William Blunt, Leslie Chasemore Hollis, Clive Melbourne Sergeant, Elliot Evill Johnson, Philip Thornely Taylor, Mark Harold Collet, John Wallace Edwards Crooke, Derek Arthur Conyngham Shephard, William Edward Victor Bashall, John Wood Roberts, Philip Victor Secombe Williams, and Geoffrey Rowlandson Steinthal. All the foregoing officers will join the Depot, R.M., Deal, for preliminary training, instead of proceeding to the R.N. College, Greenwich.

The Admiralty have selected Colonel-Commandant (temporary Brigadier-General) Edward C. B. Roe, R.M.L.I., for the award of the good service pension of £150 a year relinquished by Colonel-Commandant (temporary Brigadier-General) C. H. Kennedy, C.B., R.M.L.I., on transfer to the Reserved List of Colonels.

The Admiralty have approved of Major Granville M. Heriot, D.S.O., R.M.L.I., being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of the 19th March, 1883. (Dated 23rd April, 1915.)

Captain H. C. Benett, R.M.L.I., Commandant at Ascension, is granted the temporary rank of Major during the remainder of his tenure of that appointment (dated 3rd April, 1915).

Lieutenant H. E. Rowley, of the 30th Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force, has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Lieutenant from the 14th April, 1915, inclusive, and will be attached to the Chatham Division, for training.

The following Probationary Second-Lieutenants, R.M., have been granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant:—Charles S. Grinling, Reginald A. D. Brooks, Randall MacDonnell, Jack C. Barnes, John E. Hyland, Cecil J. T. Black, Mark C. Adamson, Compton G. T. Domvile, Eric B. C. Dougherty, Alan B. F. Alcock, Rioull C. G. Mackenzie, Stanton D. Wilmot-Sitwell, Kenneth A. B. Puckle, Charles R. W. Lamplough, Maxwell H. Spicer, Reginald H. Watts, John H. Haddon, Eric Simonds, Reginald J. T. Thomson, Kenneth A. L. Higgins, George W. M. Grover, Ernest T. Harden, Edward A. Marshall, Frederick W. Dewhurst, Raymond H. Quill, Charles Q. Parsons, Hugh L. Frossard. (All dated 27th March, 1915.)

The following gentlemen have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as 2nd-Lieutenants from the 4th April, 1915, inclusive. These officers will be attached for training to the R.M. Division specified against their names:—

Richard Fletcher—Portsmouth Division.
Donald Thomas Tyrer—R.M.A. Division.
Adam J. Beer—R.M.A. Division.
Harry Leopold Pollak—Portsmouth Division.
John Thornton Gardner—R.M.A. Division.
Edward Kinsey Alexander—R.M.A. Division.
George William Dunkley—R.M.A. Division.

Captain Bertram N. Elliot, R.M.L.I., has been granted the temporary rank of Major whilst employed on special service. (Dated 2nd April, 1915.)

It is notified for information that Pensioner Quartermaster-Sergeant Harry G. Braybrooke, R.F.R., Class "A," has been granted a temporary commission as Quartermaster with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Marines, for duty in the Ordnance Depot of the Royal Naval Division. (Dated 9th March, 1915.) This appointment is for the duration of the war or such shorter period as his services may be required. [There are now two brothers serving in the Corps as quartermasters, viz.: Lieut. C. W. Braybrooke, and Lieut. H. G. Braybrooke.]

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers, R.M.L.I., have been advanced to temporary Warrant Officers, R.M., for duty in the ordnance unit of the Royal Naval Division (dated 1st March, 1915). Their advancement is on condition that they revert to their substantive rank at the close of hostilities, or sooner should their services in the temporary rank be no longer required:—Ch/4329 Pensioner

Quartermaster-Sergeant John George William Gillman, R.M.L.I. (for duty as superintending clerk), Po/1864 Pensioner Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas Walsh, R.M.L.I., Po/3328 Pensioner Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Thomas Evans, R.M.L.I. (both for duty as foremen).

EMBARKATIONS.

Second Lieutenant Arnold H. E. Reading, R.M., is to be held in readiness for embarkation in H.M.S. "Benbow," vice Captain Freeman C. N. Bishop, R.M.A., and will be appointed Acting Lieutenant on embarkation.

Second Lieutenant Alan G. Bishop, R.M., will be appointed Acting Lieutenant on embarkation in H.M.S. "Hyacinth."

CIRCULAR:—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of Probationary Second Lieutenants, R.M., who are sent direct to a Royal Marine Division or Depot instead of to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, being granted pay at the rate of 5s. a day on entry, payment of the messing allowance of 2s. a day being discontinued.

In the case of officers already entered in these circumstances the messing allowance is to cease from the date of the issue of the daily rate of 5s., viz., 24th March, 1915.

CIRCULAR:—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of the grant of pay at the rate of 7s. 6d. a day during the period of hostilities to Probationary Second Lieutenants, R.M., when embarked or appointed to the Royal Marine Brigades or Batteries.

Their Lordships have also approved of the pay of temporary Second Lieutenants, R.M., being increased from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a day as from the 24th November, 1914, and to 8s. 6d. a day when promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

CIRCULAR:—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty approve of certain Army recruits who have been transferred to the Royal Marine Brigade, and who have been found to be suffering from minor defects of vision due to errors of refraction, being provided with glasses at the public expense, with a view to obviating invaliding in such cases.

This, however, will apply to Army recruits trained for the Royal Marine Brigade only.

CIRCULAR:—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to approve of the Medal for Meritorious Service, together with the annuity of £10 per annum, rendered vacant by the death of Thomas Buckley, late Sergeant-Major, Royal Marine Artillery, being awarded to Allen Elliott Marden, late Colour-Sergeant, Royal Marine Artillery.

Annuity to commence on the 24th January, 1915.

CIRCULAR.—The death of Lieut.-General Henry St. G. Schomberg, C.B., R.M.L.I., retired, is notified with regret as having occurred on the 27th April.

The death of General Robert B. Kirchhoffer, R.M.L.I., retired, is notified with regret as having occurred on 29th April.

The undermentioned have been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for services in the action between the "Carmania" and the "Cap Trafalgar," 14th September, 1914:—R.M.A./4607 R.F.R. Sergt. W. S. Dyer; R.M.A./10783 R.F.R. Gnr. R. B. Branske.

CIRCULAR.—The Commandants, Royal Marines—With reference to R.M.O. Circular No. 3864/15 of the 9th April, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of the following:—

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel St. George B. Armstrong, R.M.L.I., to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the Seconded List, vice Farquharson, seconded.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Alexander R. H. Hutchison, R.M.L.I., to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Armstrong, seconded.

Captain Cyril F. Barber, R.M.L.I., to be Major, vice Hutchison, promoted.

Captain (temporary Major) Charles F. Jerram, R.M.L.I., supernumerary, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Barber, promoted. (Dated 11th April, 1915.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchison is posted to the Chatham Division and Major Barber to the Plymouth Division, on promotion.

Diary of the War.

March 27th.—Russians continue the advance in the Carpathians, and have captured Uzsok and Lupkow passes, the gates to Hungary. The gale which prevented the resumption of the attack on the Dardanelles has now subsided. Metz and Strasburg bombarded by French aviators. German diplomats begin to talk about an honourable peace. In Champagne the French are maintaining the position held by them, and are gradually asserting their superiority in the Aisne valley. In Alsace a battle is in progress. German aeroplane flying French colours drops bombs near Thann, killing three children.

March 28th.—French gain an important position in Alsace known as the Hartmannsweilerkopf, a spur of the Vosges dominating the railway bringing German supplies. This position was lost by the French on January 19th, since when they have been making every effort to capture it. The Germans have transformed the hill into a regular fort, arming it with field and machine guns. The French have attacked by pick and shovel, making their way foot by foot up a very steep incline. The Harwich-Rotterdam passenger boat was held up by a submarine off the Dutch coast. Her captain steered for the submarine, which submerged, but was heavily struck, and believed sunk. A British ship, the "Vosges," was sunk by shell fire after a chase of two hours. The chief engineer was killed, and a lady passenger and some of the crew wounded. The crew were rescued by a patrol boat. A German aeroplane dropped bombs on Calais; the damage was insignificant.

March 29th.—The "Falaba," an Elder Dempster liner, torpedoed south of St. George's Channel in a heavy sea. Out of crew of 90 and 160 passengers 140 saved. Germans on submarine gave no assistance, but laughed and jeered at the drowning. The "Aguila" was sunk; she was chased, and refusing to stop was fired at, near Pembroke. The firing continued while the boats were being lowered, several men being hit. Eight of the crew and one passenger are reported missing. A Dutch steamer, "Amorel," sunk off Flamborough Head in the North Sea, but the crew were rescued. Heavy fighting near Les Eparges, where the enemy attempted to retake trenches lost on March 27th, but without success. Russian Black Sea fleet bombarded the outside forts and batteries of the Bosphorus, assisted by aircraft. On the northern front the Germans are attacking in great force, but are being held by the Russians. The hold on the Carpathians has been strengthened by the capture of 23 miles of a line of heights on the Hungarian side.

Mine sweeping operations continued in the Dardanelles, covered by battleships. Fire opened from Killid Bahr, but promptly silenced. Allied aeroplanes again active. In United States banking circles a rumour started "that there will be peace in thirty days." This is regarded as being engineered for market purposes.

March 30th.—No reports from General French, but fierce and indecisive fighting taking place in the Argonne and north of Verdun. General Von Kluck reported slightly wounded. Bombardment of coast near Zeebrugge continues. Germans attempt to cut off Russians on the Niemen by crossing frozen lakes is not successful.

March 31st.—Two British steamers, "Flaminian" and "Crown of Castile," sunk 30 miles south-west of Scilly; crews picked up. Union troops have captured enemy's camp in German South-West Africa, with clothing, ammunition, and a large number of horses, mules, and sheep. The Russian Black Sea fleet again bombard the Bosphorus. The Russian Army is making progress into Hungary, and they have achieved another success over the Turks in the Caucasus. The Austrians are making a raid into Russia with a view of threatening Odessa.

April 1st.—On the Niemen front Germans driven back on the line Augustowo-Kalvarza. In the Carpathians a steady advance maintained, accompanied by fierce bayonet fighting, especially in the vicinity of Uzsok. Dutch papers report garrisons of Belgian towns being sent to the Russian front. Turks constructing batteries in the Bosphorus. French steamer "Emma" and British steamer "Seven Seas" sunk off Beachy Head. Of a crew of 21 in the "Emma" only two were saved, and of 17 in the "Seven Seas" eight were saved. Successful air raid at Antwerp and Zeebrugge, submarines attacked.

April 2nd.—Dutch steamer torpedoed without warning in the North Sea. Captain of Norwegian vessel killed during the bombardment of Libau. Italy reports ill-feeling exists between Turks and their German officers in the army of the Caucasus, many having been assassinated. South African forces occupy Aus, 90 miles inland from Luderitzbucht. Austrian raid into Russia meets with disaster, raiders being surrounded and completely cut up. Bands of Bulgarians make a raid into Serbia, but are defeated by regular troops. Raiders reported to be wearing military uniforms and commanded by Germans.

April 3rd.—Germans threaten to invade Dutch territory south of the Scheldt. Prince Eitel Friedrich is ready to sail, the captain making a great parade of his intentions. Steamer "Lockwood" sunk off Brixham after an hour's chase; having dodged two torpedoes, was sunk by the third. The submarine was flying the British flag, also Newfoundland fishing boat off Cape Antifer, and a Norwegian barque off the Dogger Bank. In Alsace and near Peronne, German attacks have been repulsed, and progress made by mining. There is a battle raging in the Carpathians, the results of which may determine Austria's future.

April 4th.—No change in the Dardanelles, and fog interferes with Russian operations in the Bosphorus. British cruiser bombards Mowilah at the head of the Red Sea. German force invading Belgian Central Africa defeated. In Carpathians Austrians falling back.

April 5th.—Nothing important taking place on western front, but two successful air raids have been executed. At Holboken, near Antwerp, two submarines totally and one partially destroyed, while at Berghern an airship shed and the airship inside it were damaged; forty German workmen killed and 62 wounded. Three steamers, two British and one Russian, sunk by submarine; four drowned. Tug "Homer," towing barque, attacked by submarine off St. Catherine's Head. She cast off barque and made for submarine, which disappeared. Barque picked up and towed into Dover. Refuge for submarines discovered near Bergen; Germans have been given notice to quit.

April 6th.—Italian papers report overwhelming defeat of Austrians in Carpathians. They are now falling back on second position. Russians engage at long range with "Goeben" and "Breslau," and attack after dark with torpedo boats. Russians have laid mines in the Baltic between the islands of Rugen and Bernholm, masking the Kiel Canal. Paris paper publishes capture of submarine off Dover in a net, thus disclosing a method adopted for their capture which has hitherto been kept secret. American Government claim £45,000 for sinking of the "William Frye" by "Prince Eitel Friedrich."

April 7th.—Since March 20th Russians have captured 35,000 prisoners in the Carpathians, and have advanced on a front of 75 miles some distance into Hungary. Russian mines in the Bosphorus have sunk one Turkish cruiser, one transport, and four small craft, and damaged the "Goeben" and "Breslau." Union forces capture Warmbad, the southern capital of German South-West Africa. Official report gives losses up to date of German officers as 31,276, out of a peace strength of 52,800. Steamer "Northlands" and trawler "Acantha" sunk; both crews escape. Airman drops two bombs on Muellheim, near Baden.

April 8th.—Activity between Meuse and Moselle, important advance made at Eparges and maintained in spite of counter-attacks. Union troops have taken Kalkfontein and Kanns on the railways, 65 miles north of Warmbad. Germans massing troops on the Dutch frontier. Russians one day's march from Hungarian plains and preparing to advance. The "Prince Eitel Friedrich" has been interned. The captain gives as an explanation that expected relief had not arrived. Germans are leaving Naples. French sailing ship sunk off the Isle of Wight, crew saved after two days at sea.

April 9th.—Paris reports, in spite of unfavourable weather conditions, fresh successes between the Meuse and the Moselle. Near Verdun an advance of about two miles on a front of twelve miles has been made and the heights dominating the Orne valley occupied. On the heights of the Meuse near Eparges, practically the whole of the strong position commanding Combres has been captured and retained further south near St. Mihiel. Several woods and villages and an advance of half a mile made on a front of one mile, after severe losses. Russians on a fifty mile front about 17 miles inside Hungarian frontier. Germans have commenced torpedoing trawlers and are experimenting with gases for asphyxiating men in trenches.

April 10th.—Between the Meuse and Moselle all ground gained has been retained. Russians make slow progress in the Carpathians. Steamship "Guernsey," of Southampton, sunk off Cape La Hogue. A well prepared and persistent attempt made to break through Allies lines near Dixmude after a week's preliminary bombardment. Allied airmen active over Knocke, near Ostend. French Army landed at Alexandria previous to proceeding to Dardanelles.

April 11th.—French and British Fleets resume attacks on Forts of Dardanelles and mine-sweeping is being carried on in the inlet of Chanak at night. Austria abandons operations against Serbia and is reported strengthening forces on the Italian frontier.

April 12th.—German armed liner "Kronprinz Wilhelm" arrived at Newport News badly damaged by shot holes and a collision. She will be interned. Russians capture heights near Uszok. Hungarians in the country near foothills preparing to leave. Germans insult United States, insinuating that they are supplying the Allies with ammunition and arms. Another attack on the Serbian frontier by

Bulgarian Bands. Zeppelin raid over Nancy, no one injured and damage to property estimated at £4,000.

April 13th.—Kaiser stated to be personally directing the enemy's operations in the Carpathians, where a violent battle is still raging round Uszok. Germans place 39 English officers in detention barracks as a reprisal for our not treating captured submarine crews as prisoners of war. Admiral Hood's despatch published, one private R.M.L.I. mentioned Cork Steamship Company's boat "Terula," attacked by two air-craft off coast of Holland, which were driven away by rifle fire after the ship had avoided two dropped bombs by dodging.

April 14th.—Destroyer "Renard" has made a dash ten miles up the Dardanelles under fire. French battleship "St. Louis" bombards a Turkish camp. Another steamer attacked unsuccessfully by airman who dropped five bombs. Germans make violent attacks near Cuinchy but were easily repulsed by the British with heavy loss. Further East the French have stopped several attacks by heavy fire. Harrison liner "Wayfarer" torpedoed but kept afloat and towed into Queenstown, where temporary repairs will be effected.

April 15th.—Airship raids on East Coast apparently with a view of attacking Newcastle, which was not reached. Twenty-seven bombs were dropped on villages adjacent. Two persons slightly wounded and several windows broken. In the Carpathian battle the Russians have made a little further progress in the Uszok pass district, the Austrian outflanking movements having failed. Dutch vessel torpedoed off the coast of Holland. Turkish force estimated at 16,000 attacked British advanced posts in Mesopotamia, and after desperate fighting for 24 hours were driven back with loss.

April 16th.—Taube flies over Faversham and Sittingbourne, dropped two bombs and killed a blackbird. A second attack by airships near Lowestoft, about 30 bombs dropped on villages, a lady being injured and a fire started. The French have captured an important spur north of Arras by a brilliant bayonet charge. Retreat of Germans from vicinity of Vistula indicated by their sending sick and wounded to the rear and blowing up trenches. It is believed that these troops will be sent to the Carpathians. Trawler arrived at Aberdeen having on board seven men and a woman, forming part of crew of Swedish ship blown up off Peterhead.

April 17th.—Two Taubes attempted to fly over Armentieres but were driven off by Allies' airmen and fell within the German lines. Another flew over Calais dropping seven bombs, one civilian slightly hurt. In the Vosges a point 1,253 metres high commanding lines of communication captured, and in the centre north of Rheims several small successes reported. A British aeroplane brought down German aeroplane, pilot killed, observer taken prisoner. One of our air-craft bombarded the station and aviation sheds of Freiburg and a combined attack of five French and one British aeroplanes flew over a number of towns on the east bank of the Rhine, doing considerable damage and setting fire to gas tank; unfortunately British aviator wounded and brought down.

April 18th.—British transport attacked in the Ægean Sea, and 51 drowned by mishap in launching boats, by a Turkish torpedo boat, which was chased and driven ashore by "Minerva," and destroyed. Dardanelles bombarded by "Majestic" and "Swiftsure." Forty bombs dropped on Metz.

April 19th.—Negotiations between Austria and Italy said to be broken off. It is reported that Vienna and Buda-Pesth are being fortified, as the Russians are only a day's march from the plains of Hungary. E 15 while attempting a reconnaissance in the Dardanelles carried ashore by the current, and the crews captured by the Turks. Two more German aeroplanes brought down in British lines, making five in four days. French making steady progress in the mountains of Alsace.

April 20th.—Operations which commenced on Saturday against Hill 60, an important point two miles south of Zillebeke, east of Ypres, have terminated in the hill being captured and retained against counter attacks in force, Germans losing heavily from our machine guns. British warships bombard German positions on Belgian coast. It is now probable that Italy will declare war very shortly, military preparations being pushed on. Submarine E 15 was destroyed by torpedo carried by picket boats to prevent her falling into enemy's hands under very heavy fire. Germans attempt to retake Hill 60.

April 21st.—Only minor actions reported in the Carpathians, melting snow making movements impossible. The three Union forces under General Smuts in the southern part of German South-West Africa have now concluded the first part of the operations, and are expected to join up with the main body, having occupied the greater part of Great Namaqualand and Keetmansdorp has been captured, an important position. Another daring raid made in the Rhine Valley, bombs were dropped on Mullheim and Habsheim stations, many buildings and some sheds of forage were set on fire.

April 22nd.—Another attempt to re-take Hill 60. In Champagne, in the Argonne, and in Alsace, attacks have been easily repulsed and French aircraft have bombarded in the Woevre the headquarters of General von Stranz and a number of convoys. News from East Africa indicates that our forces are only just holding their own. In the Cameroons there have been two engagements, both successful, and costing insignificant losses.

April 23rd.—Great battle near Ypres (St. George's Day), Canadians, whose first big show it is, do magnificently. Allies have landed at Enos in Western Turkey and on the Gallipoli Peninsula. General Ian Hamilton in supreme command, Major-General Paris, R.M.A., commanding Royal Naval Division. Battleships recommence bombardment of the forts. All traffic between England and Holland temporarily suspended. Food riots in Trieste, where all kinds of provisions are lacking.

April 24th.—Report of yesterday's battle shows that the Germans gained an initial success by the use of asphyxiating bombs, containing a heavy gas, either chlorine or a sulphur compound, clearing two French trenches, but the Canadians on their right saved the situation and regained lost ground. Germans still making desperate efforts to recover Hill 60. Lloyd George states that 720,000 men are in the field in France and Flanders. Italian Cabinet Council sitting to discuss war prospects.

April 25th.—Finnish steamer torpedoed by Germans in Baltic. Danish ship seized in North Sea, Swedish steamer sunk by mines off the coast of Ireland. Danish steamer reports passing two Norwegian barques in the North Sea, one on fire and another in a sinking condition. On the Carpathian front artillery duels only reported. On the Western front battle still in progress.

April 26th.—In the Meuse district the Germans made a violent attack on a narrow section of the French front, less than a mile long, with 15,000 men. They pushed back the French line but did not break through. This attack was probably made with a view to prevent reinforcements being sent to the Yser. There was activity all along the line. German Emissary in New York now suggesting terms of peace with England. "Triumph" has been hit by three shells in the Dardanelles, two men wounded. Crews of Norwegian barques landed in Firth of Forth and crew of a Swedish steamer at Leith.

War News.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The following was reported by Major Vandeleur, 1st Cameronians, who escaped from Crefeld, where he had been interned, on the treatment meted out to him and to other British officers and men after capture by the German forces, and during their transfer to places of internment. Major Vandeleur was taken prisoner on October 13th, 1914, close to La Bassée, by the Prussian Guard cavalry. He himself was well treated by this corps, and was given food and shelter, but his fellow-prisoners were not treated so well. He believes that the treatment he received was inspired by the hope of getting information out of him. He was bombarded with numberless inquiries, especially with regard to the alleged use by the British of dum-dum bullets, and as to the state of the British Army. At Douai, although wounded, he was detained on the square in front of the Hôtel de Ville with a sentry over him, and was subjected to continual abuse and revilement. After describing the brutal and inhuman treatment to which he and his fellow prisoners were exposed on their way to Germany to be interned, he expresses the opinion that this treatment is deliberately arranged for by superior authority "with the object of making us as miserable and despicable objects as possible." The French officers were treated quite differently. On arrival at Crefeld the treatment improved, and the account which he gives of the daily routine shows that there, at any rate, less ground for complaint could be found.

From Ruhleben, Gottingen, Ulm, and other internment camps similar complaints have from time to time been received. Indeed, the whole trend of the report suggests that, while the treatment of prisoners of war in the United Kingdom has been uniformly humane, British military and civilian prisoners in Germany have had to submit to treatment which has gone from bad to worse in keeping with the changing military and economic fortunes of their captors. In view of these capricious variations, the British public will have learned with relief the arrangements which, under the auspices of the United States Government, have been made for carrying out at regular intervals a regular inspection of the prison camps.

DARDANELLES ATTACK.

Transports Lying in Gulf of Saros.

Information from Greek sources, says a Central News Athens telegram, states that there has been a resumption of operations in the Dardanelles. A section of the Allied Fleet is lying off Enos and a number of transports are in the Gulf of Saros. A bombardment of the Dardanelles forts by Allied warships took place.

ENOS BOMBARDED.

Town Shelled Previous to Landing of Troops.

A Reuter telegram from Sofia, Bulgaria, states that refugees from Turkish Thrace who have arrived in Bulgaria state that panic reigns among the inhabitants along the whole Turkish coast of the Ægean Sea, owing to the bombardment of Enos.

After having vigorously shelled the town of Enos, British troops were landed and drove out the Turkish garrison. The Germans put the number of British troops landed at this point as 20,000. It is also stated that troops have been landed on the western coast of the Gallipoli peninsula, and near the Bulair lines. The object of the landing at Bulair, apparently, is the capture by land of the Turkish forts at this point so as to prevent the enemy from sending any reinforcements to the Gallipoli peninsula, which joins the mainland by the narrow neck of land at Bulair.

BOMBS ON SMYRNA.

French Airman Sinks a German Steamer.

A despatch from Salonica to the "Echo de Paris" says that English and French aeroplanes very frequently fly over Smyrna and the neighbourhood, and that the damage done by the bombs lately thrown by a French aviator has been very serious. Two fell on Fort Kastro, at the entrance to the port, killing and wounding several soldiers. One struck the railway station and another a German vessel anchored in the port, which vessel subsequently sank.

35,000 Turks at Smyrna.

The observations by the Allies' aeroplanes have enabled them to ascertain that the Turkish army is made up of about 35,000 men, half of whom occupy the trenches lately constructed between Noula and Smyrna, and the other half the heights overlooking the town. Besides the forts known as Two Brothers and Rasprate, which have been put into working order, an entirely new fort has been built near St. Georges Farm. In this fort 30 large heavy guns brought from Constantinople have been placed in position.—Exchange.

TURKS CALL FOR HELP.

Germans Send Artillery Officers.

A message from Petrograd states that according to the "Russkoje Slovo," General Limon von Saunders has asked Germany to send German artillery officers to the Dardanelles. Germany accordingly sent Colonel von Kessler and 85 artillery officers to Constantinople, via Roumania and Bulgaria. Three aeroplanes were also sent, but were destroyed owing to a sudden fire at San Stefano Station.—Exchange.

TURKEY'S DESIRE.

Neutrals Sounded to Inquire as to Peace.

The "Temps" publishes a message from Petrograd which quotes a telegram from Bucharest to the well-informed Petrograd Telegraph Agency to the effect that the Turkish Grand Vizier sounded the Italian and United States Ambassadors to find out if their countries would be willing to act as intermediaries between the Porte and the Triple Entente Powers in view of Turkey signing a separate peace.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Neutrals have their full share of Germany's hatred, especially since the "blockade" was announced. In the early days of the war the Germans hoped to win neutral sympathies, and left nothing undone to obtain them. Having failed in their aim, they have now resorted to means more familiar to them, and try to frighten neutrals by sinking their merchant ships. "If we cannot be loved we must be feared," is the common argument.

Of Italy they speak little, but think much, and I am convinced that if Italy ever sides with the Allies, England will cease to be, for some time at least, their most hated enemy. All their contempt, all their animosity, and all their violent reproaches will be addressed to the country they would already call disloyal and treacherous if they were not afraid. Their secret hope is that at the end of the war they will be in a position to show Italy that she chose the path which led to her own destruction.

Every American of non-German birth to-day is looked upon as a masked Englishman. As long as the Germans hoped they could use American influence for their own ends they were extremely careful in their attitude towards the United States, but now their reserve is gone, and they openly say that America also has betrayed them. The fact that many American firms are making money by exporting ammunition and other war material, which are used to kill brave German soldiers, is commented upon with the utmost indignation.

As to Scandinavia, the Germans know that their methods of warfare have to a great extent lost them the sympathies which they formerly enjoyed—chiefly on account of Scandinavian fear of Russia—and that, especially in Norway, their friends are few. They accuse Norway of being ungrateful for the Kaiser's admiration of Norwegian fjords and scenery, and for all his visits and many gifts to the country. In fact, there is but little left of the Kaiser's influence in Norway. As an instance of this, the fact may be mentioned that, near Holmenkollen, the famous Hotel Wilhelms Höi (William's Hill), named after the German Emperor, has been re-named Victoria Hotel, because 95 per cent. of the visitors threatened to boycott it should the old name remain.

Metals have increased enormously in price. Lead and copper are especially expensive. Objects made of lead and copper are collected at special central depots, whence they are forwarded to the proper quarter. Large quantities of old printing blocks, used specially for music have been sent in for patriotic purposes. The scarcity of lead is not to be compared with that of copper. To judge from official reports, the large quantities of copper which Germany still possesses would enable her to carry on the war for many years, but a short time ago, when staying in a neutral country, I found German agents were offering to buy copper at prices ten times higher than current rates if by any means they could have it transported to Germany. From other sources I have reason to believe that the supply of copper is causing the General Staff the gravest anxiety. I heard that the head of the well-known engineering works in Mannheim, Heinrich Lanz and Co., Dr. Karl Lanz, who financed and built the first air cruiser of the Schütte-Lanz type (Professor Schütte being his intimate friend and adviser), had expressed serious fears with regard to copper.

RUBBER AND PETROL.

There is also a serious scarcity of rubber, which cannot be obtained from any quarter. Few private motor-cars are now in use. Unless owners laid in a stock of tyres before the war it is now impossible to obtain them. The sale of rubber has been absolutely prohibited. The petrol famine is also daily increasing, and might have serious consequences. Although her reserves of petrol at the beginning of the war were immense, as the huge, specially constructed tanks were filled and barrels had been gathered by hundreds of thousands at Hamburg, Lübeck, Stettin, and other towns, the consumption has been apparently larger than expected. Every source of supply has been stopped, and even Galicia cannot at present send a drop of the precious liquid. For years the German Government has been trying to form an oil monopoly, but its efforts were vain, because American companies were able to offer better prices. With most of her ports closed and petrol declared absolute contraband of war, Germany can get no fresh supplies, and the question is therefore how long can her present quantity last.

The Germans are not having the war in the air all their own way. Despatches received in London report the total destruction of a naval Zeppelin in the Adriatic and the bombardment of the great Rhine fortress of Strasburg by a French airship.

The loss of the Zeppelin is recorded in the following despatch from Paris: "The Austrian fleet received from Germany two Zeppelins, whose base is Pola. One of the two airships was manœuvring over the Adriatic when it fell into the sea, and was completely destroyed. All the members of the crew perished."

The Germans themselves admit the French airship's attack on Strasburg. Their official communiqué says:—"During the night a French airship appeared over Strasburg and dropped several bombs, but the material damage done was insignificant, being chiefly confined to windows. Some civilians were wounded."

Our "ascendancy in the air" has once again been asserted, this time by a raid on the submarines building at Hoboken, a southern suburb of Antwerp.

The raid was carried out by five machines of the naval wing operating from Dunkirk. Two pilots had to return owing to thick weather, a third descended in Holland from engine trouble; the other pilots—Squadron-Commander I. T. Courtney, R.M.L.I., and Flight-Lieutenant H. Rosher—attained their object.

In spite of a heavy gunfire, the two pilots each dropped four bombs on the submarines, five of which were seen on the slip. It is believed that considerable damage was done to the works, which took fire, and two of the submarines.

Having rendered Zeebrugge practically untenable as a base for submarines, our brave aviators are now doing the same for Antwerp. "Brave," in fact, is scarcely an adequate word to describe the doings of men who descended to within 1,000 feet of the ground to make their bomb-dropping effective.

Even before the Germans got their new anti-aircraft guns, aeroplanes were easily hit at a height of 3,700 feet, and with these new guns firing, the disturbance of the air is so great that a machine plunges up and down and rolls sideways, making it difficult of control, and producing sea sickness.

While the Hun aircraft drop bombs on country villages and seaside resorts, the Allies' airships and aeroplanes are used for accomplishing a set military purpose. British and French airmen have been very active during the past month on the battle front in France. French air squadrons have bombarded the electric power station of the fortress of Metz and German powder and ammunition factories in Baden. An official statement issued in Paris says:—Our aviators have been very active. Ten bombs were dropped on the railway workshops at the station of Leopoldshohe, east of Huningue. These workshops are at present being used for the manufacture of shells. Ten bombs were dropped on the powder magazine at Rothweil. Six struck the mark. A huge red flame shot up, surmounted by dense smoke. The aeroplanes were struck by shell splinters, but returned safe and sound.

Forty bombs, most of which hit the mark, were dropped on the central electric station of Maisières-les-Metz, 15 kilometres north of Metz. This station supplies the town and forts of Metz with power and light. Thick smoke rose from the central building. On their return our aviators encountered three Aviatiks, to which they gave chase, forcing them to land. The squadron suffered no mishap, though subjected to a violent cannonade from the Metz forts.

A combined attack by five French and one British aeroplanes was made on a number of German towns on the right bank of the Rhine, and some 40 bombs were thrown. It was eight o'clock in the morning when the first biplane appeared over Tullingen heights, and from the colours it was distinctly recognised as a British machine. It was followed by five others, which were French, and which went further up the Rhine, dropping bombs as they went along. The British machine came down very low over Haltingen railway station, dropping five bombs with remarkable precision on empty carriages. Three of these carriages, which contained no passengers, were destroyed.

The bombs smashed the gas conduits, and a gas tank took fire, and soon the fire spread to the station buildings. The flames could be seen from Swiss territory. The biplane continued its flight, dropping three bombs farther down at the junction of the line for Basle and Frieburg. The enemy opened fire on the daring Britisher, and one shell struck him and disabled his machine between Hegenheim and Burgfelden, where it came down. The two occupants were wounded and taken to hospital at St. Ludwig as prisoners, having had the satisfaction of having carried out one of the most daring and successful raids on this side of the Rhine since the beginning of the war.

The Germans surpass themselves in their official reports of the Taube and Zeppelin visits to England. As was suspected, their geography is a little out, for the Taube, they say, raided Greenwich, Maldon, Southwold and Lowestoft will be surprised to learn that they have been raised to the status of fortified towns. The German official communiqué says:—"One of our airmen, who yesterday dropped bombs on Calais, afterwards raided Greenwich, near London."

Berlin's official report on the Zeppelin raid to Essex is as follows:—"During the night of April 15-16th German naval airships dropped bombs with success on a number of fortified places on the southern part of the East Coast of England. The airships, which were heavily fired at before and during the attack, returned safely."

No one can now dispute that it is possible for Zeppelins to reach London. It has always been known that the thing could be done, but now that Zeppelins have actually got to within thirty-five miles of the Metropolis, it must be perfectly obvious even to the most sceptical that the accomplishment of the full journey is more than likely. The Zeppelin will come, drop its bombs, and then, with luck, go away again. It will be more bad luck than anything else if it does not.

The chief defence against Zeppelins should be airships of the same kind, but neither France nor England has such airships. So we have to defend our cities with anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes. The Zeppelin is essentially a bird of the night, whereas the aeroplane essentially is not. It labours under special handicaps in darkness which do not affect the airship. And as for the anti-aircraft guns, one is reduced almost to hoping that the guns will not be used. If they are, it is highly probable that the projectiles they discharge will cause much more damage than the actual bombs from the Zeppelin, so that if our aeroplanes are not able to head the Zeppelin off one would prefer to be left to the tender mercies of the Zeppelins alone rather than have a mixed rain of Zeppelin bombs plus anti-aircraft shells.

And if by some chance one of the guns does get a shell home, it will be a supremely unhealthy thing for somebody when thirty tons of airship humanity, ballast, and explosives fall in his vicinity.

THREE ATTACKS.

Large Turkish Forces.

With the arrival of further considerable reinforcements the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia have at last resumed their activity by attacking our positions at Kurna, Ahwaz, and Shaiba. The attack on Kurna commenced on the afternoon of the 11th, and was confined to long-range artillery fire, which was quite ineffective, as all shells fell short of our entrenchments. This bombardment was resumed on the 12th with equal negative results, and the only damage done was the destruction of a portion of the bridge across the Tigris, which was struck by a floating mine. No infantry attack was attempted, but a large number of the enemy in native boats were observed by our troops and furnished an excellent target for the guns, both on shore and on his Majesty's ship "Odin." The attack on Ahwaz was of a similar character and confined entirely to artillery fire, which continued throughout the 12th. Considerable bodies of cavalry showed themselves to the north, west, and south of our position, but did not attempt to approach within range.

The action at Shaiba was of a much more determined character. At 5 a.m. on the 12th the enemy started, under cover of artillery fire, to attack our lines from the south, south-west, and west, and continued to press the same till 8 a.m., when their artillery fire slackened and their infantry commenced entrenching themselves.

The attack from the south was resumed by 2.15 p.m., but was utterly repulsed by 3 p.m.

During the night of the 12th to 13th the enemy continued sniping into our lines, varied by bursts of heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. Early on the 13th a cavalry reconnaissance ascertained that some of their forces had occupied some houses and rising ground about a mile north of our northern defences. Against this position the General Officer Commanding decided to assume the offensive, which was completely successful, the enemy being driven off northwards by 11 a.m. The direction of his attack was then changed to the west and met with equal success, the enemy retiring as we advanced. Our pursuit was stopped at 2.30 p.m., by which time we had taken prisoner 18 officers and 300 men, as well as captured two guns and several standards.

According to the statements made by the prisoners it appears that a force of about 10,000 regular infantry, 1,000 regular cavalry, 28 guns, and some 12,000 Kurds and Arabs had been collected at Nakhailah under Suliman Askeri and Ali Bey. All of these took part in the engagement of the 13th, excepting some 5,000 Arabs who were concentrating in the south and were observed by us in that direction at sunset on the 13th. The prisoners further stated that the enemy intended continuing these attacks day and night.

The country between Basra and Shaiba is mostly under water, and our communications are being harassed and molested by armed parties of the enemy in small boats.

Kurna, which is at the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates and Ahwaz, and Ahwaz, which is on the Karun river about 60 miles N.E. of Mohammerah, were both mentioned in the official account of the Persian Gulf operations which was published in "The Times" of March 8th. The strength of the enemy during the last engagement at Ahwaz was put at 12,000, and a revised estimate gave his losses as 600 killed and many wounded. The importance of these operations consists in the fact that the long pipe-line of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Admiralty last year acquired a predominant interest, passes near Ahwaz.

CORPS GAZETTE.

Eastney.

Promotions—*To be Colour-Sergeant*—Sgt. J. German. *To be Sergeants*—Cpls. R. Harriman, A. Ahier, H. Usborne, E. Ashard. *To be Temporary Sergeant*—Cpl. P. Ketteringham. *To be Corporals*—Bombrs. G. Tyrrell, W. Mills, A. Dennett, P. Woods, W. Jones, W. Kimber, G. Grantham, N. Plumb, A. Marlow. *To be Bombardiers*—Gnrs. T. Brennan, A. Warwick, A. Golding, H. Glasspole, J. Proctor, F. Buckell, W. Worsfold.

Appointments—Sgt. W. Rogers to 2nd Clerk. Paid Lce.-Sgt. T. Parker to 4th Clerk (temporary), Staff Office, Bombr. F. Wilkes to Drafting Officer's Clerk. Paid Actg.-Bombr. J. Haydon to Artificer-Corpl., S.S. Battery. Bglr. R. Bryan, Gnr. A. Judd to Paid Actg.-Bombrs.

Embarked—"Zealandia"—Bombr. P. Starkes, Gnr. R. Russell. "King Edward VII."—Gnr. J. Anders. "Defence"—Cpl. E. Morris, Gnrs. W. Long, L. Simpson. "Dominion"—Gnrs. A. Germany, W. Martin. "Ceto"—Cpl. H. Worsfold. "Antrim"—Gnr. H. Leeming. "Commonwealth"—Gnr. A. Evans. "Columbine"—Bglr. G. Howe, Gnrs. D. Noyes, W. Wells, L. East, H. Crick, C. Taylor, A. Turner, G. Wright, H. Ostle, F. South, R. Radford, G. Green, W. Lewis, A. Fullwood, C. Howes, W. Hurt, H. Chapman, J. Armson, R. Wort, W. Spokes, R. Lorne. "Warspite"—Gnrs. S. Hare, F. Gleave, G. Davis, J. Adkins, T. Bambury, A. Goodson, W. Beamont, W. Barnes. "Albion"—Gnr. J. Proctor. "Bellerophon"—Bombr. S. Coyle, Gnr. F. Wood. "Lion"—Gnrs. W. Bird, N. Ashworth, J. Kemp, J. Hayes. "Colossus"—Gnrs. T. Simmons, G. Cartwright. "Tiger"—Gnr. A. Partridge. "Shannon"—Gnr. A. Grewcock. "Britannia"—Gnrs. W. Ashdown, W. Hunt. "New Zealand"—Gnr. C. Connett.

Disembarked—"Centurion"—Bglr. F. Whiteman. "Vanguard"—Gnrs. G. Buckell, C. Longstaff. "Minotaur"—Gnr. A. Davenport. "Shannon"—Cpl. J. Colton, Gnr. A. Grewcock. "Defence"—Cpl. A. Hayden, Gnr. F. Owens. "King Edward VII."—Gnr. W. Ashdown. "Columbine"—Gnrs. A. Simpson, J. Smith, G. Gentleman, L. Abel, W. Thomas, J. Falconer, S. Wilson, B. Lear, J. Wright, J. Montgomery, C. Wood, E. Parker, J. Barr, C. Bechelet, A. Carr, J. Griffiths, H. O'Dell, W. Reece, H. Percival, A. Shepherd, D. McVickar, E. Bennett, A. Gubbins. "New Zealand"—Gnr. J. Burke. "Lion"—Gnr. C. Davies. "Commonwealth"—Gnr. E. Cate. "Bellerophon"—Gnr. H. Phillips. "Conqueror"—Gnr. H. Banks. "Collingwood"—Gnr. T. Davies. "Ceto"—Paid Lce.-Sgts. C. Ellis, A. Sinclair, Bombr. L. Rouse, W. Card, Gnrs. C. Davies, W. Moody, H. James, O. Sprake, H. Blann, H. Clifton, W. Rugg, W. Symes, E. Hatton, W. Brown, Cpls. H. Worsfold, M. Powers. "Zealandia"—Gnr. J. Howes. "Colossus"—Gnrs. T. Smith, G. Gilbert. "Emperor of India"—Gnrs. W. Smith, G. Ellis, P. McAlister. "Agincourt"—Gnr. C. Copp. "Colossus"—Gnr. S. Mitchell. "Indomitable"—Gnr. F. Challinor. "Columbine"—Bglr. R. Bryan. "Monarch"—Gnr. J. Holaway.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Sgt. C. Houghton, Gnrs. A. Hart, W. Chubb, A. Marshall, P. Newman, F. Parker, J. Long, C. Bavin, F. Kerslade, A. Baysting, T. Whelan, G. Mettyear, J. Frost, J. Burke, Driver T. Twigg.

Transfers—*To Royal Navy as Blacksmith's Mate*—Gnr. G. Moore. *From Army*—Pte. A. Aldridge.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Gnrs. G. Peake, F. Bone. 2nd—Gnrs. C. Renshaw, J. Slade. 3rd—Gnrs. H. Poffley, L. Wellington. 4th—Sgts. E. Birch, G. Jackson, Gnr. E. Bennett. 5th—Col.-Sgt. J. Haddow.

Medals—*L.S. and G.C.*—Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. T. C. Kelsey, Cpls. J. Towey, H. Worsfold, Musn. S. Williams.

Examinations—*Qualified as Gunlayers 1st Class*—Gnrs. W. Sherwood, J. Ennis.

Plymouth.

Promotions—*To be Colour-Sergeant*—Band-Sergt. C. Pike, Sgt. T. Boffey (H.M.S. "Eskimo"). *To be Sergeant*—Cpl. E. Fearnley (H.M.S. "Cæsar"), Cpl. H. Jones (H.M.S. "Colleen"), Cpl. J. Taylor (Headquarters). *To be Corporal*—Pte. F. Spant (H.M.S. "Majestic"), Pte. F. Clemow (H.M.S. "Benbow"), Pte. F. Burge (H.M.S. "Cornwall"), Pte. F. Costley (H.M.S. "Vivid") Pte. A. Brace (H.M.S. "Argyll"), Pte. E. Birkett (H.M.S. "Devonshire"), Pte. A. Green (H.M.S. "Albion"), Pte. W. Crocker (H.M.S. "Erin").

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Pte. S. Lewis, Bglr. A. Lucas, Musn. J. Hitchcock, Pte. D. Heron, Bglr. H. Couch, Ptes. Jenkins, H. Bord, D. Girling, J. Burgess, R. Wotherspoon, Cpl. R. Sloan, Ptes. B. Collins, A. Hubbard, R.F.R. 2nd—Pte. J. Jones, A. Bulley. 3rd—Ptes. F. Godfrey, C. Blake, R. Dunster, Sgt. J. Morris, Pte. C. King, C. Daniel, D. Campbell, C. Phillips, W. Elfes, N. Martin, R.F.R. 4th—Ptes. H. Drake, G. German, Sgt. T. Paice. 5th—Sergt. E. Payne, R.F.R., Pte. W. Scribbens, R.F.R., Pensioner Pte. J. Lavington, Col.-Sgt. W. Lewis, Sgt. J. Gouatt, R.F.R., Ptes. J. Narramore, W. Pearce. 6th—Pte. P. Mowan.

Depot.

Appointments—Lce.-Sgt. G. E. Wilson (Po.) to 2nd Class Infantry Drill Instructor (paid). Sgt. A. Capel (Ply.) to Soldier School Assistant. Pte. P. Stentiford (Ply.) to Infantry Cook.

Discharges—*Invalided*—Ptes. J. Fullerton, P. Cook, F. Simmonds, T. Flanery, F. Boddy, C. Leather, J. E. Salisbury, V. G. Fleming.

Good Conduct Badge—4th—Pte. J. R. Hitchins (Depot).

ADRIANOPLE
Kavakli
Evranjik
Bunarhissar
Midia
Havsa
Baba Eski
Podima
BLACK SEA
Dimotika
EUROPE
Shelled by Russian Fleet MARCH 28. 15.
Istrandja
Belgrade
Yenikeui
Derkos
Agachli
Kilios
BOSPORUS
Kara Burun
Sufli
R. Maritza
R. Ergene
Airobol
Muradli
Sarilar
Tchorlu
Tchataldja
Belgrade Wood
Therapia
Skutari
Haidar Pasha
Maltepe
Silivri
Bogados
Regli
Kerman
Alnadjik
Malgara
Buyuk Tchekmedje
Kuchuk Tchekmedje
San Stefano
CONSTANTINOPLE
Princes Is.
Gebze
ISMID
G. of Ismid
SEA OF MARMARA
Ganos
Enos
Amygdalia
Kurukli
Kavak
Ursha
Myriophiton
Dedeagatch
C. Paxi
Ivridje
Hexamili
Peristeri
Marmara L.
Imralu Ada
Enger
Yalova
Bagchejik
Samanli
Armudli
Gemlik
G. of Saros
BULAIR LINES
Bulair
Afsia
Aksaz
Gallipoli
Alonia
Peramo
Trilia
Mudania
ÆGEAN SEA
Talmi
Galata
Chardak
Lapsaki
G. of Artaki
Panderma
Dimetoka
Tchekme
Divleme
Bigha
Brusa
BOKA
NAGARA
ALLIED ATTACK MARCH 18. 15
Kilid Bahr
Chanak
Mukalich
TURKEY IN ASIA
SEDD-EL-BAHR
DARDANELLES
KUM KALE
To Smyrna
Scale of Miles.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Approximate distance in sea miles from entrance of Dardanelles shewn thus
1235

KEY TO THE DARDANELLES FORTS.

The principal Dardanelles forts and batteries are lettered in accordance with the statements issued by the Admiralty. The Narrows and their defences, which are the most formidable of all, are comprised in the area enclosed in the circle.

THE BOSPORUS AND GOLDEN HORN.

As in the case of the Dardanelles, the forts on the Bosporus are disposed in groups, on both shores, at the entrance and at other strategic points. Therapia is the well-known residential suburb of Constantinople, and the Golden Horn is the historic waterway.

School of Music.

Embarked—"Impregnable"—Bandmaster 2nd Class J. H. Ames, Band Corpl. W. J. Knowles, Musns. F. C. Green, J. G. Prior, H. Webb, F. A. Blackman, V. C. Hardy, G. F. Little, F. N. Ransley, F. D. Crafter, A. H. Sturmy, S. F. Tremain, F. T. Howell, E. W. Tucker, and T. Williams. "King George V."—Musn. P. S. V. Mason. "Princess Royal"—Musn. F. G. Millar.

Disembarked—"King Edward VII."—Musn. H. Ibbotson. "Victory II."—Musn. J. C. Clayton. "Colossus"—Bandmaster 2nd Class E. Clayton. "Inflexible"—Musn. J. Feinson.

Good Conduct Badge—2nd—Musn. J. M. Saville.

Bandmaster C. W. Leader is home on leave from the West African Frontier Force, to which he has been attached since December, 1913, and looking very fit for one returning from that quarter of the globe. We hope soon to hear some of his experiences with the native musicians he has had under his charge during that period, which should prove interesting.

At a concert recently given at the Theatre Royal, Portsmouth, under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic League, an orchestra, formed of professors and students of the School, under the conductorship of Captain C. Franklin, R.M.L.I., took part, and among the various good items on the programme were the overture "William Tell" (Rossini) and "Les Contes d'Hoffman" (Offenbach), which were both most effectively rendered and did great credit to the performers and their leader. Mrs. Allan Everett, who is well known as Miss Lina Carr, of the Philharmonic Society, was given a cordial welcome on her reappearance, and rendered several items in delightful style. It was noticed that her voice had lost none of its old-time power and sweetness.

Lord Charles Beresford, who was present, in a few well-chosen words thanked the orchestra for their assistance and thus terminated a most successful concert, for which the Chairman, the Hon. Lady Meux, is to be congratulated.

Extracts from Admiral Hood's dispatch:—

"MACHINE-GUNS LANDED.

"On October 18th machine-guns from the 'Severn' were landed at Nieuport to assist in the defence, and Lieutenant E. S. Wise fell, gallantly leading his men.

"The following is specially recommended by his Commanding Officer for his good behaviour and coolness under fire:—

"Pte. R.M.L.I. Alfred J. Foster, 'Brilliant,' O.N. Ch. 10605."

Casualties.

The following casualties have been reported amongst the officers of the Plymouth Battalion, Royal Marines:—

Killed.

Lieutenant John F. May, R.M.

Wounded.

Major Harry D. Palmer, Reserve of Officers, R.M.
Major Arthur E. Bewes, R.M.L.I.
Captain J. H. de M. H. Knight, R.M.L.I.
Acting Lieutenant Charles B. Connybeare, R.M.
Acting Lieutenant Francis C. Law, R.M.
Temporary Lieutenant Ormonde D. Bisset, R.M.

News from Plymouth Division.

ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

About one hundred and twenty members of the above branch of the Service have been billeted at the Royal Marine Barracks. Most of the men slept in the theatre, the remainder in the band practice room and not being messed in barracks were catered for by the Recreation Room Sergeant. The Chief and First Class Petty Officers were made honorary members of the Sergeants' Mess.

They were entertained to a meat tea and smoker held in the Mess Room, which everyone thoroughly enjoyed. The chair was taken by Sergt.-Major Jefford, ably supported by Sergt.-Major Sadler, and Clr.-Sergt. F. Howard (president of the mess committee). Mr. Brownridge, Chief Warrant Officer, Mr. McLeod, W.O. (wireless operator), and about 30 Chief and 1st Class Petty Officers were present.

Mr. Brownridge, in responding to the toast of "The Air Service," thanked the Chairman and the members of the sergeants' mess for the excellent evening's enjoyment. C.P.O. Snow, of the Air Service, gave an excellent vocal display and Col.-Sergt. Geo. Parsons was also in good form. After a most enjoyable evening "Auld Lang Syne," was sung, finishing with "God Save the King."

Athletic sports were held on the parade on Easter Monday afternoon in delightful weather, before a large gathering of officers and men. The arrangements were carried out by the following committee:—President, Lieut.-Colonel Phillips; treasurer, Major Jolley; secretary, Sec.-Lieut. Boyle; judges and starters, Captain Tootell, Captain Weller, Sgt.-Majors Jefford and Sadler, and Warrant Officer Newcombe, Qrmr.-Sergt. Underhill and Sergt. Jeffries and Hudson. There were a large number of entries and the competitions were well contested. The Quarter-mile in marching order was a most interesting event, and the Half-mile for recruits under six months service proved to be the best race of the meeting, Recruits Smethurst and Moore coming in a dead heat. Brigr.-Gen. Gordon kindly gave an extra prize for these two recruits. Col.-Sgt. Parsons' funny party provided great amusement for all and the Divisional Band, under Mr. Newton, played during the intervals between the various events.

Results:—

High Jump.—1, Pte. Dorrell; 2, Pte. Hight; 3, Pte. Fowlds.

220 Yards, Drummers.—1, Bglr. Bunker; 2, Bglr. Edwards; 3, Bglr. Keeler.

Tug-of-War (catch weights).—1, F Company; 2, B Company; 3, C Company.

220 Yards Active Service and R.F.R. Class B.—1, Pte. Hight; 2, Pte. Brewer; 3, Pte. Welch.

440 Yards (open), in web marching order.—1, Pte. Crossan; 2, Pte. Baker; 3, Pte. Perry; 4, Pte. Higgings; 5, Pte. Guy.

220 Yards Divisional Band.—1, Mus. Pooley; 2, Corpl. Baker; 3, Mus. Willey.

Mile Open.—1, Pte. Marsh; 2, Pte. Smethurst; 3, Pte. Perry; 4, Pte. Vanstone.

Potato Race.—1, Pte. Collins; 2, Pte. Hardman; 3, Pte. Buckley.

Company Relay Race.—1, Band; 2, F Company; 3, D Company.

Half Mile, Recruits (under six months' service).—Dead heat, Ptes. Smethurst and Moore; 3, Pte. Dean; 4, Pte. Hammacott.

Consolation Race.—1, Pte. Marshall; 2, Pte. Thompson; 3, Pte. Campbell; 4, Pte. Warrington.

War News—*Continued.*

The latest telegrams from the Persian Gulf show that the defeat of the Turks at Shaiba was even more complete than we had hoped. Not only have they abandoned motor-cars and gun ammunition wagons, but independent reports show their retirement to have been a rout molested by turncoat Arab tribesmen, and there are persistent rumours of the suicide of Suliman Askeri, the Commander-in-Chief.

The estimate of enemy casualties from 12th to 15th April now reaches 6,000.

The Turks in this direction are now all north of Khamsieh, which is more than 90 miles from Basra.

There is nothing of importance to report from either Kurna or Ahwaz.

Lord Lucas, in the course of his speech, said:—Early in December, 1914, it was found necessary to institute operations against the German forces which had penetrated into our territory along the sea coast north of Tanga and had there established themselves. With the aid of the naval forces on the East Africa station these operations were successfully carried out, and by the end of December we had driven the enemy out of British territory and occupied Jassin, about 20 miles within German territory. On January 12th, 1915, a strong German force, with guns and machine-guns, secretly concentrated against Jassin, and, although every effort was made to relieve it, I regret to say that the post, after expending all its ammunition, was compelled to surrender. I am glad, however, to report that in these operations the Indian and African troops fought with great gallantry. On January 8th an expedition was sent from Mombasa to occupy the German island of Mafia, situated off the coast of German East Africa. This was successfully accomplished with slight loss; the island has now been placed under British rule. On January 9th a small British force attacked and occupied the German port of Shirati, on the eastern shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza. During December and January steps had been taken to arm the British steamers on Lake Victoria Nyanza, with the result that on March 6th the steamer "Winifred" drove ashore and totally disabled the "Muanza," the only German armed steamer on the lake. On March 1st a blockade of the East African coast was declared, and ample steps have been taken to make the blockade thoroughly effective. On March 12th a German raiding party of about 300 men was attacked near Karunga in the Victoria Nyanza district by a force of mounted infantry and King's African Rifles, and driven, with considerable loss, over the German border. Latterly, owing to the rainy season, no operations of any magnitude have been undertaken, although there have been several encounters with hostile patrols.

After the stubborn fighting of the last few months, the German troops in the Cameroons have been compelled to withdraw towards the high plateaus of the centre of that colony, and the seat of the Government has been transferred to Yaunde.

The advance of the forces of the Allies is continuing in this direction. The native troops of French Equatorial Africa have reached in the east the line from the Lom to the Dume, while in the west the column under Colonel Mayer, starting from Edea and following the railway line, has just reached the River Kele and has forced a passage; at the same time a British column, marching slightly more to the north along the Edea-Yaunde road, has taken possession of the bridge across the Ngua.

These two brilliant engagements cost the Allies only insignificant losses.—Reuter.

Recent reports from Russia show that rain and warmer weather are melting the snows in the Carpathians, turning the mountain streams into torrents and causing the rivers of Galicia to overflow their banks. Until the ground dries, the roads become practicable again, and the rivers are easier to cross it is not likely that the Russian offensive across the mountains will be continued. The situation is generally favourable to our Allies in the East, who have done in the Carpathians what they set out to do, and when the weather permits the operations to be continued on a large scale the Russians will be able to profit by their victories.

Colonel Japie Van der Venter, with the 10th Brigade, under Colonel Bouwer, has occupied Keetmanshoop. Colonel Berrange and Colonel-Commandant Dirk Van der Venter are on the railway some distance to the north.

The enemy's forces evacuated the town, leaving a white civilian population of less than a hundred. Apparently no damage has been done to the town except to the telegraph and telephone offices.—Reuter.

Keetmanshoop, which is 195 miles by rail from Lüderitzbucht, and 170 miles from Warmbad, is regarded by the Germans as the business capital of German Namaqualand. Recently there were established there 37 independent trading firms. The occupation by the Union forces therefore marks an important advance. There are three forces operating in the southern portion of South-West Africa, all under the command of General Smuts. Colonel Van der Venter's force, which has reached Keetmanshoop, penetrated the country from the south, working up the railway from Warmbad. Colonel Berrange, who is further north, has come from the east. It may now be assumed that before long Sir Duncan McKenzie, who commands the third force and is working from Lüderitzbucht, will join with Colonels Van der Venter and Berrange*.

The advance of the Union forces has proceeded with considerable rapidity. On April 1st it was announced that Colonel Van der Venter was at Gaetsand, and that Colonel Berrange was at Reitfontein. Warmbad was captured on April 3rd, and since that date progress has been uninterrupted. From Keetmanshoop the railway runs north to Great Windhoek and Karibib, where it joins with the line from Swakopmund.

IMPORTANCE OF HILL 60.

No one can deny the importance of the hill, or the merit of the attack which in the end placed the whole hill in our possession. From this dominating height—dominating, that is to say, as heights go in Flanders—the Germans looked down upon our positions, could bombard Ypres, and threaten our lines about St. Eloi. The capture of this hill, can it be maintained in the face of further German efforts to recover it, is of very great value to all the northern sector of the line hitherto held by us. Its possession reduces the inconvenience of the Ypres salient, strengthens our lines to the south, affords a jumping-off ground for further efforts, and renders a German offensive in all this quarter more difficult to pursue.

One Irish regiment found before Neuve Chapelle that some of their wounded had been sprayed with paraffin and burned alive. In the battle there was no holding them.

Sergeant P. E. Smith, late of H.M.S. "Pegasus," is employed training a machine gun section of the King's African Rifles. The remainder of the Detachment are employed on various duties all over East Africa.

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* This is the force to which the R.M.A. heavy brigades are attached.

GERMAN PRESS ON PEACE.

The "Vorwärts" recently discussed the growing evidence among certain parties of a desire for a separate peace with Russia which would enable Germany to utilise her entire forces for victory in the West. A passage was quoted from an article recently by Herr Theodor Wolff, the editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt," scoffing at any hope of reconciliation with Russia for the purpose of pursuing to the end the enmity with England.

The remarks are also quoted of the publicist, H. von Gerlach, in "Welt am Montag," who speaks of the apparently systematic campaign which is being conducted in a number of organs of the Right for the purpose of creating opinion for an understanding with Russia. "Lissauer's song of hate" (against England), says von Gerlach, "supported by Clausewitz's war philosophy, is to form the leitmotiv of present and future German policy."

Von Gerlach alludes to desertion of Austria-Hungary and Turkey which would appear to be implied by a separate peace with Russia, and recalls the war-cry "Wider den Zarismus" (against Tsarism) which was used on August 4th to obtain Socialist co-operation. He expresses the conviction that if separate peace is at all desirable then it should be concluded with England, whose people "are not small shopkeepers nor excited sentimentalists, but broad-minded merchants, with whom a lasting understanding is much more possible."

While the "Vorwärts" approves the condemnation of the "wild hatred againt England" and of attempts to create opinion in favour of a separate peace with Russia, it disapproves of the employment solely of the foregoing arguments, and somewhat cryptically adds: "If the enemies of the outcry against England wish to succeed they must draw the necessary deductions from the fact that in the long run the Anglo-German and Russo-German wars sprang from the same source, and are organically inter-connected."—Reuter.

A Turkish deserter near Suez, when asked why he had deserted, gave as a reason that he had shot his German officer. This naturally led to further enquiries, and the following statement was furnished:—

"It was because of a gyhassa (aeroplane) in the air. It was very beautiful and flying quite nicely, when the German officer ordered me to shoot. I said 'Why should I shoot? It is very beautiful, and I have never seen one before and the sight pleases me.' He struck me so I shot him; the Germans have not the understanding of the English."

Safety at Sea.

An Admiralty statement shows that during the week ended April 14th the number of arrivals and sailings of oversea steamers (over 300 tons net) of all nationalities to and from United Kingdom ports was 1,432, and that two British merchant vessels of 6,586 tons gross (including the Harpalyce) were sunk by submarines. One other vessel was torpedoed, but reached port.

The statement also shows that since February 18th, the date of the commencement of the submarine "blockade" there have been 11,635 arrivals and sailings, and that three British merchant ships have been sunk or captured by enemy cruisers, one sunk by a mine, and 34 by submarines, the gross tonnage lost being 103,736, while six fishing vessels of 1,203 tons have been sunk or captured, one of 289 tons having been sunk by a mine.

The statement shows further that since the outbreak of war the arrivals and sailings have numbered 46,959 and that 54 merchant ships have been sunk or captured by enemy cruisers, 12 sunk by mines and 45 by submarines, these 111 vessels having a gross tonnage of 375,161. In addition 47 British fishing vessels of 8,192 tons have been sunk or captured, 14 having been sunk by mines.

The "Matin" states that it has been ascertained that the Allies between them are holding a total front of nearly 1,600 miles.—Central News.

The details are as follows:—

In the West the French occupy a front of 543¾ miles, the British 31¼ miles, the Belgians 17½ miles, making altogether 592½ miles.

In the East our Russian Allies have to hold a line extending over 856¼ miles, while in the South the Serbians and Montenegrins cover 218¾ miles.

[It will be noticed that the front referred to is only that in Europe. England is also holding extended fronts in other spheres, in addition to the sea front along the German coast.]

A telegram from Geneva to the Paris "Matin" states that important experiments are being carried out at Friedrichshafen with a new quick-firing gun.

During the Napoleonic Wars there were so many cases of imposters obtaining charity by pretending to have served against the Corsican that "old soldier" passed into the language as a term of reproach. We are very much afraid that a good deal of the same sort of thing is going on now. Instances have cropped up in which men who have never been nearer to the firing-line than Ratcliffe Highway have secured not only much sympathy but large material help.

Fireships Against Fortress.

On April 11th Osowiec was bombarded from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m. by eight-inch howitzers. The artillery of the forts replied and inflicted serious damage on one of the enemy's siege batteries. The Germans tried to send four fireships in the form of rafts against the fort, but some of them were blown up by the fire of the fort and some never reached their objective.

8,593 OFFICERS AND MEN.

Mr. Asquith states, in reply to Mr. John, that the number of officers and men of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Naval Reserve, and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve killed, wounded, and missing from the beginning of the war to March 31st, are as follows:—

Officers.—Killed, 332; wounded, 61; missing, 7; interned, 41; prisoners, 11—total, 452.

Men.—Killed, 4,981 (including 57 mercantile ratings lost in H.M.S. "Bayano"); wounded, 640 (including three interned and 50 prisoners); missing, 72; interned, 1,524 (exclusive of three wounded); prisoners, 924 (exclusive of 50 wounded)—total, 8,141.

A Hunt for "Gold Bullets."

The Berlin correspondent of the "New York Times," gives a picturesque description of the frantic hunt for stray gold which, it is claimed, has brought in the equivalent of over 40 millions sterling to the Imperial War Chest.

The movement to provide the Kaiser's Government with "gold bullets" was started by the wife of a well-known captain of industry, who, in two weeks, collected 600 golden coins from the inhabitants of two Brandenburg villages. Her success encouraged a legion of collectors all over the Empire. One miller offered 5 lb. of war wheat flour for every gold piece brought to him by December 31st, to be exchanged for paper. He collected £3,000 sterling. Newspapers offered prizes for each 4,000 gold coins. One newspaper exchanged in this way £200,000.

Soon all the school children were engaged in the business of exchanging notes for gold coin, to be delivered to the Reichsbank, their reward being a holiday for each aggregate of 4,000. Patriotic associations took up the cry, and decorated the collector of every £10 sterling with an iron cross, while moving picture establishments and even public houses granted reduced prices in return for gold.

Hundreds of thousands of postal cards were circulated explaining why it must be considered a patriotic duty to exchange gold for paper, the result being that every one dutifully sent all the gold coins in his possession to the Reichsbank, receiving in return new banknotes.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARIES OF GERMAN OFFICERS.

The two following extracts came from Bavaria:—

"I believe our happiest days are over; now there is grief and misery everywhere. If only the longed-for peace would come! That is our only wish.

"February 2nd.—We are now beginning to feel the pinch of the war. You will have heard already that the damned English are trying to starve us, and our corn has all been registered. There is said to be only enough for half a pound of bread for each person daily, and that is certainly not much, but we have to put up with it. Let us hope that the tables will be turned on the English. Indeed, it will not be a quick job to starve us out, as we have still a lot of corn and potatoes. We all long for a speedy and honourable peace."

There is a considerable difference between the tone of the above letters and those of an earlier date, such as the following:—

"Netschrau, November 18th, 1914.—War is a dreadful thing, but it must be carried through, and I do not doubt our eventual victory, with God's help. But in any case there will be no rest until the English have received their just punishment, for they alone are disturbers of peace. Every soldier will be filled with rage against these hated English swine-dogs, and the latest Army Order of the Bavarian Crown Prince leaves no doubt that the English must be thoroughly whipped. ["I hope the brave Bavarians will meet the English once." They did and mostly died.]

"Every soldier, be he Saxon or Prussian, Bavarian or Württemberger, must carry out this behest, and we here have read with much pleasure of the way you are setting about the English. This rabble will be frightened only when we visit them in their own country, and that this will eventually happen I have no doubt."

This probably refers to an Army Order to the 6th Army published by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria on October 26th, 1914, in which the German troops were exhorted to crush the "hated foe."

"In the Rhine provinces the inhabitants were enthusiastic; in Belgium, especially in the Flemish districts, tolerant, but in Brussels they are morose and scornful. As they meet you in the street they sometimes make the gesture of cutting your throat, young girls being the worst offenders.

"Before and after Brussels it often happened that the children, between the ages of six and ten, cried out to us for 'bread.'

"Arrival in Lille at 10 a.m. on 26th; the part of the town near the station in ruins; the inhabitants apathetic; few young people about.

"The inhabitants are amiable and timid. A nervous sentry fires at some willow trees, mistaking them for Frenchmen, Another man runs round shouting 'Help! Help!' under the impression that he is being shot at. He is shot at, and so are two men who are following him. I out with my revolver—a ridiculous situation! The man who called for help cannot be found, the sentry calms down, and the rest of the company clusters round me—indeed a ridiculous situation!

"The men are fed very lavishly, and there is much waste of bread and preserved food. The inhabitants go round of a morning collecting it.

"October 30th.—We have been in the trenches two days now at Pont Rouge, north-west of Lille. The English are about 600 metres to 800 metres from us and fire like mad; they do so, it is said, as a form of sport. German and English shells thunder overhead; one soon gets used to it. We are only holding on, so we do not answer the lively and accurate fire of the English, who are said to be conducting themselves bravely here under Kitchener's command.

"We are in touch with the Army from Antwerp, which is pressing down from the north and is meant to roll up the (enemy's) flank.

"January 21st, 1915.—How long is it since I made an entry (in this diary)? In the meantime I was wounded. With me in hospital were Lieutenant Wankel (181st Regiment), who in a state of nervous excitement alarmed the XIX. Corps with a false report (that the English had broken through the line, that all his company were killed, and that he himself was wounded), and Lieutenant Baltzer, 32nd Artillery Regiment, also with his nerves upset. He flung himself out of the window into the yard, broke a thigh bone and an arm, and knocked his face about. He raved during the night and kept us awake by shouting stupid orders. It was very pleasant at Christmas and the New Year; my comrade Schweitzer and I came in for much applause for our performances."

The following extract from the diary of a German officer, dated December 19th, 1914, descriptive of the conduct of his own men on a former occasion, is of more than ordinary interest. "The sight of the trenches and the fury—not to say the bestiality—of our men in beating to death the wounded English affected me so much that for the rest of the day I was fit for nothing."

The writer of this was in the 13th Regiment, 13th Division of the 7th German Corps. His testimony as to the brutality of our enemy is borne out by the evidence of our own men on numerous occasions, notably at Neuve Chapelle, where several of our wounded temporarily left behind were subsequently found bayoneted or with their brains blown out. Another extract from a letter referring to this same fight on December 19th, mentions that some of the English, being surrounded, surrendered after a most gallant resistance. The writer adds: "But they got mercy! The rifle butts were turned round, and we went for them and made the sparks fly. Prisoners were not taken."

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

H.M.S. "Glasgow,"
16th March, 1915.

DEAR EDITOR,—I thought it might be of interest to readers of the GLOBE AND LAUREL to know how the "Dresden" was sunk. We had been searching for the "Dresden" for a long time, and on Sunday morning, the 14th March, we were down to visit Juan Fernandez, an island in the Pacific, about 380 miles to the west of Valparaiso. This is the island on which Robinson Crusoe was said to have lived. The "Glasgow" and "Orama" approached the island from the south-west, and the "Kent" from the south-east. As we rounded a point of the island we saw the "Dresden." It was 8.30 a.m., and the hands were at breakfast. In a few minutes everything was in readiness for a fight, and we had all looked forward to a warm time when we should strike this very elusive cruiser. We went towards her, our ensigns flying, and she hoisted her ensigns also. The "Kent" was now coming along at a good speed, making a tremendous smoke. We took the centre position, with the "Kent" on our left, "Orama" on the right, and now steamed in towards the "Dresden." As we got closer we could see her guns trained towards the British ships. We were steaming up on her starboard quarter, with "Orama," and the "Kent" on her port quarter. At about 8,500 yards we opened fire, and the first salvo straddled her. This was followed very quickly by another which struck her, the bursting lyddite throwing off so much smoke that it completely hid the ship for seconds. The "Kent" and "Orama" now fired, and they also hit. We then ceased fire, as she had hoisted some flags at her fore. Just as we had ceased firing she fired one of her guns, and we opened fire again. We were still closing on her and she had lowered her ensigns and hoisted the white flag, a very large one, at her fore. She had been badly hit, although we had been firing only three or four minutes. She was also on fire aft. As soon as we opened fire a good many of her crew jumped over the side and made for some of the boats which had been lowered and were a little distance from the ship. She had evidently been caught unawares and her crew must have seen it was a bad case, for they continued to take the water, even after she had hoisted the white flag, and we had ceased firing. As soon as it was clear she did not intend to fight again we lowered boats and sent medical aid, and several of the wounded were brought alongside the ship for treatment. Our commander went on board the "Dresden," but having been told by the captain that he would not injure the ship he went on shore to assist with the wounded. A German officer came on board the "Glasgow" to see the captain and then returned to "Dresden." During this time men were running about on board her, some completely naked, throwing everything overboard, such as woodwork, cartridge cases, hammocks, etc. Soon after the German officer had returned from this ship to the "Dresden" a German ensign was hoisted at the yard-arm, and just after a boat seemed to be pulling away from the ship in a great hurry. Shortly afterwards an explosion occurred forward, before the mast, and huge black masses of smoke issued from her bows which told us it was cordite. Her magazine had exploded and it appeared to be done intentionally. She started to settle down now by the bows, very slowly at first. At 11.30 a.m. she started to list first one side, then the other, and in a few minutes she took a plunge and went down by the bows, with a list to starboard, the white flag and ensign still flying. As she disappeared the crews of the British ships cheered, and these were answered by the German sailors, and they also sang "The Watch on the Rhine." Everything that could float could be seen floating away from the spot where she went down; a rather large parrot could be noticed on some wreckage, but this was rescued by the "Dresden's" steamboat. A small pig was also swimming about for nearly two hours, eventually arriving alongside the "Glasgow" and being rescued. It is now being kept as a pet. The wounded were taken to a shed on shore and first aid rendered. The bad cases, about 15, were taken on board the "Orama," and after the operations were finished she left for Valparaiso. We finished off the day by fishing and had a good catch. Next day we left for some other selected spot. Everyone seemed delighted that we had finished the "Dresden" as we had been looking for her since the start of the war and we should have been rather disappointed if we had not been "in at the death." It seemed quite clear that she intended to fight us, but when the "Kent" appeared on the scene it changed the situation, and the crew decided to leave, some in a very great hurry. We were told by some of the crew on shore that they had been there four or five days waiting about for colliers. They also stated that they had been driven at the point of the revolver for a long time. One of the Marines picked up a leash which seemed to compare favourably with the "cat and nine tails."

H. BLANCHARD, Actg.-Sergt.

Extracts from letters from South-West Africa :—

". . . I am glad to say all from Eastney are getting on A 1, and the work has really begun. Our batteries are numbered from A to L (rather a bad letter to finish on) and I am afraid that many of our opponents will have that letter as their address for their next job. All are in high spirits, and do not think for one moment we are the poor wretches some seem to make out. Our tongues are still moist and the sand has its valleys as well as its hills.

"The following acting promotions have taken place:—Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, full colonel; Major Tripp, G.S.O., lieutenant-colonel; Lieutenant Rann, captain; Quartermaster-Sergeant Jenvey, lieutenant; Quartermaster-Sergt. Reynolds, lieutenant and quartermaster. This is in the 1st Brigade working from Swakopmund. I cannot say much of the 2nd Brigade, which is operating south, where there has been some fighting at Jackal Water, with casualties on both sides. There is no doubt they intend to fight and so does our side."

"I am writing this on top of a sand-dune in German South-West Africa. As far as the eye can see inland there are more sand-dunes and flat sandy wastes; thirsty, waterless, desert country. At present the sun is obscured by clouds and the coastal mist is still falling (it never rains properly here), but later on towards mid-day the sun will break through, and helmet curtain and sand veils will have to be donned. I am up here about two miles away from our entrenched camp and the railway line with its chain of blockhouses. The Germans have scooted away inland, leaving us their town undamaged and unoccupied (not forgetting, however, to sow the place with mines). Two men of our advance guard (the Imperial Light Horse) were blown to bits on the first day, but since then our sappers have discovered all the other mines and removed

them before they could do any damage. The wells, too, have been cleaned out, and we have a plentiful supply of water for all purposes. Swakopmund is a fine town, and must have cost the Germans millions to build. Everything is new and right up-to-date, and there are some fine buildings, but think of it! When we took possession there was not a soul in the place! Absolutely deserted. The Germans must have feared that we would follow their own "terrifying" methods, but had they left a single individual behind in each house there would have been no looting at all; the rights of property would have been respected. We have naturally made ourselves comfortable at the enemy's expense, but the town has not been damaged at all, quite the contrary, in fact "public works" will soon be carried out on a more extensive scale than the Germans have yet attempted. The enemy's main force seem to have retired a long way inland, but we frequently have outpost affairs.

"A week ago, before we left the town for this sandy paradise, we were in the reserve trenches when a strong German patrol attacked our outposts. They did not come in close enough for us, much to our disgust, but we watched the scrap through our glasses. They killed two of our fellows, but made themselves very scarce when we enfiladed them with a maxim. Only one bullet came over us in the reserve trenches, but this unfortunately has been mislaid, and the best critics are still in doubt whether it was intended for us or no! Our chaps in the advance trenches had a fairly hot time while the scrap lasted, and succeeded in taking one prisoner. The Germans sent four men in under a white flag to ask for permission to search for their wounded, which was of course granted. We have not heard what their loss was. The Germans are very fond of using the white flag here, but so far have not abused it, rather to the contrary, for on two occasions they have brought in some of our own men who have been wounded while scouting and, from what we can hear, they are treating prisoners well. I have just made a thorough survey of the surrounding country, but there is not a sign of life to be seen. A little excitement, such as a German patrol appearing, would be welcome.

"When I commenced to write this letter I was shivering with cold, but now the sun has broken through the mist, and I am starting to bake. This is one of the peculiarities of the tropics. When the mist finally clears away I shall be able to see the mountains in the far distance, between 40 and 50 miles away, which mark the commencement of the "good lands" up country, our "land of promise." I expect we shall get some stiff scrapping before we get past the coastal "thirst" belt.

"(Four days later.)—Have been very busy for the last few days building blockhouses. This is hard navvy work, and it is evident that we shall get a lot of it during this war. I don't think people at home quite realise what a task we have before us in conquering German South-West. It is a vast country, and the German forces here are pretty numerous and well established inland in positions that they have been preparing for years. They have a fine system of strategical railways, and a big supply of stores and munitions. The rebellion in the Union was a wet squib."

An Officer with the Persian Gulf Expedition writes:—

"Considering the fighting, we have had remarkably few casualties, but we have been under very heavy fire, and it is only through the bad shooting of the Turks and Arabs that we got off as lightly as we have. Imagine a billiard table, only, of course, thousands of times bigger, and instead of being green cloth it is sandy desert. Imagine that one end of the table is high ground held by the Turks with guns in position, and the infantry entrenched, and then imagine us attacking them from the other end. Not a scrap of cover of any kind; absolutely flat and unbroken; no cover for the guns or infantry advancing, no cover for the hospital or wounded as we advanced—nothing; simply a wide, flat, sandy plain! So you will understand why, once we launched our attack, we pushed on as rapidly as we could. The sooner we got into the Turks, the sooner was that awful advance across the open finished. In Europe you do occasionally get a hedge or ditch, but there is nothing out here. I am afraid people in England think we are having a very easy time of it; let them come out here and try it!

"The Arabs smite us every night, and, whereas in France one spends some time in the trenches, and is then relieved by someone else for a time, and one goes to the rear and has a few days' complete rest, here we are constantly on the alert, and it is somewhat wearying. Give the troops out here their due, because they are "Empire-building" in a country where no white troops have been before. I am not complaining in the least, but the troops are digging and fighting all day and outpost all night, and all the time being devoured by mosquitoes, and are doing jolly well."

ROYAL MARINE OLD COMRADES' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. W. Young writes from Leicester:—"The letter by Major-General Desmond O'Callaghan in 'The Times' and also the notice under the personal column regarding British prisoners in Germany, should be brought to the special notice of the authorities. I have two postcards before me from a prisoner at Döberitz. This prisoner was one of the Royal Marines who took part in the Antwerp Expedition, and although he appeared to be satisfied with the food at the commencement of his internment, these postcards, dated March 22nd and 28th, bear witness that the men would give anything to obtain bread, as he says in one of them, 'Send bread or anything you think I should like.'

"Unfortunately the poor fellow is unable to state definitely in what sore straits he and his fellow-prisoners are, owing to the strict censorship in Germany, but this plea for bread is nevertheless one of the most pitiful examples of the brutal and inhuman treatment meted out by a nation which has bragged of culture and civilization. Though I agree it is difficult to find a remedy, the least our authorities can do is to treat the German prisoners, if not on the same basis, anyway without honour or luxuries, which would not prejudice the sense of British honour and chivalry."

Mr. W. J. Clifford, of 16, King Street, Snow Hill, E.C., the Acting Honorary Secretary of our Old Comrades' Association, having also received a postcard from Private Leatt, who, being severely wounded, was left in Antwerp Hospital, and is now a prisoner of war at Döberitz, asking that *bread* may be sent to him with any other eatables, has, through the kindness of the American Express Company, arranged to send him at once a box of various articles to help out his short rations, and will do so periodically should sufficient funds be sent him for this special purpose. He will gladly acknowledge any contributions sent to him as above, and lay them out to the best advantage of our unfortunate comrades, of whom there are several, still detained in prison after being wounded last October.

W. PORTLOCK DADSON, Vice-President,
R.M.O.C. Association.

Obituary.

The funeral of the late General Robert Brooke Kirchhoffer took place at Kensal Green Cemetery on Monday, May 3rd.

Amongst those present were General Sir William Nicholls, K.C.B., A.G. Royal Marines, General Crosbie, General Dowding, General Roche, General Wylde, Colonel Onslow, Colonel Miller, Brigadier-General Neville White, Lieut.-Colonel Pym, Lieut.-Colonel Blumberg, Lieut.-Colonel Hutchison, Colonel Trotter, Lieut.-Colonel Willis, Lieut.-Colonel Lambert, Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, M.V.O., Major Langford, Major Saunders. Floral tributes were sent by Colonel and Mrs. Conway Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Miller, the Misses Miller, General Mairis, General Crosbie, Mrs. and Miss Fairtlough, Mrs. and Miss Corbet, Mrs. Hunter Lloyd, Mrs. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Dando, Headquarters Staff, Royal Marines, Commandant and Officers Chatham Division, Commandant and Officers Portsmouth Division, Commandant and Officers Plymouth Division, Commandant and Officers Depot, Royal Marines, Sergeants' Mess, Portsmouth Division.

Sergeant John J. Foxworthy, of the R.M.L.I., whose home was at Newton, was buried with full military honours. He was called up as a reservist at the beginning of the war, and went to Antwerp, and was present at the fall of that city. He then came to Northampton and was appointed a recruiting sergeant. The funeral was attended by a detachment of the 5th Devons, under the command of Lieutenant Williams. The firing party, provided by the same regiment, was under Sergeant Caseley and Corporal Horne. Sergeant Found was in charge of a detachment of the Newton Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The coffin, covered by a Union Jack, and wreaths, was conveyed on an ambulance litter, the bearers being fellow non-commissioned officers of the R.M.L.I. :—Col.-Sergt. W. J. Parsons, Col.-Sergt. Fudge, Col.-Sergt. J. Price, Sergt. G. A. Cooke, Sergt. Hedges, and Sergt. Denison.

Deaths.

ADAIR.—On March 23rd, at 7, Stanley Place, Chester, Catherine Agnes, widow of Major-General Henry Adair, R.M. Artillery, and daughter of the late Canon Jones, Rector of Llanrhaiadr, Denbighshire.

PRICE.—On March 25th, at Dalsey, Paignton, Captain Henry Talbot Price, late R.N., brother of the late Major Sir Rose Lambart Price, Bart., R.M.L.I., aged 76.

RAE.—On January 18th, at Longmore Hospital, Edinburgh, Alexander James Gordon Rae, a Crimean veteran, in his 85th year. Known as Sergeant "James Gordon," Royal Marine Artillery, H.M. Gunboat "Cæsar."

PALMER.—On April 12th, Doris Ervine Lucy Palmer, only child of Ply/9161 Col.-Sgt. A. F. Palmer, R.M.L.I., aged 4 years.

MCKINSTREY.—On January 21st, on H.M.S. "Britannia," R.M.A./6348 Gnr. James McKinstrey, aged 36.

GOOD.—On March 21st, on H.M.S. "Columbine," R.M.A./8943 Gnr. R. E. Good, aged 33.

LEE.—On March 29th, at R.N. Hospital, Haslar, R.M.A. 14437 Pte. James Lee, aged 20.

TREACHER.—On April 24th, at R.N. Hospital, Haslar, R.M.A./13534 Gnr. C. W. Treacher, aged 21.

DARDANELLES.

13th March. — Missing, feared dead — Pte. George Priestley.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed contemporaries :—"Royal Military Academy Magazine," "The Household Brigade Magazine," "R.E. Journal," "The Sapper," "The Lion and Rose," "St. George's Gazette," "The Antelope," "The Snapper," "The Green Tiger," "Green Howards' Gazette," "The Acorn," "The 'XXX.'" "The Men of Harlech," "Essex Regimental Gazette," "The Old Stubborns," "Queen's Own Gazette," "Tiger and Rose," "The 79th News," "The Ranger," "Thin Red Line," "The Argyllshire Highlanders' Gazette," "Army Service Corps Journal," "The A.O.C. Gazette," "London Scottish Regimental Gazette," "The Military Mail," "The Army and Navy Gazette."

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations during the past month :—

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H.M.S. "Conqueror"	0	2	6	Total ...	£27	2	2½
Mr. Nunn	0	2	6				

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A charge of One Shilling will be made for each insertion not exceeding 24 words in this column, and Sixpence for every additional 12 or fraction of 12 words

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THE GLOBE AND LAUREL

The Journal of the Royal Marines

"THERE NEVER WAS ANY APPEAL MADE TO THEM FOR HONOUR, COURAGE, OR LOYALTY, THAT THEY DID NOT MORE THAN REALISE MY EXPECTATIONS. IF EVER THE HOUR OF REAL DANGER SHOULD COME TO ENGLAND, THE MARINES WILL BE FOUND THE COUNTRY'S SHEET ANCHOR."
ST VINCENT.

No. 236, Vol. XXII. JUNE 7th, 1915. Price 2d. (Post Free to all parts of the World.)

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NOTICE.

All Subscriptions and Inquiries as to non-delivery of copies should be sent to The Treasurer, "Globe & Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

It is requested that all Cheques and Postal Orders be made payable to "The Treasurer, 'Globe and Laurel.'"

All matter intended for publication should be forwarded to The Editor, "Globe and Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, by the 24th of each month.

All inquiries respecting Advertisements should be made to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

A limited number of Volume XX. of the "Globe and Laurel" has been bound and is now on sale.

Volumes I., V., VI., and IX. are out of print and cannot be replaced. Only a very limited number of some of the other volumes are on hand.

Application for back numbers or bound volumes should be made to the Treasurer. Price of the latter 3/6 each.

Editorial.

THE month of May marked the beginning of the second stage of the war, both sides putting forth fresh efforts. The Germans moved first by a general offensive against both the Eastern and Western frontiers, actuated as much by political as military considerations.

Material must be supplied to enable the fiction-mongers who write the leading articles in the German Press to persuade the money-giving populace that Germany has some chance of success.

By the use of asphyxiating gas a temporary success has been gained near Ypres. The Germans succeeded in crossing the canal near Steenstraate and Het Sas, occupying for 24 hours the village of Lizerne. On the British front, in addition, the Germans won some ground at St. Julien, but afterwards lost it again.

Fighting has continued, weather permitting—fog and rain having intervened at times—during the month, with the result that, at the time of writing, from Arras to the sea we have met with a series of successes.

The French Marine Fusiliers have progressed towards Lombaertzyde and Saint George's; the African troops have made a still more successful advance between Steenstraate and Het Sas, and German attacks have spent themselves against the British round Ypres.

South of Armentières the British have gained ground on a front of five miles and have taken the village of La Quinque Rue.

At this point there are indications that an evacuation is contemplated by the enemy of some of their positions in order to shorten the length of line defended.

On the front Loos—Arras the French troops at the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette hold the chapel and famous fortress, which the Germans have defended with extraordinary tenacity for months, and have captured the villages of Carency and Ablain St. Nazaire, taking a large number of prisoners.

It appears on this front that unless the Germans can bring up a large number of reinforcements they will have to fall back on their lines in rear. But a powerfully-fortified obstacle, known as the cliff of Vimy, blocks the way. The cliff runs from north-west to south-east for about five miles, and a glacis slopes in our direction from the culminating point, but its flanks can be turned, so that a long check, followed by a sudden excess, may be expected.

On the Eastern front our Allies have experienced an anxious time and some reverses.

Simultaneously with the attack on Ypres a vigorous assault was made in Western Galicia on the Russian lines along the Dunajec, covering the communications of the troops operating in the Carpathians.

A force of 1½ millions, strong in artillery, compelled the Russians—about 60,000—to retire on the line of the San near Permysl, thus relieving the pressure on Hungary, but

as the Russians have achieved successes in E. Galicia it is probable that they will find a new road into Hungary on that flank.

To place this number in the field four German army corps, under General von Mackensen, were drawn from the Western frontier, which is an interesting proof of the marvellous system of railways and wonderful traffic management that exists.

A dash has also been made into Courland, in the North, but this manœuvre savours more of a cavalry raid than a serious campaign and is now being easily checked, as is another demonstration in North Poland.

In the Dardanelles a combined naval and military attack has been made on Gallipoli, including a landing in daylight in face of opposition. The French troops at first landed on the Asiatic side at Kum Kale to assist in covering the landing of the British force at Sedul-Bahr.

The fleet bombarded Maidos village and any entrenchments pointed out by aircraft, but the positions covering the landing places remained occupied and the casualties were consequently high.

However, a footing has been gained, and a line drawn across the peninsula near the heights of Achi Baba, while the Turkish communications across the isthmus of Bulair are threatened, if not cut.

On the Russian side silence has fallen upon the landing on the Turkish coast; they seem to be playing a waiting game, which may terminate in a surprise.

The Marine Brigade appears to have been very heavily engaged, to judge by the casualties, and also have been split up into detached bodies.

The war in Flanders has been described by a high authority as a "war of company officers, not generals." This appears true also of the Dardanelles.

In South-West Africa Windhoek, the capital, has been captured without opposition, and the German army has retreated north. The R.M.A. guns have not been heavily engaged, as, owing to the absence of any decided stand, the work has been carried out by mounted troops.

The naval correspondent of the "Times" claims that the success is due to the assistance of the Navy. We are anxiously looking forward to a detailed account of how the up-to-date Pringle, taking advantage of the prevailing winds, has succeeded in piloting Noah's Arks, containing oxen, horses, asses, mules, and heavy guns, across a waterless desert.

The obituaries of those who have fallen are in many cases very incomplete; we shall be glad of any detail thought worthy of mention.

Owing to a mistake on the part of the printer, it was not stated that the maps of the Dardanelles in the May number were published by the permission of "The Times."

Officers' Appointments, Promotions, etc.

The Admiralty have approved of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Gerald N. A. Harris, R.M.A., being granted the temporary rank of Lieut.-Colonel, R.M.A., in view of the responsibilities attaching to his position as officer commanding the troops of the garrison at Scapa Flow. (Dated 17th November, 1914.)

The Admiralty have approved of the following promotions in the vacancies created by the deaths of Majors George F. Muller and Harold G. B. Armstrong, R.M.L.I., who were killed in action on the 7th and 9th instant, respectively:—

Captain Francis H. Griffiths, R.M.L.I., to be Major, vice Muller, dated 8th May.

Captain Henry N. H. Houghton, R.M.L.I., to be Major, vice Armstrong, dated 10th May.

Major Griffiths is posted to the Chatham Division, and Major Houghton to the Portsmouth Division on promotion.

Pensioner Quartermaster-Sergeant George Harrington, R.M.A., has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, for store duties at Scapa Flow (dated 14th May) for the period of hostilities only, and is posted to the R.M.A. Division.

The following non-commissioned officers have been promoted to warrant rank on appointment as Superintending Clerk:—Staff Clerk John Percy Huntingford, R.M.L.I. (dated 12th March), and appointed to the Paymaster's Office, Depot, R.M., Deal, vice Beard, and is transferred to the General Staff as from the 27th April.

Ch/9588 Col.-Sergt. Thomas Terry Kirby, R.M.L.I. (dated 27th April), and appointed to the Paymaster's Office, Depot R.M., Deal, from the 27th April, vice Huntingford.

The authorised establishment of privates to be borne at the Chatham Division is to be amended from "4324" to "4323."

R.M.A./6961 Sergt. Harry John Osborne, R.M.A., is promoted to Staff Clerk, R.M., vice Mr. Huntingford, promoted (dated 12th March).

Ch/3947 Col.-Sergt. James Nealon, R.M.L.I. (Pensioner) is appointed Clerk at the Royal Marine Office, temporarily during the period of hostilities, vice Sergt. Osborne.

Temporary Captain H. M. Leaf, R.M., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Marine Motor Transport Company, now serving with Army Headquarters in France, vice Captain the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, M.P., R.M.

Captain Frank Summers, R.M., has been appointed Adjutant of the Motor Transport Company, from the date of its formation.

Mr. John Francis Grey Gilliat has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Lieutenant for service in the Motor Transport Company (dated 24th April), and posted to the R.M.A. Division.

Mr. Alfredo James Montaldi has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Captain, for service in the Royal Marine Submarine Miners (dated 3rd May), and is posted to the Chatham Division.

The following promotion and appointment is notified in the R.M. Submarine Miners:—Temporary Lieutenant James B. Donald, R.M., to be Temporary Captain (dated 9th May).

Mr. Horace Morton Taylor is granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Lieutenant (dated 9th May), and is posted to the Chatham Division.

Captain George Arthur Bruce, Tyne Electrical Engineers, Royal Engineers, Territorial Force, has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Captain, for service in the Royal Marine Submarine Miners (dated 12th May).

Robert Cotesworth is appointed for store and pay duties in connection with the R.M.A. Howitzer Brigade.

Acting Lieutenant Bernard G. H. Phillips, R.M., H.M.S. "Antrim," is transferred to the Military Branch as Sub-Lieutenant (confirmed) with seniority, of 11th May.

The following gentlemen have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as Second-Lieutenants: Vivian Davenport Thomas, R.M.A. Division; Basil Courtenay Victor Weeks, Portsmouth Division (dated 24th April); Edwin Theodore Corfield, R.M.A. Division; Reginald Frederick Henderson, Plymouth Division; Allan Granger Kyle, Chatham Division (dated 25th April); John Pearson, Chatham Division; Cecil Arden Graham Wilde, R.M.A. Division (dated 8th May).

From temporary Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., R.N. Division, William Arthur Marshall Boissier, R.M.A. Division.

Temporary Second-Lieutenant Ralph T. Beard, R.N., has been allowed to resign his temporary commission in the Royal Marines as from the 9th April, on being gazetted a temporary Second-Lieutenant in the Army.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers have been promoted to the rank of Acting Royal Marine Gunner from the 27th April, and are to undergo courses of instruction with a view to qualifying for a commission in the Royal Marines:—Po/14753 Lce.-Sgt. Samuel John Bassett, R.M.L.I.; Ch/15272 Corpl. William George Quianlan, R.M.L.I.

Diary of the War.

April 27th.—German attempts to turn British left repulsed, but severe fighting continues north-east of Ypres and also use of asphyxiating gas. Courtrai station visited by aviator, junction destroyed. Joint attack on the Dardanelles by combined fleet and army. Landing effected in face of opposition at six points—five by British on Gallipoli Peninsula and one by French on Asiatic side. This is the first time since the Crusades that the Turk has had British steel in him. Desperate fighting in Galicia. "Kronprinz Wilhelm," the last of the commerce destroyers, interned.

April 28th.—The Allies continue to maintain their position. Near Dixmude Belgians, in spite of use of gas, repulsed German attacks. On the front Les Esparges—Colonne German attacks repulsed with heavy loss and an advance made 200 yards down the eastern slope of Hartmannsweilerkopf. Allies making good their positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula and Asiatic side of strait. German losses on the Eastern Frontier since January estimated at 200,000. "Leon Gambetta," one of the older French armoured cruisers, torpedoed at the entrance of the Otranto Straits; many of the crew saved by Italian torpedo boats in spite of mine dangers. Last German trading steamer in the Pacific captured.

April 29th.—Landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula continues, the fleet covering the operations by bombardment. French continue to advance on the Asiatic side. A detachment has landed near Smyrna. A German force has advanced into Russian territory 40 miles from a point near Tilsit, and another force is invading North Poland near Mlawa. On the Yser the Germans have made unsuccessful attacks and have suffered severe losses from night attacks by Turcos. During last week German submarines have sunk one ship out of 1,441 sailing, making a grand total of 37 since February 18th. German force in S.W. Africa defeated, seven officers and 200 men, besides guns, captured. British patrol defeats Turks near Suez.

April 30th.—Raid on East Coast. Bombs were dropped at Ipswich and surrounding villages; no loss of life incurred, but much damage to property. In the Dardanelles terrific fighting has been going on. Several lines of Turkish trenches have been carried by assault, the aircraft rendering valuable assistance by locating positions. The force landed at Enos has advanced 20 miles. Artillery duels along Western Front. Dunkirk shelled by long-range guns, but our aviators discovered and silenced the guns. Weather in the Carpathians improving. Russians have received supplies of ammunition.

May 1st.—Air raid near Lowestoft, but Zeppelin attacked by British aeroplanes and driven off. A bi-plane appeared near Deal, but was chased by British aircraft. There is a lull in the fighting on the Yser, both sides bringing up reinforcements, especially of heavy guns by the Germans. English aviators destroy ammunition depôt at St. Quentin. In the East a combined force of Germans and Austrians has attacked the Russian position near Sandic, covering the communications of the forces in the Carpathians.

May 2nd.—American steamer "Gulflight" sunk off the Scillies. H.M.S. "Recruit" sunk by submarine, four officers and 21 men saved. Trawler in North Sea attacked by two torpedo boats, but four destroyers came up and sunk them, saving many officers and men. Two English prisoners on board torpedo boat were allowed by the Germans to sink with the boat. "They had no time to release them." In West Galicia the German-Austrian force continues to press the Russian position along the river Dunajec. On the other flank, near Uszok, a night attack was allowed to advance close up to the trenches and was wiped out by a sudden very heavy fire.

May 3rd.—No change on the British front in Flanders. Fighting still continues at the Gallipoli Peninsula. Desperate fighting on the whole front in West Galicia, from the Vistula to the Carpathians. Two Aberdeen trawlers and a Cardiff trawler claim to have rammed a torpedo boat off the Dutch coast.

May 4th.—Loss of ground north of Ypres has necessitated the re-adjustment of our line north-east of the town, and our troops have withdrawn west of Larnbeke, hence a reputed German victory. On the French front three German attacks have been repulsed.

Heavy fighting continues on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Russian Fleet again bombard outer forts in the Bosphorus and the Turks have been defeated in the Caucasus.

May 5th.—By the aid of poisonous gas, Germans have gained a footing on Hill 60, but at other points on the line the conditions were unfavourable and they were severely punished by our artillery. German commander in S.W. Africa admits that orders were given to poison the wells. General Botha points out that the commanding officers will be held responsible for the breach of the Hague Convention. Seven Hull trawlers and a Grimsby trawler sunk, no lives lost. In the East special trains are being run from Vienna, carrying the heads of the Government and staff to see the victory in W. Galicia.

May 6th.—The German-Austrian force in West Galicia have succeeded in crossing the Dunajec and are attacking the second Russian position, having a great superiority in artillery. In Eastern Galicia the Russians are successful and also in N. Poland, near Mlawa. German submarine reported in Dunmanus Bay, near Cape Clear, S.W. Ireland. Harrison steamers "Centurion" and "Candiclare" sunk off S.E. coast of Ireland, crews saved. The Allied troops have captured several positions in Gallipoli, and the forts near the Narrows have been silenced, but our losses are very heavy. Japan sends ultimatum to China. Austrians and Germans are leaving Rome. Danish steamer, Swedish steamer and two trawlers sunk in the North Sea.

May 7th.—Whilst patrolling off the Belgian coast the destroyer "Maori" struck a mine. The "Crusader" went to render assistance, but after being under fire for one and a half hours had to retire; seven officers and 88

men were taken prisoners. "Lusitania" sunk 10 miles south of Old Head of Kinsale, over a thousand lives lost, including some Americans of note and women and children. Indignation in America results in several Germans being attacked in New York. Artillery duels along Western Front. Near Ypres British line has been forced back, but only at immense loss to the Germans, whose losses are reported at 150,000. The French have made slight progress.

May 8th.—In Galicia fierce fighting continues between Wisloka and Dunajec rivers, but Russians apparently are retiring slowly in face of large German reinforcements. On the Western Front the French have repulsed two attacks; elsewhere the fighting consists of artillery duels, in which R.M.A. howitzers have put out of action heavy guns which bombarded Dunkirk, their position being indicated by airmen. Aberdeen trawler sunk off Cruden Bay, crew saved. Japan and China come to an amicable understanding.

May 9th.—Germans occupy Libau, a Russian port in the Baltic. In the Dardanelles the converging advance from Sed el Bahr, at the end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, and from Gaba Tepe is being pressed on under favourable conditions. Smyrna continues to be bombarded. Attacks on British lines near Ypres continue to be repulsed, while the French are making steady, if slight, progress near Carency.

May 10th.—About 3 a.m. Southend and Westcliff visited by Zeppelins, a woman killed and several people injured by explosive bombs and some property damaged by incendiary bombs. Near Arras the First British Army attacked the enemy a little north of Neuve Chapelle, gaining ground; at the same time the French, just south, also made progress on a front of 4½ miles. Attacks east of Ypres and between Nieuport and the sea have been repulsed by Allies with loss. Russians continue to gain successes in the Caucasus, and in the Baltic provinces S.W. of Mittau their troops forced a hasty evacuation of Jarriski, while in the Carpathians hostile advances were successfully resisted. The much vaunted German victory has resolved itself into the Russian line being forced back from one defensive position to another about 35 miles across the Wisloka, but only at the expense of heavy losses.

May 11th.—In the Carpathians an impetuous attack was delivered in massed columns near Lombwitza. The enemy's losses were so heavy that the dead masked the fire from the trenches, and the defending forces had to leave their trenches to sight the enemy. In the West successes gained have been retained, fighting confined to artillery fire. Total casualties of officers during last ten days amount to 1,180; in the Dardanelles British 78, Australians 41, New Zealanders 36. Turkish losses estimated at 45,000.

May 12th.—Terrific fighting is in progress along the whole of the Western Front. An infantry advance under cover of gas was repulsed with heavy loss by our shrapnel and maxims near Ypres. North of Arras, after several engagements of extreme violence before Loos, a German work, consisting of a system of trenches straddling the Loos-Vermelle road, was captured, and further south the large fort and chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette, which have been transformed into a fortress, were outflanked and rushed, the enemy being forced back. Fighting still continues; the German communications are being threatened by the French bringing up reinforcements in motor cars. Aeroplanes bombed a shed for Zeppelins at Maubeuge, and started a fire. In Rhodesia a party of rifles and police attack a patrol of German native troops in stockaded village, killing 18 and taking 30 prisoners, with the sole loss of one officer (the first man over the stockade). In the Baltic provinces, after a series of advanced guard actions, a battle was commenced near Shavli, where the Russian cavalry has outflanked the Germans. In Galicia, between the Vistula and the Carpathians, the enemy are making desperate attacks, and at one time an extremely unfavourable position was only cleared by a brilliant counter-attack by the Russian reserve against the German right wing.

May 13th.—East of Ypres a third German attack was repulsed, and north of Arras, in spite of reinforcements being brought up by the enemy, the French made progress. Zeppelin observed hovering off Spurn Head. Russians in East Galicia, in face of superior numbers, especially artillery, falling back slowly, inflicting heavy losses, but are successful in East Galicia. In the Baltic provinces the Germans are withdrawing, while in North and West Poland there is a lull. The British Commission on the German outrages publish reports from which it appears that the atrocities were organised by high authorities, and not due to lack of discipline. "Goliath" sunk by mine, about 500 lives lost. Windhoek entered without opposition, and the Union Jack hoisted, the German forces retiring north to Grootfontein.

May 14th.—Riots in Italy in favour of war. The capture of Carency by the French results in large quantities of guns and ammunition falling into their hands, and also has enabled a northern movement to be undertaken, and an advance to be made in the centre. On the right centre the last line of German trenches at Bois le Prêtre has been taken. Fighting east of Ypres continues, and our trenches violently bombarded, without loss to us. Further west in the Belgian lines there has been violent indecisive fighting. In the Baltic provinces an offensive by the Germans has been defeated, but fighting still continues. There is also a fierce battle raging in West Galicia.

May 15th.—Italy reported to have repudiated the Triple Alliance. In Gallipoli the Allies are slowly advancing towards Krithia and Achi-Baba, in face of obstinate resistance, the Turks endeavouring to gain at night positions they have been shelled out of by day. The French are advancing towards the heights commanding Kilid Bahr, thus protecting the British right. Abuse of the white flag by Turks reported. Turkish aeroplanes visited Rabbit Island, but were destroyed by our airmen. In Flanders slight advance made by French, while fighting centres round Ypres. In Galicia the Russians are concentrating on the San. In South-east the Austrians have been driven back with loss, while in the Baltic provinces Russians are advancing.

May 16th.—E14 passes through Narrows, and sank two gunboats and a transport. The Allies have achieved success North of Ypres, having driven the Germans across the Yser, and established a bridge-head on the far side, while near Arras the French have outflanked German trenches and made ground.

May 17th. A patrol boat sighted U class submarine near Old Head of Kinsale and fired at her. It is uncertain whether she was hit. After fierce fighting the French continue to make favourable progress, while south of Richebourg l'Avoué, British 1st Army have captured all the German trenches on a front of two miles. A number of Saxons coming in to surrender were fired at by their own guns and practically annihilated. Zeppelin raid on Ramsgate about 1.30 a.m.; a number of bombs dropped; hotel wrecked, but no lives lost. A Zeppelin also passed over Deal without dropping anything. No Russian communiqué published, but Amsterdam reports that Permysl invested.

May 18th.—During the fighting north of Arras, from May 6th to May 15th, the French took five lines of trenches, two strongly fortified villages, and part of a work stronger than most permanent fortifications. Zeppelin raid on Calais, three children and an old woman killed. Zeppelin reported brought down near Grisnez by a French patrol boat, and another has come to grief in Belgium. Russian Black Sea Fleet has sunk 26 ships of various types, bombarded several points near entrance to Bosphorus, and a landing has been effected 90 miles north of Constantinople. In the Baltic the Germans are still being driven back. In Central Galicia fighting is taking place along the San; in South-east Galicia the Russians are progressing.

May 19th.—Along the whole western line the Germans are retiring little by little, but the wet weather and fog retards movement. Airmen report that there are extremely strong positions constructed in rear of present German line, on heights of Forbus and the hills behind Lens, besides lines of trenches. Evidence shows that submarines prevented other steamers going to help of "Lusitania." Despatches from Petrograd demonstrate that great masses of Germans attacked the Russian position, making the region north and south of Permysl their objective. Heedless of enormous losses inflicted by artillery fire, the enemy have gained the right bank of the San. In the Dardanelles efforts are still made to seize the heights of Achi Baba, which entail the capture of other positions first. The General Officer Commanding reports improvement in the Anglo-French position. A night attack has been made by the Turks; the enemy were repulsed with a loss of over 7,000, our loss being less than 500.

May 20th.—Report states than an attempt was made to torpedo the "Transylvania" on May 15th north of Ireland. In the Baltic provinces there has been isolated fighting near Rosoierny, in which various points d'appui have been captured. The battle in East Galicia still continues with unaltered intensity, with little result. In South Poland considerable ground has been made near Opatow, tending to expose the left flank of the Austro-German Galician army. Russians are pouring reinforcements into Permysl. The fighting in Flanders is now assuming the nature of a success for the Allies; also the enemy's losses have been vastly greater than ours.

May 21st.—Airmen make raids on Zeebrugge. Turkish troops in Gulf of Smyrna bombarded. In Galicia the Germans continue to advance slowly south-east of Permysl at the cost of enormous sacrifices, but are held elsewhere. The force operating in this district was 180,000 men and 1,000 guns, many of them siege guns, directed by aircraft. About one-third of this force has been sacrificed, and many of the guns are out of action owing to loss of gun teams and breakdown of ammunition supply. In the Baltic provinces the Russians continue to push back the Germans, capturing many prisoners. Between Nieuport and Arras the ground is soaked, and movement difficult, artillery fire only being used. Two aviators brought down, one by Royal Marine Artillery and one by French. French aviators destroy bridge at Douai, so that traffic in rear of German front is stopped at that point.

May 22nd.—Troop train wrecked near Gretna, 153 killed, 400 injured. Heavy artillery fire north-east of Festubert, with infantry fighting. Progress made south of La Quinque Rue. North of La Bassée a strong attack was repulsed. The French also checked an attack, and captured a few houses further south. In Gallipoli, French and British troops effect a junction, and have made a considerable advance, consolidating the position gained. Enemy's attacks in East Galicia are weakening, artillery fire slackening, and near the junction of the San and Vistula are retiring. Italy mobilises.

May 23rd.—In the Persian Gulf the safety of Ahwaz, the depot of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, has been ensured by an advance against the Turkish force threatening it. All the Turks have now been driven out of Persian territory. Russians occupy Van in the Caucasus.

May 24th.—Italy has declared war against Austria. The news from France continues to be favourable, in spite of heavy casualty lists. All definite action is confined to the north, between Arras and the coast. The British offensive from Richebourg l'Avoué to Festubert is making ground, in spite of the use of incendiary bullets by the enemy, dead bodies having been found charred and smouldering. This advance—about 500 yards on a 1,200 yards front—has straightened out our front. The Germans are using poisonous gases in Galicia. Sailing ship sunk off Berehaven. Steamer carrying relief to Belgians attacked, but missed, off Dutch coast. East of Ypres some trenches lost; defenders forced out by use of poisonous gases.

May 25th.—In the Baltic provinces the Russians are occupying a strong position on the line of rivers round Shavli, and in Galicia are assuming the offensive. Fighting, confined to artillery bombardment, has opened in Serbia. Raid on Venice, Porto Corsini, and Ancona by aircraft driven off, and Austrian ships chased from coast towns by torpedo boats. Italian destroyer enters Porto Busa on Austro-Italian frontier, and destroyed the quay and landing stage, and sank all the motor boats in the harbour, without loss. Between Nieuport and Ypres there was a lively artillery duel provoked by the effective fire of our heavy artillery on the Raversyde yards, south-west of Ostend. Fierce but indecisive fighting is in progress at various points on the Allies' front. In the Dardanelles slow progress, in face of great difficulties, is being made, and a report is current that the line of communications at Bulair has been cut.

May 26th.—Fighting on the Austro-Italian frontier began on Sunday evening. On the eastern border the Italians invaded Austrian territory, occupying several villages and the heights towards the river Isonzo. On the western frontier an attempt on the part of the Austrians to cross the Col del Tonale, which carries the most important military road between Austrian and Italy, was defeated, and several hundreds taken prisoners. That part of our line near Ypres lost on Monday has not been re-taken, the quantity of gas used was larger than on any former occasion. Over a front of five miles gas was emitted from cylinders for 4½ hours, the clouds rising in places to 40 feet.

War News.

FIGHTING AT THE DARDANELLES.

The first stage of the great battle for the possession of the heights of Achi Baba has come to a close, and, although the British Army is not yet in possession of this commanding position, the enemy has been forced to disclose his strength and the character of his defences, and we are now in a position to estimate the full measure of the task which lies ahead.

Achi Baba is the first of the commanding positions on which the Allies must take their stand before we are able to move up the Gallipoli Peninsula, and thus command the northern shore of the Narrows.

That both the Turks and Germans have received a staggering blow we know, for they were convinced that the

Gallipoli Peninsula was impregnable, that no enemy could possibly land on any of the beaches, the word having gone forth, "If by any chance an isolated force should get ashore, you are to take your division and drive it into the sea at the point of the bayonet."

The more you examine the positions the more apparent is the extraordinary feat of arms performed by the 29th Division, the Naval Division, the Marine Brigade, and the landing parties from the ships on the morning of April 25th. The superlative merit of the achievement lies in the fact that the same men who went through the dreadful ordeal of that day maintained their position without receiving any reinforcements for several days, in the face of most determined counter-attacks, and actually advanced their lines until they were firmly established astride of the Peninsula, facing the heights of Achi Baba.

The Turks fought with extreme bravery, and made the most determined efforts to drive us into the sea, not only on the night of the landing, but also in a sustained effort on the night of Wednesday, April 28th. They pressed forward on our thinly-held lines in close order formations after the manner of the Germans, hoping by sheer weight of numbers to smash their way through the enfeebled khaki line, but they were everywhere repulsed, and the long lines of their dead lying in perfect military formation in front of our trenches are the high-water mark of their futile efforts.

Since that night their efforts against our line have only been spasmodic, and their main efforts have been directed against the French, who after their landing at Kum Kale were taken from the Asiatic shore and placed on the right of our line. On the night of April 28th they attacked them in dense masses, which melted away under the rapid fire of the Lebel rifles, and were finally routed in a fierce and well-directed counter-attack at the point of the bayonet.

The loss of the "Goliath" is by a long way the most serious we have yet suffered in the naval operations in the Eastern Mediterranean, for although the ship was older and smaller than the "Irresistible," she appears to have taken two-thirds of her crew of 750 to the bottom with her. An even larger number was lost in the French battleship "Bouvet," one of the three that were mined on March 18th.

Petrograd.

An official Note says: "Prince Kurakine, the special envoy of the Red Cross at the front, telegraphs that German cavalry, after German artillery had bombarded a station where our wounded were lying, finished them off with their carbine butts, and after spraying petrol and benzine set fire to the station, which was burned down with the wounded men."—Reuter.

POTTING A ZEPPELIN.

Just after dawn one morning recently a Zeppelin, flying from the direction of the English coast, was sighted in the Channel by the crew of a French torpedo patrol boat. The airship was flying slowly and at no great height, and thus offered a good mark for the gunners on board the destroyer. They fired several shots at her, and one at least took effect, for immediately afterwards the huge craft was observed to have a very decided "list" on her. This increased, momentarily, until presently the whole ship appeared to crumple up, made one or two frantic dives, and fell into the sea a few miles from Gravelines, within sight of the Grisnez light. The Zeppelin and crew disappeared totally in the sea, and bodies were afterwards seen floating about in the vicinity.

A CLOSE CALL.

One of the British airmen was on May 10th alone in a single-seater aeroplane, in pursuit of a German machine. While trying to reload his machine-gun he lost control of the steering gear, and the aeroplane turned upside down. The belt round his waist happened to be loose, and the jerk of the turn almost threw him out of the machine, but he saved himself by clutching hold of the rear centre strut, the belt slipping down round his legs. While he hung thus, head downwards, making desperate efforts to disengage his legs, the aeroplane fell from a height of 8,000 feet to about 2,500, spinning round and round like a falling leaf.

At last he managed to free his legs and reach the control lever with his feet. He then succeeded in righting the machine, which turned slowly over, completely "looping the loop," whereupon he slid back into his seat.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Arsenic and Disease Germs in Wells.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies issues the following communication:—

On the occupation of Swakopmund on January 14th by the Union troops it was discovered that six wells from which water was to be drawn for human consumption had been poisoned by means of arsenical cattle dip. In some instances bags full of this poison were found in the wells.

On February 13th General Botha addressed a letter to Lieut.-Colonel Franke, the commander of the German Forces, drawing his attention to the fact and informing him that if the practice was persisted in he would be compelled to employ reprisals.

To this Lieut.-Colonel Franke replied on February 21st that the troops under his command had been given orders "if they can possibly prevent it not to allow any water supplies to fall into the hands of the enemy in a form which allows such supplies to be used either by man or beasts. Accordingly the officer tried Kopper Dip."

On March 22nd a message dated March 10th from a Captain Kruger, of the German Protectorate troops, to an outpost at Pforte was intercepted. It read as follows:—"The patrol at Gabib has been instructed thoroughly to infect with disease the Ida Mine. Approach Swakop and Ida Mine with extreme caution, and do not water there any more."

The King has sent the following cablegram to General Botha:—

> I heartily congratulate you and the troops under your command in having after a strenuous campaign successfully occupied the capital of German South-West Africa.
>
> GEORGE R.I.

In reply, General Botha has requested Lord Buxton to convey to His Majesty "my humble thanks for his gracious message of congratulation on the occupation of Windhuk."

Replying to Lord Buxton's congratulations General Botha telegraphed: "I am glad to say that all officers and men are in the best of spirits, and have borne the hardships and privations of a strenuous campaign with wonderful endurance and pluck."—Reuter.

Pretoria, May 17th.

The following communiqué is issued here:—

"Colonel Mentz, with Colonel Commandant Vayonder, operating east of Windhuk, has taken 140 enemy prisoners, including eight wounded, and 25 wagons of provisions. Our casualties were three wounded."

General Smuts has returned to Pretoria.—Reuter.

HOW JAPAN IS HELPING.

A little-known feature of the war is the fact that Japan, in addition to the services rendered by her Fleet, has given large assistance to the Allies by furnishing war supplies. For example, orders from Russia for 2,000,000 pairs of Army boots will keep every shoe factory in Japan busy for six months. The woollen mills are similarly working on Russian orders for more than 2,000,000 yards of khaki. The inexhaustible resources of the Japanese copper mines are being freely drawn upon to supply war material not only to Russia but to England and France. Within a few weeks thousands of tons of wheat, oats, beans, and peas have left Japan for Allied ports. In commercial quarters in Japan it is believed that the income from the execution of war orders will more than compensate for the prolonged business depression in that country.

POISONOUS GAS.

Sufferings of the Victims.

Of all the devilish crimes of which the Germans have been guilty since the war started this one is far away the most devilish, and to try to excuse it on the ground that it inflicts a quick and painless death far different from the tornado of shells we let loose at Neuve Chapelle is blatant lying. There are a lot of men in the hospitals who have been gassed. Their moans are awful, and they sit up swaying about fighting and gasping for breath. Their faces and bodies are a muddy purple black, their eyes glazed, and foam comes from their mouths. Their lungs are turned to liquid, and the doctors say they have the appearance of men on the point of death from drowning. Nurses and doctors work night and day to give relief.

Our soldiers and our French Allies were utterly unprepared for this diabolical method of attack, which had undoubtedly been long and carefully prepared by the enemy. Full accounts, said Lord Kitchener, have been published in the newspapers of the effect of the gas and the agonising death which it produces.

The Germans have persisted in the use of these asphyxiating gases whenever the wind favoured or other opportunity occurred, and His Majesty's Government, no less than the French Government, feel that our troops must be adequately protected by the employment of similar methods so as to remove the enormous and unjustifiable disadvantage which must exist for them if we take no steps to meet on his own ground the enemy who is responsible for the introduction of this pernicious practice.

British officers and men, after gallant efforts, saved 46 out of 59 of the crews of the sunken German torpedo-boats. The Germans for their part now admit that they had sunk a British trawler, taken an officer, and two men prisoners, and had left them below in one of the torpedo boats because time was short. The facts are given in the following Admiralty statement:—

After the destroyer action on Saturday afternoon, strenuous efforts were made to rescue the German sailors, Lieutenant Hartnoll going into the water himself to save a German. In consequence, two officers and 44 men out of a total of 59 were picked up.

The German prisoners stated that they had sunk a British trawler before being sighted by Laforey, and that they picked up a "two-striped officer" (i.e., a lieutenant) and two men.

When asked what had become of them, they stated that their prisoners were below and time was short. It must therefore be concluded that the officer and two men have perished.

BRAVE DRUMMER-BOY.

Narrative of Self-Sacrifice Cheered by M.P.'s.

The heroism and self-sacrifice of a Marines drummer-boy lost in the sinking of the "Formidable" were cheered in the House of Commons. Bugler S. C. Reed was his name.

Mr. Hohler, the member for Chatham, said it was recorded of Reed that when advised to use his drum to keep himself afloat he replied that he had thought of this but had given the drum to one of the bluejacket boys for that purpose, as the lad had nothing to keep himself afloat in the heavy seas, and that he did not feel very nervous. Mr. Hohler asked of the Admiralty whether a medal or some other enduring record of this boy's fine example might be given to his parents.

Dr. Macnamara said there was no medal which could be given by the Admiralty for an act of this sort, but the relatives would receive the war medal awarded to the boy. The Admiralty had sent a special letter to his father expressing their "deep appreciation of the courage and self-sacrifice displayed by your son."

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

That more than the ordinary risks attached to the passage through the waters generally used by the "Lusitania" has been made quite clear by the occurrences of the previous few days. Hereabouts there appear to be at least two and perhaps more boats operating. A three-masted schooner, the "Earl of Lathom," was sunk on May 5th, very close to the spot at which the "Lusitania" went down, by the gun-fire of a submarine, and on the same day the British steamer "Cayo Romano" was chased near the Fastnet by a submarine and fired upon, but managed to escape. On the following day, two more ships came to grief off the coast of Ireland. In the case of the Harrison liner "Candidate," the submarine began shelling her without notice, and according to the crew purposely aimed at the boats before they torpedoed the ship. The "Centurion," of the same line, was also sunk without warning. Then, in the morning of the day on which the "Lusitania" was sunk, the steam collier "Olivia" had a narrow escape off the Waterford coast. It seems evident that German submarines are haunting this vicinity, lying in wait for the larger number of ships which now use the route owing to the closing of the North Channel.

Although as an exhibition of "frightfulness" the destruction of the "Lusitania" is the most appalling event since the introduction of submarine warfare against merchant shipping, some of the recent attacks upon trawlers and neutral vessels run it close. A dead set has been made against fishing vessels since the beginning of the present month. In the first six weeks of the blockade, no trawlers or fishing vessels were sunk or captured by the German submarines. In the seventh week, a batch of five was destroyed, and in the ninth week, there was one victim, the "Vanilla" making a total of six for the whole of the "blockade." Towards the end of the 10th week, however—or the week from April 22nd to 28th—a systematic war upon the trawlers appears to have been begun. Three vessels were sunk in this week, the "St. Lawrence," "Recolo," and "Envoy," the first named in callous circumstances. In the 11th week, ending on May 5th, the number of trawler victims was no less than 16. Other craft, moreover, were attacked but managed to escape. This new phase of the "blockade" seems to call for consideration.

It is noticeable, in the first place, that all the trawlers were attacked or sunk in the North Sea, the majority of

them in the vicinity of the Dogger Bank or off the Yorkshire coast. In some cases the crews were permitted to escape in their boats, and this was particularly so when the attacking vessel was "U 14." The captain of this boat is reported to have said to the crew of one of his victims that he and his men were Germans, and it was only the Prussians who would have let the fishermen drown —a remark which, if true, is not likely to commend its author to his superior authorities. Two other submarines would seem to have been operating in the same waters. One made her appearance off the North Hinder Lightship, and was probably the same that torpedoed and sank the "Recruit" on May 1st. The other has been operating much further north, and is said to be a vessel of the largest type, "U 39." In addition to destroying trawlers, this submarine also sank the Wilson liner "Truro" on May 6th. The fact that this boat was engaged off May Island on Thursday last goes to show that she could not have been the assailant of the "Lusitania," off the south of Ireland, on the next day. In regard to the wholesale sinking of the fishing fleet, a suggestion of motive may be found in the remark credited to one of the submarine captains, who is said to have claimed that he had destroyed £150,000 worth of trawlers in four days. As a matter of fact, the value of the boats does not appear to work out to this sum, but even if it did it would be no adequate return for the cost of the munitions expended. Nor, considering that we are spending something like two millions a day on the war, can this comparatively trivial loss of fishing vessels be held to be a matter of consequence to the nation. It has also been suggested that the wholesale destruction of trawlers is designed to bring about a cessation of the fishing industry, and in this way to remove possible witnesses of the intended movements of the German Fleet. This reason would also apply in the case of the neutral ships, of which quite a dozen have been destroyed in the North Sea during the last three weeks. Whether the submarines will succeed in driving the fishermen off the banks has yet to be seen, but as the mine menace, from which they suffered far worse, did not deter them, it seems likely that the former will likewise fail.

The sinking of the "Lusitania" and the use of poisonous gases have raised a feeling of detestation against Germany which showed itself in this country by anti-German riots, and on the Continent by reluctance to take prisoners.

AT THE FRONT.

In the German lines opposite to us is a place known as the "Ritz." Yesterday we heard of a movement of some battalions of Jagers to reinforce.

To-day we got the following from Headquarters :—

"Germans are reported massing in front of Ritz."

We looked at our watches. It was lunch time. The Major replied :

"Your information leaves us cold. Are they Jagers or waiters?"

The Adjutant, a wit, sent back :

"If still cold, buy Jagers."

Which the observation officer capped by sending :

"Owing to heavy rain (of shells), Jagers are visibly shrinking."

Two interesting answers to questions were recently given in the Commons.

Mr. Asquith said that Major E. Y. Daniel (late R.M.L.I.), was working with Mr. Julian Corbett and Captain C. T. Atkinson on material for the ultimate compilation of a history of the war, but it had not yet been decided whether the history would be public or confidential.

Casualties.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the following casualties amongst Royal Marine Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men have been reported in connection with the operations in the Dardanelles as follows :

Dated 2nd-3rd May.

KILLED.

Major Godfrey Barker, Reserve of Officers, R.M. ("Drake" Battalion).
Captain E. A. S. Hatton, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.
Lieutenant Morris Curtin, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.
Captain J. C. T. Teague, Reserve of Officers, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.

WOUNDED.

Captain (temporary Major) Charles E. Risk, R.M.L.I.
Lieutenant B. H. Herford, R.M., Chatham Battalion.
Lieutenant Cecil Brooke-Short, R.M., Portsmouth Battalion.
Lieutenant G. C. Lovett, R.M. (Divisional Train).

DIED OF WOUNDS, 7th May.

Temporary Lieut. B. H. Herford, R.M.L.I., Chatham Bn.
Temporary Lieut. K. A. L. Higgins, R.M.L.I., Deal Bn.

Dated 5th May.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ply/S/238 Pte. Ernest Bramwell, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/256 Pte. William Leo. Burton, R.M.L.I.
Ply/16393 Pte. William Henry Burrows, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/322 Pte. Ernest Etheridge, R.M.L.I.
Ply/10284 Pte. Edwin Garside, R.M.L.I.
Ply/11500 Bglr. Sidney Herbert Gent, R.M.L.I.
Ply/16837 Pte. James Gilliland, R.M.L.I.
Ply/16769 Pte. Alfred Hale, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/1 Pte. Arthur Harris, R.M.L.I.
Ply/1084 Sgt. Frederick Charles Holt, R.F.R.
Ply/16403 Pte. Charles Hooper, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/300 Pte. James Cairns Jeffery, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/431 Pte. Joseph Lee, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/207 Pte. Robert Leighton, R.M.L.I.
Ply/14494 Lce.-Cpl. Neil McDade Queen, R.M.L.I.
Ply/15202 Lce.-Cpl. Cornelius James Moynahan, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/422 Pte. George Henry Pickering, R.M.L.I.
Ply/17660 Pte. John Wilfred Richardson, R.M.L.I.
Ply/9876 Cpl. Fred Rowland, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/173 Pte. Walter Raynes Taylor, R.M.L.I.
Ply/16777 Pte. Andrew Thomson, R.M.L.I.
Ply/17637 Pte. Charles Twitchell, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/451 Pte. Robert Edward Westall, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/102 Pte. Sam Wilson, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/342, Pte. Edward Berry, R.M.L.I.
Ply/11815 Cpl. George Dougan, R.M.L.I.
Ply/954 Col.-Sgt. Frederick Charles Hill, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/485 Pte. William James Hemmings, R.M.L.I.
Ply/13327 Lce.-Cpl. Charles Edward James, R.M.L.I.
Ply/15763 Pte. Henry McCabe, R.M.L.I.
Ply/12324 Pte. Edward Owen, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/58 Pte. Frank Price, R.M.L.I.
Ply/11599 Pte. Thomas John Pyle, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/383 Pte. Frederick Angelo Profitt, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/7 Pte. John Rowlands, R.M.L.I.
Ply/8190 Cpl. Frederick William Sale, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/157 Pte. William Henry Whiteman, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/38 Pte. George William West, R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS, 6th May.

Ply/954 Col.-Sgt. Frederick Charles Hill, R.M.L.I.

CORPS GAZETTE.

Eastney.

Promotions—*To be Sergeants*—Cpls. J. Leonard, A. Chave. *To be Corporal*—Bombr. A. Warner. *To be Bombardier*—Gnrs. T. Aystwick, E. Carpenter, S. Day, E. Ayres.. *To Staff Clerk, R.M. Office*—Sgt. H. Osborne.

Appointments—Sgt. W. Allport to Swimming Instructor. Cpls. J. Cooper, J. Scotson, Sgt. C. Wellman to Dispensers. Sgt. H. Burnley, Paid Lce.-Sgt. A. Sinclair to Musketry Instructors. Cpl. W. Jones, Bombr. S. Berry to Paid Lance-Sergeants. Col.-Sgt. W. Potter to Musketry Instructor. Col.-Sgt. A. Gray to Instructor of Gunnery, Sea Service (Temporary).

Embarked—"Agincourt"—Bombr. L. Rouse, Gnr. C. Copp. "Empress of India"—Gnrs. G. Ellis, P. McAllister. "Colossus"—Gnr. S. Mitchell. "Indomitable"—Gnr. F. Challinor. "Monarch"—Gnrs. M. Connell, S. Herbert. "Orion"—Gnr. W. Parker. "Antrim"—Gnr. J. Mitchell. "Queen Mary"—Gnr. A. Jones. "Commonwealth"—Gnrs. A. Cate, S. Williams, E. Neate. "Natal"—Gnrs. J. Stillway, C. White. "Thunderer"—Gnrs. W. Reeve, S. Parker, D. Izzard. "Neptune"—Gnr. R. Treagus. "Collingwood"—Gnr. A. Downhill. "Vanguard"—Bombr. S. Coyle. "Iron Duke"—Sgt. H. Parsonage, Gnrs. J. Spooner, F. Batt, J. Murray, Bombr. H. Reid. "Dreadnought"—Gnrs. W. Reeve, V. Muscutt. "Cochrane"—Gnr. T. Morton. "Columbine"—Gnrs. C. Instrell, W. Fallon, G. Gurney, H. Thorne, C. Silvester, A. Davies, L. Hall, J. Meinke, J. Maris, W. Smith, F. Moore, E. Hillen, L. Burrows, W. Taylor, A. Marriott, E. Quilter, R. Warren, J. Walker, F. Fisher, A. Moore, W. Craddock, A. Spiller, A. Smith, J. Fogg, C. McGrane, Bombrs. E. Sherliker, E. Wells. "Hibernia"—Gnrs. J. Dorrington, J. Holdway, E. Gregory. "Shannon"—Gnr. W. Dernier. "King George V."—Bombr. W. Barham, Gnr. F. Faux. "Defence"—Gnr. L. Brown. "Bellerophon"—Gnr. D. Terry. "Temeraire"—Gnr. E. Sanders. "St. Vincent"—Gnr. J. Baker. "Inflexible"—Col.-Sgt. F. Skinner, Sgt. A. Davis, Gnrs. N. Houlding, W. Aiken, J. Marriott, E. Taylor, E. Blake, R. Pearce, G. Bone, C. Vermont, W. Price, P. Burton, G. Knight, R. Fenn, E. Plum, J. Akrill, A. Edinborough, J. Harper, J. Batten, J. Catley, G. Weymes, C. Bennett, A. Rollins, N. Garforth, S. Baker. "Zealandia"—Gnrs. J. Frost, J. Lewis. "Africa"—Gnrs. W. Skate, T. Wilson. "Hindustan"—Gnrs. R. Murray, A. Finnemore. "Dominion"—Gnrs. H. Ranson, H. Wooding. "King Edward VII."—Gnrs. F. Eames, E. Matton. "Conqueror"—Gnrs. Crowe, Neale, Porter, Bglr. Bennett. "Defence"—Bglr. A. Rush.

Disembarked—"Monarch"—Gnr. J. Holoway. "Commonwealth"—Gnrs. E. Hindley, E. Mann, W. White, C. Fidler. "Dreadnought"—Gnr. H. Daft. "Egmont"—Sgt. W. Dooley, Bombr. W. Clements, Gnr. V. Jolliffe. "Indefatigable"—Gnr. T. Barker. "Tiger"—Gnr. J. Stratton. "New Zealand"—Gnr. J. Burke. "Royal Arthur"—Gnrs. G. Bone, J. Sparks, D. Lovelace, C. Johns, J. Mastin, J. Hudson. "Defence"—Cpl. T. Halliday. "Swiftsure"—Gnr. C. Newiss. "Hindustan"—Gnrs. H. York, J. Lane, A. Cull. "King Edward VII."—Gnr. G. Connett. "Queen Mary"—Gnr. J. Lawson. "Superb"—Gnrs. W. Bradley, J. Cooke. "Orion"—Gnr. G. Merrell. "Antrim"—Gnr. E. Dexter. "Agincourt"—Cpl. W. Kimber. "Marlborough"—Gnr. A. Jewell. "Britannia"—Gnr. J. Houghton. "Thunderer"—Gnr. S. Palmer. "Natal"—Bombr. A. Wilkins, Gnr. J. Stretch. "Zealandia"—Gnr. F. Skinner. "Columbine"—Gnrs. P. Mann, J. Cathcart, R. Allan, T. Hill, G. Bailey, F. Shafford, H. Rogers, F. Tomkins, W. Slattery, E. Coslett, L. Lloyd, R. Trowbridge, R. Bourke, J. Self, A. Butcher, F. Knill, E. Whitehouse, J. Marshall. "Collingwood"—Gnr. S. Braine. "Cochrane"—Gnr. A. George. "King George V."—Sgt. R. Bryant. "Dominion"—Gnrs. F. Edwards, T. Morley. "Hibernia"—Gnrs. F. Newton, E. Jones, S. Bolton. "Africa"—Gnrs. C. Beall, Bombr. W. Worsfold. "Superb"—Gnr. H. Mellor. "Tiger"—Gnr. H. Mulford. "Conqueror"—Bglr. G. Collins. "Excellent"—Sgt. E. Thornton. "Defence"—Gnrs. E. Ellingham, W. Fry. "Temeraire"—Gnr. A. Willingale. "King Edward VII."—Gnrs. E. Morris, A. Jackson. "Britannia"—Gnrs. G. James, F. Large. "Bellerophon"—Gnr. O. Maidment. "Dreadnought"—Gnr. A. Harland. "King George V."—Gnr. W. Pack. "Shannon"—Gnr. E. Knight. "Neptune"—Gnr. J. Willerton. "Zealandia"—Bombr. C. Nunn, Gnr. W. Bull. "Africa"—Gnr. W. Cleveland.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Bombr. W. Card, Gnrs. T. Barker, S. Wilson, H. Graham, W. Shufflebotham, H. Carrington, W. Pawlin, Ptes. H. Greenway, W. Rowsell, W. Brown, C. Spratt, F. Braby, Drivers C. Deal, F. May.

Transfers—*From R.M.L.I.*—Ptes. A. Elsworthy, H. Duncan.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Bombr. E. Sherliker, Gnrs. C. Wood, C. McIlroy, E. Hatton, H. Daft, J. Fogg, G. Winch. 2nd—Gnrs. A. Hartnell, W. Moody, W. Dawes, H. Dutton, J. Wicks. 3rd—Gnrs. G. Gentleman, R. Jenks, C. Perry, T. Willey, J. Barr. 4th—Gnr. T. Barker. 5th—Col.-Sgts. A. Keith, R. Stevenson, A. Berry, Sgt. H. Kiddle, Gnr. F. Noble.

Medals—*Distinguished Service*—Sgt. W. Dyer, Gnr. R. Branske.

Chatham.

Promotions—*To Colour-Sergeants*—Sgt. H. Fincham, H. T. Burgess. *To Sergeants*—Cpls. W. H. Hayward, E. V. Pipe, A. W. Balcombe, A. W. Bartlett. *To Corporals*—Ptes. W. L. Souter, W. T. Allwood, J. Brown, B. V. Holman, F. Robinson, E. Randall, E. W. Puleston, H. A. Woollacott, F. H. Woodward, J. H. Booker, W. H. Johnson, G. A. Rouse. *To Corporal*—Pte. W. H. Johnson, Ch/16533. The Adjutant-General, R.M., has approved of this special promotion for good services performed by Pte. W. H. Johnson in an emergency on board H.M.S. "Undaunted."

Depot.

Promotions—Col.-Sgt. T. T. Kirky to W.O. Superintending Clerk, Pay Office. Lce.-Sgt. A. W. Bartlett (Ch.) to Sergeant.

Appointments—Pte. A. C. Mercer (Ch.) to Clerk, Pay Office. Pte. F. White (Ch.) to Attendant to Major Connolly. Pte. O. Winchester (Ch.) to Shopman, Canteen. Pte. A. Wood (Ch.) to Cook. Sgt. J. Russell (Po.) to Recruiting, London. Col.-Sgt. H. Smith (Po.) to Swimming Instructor. Col.-Sgt. G. W. Jonkers (Po.) to Clerk, Pay Office. Sgt. W. J. Heath (Ply.) to 2nd Clerk, Pay Office. Pte. J. Dunn (Ply.) to Infirmary Cook.

Transfers—To R.M. Artillery—Ptes. A. Elsworthy, H. Duncan.

Good Conduct Badges—5th—Col.-Sgt. T. Reed (Ch.), Q.M.S.I. A. O'Dwyer (Depôt). 2nd—Pte. J. Lusher (Ch.). 1st—Pte. T. Fogden (Ply).

Casualties—(*Continued*).

DIED OF WOUNDS, 6th May.

Ch/1735 Lce.-Cpl. C. R. E. Hutchings (R.F.R.), R.M.L.I.
Ch/S/374 Pte. T. O'Connell, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/93 Lce.-Cpl. T. Ball, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/211 Pte. J. Elliott, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/749 Pte. F. O. Farmar, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/257 Pte. S. Gardner, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/552 Pte. W. George, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/245 Pte. A. Kyle, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/579 Pte. J. E. Mews, R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ply/S/295 Pte. N. Tyrrell (R.F.R.), R.M.L.I.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

DIED OF WOUNDS, 6th May.

S/3464 Pte. T. Griffiths, Field Ambulance.

7th May.

Ply/S/645 Pte. F. Kershaw, R.M.L.I.

CHATHAM BATTALION.

WOUNDED, 8th May.

Ch/16458 Cpl. W. E. Brockman, R.M.L.I.
Ch/18136 Pte. J. Cockcroft, R.M.L.I.
Ch/1901 Lce.-Cpl. F. E. Francis (R.F.R.), R.M.L.I.
Ch/S/260 Pte. G. Gillard, R.M.L.I.
Ch/S/266 Pte. T. W. Godfrey, R.M.L.I.
Ch/15066 Pte. S. C. Hinton, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17257 Pte. C. O. Lloyd, R.M.L.I.
Ch/S/97 Pte. J. Nash, R.M.L.I.
Ch/1603 Cpl. A. E. Neighbour (R.F.R.), R.M.L.I.
Ch/S/26 Pte. F. Robinson, R.M.L.I.
Ch/9370 Pte. W. E. Rudd, R.M.L.I.
Ch/S/357 Pte. A. C. Sanson, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17571 Pte. G. C. Smith, R.M.L.I.
Ch/S/321 Pte. L. V. Smith, R.M.L.I.
Ch/S/202 Pte. A. V. Taylor, R.M.L.I.
Ch/S/44 Pte. T. Tomlinson, R.M.L.I.
Ch/S/24 Pte. W. Wilkinson, R.M.L.I.

ROYAL MARINE BRIGADE.

Dated 9th May.

KILLED.

Major H. G. B. Armstrong, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn.
Actg. Lieut. C. J. T. Black, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn.
2nd-Lieutenant H. G. Ferguson-Davie, R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Captain C. E. H. Morton, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.
Captain A. E. Syson, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.
Actg. Lieut. A. B. F. Alcock, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn.
Actg. Lieut. M. H. Spicer, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battalion.
Ch/10659 Actg. Sgt.-Maj. A. F. Hayward, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.

Dated 8th May.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION.

WOUNDED.

Po/671 Actg. Sgt.-Mjr. J. F. Wingfield, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/523 Pte. H. Askin, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/275 Pte. N. G. Ayre, R.M.L.I.
Po/968 Cpl. A. E. Aylieff, R.M.L.I. (R.F.R.).
Po/1360 Pte. H. Beckett, R.M.L.I.
Po/16897 Pte. G. H. Bolton, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/587 Pte. E. Brown, R.M.L.I.
Po/17336 Pte. A. S. Cherriman, R.M.L.I.
Po/1376 Pte. G. Crayston, R.M.L.I. (R.F.R.).
Po/S/584 Pte. C. Dewberry, R.M.L.I.
Po/14912 Pte. T. Davidson, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/511 Pte. R. B. Dobson, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/564 Pte. J. R. Douce, R.M.L.I.
Po/17354 Pte. T. A. Fox, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/535 Pte. R. Fox, R.M.L.I.
Po/559 Cpl. F. A. Foster, R.M.L.I. (R.F.R.).
Po/16135 Pte. F. J. Hemy, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/620 Pte. J. Heron, R.M.L.I.
Po/17296 Pte. J. R. Hellewell, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/637 Pte. A. Hogg, R.M.L.I.
Po/703 Lce.-Cpl. S. Miles, R.M.L.I. (R.F.R.).
Po/S/624 Pte. G. T. Morton, R.M.L.I
Po/14321 Lce-Cpl. F. H. Morris, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/438 Pte. L. Newton, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/363 Pte. G. W. Norton, R.M.L.I.
Po/17380 Pte. T. Perkins, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/228 Pte. C. Powis, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/129 Pte. B. Radage, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/333 Pte. R. C. Reedman, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/557 Pte. N. Sedgwick, R.M.L.I.
Po/1087 Cpl. H. B. Taylor, R.M.L.I. (R.F.R.).
Po/10907 Sgt. W. S. Thompson, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/155 Cpl. W. T. Todd, R.M.L.I.
Po/940 Cpl. W. Tooke, R.M.L.I.
Ch/18656 Pte. J. J. Turner, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/605 Pte. T. Turner, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/586 Pte. G. Walding, R.M.L.I.
Po/847 Lce.-Sgt. J. F. Wells, R.M.L.I. (R.F.R.).
Po/S/281 Pte. C. Wyeth, R.M.L.I.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

CHATHAM BATTALION.

DIED OF WOUNDS, 8th May.

Ch/S/102 Pte. F. Dixon, R.M.L.I.
Ch/824 Pte. C. P. Kelly, R.M.L.I.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION.

Po/S/655 Pte. N. Coleman, R.M.L.I.

Dated 11th May.

OFFICERS.

KILLED, 10th May.

Captain W. H. P. Richards, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.
Lieutenant W. H. Sanders, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn.
Actg. Lieutenant J. E. Hyland, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Bn.
Actg. Lieut. J. H. C. Fulton, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn.

WOUNDED, 10th May.

Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Luard, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn.
Lieutenant A. N. Williams, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battn.
Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. C. H. F. Woolley, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.
Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. F. A. Erskine, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.
Lieutenant H. C. Amos, Divisional Engineers.

MISSING, 10th May.

Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. T. A. D. Deane, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.

WOUNDED, 11th May.

Captain A. S. Tetley, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battalion.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

KILLED, 10th May.

Ply/16973 Pte. J. H. Hill, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.

WOUNDED, 10th May.

Ch/10217 Corpl. A. A. Barr, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battn.
Ch/7774 Col.-Sgt. W. T. E. Palmer, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.
Ply/16645 Pte. A. J. Ponsford, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.
Po/15624 Cpl. S. Searle, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.
S/3368 Pte. T. S. Adamson, Field Ambulance.

Dated 10th May.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION, R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ply/17613 Pte. H. Allen.
Ply/S/413 Pte. A. Bagnall.
Ply/17625 Pte. R. Baker.
Ply/S/151 Lce.-Cpl. E. Ball.
Ply/16836 Pte. W. Bridge.
Ply/S/128 Pte. W. E. D'Arcy.
Ply/7294 Lce.-Cpl. T. Down.
Ply/S/144 Pte. J. H. Carter.
Ply/17597 Pte. L. Catchpole.
Ply/14347 Pte. F. G. Cockran.
Ply/S/345 Pte. J. W. Dalton.
Ply/16780 Pte. E. Ellis.
Ply/16461 Pte. H. P. Goldsmith.
Ply/S/353 Pte. P. Grady.
Ply/11388 Cpl. J. Henderson.
Ply/S/381 Pte. Hill.
Ply/S/698 Pte. A. Hotchkiss.
Ply/10604 Sgt. R. McKinney.
Ply/13719 Pte. C. C. Mennie.
Ply/4603 Sgt. F. Meakins.
Ply/16635 Pte. G. Scott.
Ply/S/490 Pte. G. Smithers.
Ply/17616 Pte. J. W. Style.
Ply/6540 Pte. G. Tomlinson.
Ply/11064 Sgt. E. L. Webster.
Ply/13759 Cpl. E. Wilson.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Ch./18232 Pte. William Chiles (serving in H.M. Ship).

DIED OF WOUNDS, 11th May.

Ch/10659 Actg. Sgt.-Maj. A. F. Hayward, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.
Po/S/268 Pte. M. Gibbons, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn.

4th May.

Ply/16837 Pte. James Gilliland, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Bn.

Dated 13th May.

OFFICERS.

WOUNDED, 12th May.

Lieutenant J. F. Ellison, R.M., Plymouth Battalion.
Tempy. Lieutenant M. C. Browne, R.M., Plymouth Battn.

Dated 14th May.

WOUNDED.

Actg. Lieut. J. H. Haddon, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.
Actg. Lieut. H. W. Simpson, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.

MISSING.

Ply/879 Actg. Sgt.-Maj. G. Wheeler, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battalion.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

KILLED, 13th May.

Ply/13674 Bglr. G. Berry.
Ply/8276 Lce.-Sgt. W. R. Bull.
Ply/1093 Lce.-Sgt. J. Burgess, R.F.R.
Ply/S/443 Lce.-Cpl. G. W. Dawe.
Ply/S/196 Pte. W. Dews.
Ply/S/175 Pte. G. Gale.
Ply/S/163 Pte. T. W. Garrett.
Ply/11731 Pte. W. Hatfield.
Ply/S/53 Pte. B. Higginbottom.
Ply/S/168 Pte. J. Hunt.
Ply/S/225 Pte. H. Fisher.
Ply/S/613 Pte. S. Hitchen.
Ply/1077 Pte. T. Jordain, R.F.R.
Ply/S/167 Pte. A. Mackay.
Ply/16802 Pte. J. Maher.
Ply/7415 Pte. J. McGuirk.
Ply/S/378 Pte. C. R. Morris.
Ply/S/377 Pte. J. Morton.
Ply/S/234 Pte. C. Patterson.
Ply/1081 Sgt. W. Sandell, R.F.R.
Ply/9254 Sgt. J. J. H. Snell.
Ply/16831 Pte. J. Turner.
Ply/S/21 Pte. A. Wood.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/761 Lce.-Cpl. Birch.
Po/17511 Pte. F. C. Davis.
Ply/16866 Pte. B. J. Gibson.
Ch/18875 Pte. T. H. Guppy.
Ch/1009 Pte. R. Ingham.
Ch/16737 Cpl. J. Jeffery.
Ch/18629 Pte. E. S. Manley.
Ch/7891 Sgt. A. Marsh.
Ch/817 Pte. A. Musselbrook, R.F.R.
Po/17491 Pte. A. V. Shipstone.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Po/17454 Pte. A. Wharam.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED, 13th May.

Ply/S/298 Pte. A. Brown.
Ply/17619 Pte. W. C. B. Bryan.
Ply/S/25 Pte. J. H. Cawson.
Ply/16430 Pte. A. Docker.
Ply/S/722 Lce.-Cpl. A. J. Fordham.
Ply/16809 Pte. A. George.
Ply/764 Sgt. W. Hagan, R.F.R.
Ply/S/31 Pte. J. Lotwick.
Ply/16806 Pte. R. Marshall.
Ply/15811 Pte. P. McCorry.
Ply/9506 Cpl. W. Rimmer.
Ply/8649 Sgt. A. S. Roberts.
Ply/S/595 Pte. W. B. Scarlett.
Ply/S/99 Pte. W. H. Sweet.
Ply/S/183 Pte. E. Turner.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/16809 Pte. A. G. Beale.
Ch/18714 Pte. R. H. Bailey.
Po/17039 Pte. J. M. Church.
Ch/14853 Pte. G. Drummond.
Ch/18742 Pte. A. H. Griggs.
Ply/16906 Pte. O. Logan.
Po/17461 Pte. E. J. Newman.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

MISSING, 13th May.

Ply/S/144 Pte. S. Brown.
Ply/S/192 Pte. W. Clarke.
Ply/S/308 Pte. S. Dale.
Ply/S/110 Pte. J. W. Durrant.
Ply/8584 Pte. G. H. Exell.
Ply/S/361 Pte. M. Finn.
Ply/S/218 Pte. G. Foy.
Ply/S/262 Pte. H. Hood.
Ply/16256 Pte. J. W. King.
Ply/S/36 Pte. A. Lawrence.
Ply/S/471 Pte. S. Long.
Ply/S/394 Pte. A. Marsh.
Ply/S/486 Pte. J. McNally.
Ply/16717 Pte. T. Mills.
Ply/16366 Pte. F. W. Ownes.
Ply/S/108 Pte. P. Pickering.
Ply/S/113 Pte. F. Priest.
Ply/S/389 Pte. L. M. Reakes.
Ply/S/463 Pte. E. Robinson.
Ply/S/160 Pte. J. Shaw.
Ply/S/127 Pte. J. Stokes.
Ply/S/138 Pte. W. Taylor.
Ply/16379 Pte. A. H. Taylor.
Ply/16456 Pte. F. Thurlow.
Ply/S/400 Pte. W. Voce.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

WOUNDED, 13th May.

S/363 Lce.-Cpl. W. Astley.
S/1182 Spr. A. Atkins.
S/544 Lce.-Cpl. R. J. Bowyer.
S/116 Spr. F. E. Fry.
S/400 Spr. D. M. Gordon.
S/365 Corpl. J. H. Charnley.
S/403 Spr. R. W. Harris.
S/339 Spr. H. A. Jones.
S/1152 Spr. R. G. Lewis.
S/167 Spr. H. W. Puttick.
S/1119 Spr. F. C. Roberts.
S/453 Spr. D. Stewart.
S/168 Lce.-Cpl. E. J. Wood.
S/259 Spr. W. S. Wright.

Lieutenant A. N. Williams is now reported as being sick, not wounded.

Dated 16th May.

OFFICERS.

WOUNDED, 15th May.

Actg. Lieut. E. A. Marshall, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

DIED OF WOUNDS, 11th May.

Po/S/108 Pte. C. Marks, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.

14th May.

Po/10907 Sgt. W. S. Thompson, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Bn.

15th May.

Ch/16737 Pte. C. A. White, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.
S/959 Spr. F. Cook, Divisional Engineers.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED, 14th May.

Po/S/288 Pte. J. H. Blackmore.
Po/13274 Pte. F. Brown.
Po/9359 Pte. H. E. Carpenter.
Po/S/325 Pte. G. H. Gamm.
Po/17397 Pte. G. A. P. Clark.
Po/11609 Sgt. M. J. Collett.
Po/573 Lce.-Sgt. F. Reed, R.F.R.
Po/1400 Lce.-Sgt. J. A. Sheriff, R.F.R.
Po/S/166 Pte. J. G. Thompson.
Po/888 Col.-Sgt. M. Williams, R.F.R.
Po/S/23 Lce.-Cpl. G. H. Hyde.
Po/S/490 Pte. A. J. Cotton.
Po/S/488 Pte. A. Goodman.
Po/898 Pte. A. Gray, R.F.R.
Po/S/642 Pte. G. T. Hall.
Po/S/144 Pte. F. Hartley.
Po/1232 Pte. R. B. Hoddinott, R.F.R.
Po/S/252 Pte. E. Jemmerson.
Po/S/253 Pte. G. Lister.
Po/S/261 Pte. W. Monkhouse.
Po/S/640 Pte. J. Ockenden.
Po/S/429 Pte. C. Pegg.
Po/16825 Pte. F. Ray.

DIVISIONAL TRAIN.

S/1537 Pte. A. G. W. Evans.
S/1550 Pte. S. Greenwood.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/8326 Lce.-Cpl. H. J. Carpenter.
Po/17452 Pte. F. Fearn.
Po/17449 Pte. A. Scott.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

15th May.

S/506 Lce.-Cpl. W. J. King.
S/119 Spr. A. A. McClelland.
S/393 Cpl. W. J. Neville.
S/158 Cpl. L. H. Pratt.
S/30 Cpl. M. Weeks.
S/248 Cpl. J. S. Williams.

FIELD AMBULANCE.

14th May.

S/3412 Pte. J. Johnson.
S/3354 Pte. H. Townsend.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

15th May.

Ch/S/336 Pte. J. Ardiss.
Ch/S/71 Pte. W. Barlow.
Ch/16521 Pte. R. Bayes.
Ch/11306 Pte. A. E. Braid.
Ch/S/324 Pte. H. K. Carter.
Ch/S/358 Pte. P. Cook.
Ch/S/241 Pte. C. Darling.
Ch/14968 Pte. G. E. Edgecock.
Ch/S/63 Pte. W. Gascoyne.
Ch/S/364 Pte. F. Gitsham.
Ch/S/298 Pte. J. Grey.
Ch/S/323 Pte. W. Heath.
Ch/1677 Pte. J. Hemming, R.F.R.
Ch/510 Lce.-Cpl. H. T. Howell, R.F.R.
Ch/13322 Pte. J. F. Jupp.
Ch/S/178 Pte. B. Pettinger.
Ch/S/88 Pte. B. H. Potts.
Ch/S/437 Pte. E. F. Reed.
Ch/14403 Pte. C. S. Wainwright.

Ch/S/74 Pte. J. Walters.
Ch/13240 Pte. P. Watson.
Ch/S/10 Pte. W. Sanders.
Ch/15575 Bglr. E. Sillence.

Dated 17th May.

OFFICERS.

KILLED, 16th May.

Actg. Lieut. Charles S. Grinling, R.M.L.I., Chatham Bn.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.
PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS, 16th May.

Po/16893 Pte. A. E. Watts.
Po/9005 Pte. F. T. Thompson.
Po/17344 Pte. J. Deacon.
Po/S/246 Pte. H. J. Capes.

DIVISIONAL TRAIN.

WOUNDED, 16th May.

—/1742 Cpl. J. W. Morris, R.F.R.

WOUNDED, 11th May.

Ch/1890 Pte. A. C. Smith, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battalion.

WOUNDED, 15th May.

R.M.B./1958 Musn. C. W. T. Moulder, R.M., "Drake" Bn.

Dated 18th May.

HEADQUARTER STAFF, R.M. BRIGADE.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, STILL DOING DUTY, 16th May.

Brigadier-General C. N. Trotman, R.M.L.I.

OFFICERS.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. F. A. Erskine, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Bn.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN,

KILLED, 16th May.

S/1011 Spr. W. H. Pountain, Divisional Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS, 17th May.

Po/S/516 Pte. W. P. Shield, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn.
Ch/S/54 Pte. G. Moreton, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.

16th May.

Ch/S/239 Pte. A. E. Jolly, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battn.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

WOUNDED, 17th May.

Po/17741 Pte. S. Artis, R.M.L.I.
Po/17792 Pte. W. H. Hill, R.M.L.I.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

16th May.

Spr. W. C. Goddard.

17th May.

S/402 Spr. F. Castro.
S/54 Spr. S. J. Ellis.
S/170 Spr. H. Y. V. Jackson.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

17th May.

Ply/491 Pte. G. Stockham, R.N.A.S.B.R.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant J. S. Marshall, Divisional Engineers.
Tempy. Qr.-Mr. & Hon. Lieut. E. Nobbs, R.M., "Hood" Battalion.

WOUNDED, 15th May.

Po/S/460 Pte. Robert Geo. Rand, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.
Po/12543 Sgt. John James Welch, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.
S/471 Spr. Joseph Edwards, Divisional Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 17th May.

Ply/17620 Pte. A. James, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battalion.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 18th May.

Ply/S/306 Pte. E. McCreery, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battn.

WOUNDED, 17th May.

Ch/18492 Pte. P. A. J. Faiers, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battn.
Ch/S/331 Pte. D. Gibeon, R.M.L.I., Ch. Bn.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/97 Pte. J. Binns.
Ply/S/111 Lce.-Cpl. J. E. Burton.
Ply/S/109 Pte. F. Butler.
Ply/S/33 Pte. R. Bush.
Ply/S/232 Pte. R. Chapman.
Ply/S/18 Lce.-Cpl. V. C. Cribb.
Ply/16758 Pte. J. Fenton.
Ply/S/412 Pte. W. Grindey.
Ply/S/659 Pte. E. Greenhalgh.
Ply/S/28 Pte. W. Green.
Ply/16785 Pte. F. Howarth.
Ply/S/120 Pte. T. Jennings.
Ply/17600 Pte. F. King.
Ply/S/456 Pte. D. Knowles.
Ply/14665 Pte. H. H. Lee.
Ply/S/106 Pte. F. Loukes.
Ply/16755 Pte. J. Matthews.
Ply/16750 Pte. T. McGowan.
Ply/S/268 Pte. A. Mellor.
Ply/16411 Pte. A. Moss.
Ply/16476 Pte. J. Molloy.
Ply/17634 Pte. W. G. Purdey.
Ply/S/118 Pte. G. H. Redgate.
Ply/11155 Pte. W. Reigleuth.
Ply/13536 Pte. W. R. Smith.
Ply/S/273 Pte. J. Whalley.
Ply/S/13 Pte. G. Wright.
R.M.B./2032 Musn. A. Harper, R.M., "Drake" Battn.
Deal/3033 Pte. J. Martin, "Hood" Battalion.

18th May.

S/658 Spr. E. E. Jones, Divisional Engineers.
Ch/19010 Pte. W. A. Gladwell, R.M.L.I., Cyclist Coy.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 18th May.

Ch/S/179 Pte. E. Vernon, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.

WOUNDED.

Ch/315 Pte. J. Turner, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.
Po/S/721 Pte. A. E. Garrad, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn.
Po/17252 Pte. Leonard M. Morby, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.
Po/S/550 Lce.-Cpl. Wm. G. Noyce, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.
Po/S/699 Pte. Bertram Summerhayes, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.
Ply/16892 Pte. Adam Thom, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.

WOUNDED, 19th May.

Actg. Lieut. C. F. Mead, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.
Actg. Lieut. H. L. Frossard, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 19th May.

Ch/981 Pte. Thomas Henry Finch, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ch/18735 Pte. L. Dovey.
Ch/19221 Cpl. D. Ferguson.
Ply/16521 Pte. A. C. Ritchie.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/17319 Pte. W. A. Bartlett.
Po/S/503 Pte. W. Harper.
Po/S/701 Pte. W. R. James.
Po/S/76 Pte. C. T. Scott.
Po/17282 Pte. F. W. Sheppard.
Po/903 Cpl. T. E. Smeed, R.F.R.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/318 Pte. W. Gear.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 20th May.

Captain C. E. H. Morton, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.

KILLED, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.

Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. T. A. D. Deane, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED UNWOUNDED AND WELL.

Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. C. H. F. Woolley, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 20th May.

Ch/8150 Sgt. J. W. Pott, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.
Ch/18786 Pte. W. A. Coker, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.
Po/S/702 Pte. W. A. Garrett, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

KILLED, 20th May.

Ch/B/1995 Lce.-Cpl. John H. Brown, R.F.R.
Ch/18014 Pte. George Jeffrey Clarke.
Ch/S/72 Pte. John Court.
Ch/B/312 Pte. Herbert Onwin.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/13179 Pte. Arthur William Chiverton.
Po/S/196 Pte. Oliver Dennis.
Po/S/479 Pte. William A. Lee.
Po/10494 Pte. Robert A. Lees (B/1169), R.F.R.
Po/S/436 Pte. William H. Nixon.
Po/S/346 Pte. Herbert E. Tanner.
Po/S/627 Pte. Cecil Vickers.

DIED OF WOUNDS, 20th May (Previously Reported Wounded).

Po/S/459 Pte. Peter Robertson.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

DANGEROUSLY ILL, Reported 21st May (Previously Reported Wounded).

Ply/17627 Pte. W. J. Singleton.

MEDICAL UNIT, R.N.D. (FIELD AMBULANCE).

WOUNDED, 21st May.

S/3468 Pte. H. Durham.

KILLED, Reported 21st May.

Po/17412 Pte. A. Smart, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.

WOUNDED.

Ply/17627 Pte. W. J. Singleton, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battn.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that it is feared that Major C. F. Barber, R.M.L.I., who was serving in H.M.S. "Goliath" when that vessel was lost, must be considered as lost.

The following non-commissioned officers and men have been reported as having been saved from H.M.S. "Goliath" when that vessel was sunk :—

Ply/10535 Pte. Talbot Axe, R.F.R. (1st Cl., 87).
Ply/7997 Pte. Charles D. Brace, R.M.L.I.
Ply/12979 Pte. Edward Coleman, R.F.R. (1st Cl., 88).
Ply/9836 Lce.-Sgt. John T. Hinton, R.M.L.I.
Ply/16088 Pte. Sidney H. Fullerton, R.M.L.I.
Ply/13187 Pte. Ernest Hardcastle, R.F.R. (1st Cl., 98).
Ply/12272 Pte. William J. Hiskins, R.M.L.I.
Ply/16073 Pte. Frank H. Knapman, R.M.L.I.
Ply/11441 Pte. Thomas Marsh, R.F.R. (B/709).
Ply/10772 Pte. Cecil Mayhew, R.F.R. (1st Cl., 97).
Ply/9990 Pte. William Nicholls, R.F.R. (1st Cl., 89).
Ply/10397 Pte. George Porter, R.M.L.I.
Ply/10214 Pte. Stanley E. Preston, R.F.R. (B/817).
Ply/10289 Pte. George E. Smith, R.M.L.I.
Ply/11437 Pte. George R. Stewart, R.M.L.I.
Ply/13707 Pte. Albert Taylor, R.F.R. (1st Cl., 84).
Ply/8421 Sgt. Henry Thorn, R.M.L.I.
Ply/12179 Pte. Thomas L. Wheater, R.M.L.I.
Ply/14101 Pte. Harry Whetton, R.M.L.I.
Ply/10015 Pte. Sidney A. Wonnacott, R.M.L.I.

CASUALTIES IN H.M.S. "GOLIATH," 13th May.

Major Cyril F. Barber.
1 colour-sergeant.
3 buglers.
70 rank and file (including 5 corporals).
R.M. Artillery :—
1 sergeant.
1 corporal.
7 gunners.
Total—1 officer and 83 of all ranks.
(From official list in "Times" of 24th May.)

LOSS OF H.M.S. "TRIUMPH."

The Press Bureau issued the following on Wednesday night (May 26th) :—

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that while operating yesterday in support of the Australian and New Zealand Forces on shore on the Gallipoli Peninsula His Majesty's ship "Triumph," Captain Maurice Fitz-Maurice, R.N., was torpedoed by a submarine, and sank shortly afterwards.

The majority of officers and men are reported as saved, including the Captain and Commander.

The submarine was chased by the destroyers and patrolling small craft till dark.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

April 6th, 1915.

Dear Sir,—I think it may be of interest to your readers to hear some slight account of the part the Royal Marines are playing in the Cameroons.

Up till September 27th, when Duala capitulated, I cannot speak as I was not there, but I understand that the detachment of H.M.S. "Cumberland" had some trying work.

The first event was on September 27th, when the detachment from "Challenger," consisting of one officer, 39 rank and file, with one surgeon, R.N. and one sick-berth attendant, occupied Duala for the night.

This was not a pleasant task, as the whole place had to be patrolled, special points guarded, and there were 73 prisoners to be looked after.

It was a long night, and we were not sorry to be relieved by 150 W.A. Frontier Force at 11.30 a.m. the next morning.

The next night a French troopship stuck on a sandbank on the way up the river, so the same detachment were sent out to hold a section of the outpost line.

Again we were relieved by 150 men; this time by Senegalese.

The Marines then were not employed except as guards to prisoners till October 9th, when a mixed company of Marines, seamen, and stokers took part in the first battle of Jobassi.

Unluckily, the Marines were few in number owing to malaria and guards being away taking prisoners to Lagos, etc.

The next duty was more to our liking. We were sent away by ourselves 80 strong to take the town of Victoria. They put up no fight, as the armed craft bombarding frightened them out of their well-built trenches. However, they annoyed us a bit by sniping.

This was part of a large concerted movement, and when it was successfully accomplished we were relieved after a ten days' occupation.

A short time after this a little creek work occupied us in armed launches, but the French, with whom we were to co-operate, could not advance, and so we were recalled.

On December 4th "Cumberland" left for England, taking Captain Goldsmith (the only other officer, R.N., out here) and half his detachment. This was a most serious loss. However, 45 rank and file were left to augment "Challenger's" 46.

On December 18th we were off again to take and burn the town of Campo. This was effected on Christmas Eve after a bit of a scrap.

Then for a fortnight we marched from village to village through the thick bush hunting for odd Germans destroying all their means of communication, etc.

Just as we were beginning to learn something about this work and the haunts of the white men we were recalled.

We left again for the same work on January 18th, and after a fortnight found ourselves part of the garrison at Kribi.

Here we stopped as part of the outpost line for a month, our main occupation being covering our front with wire, loopholing blockhouses, and going down with dysentery and malaria.

We were not sorry to get back after this experience, and now there has been a lull in proceedings.

Sergeant Wells is now away with 15 men, but exactly what his job is I do not know.

The blazing sun by day, frequent rains by night, etc., have not been conducive to health, and I think I am correct in saying that not a single Royal Marine out here has escaped malaria or dysentery or both.

We have been very lucky in casualties owing to high shooting of the German black troops, but the white men work machine guns extremely well.

They use any old bullet, and at Campo, Private Dewar nearly lost his arm from a wound from an expanding bullet.

I regret that on our return from Kribi, Private Boyle died of dysentery.

This is, of necessity, very sketchy, but may be of slight interest.

Yours faithfully,

C. L. HALL,

Captain, R.M.L.I.

The following appeared in the "Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette" :—

Dear Editor,—I suppose it was through you that the cigarettes were sent to us. If so, please accept our hearty thanks and best wishes. You have found out that which we sometimes long for and frequently have to do without for a long time.—Good-bye, and rather adieu, sir, and I am, yours gratefully,

Lce.-Sgt. Thomas Lee, R.M.L.I.

H.M.S. "Otway," Armed Merchant Cruiser.

Obituary.

It is notified with regret that the death of Major-General Cosmo G. Gordon, R.M.L.I. (retired) occurred on May 5th, at Culdrain, Gartly, Aberdeenshire. The funeral took place at noon on the 8th instant from Culdrain, Gartly.

The death in action of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Richard Nelson Bendyshe, of Barrington Hall, County Cambridge, is one of the many sad tragedies of the war.

To know Dick Bendyshe was indeed to love him. Whether as a child, as a boy at school, at his crammer, or in the Service, he was always the same lovable fellow, deservedly popular with everyone, the same courteous, tactful companion, the kindest and straightest of men.

Richard Nelson Bendyshe was the eldest son of Mr. Nelson Bendyshe, and grandson of John Bendyshe, of Barrington. He succeeded his uncle to the property on the latter's death in September last, and a particularly happy and useful life seemed to await him, when the outbreak of war called him to the service of his country again.

By the marriage of his grandfather with Catherine Matcham, daughter of the first Earl Nelson's youngest sister, Major Bendyshe was a great nephew of the illustrious Admiral.

At Trenhouse, Wiltshire, the home of the Matcham family, are preserved many interesting relics of Lord Nelson, including a very handsome gold-mounted stick, set with precious stones, which was presented to the famous Admiral after the battle of the Nile.

The Bendyshes of Barrington Hall have the distinction of being one of the oldest county families in England. They came over from Normandy with the Conqueror, and as a reward for military services were given extensive lands in some of the eastern counties. Their surname, originally de Westley, was changed to that of Bendyshe—meaning, it

is said, in the old Saxon, Lord of the Dyke—from a considerable Lordship in Radwinter, whereof the family became possessed in the 12th Century. The first who occurs in ancient writings who may certainly be depended upon is Peter de Westley. He flourished in the reign of King John, and his son, Gerrard de Westley, married the daughter and heiress of Richard de Burghwell, and had by her Ralph de Westley, of Radwinter, who, by Agnes, daughter and heiress of John de Gloucester, was direct ancestor of Thomas Bendyshe, the first of the family who laid aside the surname of de Westley. He died in 1342, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Bendyshe, who married the daughter of Sir Robert Rosse, and his son Edmund Bendyshe, raising a force of his own retainers, accompanied King Edward III. to the famous siege of Calais in 1347-8, and fought in the great battle of Crecy. He also gave £100 to the University Chest of Cambridge, and died in 1392, leaving by his wife, heiress of William de Bennington, two sons, of whom the elder married, first, Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Bradfield, Esquire, of Barrington, Cambridge, and, second, Alice, daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Clopton, of Hardley, in Suffolk, Knight of Rhodes.

The family seem to have been peculiarly fortunate in marrying heiresses, and by thus doing added considerably to their already large possessions in Cambridgeshire and Essex.

Thomas Bendyshe, of Steeple Bunstead, in Essex, was created a baronet on the 23rd May, 1611, and served as High Sheriff for his county. Like his ancestors, he made considerable additions to his estates, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Bendyshe, Bart. I am tempted here to quote again at length from De Brett's Extinct Peerage, because, as will be seen later on, there is a certain link, as it were, between this baronet and the death in action against the Turks of the subject of this memoir:—"Sir Thomas Bendyshe was a man of great sense and resolution, and steadfastly loyal to his Prince Charles I. For at the beginning of the national troubles he had a chief hand in drawing up on the 18th July, 1642, and presenting to the King a Declaration, and afterwards a Petition, both to His Majesty and also to Parliament, recommending an amicable accommodation in order to stop the distractions and bloody miseries wherein this nation was most unhappily involved, for which good office he was imprisoned for 22 months in the Tower by order of the House of Commons. He sent £3,000—a large sum in those days—to his royal master when under restraint at Newcastle. However, though he fell at first under the displeasure of the prevailing Powers, yet so considerable was he on account of his capacities and integrity, that afterwards they made choice of him to be their Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, but no agreements of theirs could prevail upon him to accept this honourable employ without the King's Commission, which His Majesty readily granted him. He entered on his Embassy in 1647, and resided at the Turkish Court about 14 years, filling that great post with admirable efficiency, for besides his skill in languages, he was a gentleman of consummate prudence and invincible courage. How well he understood his character, and how jealous he was of his Prince's and country's honour appears from the instances set down as follows:—First, when the Grand Vizier would have publicly affronted him at an Audience in causing the Chair to be removed out of the room, that he might be forced to deliver his Embassy *standing*, Sir Thomas made one of his gentlemen *kneel* down and lean on his hands, and then Sir Thomas sat down upon him before he would deliver his Embassy.

"At another Audience, when the Grand Vizier would have placed the French Ambassador before him, he jostled him from his chair and took his place, telling him he was an Ambassador from a Crowned Head who was King of France as well as of England. This resolute and gallant behaviour made him only the more considerable. King Charles I. had such a sense of his gallant behaviour and the eminent service he had done the Levant Company beyond any other Ambassador, that he wrote him a letter of thanks from the Isle of Wight about November, 1648.

"After that King's tragic death, Sir Thomas Bendyshe was confirmed as Ambassador Extraordinary by Charles II. How he came to escape the resentment of the usurping powers and keep out of reach of men whose hearts were found harder than those of most Princes, we cannot explain. However, in 1653, Oliver Cromwell despatched Richard Lawrence to Constantinople with letters of revocation for Sir Thomas Bendyshe, who showed the value he had for the King's Commission, by telling Lawrence he was sent by the King and would not deliver up his Commission without His Majesty's order, upon which, Articles of High Treason were exhibited to the Parliament against him, but without effect, for Sir Thomas appears to have continued in Turkey until recalled thence in 1662 by King Charles II., who gave him a very honourable testimonial of his loyalty and good affection *with promises of doing him service.* This renowned gentleman departed this life at Bower Hall—one of the chief seats of the Bendyshe family—in Essex about the year 1674."

The writer has dwelt at length on the career of Sir Thomas Bendyshe because it seems to him an interesting coincidence that the late head of the family should have lost his life fighting against the very race that this fine old ancestor of his combated so well all through the troublous period of the Civil Wars.

Sir Thomas was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Sir John Bendyshe, who died 1706, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sir Henry Bendyshe, who for many years was Justice of the Peace and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Essex. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Gosling, and died in 1717 without issue, when the baronetcy, being in the younger branch, expired, and the Bendyshes of Barrington were left the sole survivors of the family.

Barrington Hall, which has been the principal seat of the elder branch of the family since the reign of Edward III., and which has been uninterruptedly in their possession ever since, was a fine old mansion, set in the midst of a spacious park. The park, with its grand old trees, still remains as of yore, but the hall was pulled down by the writer's grandfather on succeeding to the estate. He found the property and house in a very neglected state, and being of an exceedingly impatient disposition and hating disorder, issued directions for the total demolition of the fine old building. He then set to work to put the property in order and rebuild his house. He carried out the former intention but never succeeded in the latter, and the present house is quite a modest structure. It possesses, however, some valuable portraits, one of them being a full length painting of William IV., believed to have been presented to Richard Bendyshe by that monarch when Duke of Clarence.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bendyshe married Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. —— Wardell, Vicar of Bekesbourne, near Canterbury, and is succeeded by his only son, John Bendyshe, almost the last of his race, who is now serving at the front in the 7th Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment.

J. E. C.

Major Cyril F. Barber, killed on H.M.S. "Goliath," May 13th., was promoted to Major 11th April, 1915; N.I.D., Gibraltar, 1910; War Staff, 1st January, 1914.

Major Godfrey Barker, from Reserve of Officers; killed May 2nd.

Captain Christopher Boyd Andrews, R.M.L.I., aged 34, reported killed in action in the Dardanelles, was the youngest son of the late Rev. J. M. Andrews, Vicar of Highgate, and of Mrs. Andrews, of 2, Winchester Road, Oxford. He was educated at Highgate School. After 12 years' service he retired from the Marines, and was farming in Australia when war broke out. He returned to England, rejoined the Marines, and was appointed to the Plymouth Battalion. His elder brother, E. Lancelot Andrews, of the 2nd Australian Contingent, who was wounded in the Dardanelles, is making good progress towards recovery.

Captain Reginald Edward George Burton, died of wounds, April 1st, at Malta, received March 18th, the elder son of Mr. T. H. Burton, of Balham. Educated at Highgate School, he entered the Greenwich College in September, 1901; promoted to Lieutenant, 1st July, 1902, and Captain, 1st September, 1912. He had served in China, at Wei-hai-wei, and as Assistant Instructor of Musketry at Browndown.

Captain Edward A. S. Hatton, killed May 4th. Taken prisoner by brigands on 16th October, 1905, near Cape Negro; Assistant Musketry Instructor, Chatham, 1st January, 1914.

Captain John C. J. Teague; killed May 4th; from Reserve of Officers. Had been called to the Bar in January.

General H. St. G. Schomberg was born in February, 1845, joined the Service as a 2nd-Lieutenant, June, 1863; promoted 1st-Lieutenant, February, 1867; Captain, April, 1879; Brevet-Major, July, 1882; Major, April, 1885; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, June, 1891; Lieutenant-Colonel, September, 1892; Brevet-Colonel, September, 1896; Colonel, March, 1898; Commandant, December, 1899.

Gen. H. St. G. Schomberg served in the Egyptian War, was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, 11th July, 1882 (Egyptian Medal, Alexandria Clasp, Khedive's Bronze Star); Brevet of Major for this service; served as Brevet-Major with the Royal Marine Battalion during the naval and military operations in the Eastern Soudan, 1884; present at the battles of El Teb and Tamaai (Suakin and El Teb—Tamaai Clasps, Osmanieh 4th Class); C.B., 22nd June, 1897, on the commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

General R. B. Kirchoffer was born in January, 1846; joined as 2nd-Lieutenant, December 1864; promoted 1st-Lieutenant, August, 1867; Captain, October, 1879; Major, November, 1885; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, November, 1892; Lieutenant-Colonel, August, 1893; Brevet-Colonel, August, 1897; Colonel, May, 1899; Commandant, March, 1900; Major-General, April, 1902.

Major-General R. B. Kirchoffer served as Quartermaster of the Battalion of Royal Marines sent to South Africa for special service in the Zulu War, 1879; served during Egyptian War, 1882 (Egyptian Medal, Khedive's Bronze Star).

Major-General Cosmo G. Gordon, whose death took place at his home in Scotland on 5th May, joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry as 2nd-Lieutenant on the 22nd June, 1867; served as Garrison Adjutant at Gravesend, 1881-83; became Captain, 1881, and in February, 1884, proceeded with the R.M. Battalion to the Soudan, where he took part in the defence of Suakin, the actions of Hasheen, Tofrek, attack on convoy (March 24th, 1885), and the burning of Tamaai, receiving the Medal with two Clasps and the Khedive's Bronze Star. In 1885 he left the Red Sea, in command of a detachment for the China Station to form a garrison for Port Hamilton at a time when relations with Russia were somewhat strained.

As a Major he served at the R.M. Depôt, 1891-95, was 2nd-Commandant at Plymouth in 1901 and Commandant at Chatham in 1903, and was placed on the retired list with the honorary rank of Major-General in 1906.

For the last three years he had been in bad health, and the loss of his younger son, killed in action on the Aisne, was a severe blow to him.

It is noteworthy that his father, Major-General Gordon, Royal Artillery, received his first commission on 10th May, 1805, so that the combined periods of service of father and son extended over more than a century, a most unusual record.

As Commandant at Chatham he was extremely popular, and his loss will be keenly felt by his many friends.

BARNES.—2nd-Lieutenant Jack Clixby Barnes, aged 19, the youngest and well-beloved son of Mrs. Barnes, of Southsea, and the late Rev. C. E. Barnes, of Wendesn Ambo, Essex, killed on May 14th in the Dardanelles whilst serving with the Plymouth Battalion of the Royal Marine Brigade.

FERGUSON-DAVIE.—A service in memory of Lieutenant Herbert George Ferguson-Davie, who gave his life for his country on May 9th at the Dardanelles, with the Portsmouth Battalion of Royal Marines, was held in the old Parish Church, Chelsea, on Friday, May 21st, at 2.30 p.m.

GRINLING.—Lieutenant Charles Stuart Grinling, Chatham Battalion, Royal Marine Brigade, reported killed in action, May 16th, at the Dardanelles, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grinling, of St. Catherine's, Grantham. He was 19 years of age and was educated at Haileybury, and after passing the Royal Marines examination, in July, was gazetted probationary 2nd-Lieutenant on August 17th, 1914, and Lieutenant, March 27th last.

HERFORD.—Lieutenant Bernard H. (wounded 4th May); died 5th May; youngest son of the Rev. P. M. Herford, Rector of Christchurch, Edinburgh, and brother to Captain G. M. I. Herford, R.M.L.I., killed on November 1st, 1914. Their Majesties sent a letter of sympathy to his father.

HYLAND.—Lieut. John R. Hyland, killed on May 10th.

LONGUET-HIGGINS.—Lieutenant Kenneth Aislabie Longuet-Higgins, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Deal Battalion, who died on May 5th from wounds received during operations at the Dardanelles, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Longuet-Higgins, of Turvey Abbey, Beds, and 75, Gunterstone Road, West Kensington. He was a Foundation scholar of St. Paul's School, and joined the Artists Rifles January, 1914. He received his commission in the Royal Marines October 1st, 1914, and went to Deal, where he was soon selected to be a machine-gun officer, and had some training at Forton. He left England March 1st for active service abroad, and was gazetted Lieutenant March 27th, 1915. He was born April 18th, 1896.

ARMSTRONG.—Major Harold Gage Bewes Armstrong, R.M.L.I., who fell in the Dardanelles on May 9th, aged 42 years, saw service in China in 1900. He landed on the Wei-hai-wei Boundary Commission in May of that year, and was afterwards present at the investment of Tientsin. He took part in the relief of the Commander-in-Chief's expedition and in the taking of the Peiyang and Hai-kwang-hsu arsenals, and of the native city of Tientsin, and also shared in General Gaselee's expedition which relieved the Legations at Peking. He was specially promoted for his services and received the Medal with Taku Forts and Relief of Peking Clasps. Major Armstrong entered the Service in September, 1896, and was Musketry Instructor, Plymouth Division, 14th May, 1912.

FERGUSON-DAVIE.—2nd-Lieutenant Herbert George Ferguson-Davie, Royal Marines, killed at the Dardanelles on May 9th, aged 42, was the youngest son of Sir William Ferguson-Davie, Bart., C.B., of Creedy Park, Crediton. He married first, in July, 1902, Gwendolen Ursula (who died without issue in the following December), third daughter of the late Arthur Lloyd, of Leaton Knolls, Shropshire, and secondly, in 1911, Ethel Marion Lane, eldest daughter of Colonel Alfred Luther Lane, of Timsbury, Bath. Mr. Ferguson-Davie received his commission in the Royal Marines in October last.

HOSKYNS-ABRAHALL.—Major Christopher Henry Hoskyns-Abrahall, R.M.L.I., of the 10th Battalion R.M. Brigade, Royal Naval Division, was born in July, 1871. He joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry in September, 1890, and reached the rank of Major in September, 1910, and retired on 1st September, 1910.

Major George Fison Muller, Royal Marine Light Infantry, 12th Battalion R.M. Brigade, Royal Naval Division, was born in 1876, became 2nd-Lieutenant in 1894; Lieutenant in 1895; Captain in 1901; Musketry Instructor, Chatham Division, October 1st, 1911; and Major in 1913.

MOXHAM.—Lieutenant James F. Moxham, R.M.L.I., 12th Battalion, R.M. Brigade, Royal Naval Division, was gazetted last September.

RICHARDS.—Captain Walter H. P. Richards, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion R.N. Division, aged 33, was the son of the Rev. R. E. Richards, for many years Principal of the Diocesan Training College, Fishponds, Bristol. In the Service he was particularly well-known as a boxer, being twice the runner-up for the officers' middle-weight championship; and as a revolver shot, winning the Collard Cup in 1911, and making the highest score in R.M. Whitehead Team, in 1910. He served with the Royal Marine Guard conveying the crews of the Russian cruisers blown up at Chemulpo; Coronation Medal, 1911; Adjutant, Chatham Division, 13th December, 1909. Was at Ostend, and in Antwerp at the time of the siege, and recently went to the Dardanelles as Adjutant to the Chatham Battalion. He leaves a widow and one son.

The efficiency of the work of the transport in Flanders is briefly summarised by a wounded Tommy:

"Something 'its you the 'ell of a bang, and when you wakes hup a nurse is telling you to drink up your broth."

Physical Training.

(A LECTURE DELIVERED BY CAPTAIN R. B. CAMPBELL, GORDON HIGHLANDERS, AT DEAL.)

I. LESSONS OF THE WAR.

During the first three months of the war our army experienced all forms of tactical operations—the Retreat from Mons—the Advance across the Marne—the big Turning Movement from the Aisne to our present position—then Trench Warfare.

From these we have gained ample experience in the effect of modern weapons and the methods employed by the enemy, and we have learnt that the value of individual physical fitness, so fully recognised by the ancient Greeks as such an important factor in war, has not diminished but increased; for never has war tried the endurance, health, and nerve of all ranks to such an extent.

If we examine the nature of the various operations we find that the marching must always be forced; in a retreat, to try and shake off an energetic and enterprising enemy close in pursuit by means of motor lorries mounted with machine guns; in an advance, to press an advantage over a tenacious and cunning foe; in turning movements, to evade detection by aeroplanes, and that from the Aisne required great endurance—marching by night and hiding by day gives scanty rest.

To "dig-in" is the only protection from artillery fire, and to have to dig trenches after a hard march or each advance in the attack, to dig for dear life, is such a severe test of strength that unless a man is fit he will break up under the strain.

The firing is frequently feverishly rapid, and to be well directed trained activity of brain is essential.

Then the bayonet fighting. This has assumed such a tactical importance that to it I propose to devote the second part of my lecture, and need only now point out that for the rapid sprint and the strength to deliver the skilful thrusts a man must be sound in wind and limb.

The battles now seem to be endless—the whole war is just one long battle. Compared with this one the Peninsular was a "peaceful" war! The constant exposure, exhaustion, and strain of this modern battle play havoc with the health of the troops.

The terrific bursts of high explosives, rapid fire from rifle and machine gun during an attack, the aeroplanes hovering overhead, the night attacks, the hand grenades and mines shatter all but the strongest nerve.

A soldier must be mentally and physically fit or he will go under, and be a burden on the Army. It is just as absurd for a man to take the field in this war if he is unfit as it would be for a sickly weed to fight a well-trained champion boxer. Hard marches, exposure, and nervous tension will break up the unfit as surely as the champion's fists.

The "fog of war" has been more or less dissipated by the aeroplanes, so we can no longer rely on the genius of some general to take advantage of it and bring hostilities to a rapid and successful close by a series of brilliant and bewildering operations. With the armies facing each other along a front of some 300 miles, parted by only a few hundred yards, each knows all about the other's movements and counters at once. Each is waiting until it thinks itself strong enough to fall upon the other, man against man. It is a man to man war, in which the junior officer, the non-commissioned officer, and the private play the important part, and, as never before, it is a case of the survival of the fittest.

(To be continued.)

"Globe and Laurel" Balance Sheet.

GENERAL FUND.

CREDIT.

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	60	7	0
Cash, Subscribers' Donations, &c.	297	10	9½
,, Advertisements	57	19	8
Interest from Deposit Account	2	9	11
	£418	7	4½

DEBIT.

	£	s.	d.
Printing, Stationery Account	244	2	3
Postage and Carriage	37	9	4½
Wages of Clerks	21	17	7
Commission to Advertising Agents	3	3	10
"Army and Navy Gazette," etc.	6	2	3
Other Items	5	8	8
	318	3	11½
Balance at Bank	98	7	0
,, in hand of Treasurer ...	1	16	5
	£418	7	4½

RESERVE FUND.

CREDIT.

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	100	0	0
Interest to December, 1914	2	9	11
	£102	9	11

DEBIT.

	£	s.	d.
Interest transferred to General Fund	2	9	11
Balance at Bank	100	0	0
	£102	9	11

I certify that the above is a true account of the "Globe and Laurel" Accounts from 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915, and that the Balances in hand and in the Bank are as shewn. I further certify that there are no outstanding liabilities.

WALTER E. DOWNER,
Lieut. and Quartermaster, R.M.A.
Treasurer,
"Globe and Laurel."

Audited and found correct.
A. TATHAM,
Bt. Colonel, R.M.A.,
Acting 2nd Commandant.
13th May, 1915.

Lieutenant-General A. F. Garliff is a member of the Committee of the Montenegrin Red Cross and Relief Fund.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Tribe, 41st Dogras, is reported as having been wounded while serving with the Expeditionary Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. A. Hankey, C.B., R.M.A., Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence, had the honour of being received by his Majesty on May 25th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie Wilson, D.S.O., R.M.L.I., Unionist Member for Reading, has been summoned to active service at the front.

Their Majesties have sent a letter of sympathy to the Rev. P. M. Herford, Rector of Christ Church, Leith, whose two sons, both officers in the Royal Marines, have been killed in action.

Dr. S. Browne, R.N., a former medical officer for Leamington, has been informed by the Admiralty that his younger son, Lieutenant Murdoch Campbell Browne, Royal Marine Light Infantry, was wounded in action at the Dardanelles. Lieutenant Browne joined the Public Schools Corps (first contingent) at the outbreak of war, and was given a commission in the Royal Marines last October, his promotion to Lieutenant following in January.

Mrs. Catherine Agnes Adair, of 7, Stanley Place, Chester, widow of Major-General Adair, R.M.A., and daughter of the late Canon Jones, Rector of Llanrhaiadr, Denbighshire, at her decease left estate valued at £67,817.

Deaths.

KITCHING.—On May 19th, at The Old Vicarage, Markyate, Herts, of heart failure, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Ross Kitching, late Royal Marine Light Infantry, dearly-loved husband of Florence J. Kitching, aged 65.

DOUGLAS.—On May 5th, in Bayswater, Sarah Frances, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Alexander Douglas, K.L.H., R.M.A., aged 78.

JONES.—On May 16th-17th, killed in action in Flanders, Stanley Jones, Captain, Royal Welch Fusiliers, elder son of the late General Sir Howard S. Jones, R.M.L.I., K.C.B., aged 34.

MARKHAM ROSE.—On May 3rd, killed in action, Lieutenant Kenneth Markham Rose, Essex Regiment, only son of Colonel J. Markham Rose, R.M.A., aged 25.

KITSON.—On April 1st, on service in France, George Bredin Kitson, of the Honourable Artillery Company, son of Lieutenant G. A. N. Kitson, R.M.A., aged 21.

SWINNERTON.—On May 13th, R.M.A./12603, Bombr. William Swinnerton, killed in action at Ypres, aged 23.

TREACHER.—On April 24th, at R.N. Hospital, Haslar, R.M.A./13534 Gunner C. W. Treacher, aged 21.

HEMMING.—On April 27th, in H.M.S. "Monarch," R.M.A./6434 Sergeant Alfred Hemming, aged 36.

BAZELEY.—On May 15th, Pte. F. W. Bazeley.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed contemporaries:—"Royal Military Academy Magazine," "The Household Brigade Magazine," "R.E. Journal," "The Sapper," "The Lion and Rose," "St. George's Gazette," "The Antelope," "The Snapper," "The Green Tiger," "Green Howards' Gazette," "The Acorn," "The 'XXX.'" "The Men of Harlech," "Essex Regimental Gazette," "The Old Stubborns," "Queen's Own Gazette," "Tiger and Rose," "The 79th News," "The Ranger," "Thin Red Line," "The Argyllshire Highlanders' Gazette," "Army Service Corps Journal," "The A.O.C. Gazette," "London Scottish Regimental Gazette," "The Military Mail," "The Army and Navy Gazette."

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations during the past month:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sergt's. Mess, Malta	0	2	0	H.M.S. "Neptune,"			
H.M.S. "Natal" ...	0	7	0	Difference	0	3	0
Lce.-Corpl. Carr ...	0	2	0	R.M.L.I., Plymouth	1	3	0½
H.M.S. "Achilles"	0	4	0	H.M.S. "Colossus"	0	15	6
H.M.S. "Temeraire"	0	4	2	Gunr. Fogwill ...	0	0	5
Mr. W. Hart	0	2	0	Mr. Pardon	0	2	0
Mr. J. H. Grieve ...	0	2	0	H.M.S. "Emperor			
H.M.S. Bellona ...	0	5	6	of India"	0	4	0
E. L. Le Cog	0	0	2½	H.M.S. "Juno" ...	0	3	4
Q.M.S. Chisholm ...	0	2	0	H.M.S. "Hibernia"	0	5	6
G. D. Bowles	0	0	3	Miscellaneous Sales	0	16	10
Lieut. H. A. C.				R.M.L.I., Ports-			
Webber	0	18	6	mouth	0	12	0
H.M.S. "Rainbow"	0	8	6	H.M.S. "Hindus-			
Mr. C. Keen	0	2	0	tan"	0	16	8
Mr. G. Jarritt	0	2	0	Pte. F. Kerr	0	0	4
Mr. D. Fowler	0	4	1	Pte. T. F. Fullbrook	0	2	0
Mrs. H. Burt	0	2	6	Sergt. W. Arnold...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Antrim"...	0	6	0	Mr. W. L. Petley...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Lancaster"	1	0	0	Major-Gen. J. F.			
H.M.S. "Dread-				Daniell...	0	2	0
nought"...	0	10	0	10th Batt., R.M.			
Messrs. Grieve,				Brigade	1	0	0
Matthews and				R.M.A. Brigades ...	1	0	0
Seagrove	1	15	0	R.M.L.I., Chatham	5	0	0
Officers' Mess,				S. & T. N. Blake ...	3	6	0
Forton	0	4	0	Clr.-Sergt. Chandler	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Blanche"	0	2	6	Mr. H. A. Morris ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Princess				Mrs. Laurie	0	2	0
Royal"	0	5	0	Mrs. Shepherd ...	0	2	0
Mr. W. Foy	0	2	0	H.M.S. "Falmouth"	0	2	8
Mr. G. Critchley ...	0	2	0	Lieut. A. T. Jack-			
H.M.S. "Queen				son...	0	2	0
Mary"	0	3	4	R.S.O., Birming-			
H.M.S. "Centurion"	0	6	0	ham	0	16	0
H.M.S. "Conqueror"	0	3	2	H.M.S. "Venus"...	0	7	0
H.M.S. "Argyll" ...	0	3	0	Col. S. P. Peile,			
H.M.S. "Tiger" ...	0	10	6	C.B.	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Indefatiga-				H.M.S. "Temeraire"	0	4	2
ble"	0	6	0	Mr. G. Seabright ...	0	5	0
H.M.S. "Notting-							
ham"	0	8	4	Total ...	£28	1	6
Mr. S. Savage... ...	0	2	0				

List of Pensioners of the Royal Marines whose deaths have been reported during the months of March and April, 1915.

NAME.	RATING.	DIVISION AND NUMBER.	DATE OF DEATH.	
F. Daubert	Private	Ply., 5415	March	10
R. Warren	,,	Ply., 23 Co.	February	19
J. W. Timms	Qr.-Mr.-Sgt.	Depot Deal, 141	,,	19
T. Parker	Corporal	Ports., 792	February	18
E. Maquire	Sergeant	Ports., 19 Co.	,,	18
W. Whittingham	Private	Gosport, 66 Co.	,,	20
J. Robins	Corporal	R.M.A.	January	31
W. Harrison	Private	Ply., 1927	February	28
W. J. Gollop	,,	Ply., 5548	,,	1
W. Robinson	Sergeant	Chat., 64 Co.	March	2
S. Wedlake	Private	Ply., 31 Co.	February	14
J. Chitty	,,	Forton, 20 Co.	March	6
W. Head	Gunner	R.M.A. (Ports.) 13 Co.	,,	6
J. Hawkins	Private	Chat., 4110	,,	7
S. Jukes	,,	Ply., 577	,,	8
J. Manley	,,	Ply., "A" Co.	,,	7
J. Vigus	Gunner	R.M.A., 10 Co.	,,	1
F. C. J. Attoe	,,	R.M.A., 11955	February	23
W. A. Ellingham	Clr.-Sergt.	Chat., 3830	March	4
C. A. Pannell	Private	Ply., 13354	,,	14
J. J. Foxworthy	Sergeant	Ply., 4143	,,	30
G. Campbell	,,	Chat., 29 Co.	,,	23
W. Chislett	Private	Ply., 19 Co.	February	16
R. Jones	,,	Forton, 42 Co.	March	27
J. Dawkins	Corporal	Ports., 184	April	1
W. Wright	Private	Ports., 1928	February	17
T. E. Saunders	,,	Chat., "B" Co.	March	22
H. Street	Gunner	R.M.A. (Ports.)	,,	22
G. Staples	Sergeant	Forton, 6 Co.	,,	18
F. Noble	,,	Gosport, 46 Co.	,,	7
W. Lockerby	Gunner	R.M.A., 3190	,,	18
C. Lock	Private	Ports., 699	February	26
J. Joyce	,,	Ports., 5500	March	22
J. Braund	,,	Ply., 35 Co.	,,	25
C. R. Elderfield	,,	Ports., 5336	April	5
T. Mullins	,,	Ports., 1618	,,	2
H. Hayward	,,	Chat., 21 Co.	March	28
G. Woodward	,,	Ply., 48 Co.	,,	8
J. Pearson	,,	Gosport, "F" Co.	April	5
G. Norris	,,	Ply., 39 Co.	,,	4
W. Jones	,,	Walmer, 15 Co.	March	27
T. Baker	Gunner	R.M.A., 238	April	4
C. Smith	,,	R.M.A., 1991	,,	6
W. Sanders	Private	Ply., 23 Co.	,,	12
T. C. Crossley	,,	Chat., 4088	,,	10
J. Schroder	Sergeant	Ports., 16 Co.	,,	15
E. Hayward	Private	Ports, 1385	,,	13
W. Gammon	Corporal	Ply., 23 Co.	March	28
J. Dawe	,,	Ply., 5215	April	14
J. Pinney	Private	Ply., 3 Co.	,,	15
T. Roberts	,,	Ply., "D" Co.	,,	16
E. A. Churchard	Clr.-Sergt.	Chat., 5896	October 6, 1914	14
D. Sibley	Private	Chat., 621	April	20
J. Clancy	,,	Chat., 2017	February	24
J. J. Youatt	Sergeant	Ply., 2269	April	13
A. Ellis a Winsor	Private	Ply., 19 Co.	,,	11
C. Booth	,,	Ply., 556	,,	23
J. Agar	Corporal	Ports., 219 (R.M.A.)	,,	19
T. Reed	Clr.-Sergt.	Chat., 819	,,	11
J. Moody	Private	Gosport, "F" Co.	March	26
H. H. Joslin	Sergeant	Ply., "B" Co.	April	20
M. J. Thomas	Private	Ply., 6125	,,	9
A. J. Uncle	,,	Chat., 1197	,,	29
J. Nesbit	Corporal	Ply., 3 Co.	,,	28
H. Goddard	Gunner	R.M.A., 799	,,	28
E. Brinkhurst	Pte. (R.F.R.)	Chat. (B), 1045	,,	15

Corps Advertisements.

A charge of One Shilling will be made for each insertion, not exceeding 24 words in this column, and Sixpence for every additional 12 or fraction of 12 words.

All Advertisements must be prepaid and sent to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

Printed and Published by GALE & POLDEN, LTD., Nelson House, Portsmouth. June 7th, 1915.

THE GLOBE AND LAUREL

The Journal of the Royal Marines

"There never was any appeal made to them for honour, courage, or loyalty, that they did not more than realise my expectations. If ever the hour of real danger should come to England, the Marines will be found the country's sheet anchor."
St. Vincent.

No. 237, Vol. XXII. JULY 7th, 1915. Price 2d. (Post Free to all parts of the World.)

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NOTICE.

All Subscriptions and Inquiries as to non-delivery of copies should be sent to The Treasurer, "Globe & Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

It is requested that all Cheques and Postal Orders be made payable to "The Treasurer, 'Globe and Laurel.'"

All matter intended for publication should be forwarded to The Editor, "Globe and Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, by the 24th of each month.

All inquiries respecting Advertisements should be made to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

A limited number of Volume XX. of the "Globe and Laurel" has been bound and is now on sale.

Volumes I., V., VI., and IX. are out of print and cannot be replaced. Only a very limited number of some of the other volumes are on hand.

Application for back numbers or bound volumes should be made to the Treasurer. Price of the latter 3/6 each.

Editorial.

THE events of the last month have not been easy to follow, as the news has been conflicting and scanty. However, one can now realise the object of the Russian movements in Galicia. Their positions form a rough Z—a line facing south south-west 230 miles long, running east of Kielce; another facing due west 50 miles, in rear of Zolkiew, and the Dniester front, facing south-west, 100 miles long, covering Halicz, making up the letter. Each position has its flanks defended by natural obstacles, and each army is close to its base, whereas the opposing forces have their flanks threatened, and are a long way from their system of strategic railways. This retreat of the Russians from the line of the Dunajec to the present line, a distance of nearly 150 miles, has had the effect of engaging a large number of Germans (1½ millions), of which half the number are credibly reported to have been put out of action. The Germans, obviously aware of the extreme penury of war material of the Russians, threw their whole available weight against them, and by this means have saved Hungary and its harvest, and no doubt intimidated the Roumanians and Bulgarians. But the Russian army has never been broken, and has slowly fallen back before superior artillery fire on a succession of pre-arranged positions, making the gain of ground as expensive as possible by the continual use of the bayonet.

The Russian cavalry have, by remarkable heroism and fighting powers, frequently saved the infantry, and caused large losses to the Germans, on more than one occasion defeating and cutting to pieces German infantry regiments. Also the Cossacks, by their constant raids on convoys, etc., have weakened the front line by making large escorts imperative.

Extracts from prisoners' diaries have made it clear that the moral of the army is much lower than at the beginning of the war, although the moral of the German nation is still kept up by skilful misrepresentation. An English lady who was in Germany when war broke out, and has only recently arrived, displayed almost incredible ignorance of events, knowing absolutely nothing about the war. The native, of course, is equally in the dark, and very ready to believe any fairy tale.

Public opinion in neutral countries, as well as in the Allies' countries, was undermined by a scientific organisation set up by Germany long ago, and this influence, despite nearly a year of war, is still strong enough to weaken the confidence of the nations concerned, and to this may be due, apart from cupidity, the ease with which Germany is able to obtain war material and food. There is no sign of any famine as, in spite of the superiority of our navy, the blockade is an illusion, and will remain so as long as Germany is financially sound.

It is useless to disguise the fact that Germany's material strength is increasing. The number of workmen employed

in the manufacture of warlike stores has increased by almost one-third, and there is no lack of raw material. As regards numbers engaged, the numerical strength of the Allies is double that of the enemy, and our reserves are practically unlimited, while Germany and Austria have nearly reached their maximum. Numbers of men mean nothing unless they are armed, but the Archangel route being opened arms are reaching Russia in such quantities that it is hoped she will soon be able to put ten million more men into the firing line. Germany has recently called to the colours 400,000 railway employees. This can only tend to weaken the railway service, one of their chief instruments of offence, and a careful calculation indicates that Germany and Austria-Hungary combined cannot muster more than another million men.

On the western frontier the policy indicated last month, viz., of making a hole near Arras is being persevered with, and although the progress is necessarily slow the French guns are now shelling Vimy and Givenchy, the last German positions in the Souchez-Arras sector.

Beyond them the hills end, and the plain of Lens begins. The danger is evidently being realised by the Germans, who, according to aircraft reports and telegrams from Holland, are bringing up all their available forces to the western front, and denuding all their garrisons.

From the Dardanelles we hear little, the list of casualties showing that from time to time our brigade has been engaged.

In South Africa the columns are making progress, and have got off the desert into the bush country, but we have not heard how our batteries like it, nor have we received any description of the country.

Waterloo Day passed without any special event to mark its coming.

It is curious that about once every hundred years we, as a nation, have to take part in preventing some would-be "Lord of all" from attaining his ambition.

Thus at the close of the 16th Century, Philip II. of Spain had his beard singed by Drake at Cadiz, and his Armada scattered by Lord Howard of Effingham in English waters. Again in 1704, Marlborough and Prince Eugene at Blenheim upset the plans of Louis XIV. to make France the only ruling power in Europe, and 100 years ago at Waterloo, Wellington finished the career of the greatest military genius of modern times, who nearly succeeded in imitating the triumphs of Julius Cæsar, an achievement another Kaiser or Cæsar is now attempting.

This number is rather a "lop-eared" one, as the regrettable large lists of casualties have crowded out much matter already prepared, including the remainder of the lecture on "How to Keep Fit" and extracts of letters from various correspondents. We hope, next month, that there will be no such melancholy necessity.

Officers' Appointments, Promotions, etc.

The following promotion has taken place in the vacancy created by the death of Major Cyril F. Barber, R.M.L.I., owing to the sinking of H.M.S. "Goliath":—Captain Edward S. Mairis, R.M.L.I., to be Major (dated 14th May) and posted to the Chatham Division, R.M.

Captain Harold F. P. Rees, R.M.L.I., supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Mairis, promoted.

Captain Arthur F. Simson, R.M.A., Reserve of Officers, R.M., has been granted the temporary rank of Major, with the pay of that rank, whilst at Scapa Flow. (Dated 10th June.)

Captain Arthur C. Barnby, R.M.L.I., has been granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst holding the appointment of Squadron Commander in the R.N. Air Service. (Dated 27th May.)

Lieutenant R. C. A. Glunicke, R.M.L.I., has been granted the temporary rank of Captain. (Dated 8th May.)

The Admiralty have approved of the following promotions in the R.N. Air Service:—Captain A. C. Barnby, R.M.L.I., Flight Commander, to be Squadron Commander; Captain H. Fawcett, R.M.L.I., Flight Commander, to be Squadron Commander. (Both dated 27th May.)

Temporary 2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Sydney Dick, R.N., is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, R.M. (Dated 26th May.)

The following Temporary 2nd-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Temporary Lieutenant, R.M.:—Prideaux Robert Selby (dated 27th March); Adrian Dingli and Richard Lionel Moore (both dated 10th May).

The following have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as Lieutenants for service in the Royal Marine Submarine Miners, and posted to the Chatham Division:—Alfred Wallis (from Sergeant, R.M. Submarine Miners), Thomas Waterman, Geoffrey Elliott Salter. (All dated 3rd June.)

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned gentlemen being granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as 2nd-Lieutenants and will be attached for training to the R.M. Division specified against their names:—

Dated 18th May.—Henry Claude Torrens, Plymouth Division; Arthur Lionel Rose, R.M.A. Division.

Dated 19th May.—David L. Robinson, R.M.A. Division.

Dated 22nd May.—Martin Walter Craig, Chatham Division; Robert Thomas Rackham, R.M.A. Division; Edmund John Solomon and Rawden Henry Pitt West, Portsmouth Division; Neville Isidore Lion, Plymouth Division; Edward Lysons Lunt and Ralph R. Campion, R.M.A. Division.

From Temporary Sub-Lieutenants, R.N.V.R., R.N. Division:—

Dated 29th May.—Francis Geoffrey Eliot, Plymouth Division; Henry Francis Angold, Reginald Henry Sawyer, Edward Lovell Moore, and Sydney Fisher Smith, R.M.A. Division; Duncan Boyd Woolley, Portsmouth Division.

Dated 31st May.—Edwin Cohen, Portsmouth Division; Francis Robert Lamb, Chatham Division; Oscar Louis Young, Plymouth Division; George Douglas Lowdell, Chatham Division; Henry Charles Walcot, R.M.A. Division.

Sergeant-Major James Alfred Gates, R.M.L.I., being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, R.M., vice Moxham, killed in action (dated 8th May), and posted to the Portsmouth Division, he will remain at Malta for duty until relieved.

Sergeant-Major (W.O.) James Frederick Sutcliffe, R.M.L.I., is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, R.M., vice Sanders, killed in action (dated 11th May), and posted to the Portsmouth Division, R.M.

Sergeant-Major (W.O.) Thomas Hills, R.M.A., has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, R.M. (dated 14th May), and posted to the R.M.A. Division.

This officer will receive the pay and allowances of a Lieutenant as in the case of officers promoted from Acting R.M. Gunners.

Acting Sergeant-Major John Watts, R.M.L.I., is to be retained at the Portsmouth Division for duty as Sergeant-Major temporarily, and Sergeant-Major Frank O. Priscott, R.M.L.I., for duty in the R.M. Brigade.

The following promotions to warrant rank have been made on appointment as Sergeant-Majors in the vacancies caused by the promotion of Sergeant-Majors Stuart, Preston and Sutcliffe:—Actg. Sergt.-Major Frank O. Priscott, R.M.L.I. (dated 28th April); Actg. Sergt.-Major Thomas A. Clarke, R.M.L.I. (dated 5th May); Actg. Sergt.-Major Edward Bastin, R.M.L.I. (dated 11th May).

The following promotions have been made to acting warrant rank for duty as Sergeant-Majors in vacancies; promotion to be conditional on their reverting to their substantive rank at the close of hostilities, or sooner should their services in the acting rank be no longer required:—

Ply/8695 Bk. Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Elias Gibbons, R.M.L.I., vice Priscott, 28th April.

Depôt/357 Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Instr. of Swimg. G. E. Cutcher, R.M.L.I., vice Clarke, 5th May.

Ch/11201 Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Instr. of Musk. Wm. C. Gwynne, R.M.L.I., vice Bastin, 11th May.

Po/7995 Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. John Watts, R.M.L.I., vice Hayward, 11th May.

The above acting warrant officers are to join up with the reserve companies being trained for the R.M. Brigade, Acting W.O. Cutcher being detached to Portsmouth on relief.

The Admiralty have approved of the following changes in the Administrative Staff of the Royal Naval Division, with effect from the 28th May:—

Major E. W. Harding, R.M.A., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to rejoin the R.M.A. Division, Eastney, as Gunnery Instructor.

Captain (temporary Major) R. F. C. Foster, R.M.A., to be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and to be supernumerary to the establishment.

Captain A. D. B. Godfray, R.M.A., supernumerary, will be absorbed in the establishment, vice Foster, supernumerary.

Major Edward S. Mairis, R.M.L.I., is posted to the Plymouth Division, instead of as previously stated.

The undermentioned officers (temporarily promoted from the ranks) are posted to the Divisions stated:—

Chatham.—Tempy. Lieut. T. H. Clarke, R.M., Tempy. Lieut. E. Bastin, R.M., Tempy. Lieut. J. T. Galliford, R.M., Tempy. Lieut. G. J. Kenny, R.M., Tempy. Lieut. C. White, R.M.

Portsmouth.—Tempy. Lieut. W. A. Pinkerton, R.M., Tempy. Lieut. A. C. Miller, R.M.

Plymouth.—Tempy. Lieut. A. W. Staughton, R.M., Tempy. Lieut. T. A. Goldring, R.M., Tempy. Lieut. E. F. Lindsell, R.M.

Ch/9885 Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Charles Thomas Savill, R.M.L.I., has been advanced to Acting Warrant Officer for duty as Superintending Clerk in the R.M. Brigade Pay Office as from the 15th May; this promotion to be conditional on his reverting to his substantive rank at the close of hostilities, or sooner should his services in the acting rank be no longer required.

Acting Superintending Clerk Savill is to join the R.M. Brigade Pay Staff accordingly.

Acting Sergeant-Major F. Knill, R.M.L.I., at present employed in the R.M. Brigade Pay Office, is to revert to his permanent grade at his own request, will rejoin his division, and revert as from the date of return to Headquarters.

The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are absorbed in the Establishment as specified:—Captain Robert Sinclair, vice Billing, killed in action (dated 17th June). Captain (Temporary Major) Charles E. Risk, vice Lees, promoted. Captain Herbert R. Brewer, vice Jones, promoted (both dated 21st June).

The following appointments have been made in the Royal Naval Division:—

Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Godfrey, R.M.L.I., to command the 12th (Deal) Battalion (dated 29th June, 1915).

Major J. A. M. A. Clark, R.M.L.I., to command the 10th (Portsmouth) Battalion, temporarily (dated 29th June, 1915).

Captain Percival Owen, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. "President," additional for R.N. Air Service Training Establishment in Command, is graded as Acting Flight Commander, and is reappointed to H.M.S. "President" additional duty as above (dated 1st June, 1915).

The Probationary Second-Lieutenants, R.M., now at Deal, will be transferred to divisions as follows, on the 1st July:—Second-Lieutenants D. H. Kitchen, R.M.A. Division; C. H. W. Blunt, R.M.A. Division; L. C. Hollis, Plymouth Division; C. M. Sergeant, Chatham Division; E. E. Johnson, R.M.A. Division; P. T. Taylor, Plymouth Division; M. H. Collet, R.M.A. Division; J. W. E. Crooke, Chatham Division; D. A. C. Shephard, Portsmouth Division; W. E. V. Bashall, Portsmouth Division; J. W. Roberts, Portsmouth Division; P. V. S. Williams, Plymouth Division; G. W. Steinthal, Chatham Division. They are to be put through a preliminary course of sea service gunnery, and will probably proceed to H.M.S. "Excellent" about the 1st August.

Edward Cyril Barnes and Herbert Asquith, temporary Second-Lieutenants, R.M., have been promoted to the rank of temporary Lieutenant, R.M. (dated 10th June).

The undermentioned gentlemen have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as follows:—

As Second-Lieutenants—William Leslie Surman, Herbert Clixby Barnes (both dated 10th June), and will be attached for training to the Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I.

As Lieutenant—R.M.A. Division: Temporary Lieutenant Harry Llewellyn Whale, R.N.V.R., R.N. Division (dated 12th June).

As Second-Lieutenants—R.M.A. Division: Robert Edward Barkley, Sidney Stretton (both dated 13th June). Chatham Division: Claude Archibald Hepburn (dated 14th June).

The Admiralty have been pleased to approve of the undermentioned non-commissioned officers being promoted to the rank of R.M. Gunner, with seniority of 11th June, 1915. Promotion in the case of Sergeants J. Elsdon, W. Lane, and W. Clifton is to acting rank only, and subject to their fully qualifying for the rank of Royal Marine Gunner when their services become available.

These R.M. Gunners are appointed, supernumerary, as stated against them, appointment dating from 11th June, 1915, in the case of R.M. Gunners J. Elsdon, W. Lane, and W. Clifton, and from "date of joining" in the case of the others, who, on completing the musketry course they are at present undergoing, should join the Gunnery Schools specified.

The number of R.M. Gunners authorised to be borne is to be increased at the several divisions by three at Eastney, two at Chatham, two at Portsmouth, and two at Plymouth, the numbers of gunners and privates at these divisions being reduced correspondingly.

Po/6607 Cr.-Sergt. Frank Owen Botterill, R.M.L.I., appointed to Portsmouth Gunnery School. Ply/8417 Sergt. John Henry Goss, R.M.L.I., appointed to Plymouth Gunnery School. Ch/12696 Sergt. Charles Henry Rubie Lane, R.M.L.I., appointed to Chatham Gunnery School. R.M.A./7768 Sergt. John Elsdon, R.M.A., appointed to "Agin-

court," additional temporary; Ch/13131 Sergt. William Greig, R.M.L.I., appointed to Chatham Gunnery School; Ply/11128 Sergt. George Seyd, R.M.L.I., appointed to Plymouth Gunnery School. R.M.A./8307 Sergt. William Lane, R.M.A., appointed to "Agincourt," additional temporary. Po/8045 Sergt. Joseph William Clifton, R.M.L.I. (prisoner of war), appointed to "Victory V" (R.M. Brigade). R.M.A./8804 Sergt. Ernest George Thornton, R.M.A., appointed to Portsmouth Gunnery School.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as Second-Lieutenants, and these officers will be attached for training to the R.M. Divisions specified against their names :—Wilfrid Barnard Mitchell, R.M.A. Division; Charles William Watson, Chatham Division; Dennis Bridges Stevens, R.M.A. Division; Harold Hutchinson, R.M.A. Division; Edward Arnold Abigail, Chatham Division; Harold Ledger Keating, R.M.A. Division (all from temporary sub-Lieutenants, R.N.V.R., R.N. Division); Ralph Scudamore Wilkie, Chatham Division; Ernest John Shuter, R.M.A. Division (all dated 18th June); Arthur Courtenay Donne, Chatham Division; Lance Amary Unwin, Chatham Division; Leonard Francis Nourse, Portsmouth Division (dated 20th June).

Lieutenant C. H. Congdon, R.M., and Lieutenant H. W. Wilby, R.M., have joined the Royal Marine Brigade, and have been allocated to the Chatham and Portsmouth Battalions respectively.

The temporary appointment to the Royal Marines of Second-Lieutenant J. H. G. Cunliffe, R.M., has been terminated in the Royal Marines, ending on the 26th June.

The temporary appointment to the Royal Marines of Second-Lieutenant D. T. Tyrer, R.M., has been terminated in the Royal Marines, ending on the 26th June.

The services of Acting Warrant Officer Elias Gibbons, R.M.L.I., being no longer required in the rank of Acting Sergeant-Major, he is to revert to his previous substantive rank of Barrack Quartermaster-Sergeant from the 24th June, 1915, inclusive.

The Admiralty have approved of the advancement to Acting Sergeant-Major (W.O.) of No. Po/5588 Barrack Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas George Hicks, R.M.L.I., for service at the R.M. Clothing Depot, Malta, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Sergeant-Major J. A. Gates to commissioned rank (dated 8th May). This promotion is conditional on Acting Sergeant-Major Hicks reverting to his substantive rank on the close of hostilities, or sooner should his services in the acting rank be no longer required.

Also the advancement to Acting Warrant Officer of No. Po/2976 Pensioner Quartermaster-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Robert John Wigginton, R.M.L.I., is approved for duty as Superintending Clerk, Allotments and Separation Allowance, at the Portsmouth Division, vice Acting Superintending Clerk R. D. Hale, R.M.L.I., who reverts to his substantive rank for ordinary duty, at his own request. Promotion of Acting Warrant Officer Wigginton to date from the day on which he takes over the duties, and is conditional on his reverting to his substantive rank at the close of hostilities, or sooner should his services in the acting rank be no longer required.

No. R.M.A./6231 Quartermaster-Sergeant Instructor of Gunnery Charles Edward Maton, R.M.A., has been promoted to warrant rank on appointment as Sergeant-Major at the R.M. Artillery Division, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Sergeant-Major (W.O.) Thomas Hills, R.M.A. (dated 14th May).

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers have been selected for promotion to the ranks stated :—

Depôt/287 Col.-Sgt. Charles Joseph Caudrey, R.M.L.I., to be Barrack Quartermaster-Sergeant at the Portsmouth Division, vice Hicks, promoted to Acting Warrant Officer (dated 8th May).

Po/8911 Col.-Sgt. Edwin Burt, R.M.L.I., to be Quartermaster-Sergeant at the Portsmouth Division, vice Watts, promoted to Acting Warrant Officer (dated 11th May).

Depot/335 Col.-Sgt. Albert Shotbolt, R.M.L.I., to be Quartermaster-Sergeant Instructor of Swimming at the Depôt R.M., Deal, vice Cutcher, promoted to Acting Warrant Officer (dated 5th May).

Ch/8438 Col.-Sgt. James Henry Slaughter, R.M.L.I., to be Quartermaster-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry at the Chatham Division, vice Gwynne, promoted to Acting Warrant Officer (dated 11th May).

Ch/7184 Col.-Sgt. Arthur Crompton Wood, R.M.L.I., to be Quartermaster-Sergeant at the Chatham Division, vice Savill, to Acting Warrant Officer (dated 15th May).

R.M. Drafts for R.M. Brigade.

Major Grover, R.M.L.I., in Command.

CHATHAM.—Capt. R. N. White, Lieut. G. Rutherford (Adjutant), 2nd-Lt. L. C. T. Room, Sgt. C. Higgins, Sgt. J. C. Bailey. Other ranks, 132.

PORTSMOUTH.—Capt. H. Channer, 2nd-Lt. P. L. Jermain, Col.-Sgt. A. G. Squibb (Acting Sergeant-Major), Sgt. F. C. Edwards, Sgt. T. Hunt, Lce.-Sgt. W. Parrett. Other ranks, 129.

PLYMOUTH.—Capt. B. G. Weller, 2nd-Lt. R. H. R. Savage, 2nd-Lt. A. A. Boyle, Sgt. H. G. Elliott, Sgt. J. Wall. Other ranks, 121.

DEAL.—Capt. C. G. Billing, 2nd-Lt. H. L. Pollak, 2nd-Lt. S. L. Potter (Po.), Sgt. O. J. Colan (Po.), Sgt. E. Bonnett (Ch.), Lce.-Sgt. E. Barnes (Po.). Other ranks, 101.

Grand totals :—Officers, 12; N.C.O.'s, 11; men, 483. Strength of drafts, 506.

War Office Gazette.

Draft Conducting Officer.—(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenant, 2nd Class).—Major F. C. O. Johnson, retired pay, R.M.L.I. (May 7th).

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Imperial Service Order :—

CAPTAIN RICHARD BURTON DEANE.

Lately Superintendent, Royal North-West Mounted Police Force, Dominion of Canada.

Captain Deane is the second officer of the Royal Marines to receive this Order; it was awarded some years ago (as recorded in THE GLOBE AND LAUREL) to Captain Laurence Fortescue, who, on retiring from the Corps by sale of his commission, joined the Hampshire Militia as Captain, and subsequently the Royal North-West Mounted Police Force, in which he is still serving.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The following appointments are made :—

GENERAL STAFF.

General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.—Major W. H. C. Davy, Middlesex Regt., vice Lieut.-Colonel St. G. B. Armstrong, R.M.L.I. (June 8th).

Draft Conducting Officer (Graded as Staff Lieutenant, 2nd Class).—Brev. Colonel F. White, D.S.O., retired pay, R.M.L.I. (May 19th).

Assistant Directors of Supplies (Graded for purposes of pay as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels while so employed).—*Major F. J. Reid, A.S.C., *Major J. L. Jesse, A.S.C. (May 13th).

Mentioned in Field-Marshal Sir John French's dispatch for gallant and distinguished service in the field, 31st May, 1915.—*Lieut.-Colonel D. H. Drake-Brockman, 2nd Battn. 3rd Garhwal Rifles; *Temporary Brigadier-General Percy E. F. Hobbs, C.B., C.M.G., General Headquarters Staff.

Rewards for Distinguished Service in the Field, June 3rd.—*Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) R. E. F. Hobbs, C.B., C.M.G., to be Major-General; *Colonel (temporary Major-General) R. Wapshare, Indian Army, to be Companion of the Bath.

To be Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.—*Lieut.-Colonel D. H. Drake-Brockman, I.A., *Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Atkins, A.S.C.

* All old comrades.

Diary of the War.

May 27th.—The "Majestic" sunk off Gallipoli; nearly all the crew saved. Auxiliary mine-layer "Princess Irene" blown up off Sheerness—one survivor. E 11 has sunk in Sea of Marmora ship carrying ammunition, a supply ship, and a store ship. She also entered Constantinople and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal, causing great alarm. An advanced trench has been captured from the Turks, whose losses are very heavy. Eighteen French aircraft, covering 250 miles, bombed the chemical factory at Ludwigshafen, where the poisonous gas is made. Several buildings were struck and fires broke out. There has been artillery fire on the West front, and the French are making progress near Souchez. The struggle on the San continues without any decisive result. The Germans are sending up reinforcements. A Zeppelin visited East Coast and dropped bombs on Southend, killing two women and injuring a child, before being chased away by aeroplanes.

May 28th.—Heavy fighting round Souchez results in the French making considerable advances, carrying the "Presbytery of St. Ablain," with the group of houses adjacent—a strong position—and get a footing in "The Labyrinth," a series of trenches and fortified buildings. The British also make an advance near La Bassée and hold the ground gained in the face of counter-attacks. On the East front superiority of enemy's artillery has caused the Russians to give way on the Galician front, but elsewhere fighting has been in Russia's favour. Italy's airships active; an advance has been made towards Trent.

May 29th.—After driving back attacks by Germans the French took the offensive and captured the remainder of the houses at St. Ablain held by the enemy, and are now masters of the whole village, the defenders being annihilated. North of Arras the night was marked by violent artillery fire, our Notre Dame de Lorette positions being in particular heavily bombarded. List of casualties published show 7 killed, 51 died of wounds, 835 wounded in R.N. Division for the week. Italians have succeeded in mounting heavy guns in positions dominating the Austrian position near Trentino.

May 30th.—Italians capture Ala, a town of some importance, 25 miles from Trent, and to the west have crossed the frontier. British troops have made small advances east of Festubert. Austro-German forces have nearly surrounded Przemysl, which is in ruins and not capable of much defence. Heavy fighting north and south of the railway Przemysl—Lemberg, villages constantly changing hands.

May 31st.—Pola, the great Austrian base, was attacked by an Italian airship; bombs were dropped on the arsenal (causing a fire), railway station and petrol depôt. Italian destroyers have also shelled the docks at Monfalcone, in the Gulf of Trieste, causing serious damage, and have sunk several sailing ships at sea. In a battle 75 miles S.E. of Przemysl the Russians achieved success, and north of Jaroslav have regained several positions. The menace to the Lemberg—Przemysl railway has been lessened. A night attack on our lines in Gallipoli has been driven back with the loss of at least 2,000 men; our casualties were under 300. Enemy submarine shelter has been reported near Aidali, in Asia Minor.

June 1st.—Another Zeppelin raid near London; exact locality not reported. About 90 bombs were dropped and fires broke out, which were quickly dealt with. An infant, a boy, a man and a woman were killed and a few civilians injured. No public buildings were affected. The sugar factory at Souchez has been captured by the French. It has been the key of a system of defence. Important progress has also been made in the "Labyrinth" S.E. of Neuville; the works are being carried one by one. Austrian aircraft drop bombs on Bari and Brindisi, without doing much damage. The Italian army is pushing up the valley of the Adige without much opposition, and has occupied several dominating positions.

June 2nd.—The Germans deliver a violent attack on the lines covering Warsaw; it was preceded by poisonous gas, but nevertheless failed. Germans attacking forts round Przemysl are using all their reserves. The French in "The Labyrinth" have captured a group of houses and held them against counter-attacks. The Italian Fleet is cruising in the Adriatic, waiting for the Austrian Fleet to come out. The wireless station of the Isle of Lissa has been destroyed. On night of June 1st—2nd the Turks attacked French and drove them out of trenches, but were driven back in turn. The fighting was hand-to-hand and desperate.

June 3rd.—Przemysl has been bombarded by heavy guns up to 16-in. calibre, causing the Russians to evacuate outer forts. Germans have also, by using large forces, made advance towards Stry, but Russians are successful on the Lower San. In the Baltic provinces and Poland German attacks have been unsuccessful. Italians cross the river Isonzo on the eastern frontier and occupy heights guarding the left or northern flank of the army. The troops are also advancing up the two valleys of the Adige and Guidi Caria, converging on Trent. Bad weather has delayed operations. In Belgium British troops carried with the bayonet Chateau Hooge, near Zonnebeke. French drive off counter-attack and made further progress in "The Labyrinth." Since the fighting commenced the Germans have lost 3,100 prisoners and 2,600 dead, besides

wounded, the French losing 3,200 in killed and wounded, most of the latter being slightly hurt.

June 4th.—Przemysl evacuated, being too large to hold in its present state and Russians take up a more concentrated position to the East. All warlike stores were removed. In Poland on the Bzura a sudden change of wind blew gas back into German trenches, which when they evacuated accurate fire caused heavy losses. Between Arras and Lens the Germans have been reinforced and are opening a heavy artillery fire on the French lines. Outbuilding at Hooge recaptured. Crown Prince's quarters bombed by a flight of 29 French aviators between 4 and 5 a.m. Along the whole front Italians making slow but satisfactory progress, and destroyers have reported that Porto Buso is still burning and enormous damage done at Pola, including the destruction of a poisonous gas factory.

June 5th.—Russians threaten Austro-German force from the north-west, and have improved their line of defence by driving back the enemy on the left bank of the lower San. Fighting continues between the Italians and Austrians on the Eastern frontier in favour of the Italians. A combined attack on the Turkish lines in the Gallipoli Peninsula commenced. Fighting reported round Ypres; continuous attacks by the Germans repulsed with enormous losses. French make some progress in "The Labyrinth" and in the direction of Souchez. In the Cameroons Germans driven out of strong position at Njok.

June 6th.—General attack delivered on June 4th upon the Turkish positions in the southern area of Gallipoli Peninsula. On the extreme left the Indian troops won two lines of trenches; in the left centre the Regular Division advanced about 500 yards, and the Territorials about 600 yards. The Naval Division, on the right centre, captured a redoubt and a formidable line of trenches, but both the Naval Division and the Territorials had to be withdrawn. The French right wing captured a strong line of trenches and held them against all counter-attacks. The result is 500 yards advance along three miles of front. In the Persian Gulf Amora, at the junction of Tigris and Euphrates, 75 miles from Kurna, has been reached, and Turkish army retreating from Persia cut off. The retreat of enemy in boats is being followed up by a naval flotilla. The French report important advance in the village of Neuville, and enemy's counter-attacks are being crushed everywhere. The Russian pressure on German left N.E. of Przemysl is increasing, but their own left has fallen back over the Stry. Italy has made progress in Isonzo valley and has seized strategic points along the whole frontier, covering the advance of the various columns.

June 7th.—Zeppelin raid on East Coast on the night 6th—7th, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs: five killed and 46 wounded. At 3 a.m. this morning a Zeppelin, supposed to be the same, was destroyed near Ghent by British airman. At the same time two other aviators dropped bombs on an airship shed at Evere, north of Brussels, and set it on fire, destroying the Zeppelin inside. The French are extending their line of operations about five miles to the south, with some success. Part of General von Linsingen's army crossed the Dniester at a point 40 miles from Lemberg, close to the Lemberg—Stanislau railway.

In East Africa the armed steamer "Gwendolen" bombarded a German post on eastern shore of Lake Nyasa and landed a force, which took the position with a charge.

June 8th.—Germans making fierce but fruitless attempts to expel the French from ground gained. On the British front the position is unchanged. A mine has been exploded under the German trenches at Ploegstraate Wood, and two German aeroplanes brought down, one by gunfire and one by a British airman. The Italians are consolidating their positions on both banks of Isonzo, and are preparing for a general advance.

June 9th.—The French have won all the village of Neuville St. Vaaste. The Germans have again attempted to use poisonous gas against the Russians, and General von Linsingen is still advancing. Great Britain's casualties up-to-date 258,069, including 10,955 officers.

June 10th.—Italy is making progress towards Trieste, having captured Monfalcone, an important town about 19 miles away. The advance has been delayed by broken bridges and extensive floods. In the Dniester district the Austro-Germans encountered a strong concentration of Russian troops, and further north Russian reinforcements compelled the German left wing to retire. General artillery engagements on the west front, subsequent German counter-attacks speedily repulsed. Two British torpedo boats sunk by submarine off East Coast.

June 11th.—A severe check to Austro-German advance reported, in spite of use of gas by Germans. French bulletin reports that in the "Labyrinth" the enemy's corpses can be counted by hundreds. Italians, after hard fighting, capture heights around Monfalcone.

June 12th.—North of Arras the French have added another success to their record of six weeks. They now hold the railway station at Souchez, and gained ground to the north of the sugar refinery. Austro-Germans forced to retire across the Dniester, having suffered severe losses, the advance east of Przemysl being completely arrested. "Breslau" attacked by destroyer and severely damaged. Battle in progress on the banks of the Isonzo is in favour of the Italians.

June 13th.—In order to avoid fighting Italy directly, German troops are relieving Austrian on the Serbian frontier, the troops so released proceeding to the Isonzo. Considerable activity in Poland from Baltic provinces to region south-west of Warsaw, but fighting of an indecisive nature. Russians win a decisive battle at Zurawno, and follow up success by cavalry action against detachments which had crossed the Dniester. Italian airship over Pola injured several war vessels and almost completely destroyed the arsenal. Reports from Holland state that large bodies of fresh troops, including 6,000 cavalry, are arriving in Flanders. Heavy fighting reported near Dixmude.

June 14th.—Germans make another push on the eastern frontier, massing forces against Russian lines in Galicia, and fighting is taking place north of the Vistula. In the main theatre on the Italian side, the positions won round Monfalcone and Gradisca are being consolidated. The Italian artillery has been brought to bear on the railway that runs south from Gorizia, and the communications of that fortress have been cut. In the Carnic Alps the fortress of Malborghetto has been successfully bombarded, and two more passes occupied by the Italians. French have lost some trenches north of the sugar refinery at Souchez, but have made substantial progress elsewhere. Garua, an important station in the Cameroons, has surrendered to Anglo-French troops.

June 15th.—The German objective in Galicia appears to be Lemberg; the Russians have fallen back slightly, their position covering this place being turned. Fighting continues in the Carnic Alps; the bombardment of Malborghetto has resulted in outlying forts being set on fire. Nothing to report on western front, an attempt to re-take

trenches by the Germans being easily frustrated. Fighting in the Dardanelles has developed into trench warfare, the difficulties of the ground making progress slow. Allies' air squadron bombard Karlsruhe.

June 16th.—British army resumes the offensive; east of Festubert the first line of trenches was taken, but not retained, but north of Hooge, on a front of 1,000 yards, the first and second lines of trenches were captured. In Galicia the Germans are forcing the Russians back near the Przemysl-Lemberg road, but south, near the Dniester, the Russians have had several small successes. The attempts of the Austrians on the passes in the Carnic Alps have been unsuccessful. A Zeppelin raid on north-east coast, several people killed and wounded. Fires started, but quickly dealt with.

June 17th.—In the Baltic provinces, near Shawli, fighting continues with varied fortunes. Some villages have fallen into German hands, but Russian cavalry have sabred hundreds of Germans and taken some dozens of prisoners. In Poland, Germans sustained heavy losses in attempting frontal attacks, and have opened intense artillery fire against Russian positions round Warsaw. In Galicia the battles on the San continue with increasing fierceness, on the Dniester in favour of the Russians, but further north a rain of tens of thousands of shells compelled Russians to evacuate villages. The Italians have been successful along the whole front. Particular importance will be attributed to the action in the Monte Nero zone by Alpine troops. The operation was began by a daring and difficult climb, and ended at daybreak in an impetuous and successful attack. German air raid on Nancy, five persons killed, including two women. Two German aviators captured; they descended in French lines owing to engine troubles.

June 18th.—A British submarine has entered the Straits, and has succeeded in sinking three Turkish transports full of troops and three small gun boats. The Fleet is bombarding the enemy's positions, but progress is slow, operations confined to trench fighting. German aeroplanes active. In the Tyrol-Trentino district the Italians are meeting with slight success, the counter-attacks of Austrians being repulsed, and they have got the better of an artillery duel in Carnia. On the Isonzo the offensive continues methodically. Italian airship drops bombs on railway junction near Trieste. In Galicia a reat contest is imminent, the large armies are marching on the Russian lines covering Lemberg. Grodek will be the centre of the battlefield. North of Arras there has been great activity, resulting in the Germans at a point, Buval Bottom, south of Souchez, being surrounded. The infantry attack was supported by 300,000 shells. The Germans employed about 200,000 men, and suffered severe losses, as did the French. Very few prisoners taken. Air craft effectively bombarded the enemy's reserves assembled in woods. Fighting also ensued round Ypres, the Germans having rushed up large reinforcements from Lille, but their efforts to break through were ineffectual. In Alsace and the Vosges, French are making advances.

June 19th.—Fighting continues in Galicia, the Russians retiring slowly, contesting the ground stubbornly, occupying a succession of defensive positions. In North France the fighting is beginning to assume the aspect of an important battle. The Germans are holding desperately on to Souchez, the last point barring the French Army, which has now captured a net-work of trenches, principally by bomb and bayonet fighting. The struggle on the Isonzo front is increasing in size and importance, the results being in favour of the Italians. In Carnia the fortress of Malborghetto is still attacked by artillery fire, and artillery duels are in progress along the frontier to the west.

War News.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE JAKALSFONTEIN FIGHT.

The following are extracts from the "Cape Times":—

"I have the honour, on behalf of the German nation, to thank you, sir, for the courtesy and kindness with which you and the men under your command have treated myself, my fellow officers, and the non-commissioned officers and men under my command. Sir, we are to you, and to your men, very much indebted, and if I am permitted to make a report to Berlin I shall not forget to say this and a great deal more."

Captain Alan Mackenzie, who was in command of the half company of the 2nd Battalion Durban Light Infantry, which escorted the German prisoners from Swakopmund to Maritzburg, saluted.

"Thanks very much," he said. "Hope you have had a decent time. Nothing to complain about? No! That's all right, then. Glad to meet you again. *Au revoir.*"

This occurred at Maritzburg when the nine German officers and 192 non-commissioned officers and men were handed over by the escort which guarded them from Swakopmund. At Jakalsfontein the enemy were outnumbered, out-manœuvred, out-fought; but they fought gamely, we are told, and when the end came and they laid down their arms they only surrendered those arms to fighters who were a few degrees better fighting men than themselves. It was not an easy victory for the gallant burghers. The latter lost heavily; more heavily, in proportion, than their enemy; but they took the punishment as coolly and easily as the pick of the British Army could have done. Nine German officers (two of them wearing the Red Cross) and 192 of the German rank and file surrendered, and were at once conveyed by motor car to the rail head, and thence to Swakopmund. From Swakopmund they were taken to Walfisch Bay, and placed on board the s.s. "City of Athens" for conveyance to Cape Town, under the escort of Captain Alan Mackenzie and a detachment of the 2nd Battalion Durban Light Infantry.

(To be continued.)

R.M.A., H Co., 13232 Gunner A. E. Perry, H.M.S. "Colossus," has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for an act of gallantry which he performed on the 9th April. Gunner Perry, who was between decks, heard the cry of "man overboard." Immediately dashing up on deck he went overboard, and succeeded in saving the life of a seaman who, dressed in oilskins and seaboots, had fallen from the ladder when getting out of the picket boat, striking a boom as he fell, thereby rendering himself unconscious. The temperature of the water was very low, and there was a heavy sea running at the time.

Tuesday, June 22nd, was the twenty-second anniversary of the sinking of the battleship "Victoria" in the Levant, the result of a collision with the "Camperdown," whose ram was driven into the other vessel's starboard bow. Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., now serving in the Dardanelles, was on board the "Victoria," and won the Royal Humane Society medal; and Lieut.-Colonel H. Slessor, R.M.L.I., commanded the detachment of the "Camperdown" on that occasion.

Casualties.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the following further casualties have been reported in connection with the operations in the Dardanelles :—

DEAL BATTALION, R.M.L.I.

KILLED, Reported 25th May.

Ch/18783 Pte. W. D. Alsop.
Ch/14853 Pte. G. Drummond (previously reported wounded).

WOUNDED.

Ch/18801 Pte. W. T. Tyler.
Po/17580 Pte. C. H. Cane.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/482 Pte. J. Jennings.
Ch/S/473 Pte. J. Kellan.
Ch/1250 Pte. G. H. Morgan, R.F.R.
Ch/12572 Pte. E. Neale.
Ch/733 Pte. G. Newman, R.F.R.
Ch/S/207 Pte. R. J. Stedman.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16786 Pte. T. Bates.

DIVISIONAL TRAIN.

Deal/S/1797 Pte. W. S. Brooke.
Deal/S/1644 Pte. D. Lee.

All wounded are progressing satisfactorily except those reported dangerously ill.

KILLED, Reported 25th May.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/140 Cpl. F. W. Matthews.

Reported 27th May.

"ANSON" BATTALION.

Po/2210 Col.-Sgt. Robert Dunbar.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18461 Pte. Reginald Hobbs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/10981 Sgt. Charles J. Durham.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/11753 Pte. Joseph T. Bax.

WOUNDED, Reported 27th May.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/368 Spr. Hugh Bone.
Deal/S/487 Spr. Frank E. Jackson.

Reported 28th May.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/186 Pte. B. Burke.
Ply/16998 Pte. W. J. Moore.
Po/17600 Pte. A. B. Roach.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Ch/—— Cpl. C. Harrison.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

KILLED, Reported 27th May.

Deal/S/789 Spr. P. M. Collyer.

WOUNDED, Reported 24th May.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REJOINED.

Ply/S/262 Pte. H. Hood.

MISSING, Reported 27th May.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED.

Ch/1250 Pte. G. H. Morgan, R.F.R.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Reported 28th May.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, SUBSEQUENTLY REPORTED INJURY DUE TO ACCIDENT.

Deal/S/158 Cpl. L. H. Pratt.

OFFICERS.

KILLED, Reported 26th May.

Maj. F. S. Wilson, R.M.L.I., First Bde., R.N. Division.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW KILLED.

Actg.-Lieut. R. W. H. M. Empson, R.M.L.I., Ports. Bn.

WOUNDED.

Tempy. Lieut. Trevor Edwards, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Bn.
Actg. Lieut. C. R. W. Lamplough, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Bn.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

KILLED, Reported 25th May.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/6430 Actg. Sgt.-Maj. C. D. Willsher.
Ch/S/48 Pte. J. E. Bownes.
Ch/948 Pte. W. J. Gladd, R.F.R.
Ch/571 Pte. S. R. Dick, R.F.R.
Ch/S/201 Pte. L. Dickerson.
Ch/S/157 Pte. W. Green.
Ch/18748 Pte. G. W. Harwood.
Ch/1102 Pte. W. Holmes, R.F.R.
Ch/S/197 Pte. W. H. Jackson.
Ch/18467 Pte. A. D. Johnson.
Ch/S/3 Pte. A. Joynes.
Ch/S/340 Pte. D. E. Orr.
Ch/S/141 Pte. J. Redgate.
Ch/18475 Pte. E. E. Rowland.
Ch/S/175 Pte. J. Thompson.
Ch/S/388 Pte. J. R. Tidbury.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/37 Pte. E. Bradbury.
Po/S/136 Pte. E. Emery.
Po/16142 Pte. J. Gunn.
Po/S/755 Pte. J. Hough.
Po/S/492 Pte. D. Lampard.
Po/S/559 Pte. A. S. Oliver.
Po/595 Pte. C. H. Samphire, R.F.R.
Po/12614 Lce.-Sgt. A. Herbert (unofficial).

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Reported 26th May.

Ch/18670 Pte. J. T. Howard.
Ply/17078 Pte. F. Foster.

(Continued on Page 128).

CORPS GAZETTE.

Eastney.

Promotions—*To be Royal Marine Gunners*—Sgts. J. Elsdon, W. Lane, E. Thornton.

Appointments—Sgt. W. Dooley to Repository Instructor. Col.-Sgt. F. Jones to Musketry Instructor. Col.-Sgt. G. Browning to Physical Training Instructor. Gnr. W. Oakes to Paid Acting Bombardier. Gnr. E. Head to Divisional Barber. Gnr. W. Payne to Barber, R.N. School of Music. Sgt. A. Dalton to Garrison Military Police Sergeant. Col.-Sgt. A. Burrell to Musketry Instructor. Sgt. W. Asher to Commandant's Orderly.

Embarked—"Britannia"—Gnrs. J. Baker, E. Edis, J. Houghton. "Zealandia"—Gnr. D. Jupp. "Hibernia" Gnr. W. Doss. "Dominion"—Gnr. G. Crosby. "Natal"—Gnrs. J. Hudson, O. People. "Cochrane"—Gnr. G. Thompson. "Princess Royal"—Gnr. E. Barrett. "Marlborough"—Gnrs. C. Gould, W. Hannaway, A. Berry. "Superb"—Gnrs. F. Veal, H. Roberts. "Columbine"—Gnrs. H. York, T. Whitfield, W. Stoors. "Dreadnought"—Gnr. C. Wood. "Achilles"—Gnr. G. Melling. "King George V."—Gnr. T. Owens. "Conqueror"—Gnr. F. Howson. "Neptune"—Gnr. T. Hall. "Emperor of India"—Gnr. A. Meadowcroft. "Africa"—Gnrs. G. Flowers, F. Almonde. "Hindustan"—Gnr. Cpl. H. Worsfold. "Invincible"—Gnrs. F. Howard, E. Beatwell, E. Freeman. "Minotaur"—H. Rendall. "Colossus"—Gnrs. A. McTurk, E. Burton. "New Zealand"—Sgt. E. Ashard. "Minotaur"—Gnr. W. Cooper. "Agincourt"—Gnr. G. Vernon. "Shannon"—Gnrs. G. Neale, F. Broadbent. "Hercules"—Gnr. G. Steer. "Centurion"—Gnr. W. Peddle. "Erin"—Gnr. W. Ranson. "Achilles"—Gnr. E. Bellamy. "Antrim"—Gnr. W. Phillips. "Indefatigable"—Bombr. C. Nunn.

Disembarked—"New Zealand"—Bombr. C. Nunn, Gnr. W. Bull. "Lion"—Gnrs. O. Gregory, S. Hayes, C. Davies. "Emperor of India"—Gnrs. G. Ruse, O. Homewood. "Conqueror"—Gnrs. J. Ocock, H. Beaven. "Africa"—Gnr. W. Cleveland. "Dominion"—Gnr. A. Elliott. "St. Vincent"—Gnr. A. Staphnill. "Royal Arthur"—Gnr. W. Batten. "Britannia"—Gnr. W. Clements. "King George V."—Bombr. S. Day. "Cæsar"—Gnr. L. Webber. "Temeraire"—Gnr. H. Goodchild. "Marlborough"—Gnr. W. Boulton. "Dreadnought"—Gnr. W. Stone. "Princess Royal"—Gnr. E. Porter. "Warspite"—Bombr. F. Hambly, Gnr. T. Edge. "Columbine"—Gnrs. R. French, W. Cooper, J. Armson, E. Laker, Bombr. F. Spedding. "Iron Duke"—Bombr. H. Glasspole, Gnr. A. Davies. "Hibernia"—Gnr. C. Pantry. "Neptune"—Gnr. H. Scotton. "Swiftsure"—Cpl. W. Cox. "Tiger"—Gnr. W. Kidger. "Defence"—Gnr. H. Pritchard. "Colossus"—Gnr. H. Bysouth. "Superb"—Gnr. R. Townsend. "Agincourt"—Cpl. W. Kimber. "Minotaur"—Gnr. H. Brooks. "Indomitable"—Gnr. J. Fishlock. "Ceto"—Gnr. C. Davies. "Cochrane"—Sgt. E. Francis. "Natal"—Cpl. O. Smith. "Ocean"—Gnrs. B. Lovegrove, P. Maclean, G. Stevens, C. French, G. Hodgkinson, F. Astles, F. Thorne. "Victory II."—Sgt. H. Parsonage, Cpl. H. Reid, Gnrs. J. Spooner, F. Batt. "Hindustan"—Sgt. A. Chave. "Invincible"—Cpl. H. Simmonds, Bombrs. A. Miller, S. Bourner. "King Edward VII."—Bglr. S. Timbury.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Sgt. T. Freeman, Cpl. S. Rodway, Gnrs. G. Blendell, W. Grieve, G. Leadbetter, R. French, E. Bloom, A. Pearce, H. Clark, C. Davies, H. Mellor, W. Batten, W. Cooper, Drivers S. Newing, J. Lester, F. Jackson, Ptes. N. Hudson, W. Cook, F. Walker.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Gnrs. C. Davies, C. Fidler, S. Wylie, C. Wordsworth, W. Boulton, H. Hillaby. 2nd—Gnrs. T. Sparrow, A. Dance, H. Lovell, H. Martin, T. Smith, R. Fulton, W. Downing. 3rd—Gnr. A. Pack. 4th—Cpl. W. Rowlatt, Gnrs. J. Smith, W. Cleveland, F. Marsh, G. Collinson, W. Penwill, Sgt. J. Davis. 5th—Q.-M.-S.- W. Holloway, Col.-Sgt. J. Banks, Sgt. J. Wooley, Gnrs. J. Eastman, W. Kennedy, R. Robertson, C. Hill.

Medals—*L.S. and G.C.*—Sgts. W. Rogers, H. Cansdale, Cpls. R. Collip, C. Morris, Gnrs. W. Farley, H. Briggs. *Gunnery*—Gnr. W. Sherwood.

Examinations—*Qualified as Gunlayers 1st Class*—Gnrs. W. Blunden, R. Stevens, J. Carmody. *Qualified as Gunlayers 2nd Class*—Sgt. H. Fisher, Gnrs. E. Burton, C. Braven, J. Castle, R. Worboys.

Chatham.

Promotions—*To Acting Warrant Officer*—Q.M.S.I. W. C. Gynne. *To Sergeants*—Cpls. F. A. Freeman, A. G. R. Lane, J. A. McLean, F. Beeston. *To Corporals*—Ptes. F. V. White, D. W. Johnson, A. Wilson, N. Rogers, J. Milne, G. Cordon, J. R. P. Barrett, A. E. J. Goeden, H. G. Pargiter, J. A. Rogers, C. D. Burch, R. V. King.

Depot.

Promotions—*To Acting Warrant Rank*—Q.M.S.I. G. E. Cutcher (Depôt). *To Sergeant*—Lce.-Sgt. F. A. Freeman (Ch.). *To Sergeant and appointed Master Shoemaker*—Lce.-Cpl. R. G. Hicks (Ch.). *To Corporal*—Lce.-Cpl. F. A. Peasnall (Po.). *To Lance-Sergeant*—Cpl. C. R. Potter (Ply). *To Lance-Corporals*—Pte. H. F. Hopper (Depôt), Pte. J. Hadley (Po.).

Appointments—Lce.-Cpl. J. Hadley (Po.) to P.T. Instructor. Sgt. W. Ross (Ply.) to 3rd Clerk, Pay Office.

C.C. Badges—5th—Col.-Sgts. E. Liston (Ch.), W. H. Nation (Ch.), J. Robertson (Ch.), Lce.-Sgt. W. Belson (Ch.), Pte. R. Hunt (Ch.).

Discharged—*Invalided*—Cpl. E. T. Layton (Ch.), Ptes. J. Roberts (Ch.), R. Fletcher (Ch.), F. F. Down (Ch.), A. Moore (Ch.), E. Baskeyfield (Ch.), W. Willis (Ch.), H. W. Manders (Ch.).

Transfers—*To Army (R.F.A.)*—Pte. E. Westhead.

Medals—*L.S. and G.C.*—Sgt. F. L. McCarthy (Ch.), Pte. E. H. Baker (Ch.), Pte. S. Beasley (Ch.).

Died—Pte. E. Kirwan on 30th May.

R.N. School of Music.

Promotions—*To be Band Corporal*—Musician H. Bailey ("King Edward VII.").

Embarked—"Warspite"—Musns. J. Wilson, H. Paine. "Collingwood"—Musn. W. C. Pearson. "Impregnable"—Musn. T. Williams. "Britannia"—Musn. T. Dorritty. "Agincourt"—Musn. W. G. Hammerton. "Essex"—Musns. J. Green, F. C. Rawling. "Princess Royal"—Band Corpl. F. T. Rose, Musn. J. C. Harris. "King Edward VII."—Musn. Joseph Wall. "Cumberland"—Band Corpl. T. A. Murray.

Disembarked—"Pembroke"—Musn. W. Pugh. "King George V."—Musn. J. Lavelle. "King Edward VII."—Band Corpl. J. Williams. "Venerable"—Musn. W. C. Keeping. "Britannia"—Musn. A. Wynn. "Venerable"—Bandmaster 2nd Class J. Hutchinson. "Ajax"—Musn. G. W. Hutchings. "Queen"—Musn. L. A. Hollands. "Neptune"—Musn. C. E. F. Prior. "Princess Royal"—Band Corpl. A. W. Richardson.

Good Conduct Badges—6th—Bandmaster 1st Class (Pensioner) E. Lambe. 3rd—Musn. T. Riley. 1st—Musn. J. Wilson.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Band Corpl. J. Williams, Musns. E. E. Simpson, L. A. Hollands, J. Lavelle, C. Bourne, Band Boy J. W. Haylar.

Casualties—(*Continued*).

WOUNDED.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/23 Pte. G. Clarke.
Ch/18868 Pte. C. E. Frost.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/328 Pte. S. Downey.
Ch/S/356 Pte. S. L. Duberry.
Ch/S/416 Pte. G. A. Holloway.
Ch/18159 Pte. S. H. Jordan.
Ch/1659 Pte. J. Merritt, R.F.R.
Ch/S/119 Pte. E. Pugh.
Ch/S/91 Pte. R. Shelton.
Ch/S/438 Pte. A. W. Wyatt.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/611 Pte. J. Black.
Ply/S/401 Pte. J. H. Hill.
Ply/S/40 Pte. A. Smith.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/54 Pte. H. Pridmore.
Po/S/580 Pte. S. E. Cholerton.
Po/17372 Pte. S. Coley.
Po/1239 Pte. R. D. Coubrough, R.F.R.
Po/S/738 Pte. F. Winchliffe.
Po/17273 Pte. G. E. Habgood.
Po/17178 Pte. B. Oran.
Po/S/431 Lce.-Cpl. A. E. Pilgrim.
Po/16485 Pte. F. G. Robinson.
Po/17086 Pte. J. Shillito.
Po/S/528 Pte. E. G. Thornton.
Po/612 Sgt. F. A. Trufitt, R.F.R.

REJOINED UNIT.

Po/S/444 Pte. L. Sykes.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/151 Cpl. A. Ohlson.
Deal/S/1206 Spr. G. A. Proudlove.

MISSING, Reported 25th May.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/30 Pte. A. Beardmore.
Po/S/320 Pte. W. E. Deaville.
Po/7770 Sgt. J. C. Dunn.
Po/S/81 Pte. A. A. Heath.
Po/S/145 Pte. B. Scoley.
Po/S/526 Pte. E. E. Shackleton.

SINCE REJOINED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/15850 Pte. W. Branch.
Ch/S/291 Pte. J. B. Brown.
Ch/S/168 Pte. J. Holmes.
Ch/S/307 Pte. W. Lloyd.
Ch/S/359 Pte. F. Parker.
Ch/S/443 Pte. A. Silver.
Ch/S/158 Pte. W. H. Storer.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 24th May.

Po/334 Pte. James Bradley, R.M.L.I., Cyclist Company.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/1634 Pte. William Bissett, R.F.R.
Ch/S/354 Pte. Charles Lorenz.
Ch/S/210 Pte. Julian F. Portch.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16776 Pte. Thomas W. Astley.
Ply/S/454 Pte. Albert A. Bates.
Ply/S/98 Pte. Tom Bloomfield.
Ply/17628 Pte. Charles W. H. Bowles.
Ply/16408 Pte. John Dutton.
Ply/16844 Pte. John F. Hoy.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/356 Spr. Trevor E. Bond.
Deal/S/490 Spr. Ernest R. Roberts.
Deal/S/1035 Spr. Henry T. Rose.
Deal/S/42 Spr. William G. Stokes.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 29th May.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/710 Pte. R. Griffin.

WOUNDED.

DIVISIONAL FIELD AMBULANCES.

Deal/S/3207 Pte. W. H. Turner.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/298 Pte. J. Gray.

Reported 27th May.

WOUNDED AND NOW DISCHARGED TO DUTY.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18796 Pte. John Arthur Dorsett.

Acting Lieutenant A. B. F. Alcock, R.M.L.I. (Portsmouth Battalion) is now reported as having been admitted to Military Hospital, Citadel, Cairo, on the 9th May, suffering from gun-shot wound, left knee.

WOUNDED, Reported 29th May.

Lieut & Qr.-Mr. John W. Carroll, R.M.L.I. "Drake" Bn.

Reported 30th May.

Lieutenant G. R. Curtis, R.M., Cyclist Company.

KILLED, Reported 30th May.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/406 Pte. W. Cook.
Ch/1201 Pte. J. H. Langdon, R.F.R.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/15693 Pte. F. D. Chalk.
Po/17420 Pte. V. G. Samuels.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW KILLED.

Po/16132 Pte. A. W. Clark.

Reported 29th May.

Ply/S/614 Pte. A. R. Duckworth, Plymouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

Reported 30th May.

?/8498 Pte. H. J. Shattock, Hd. Qrs., R.M. Bgde.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Ply/S/192 Pte. W. Clarke.
Ply/16256 Pte. J. W. King.
Ply/S/394 Pte. A. Marsh.
Ply/S/138 Pte. W. Taylor.

WOUNDED, Reported 30th May.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/238 Pte. H. Whittall.
Po/S/617 Pte. W. Brown.
Po/10828 Sgt. R. Milne.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/197 Pte. B. Senior.
Ply/16673 Pte. J. Courtier.
Ply/S/251 Pte. F. W. Fisher.
Ply/14185 Pte. W. J. Webb.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Po/17460 Pte. W. Craddock.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/575 Spr. C. Bowers.
Deal/S/63 Spr. G. R. Iago.
Deal/S/360 Spr. W. J. Minton.
Deal/S/961 Spr. S. Roberts.
Deal/459/S Cpl. F. R. Smith.
Deal/S/879 Spr. T. L. Smith.

MISSING, Reported 30th May.

Pte. G. Taylor, R.F.R.

KILLED, Reported 25th May.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/362 Pte. George Lowe.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 28th May.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/573 Lce.-Sgt. Frederick Reid, R.F.R.

WOUNDED, Reported 29th May.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Ply/17128 Pte. William Rodger.
Ply/856 Pte. Frank G. Stevens.

DIVISIONAL TRAIN.

Deal/S/1652 Pte. George H. Dale.
Deal/S/1665 Pte. James E. Harm.

MEDICAL UNIT, R.N. DIVISION (FIELD AMBULANCE).

Deal/S/15059 Sgt. P. H. Ingram.
Deal/S/3149 Sgt. C. H. Sutton.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/808 Spr. W. E. Ancill.
Deal/S/725 Spr. Charles V. Gillis.
Deal/S/458 Cpl. George S. Gillott.
Deal/S/864 Spr. E. F. Warth.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 31st May.

Ch/S/171 Pte. W. Turton.

Dated 1st June.

WOUNDED.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/314 Pte. Wilfred H. T. Baker.
Ply/S/241 Pte. John Madden.
Ply/17648 Pte. Frederick Martin.
Ply/S/405 Pte. Edward Parker.
Ply/S/243 Pte. William Pollard.
Ply/S/206 Pte. Percy Schofield.
Ply/S/315 Pte. Charles H. Taylor.
Ply/16442 Pte. Leo. Walsh.
Ply/S/706 Pte. Robert A. Wealthy.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16510 Pte. W. J. Kelly.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Ch/18533 Pte. G. Terry.

KILLED, Reported 1st June.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/17402 Pte. J. Howell, R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Reported 31st May.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16337 Pte. A. Burchell.

Reported 1st June.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/718 Pte. G. H. Machin.
Po/17372 Pte. S. Coley.

WOUNDED.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/459 Pte. A. Brown, R.F.R.
Ply/S/210 Pte. J. Brown.
Ply/S/70 Pte. F. Michael.
Ply/S/581 Pte. E. Morris.
Ply/S/217 M. Stemson.
Ply/16740 Pte. T. Stevens.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/533 Pte. S. Cook.

IN DEACONESS HOSPITAL, ALEXANDRIA, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/115 Pte. Reginald A. Buckland.
Ch/6659 Pte. Benjamin Hackshaw.
Ch/18705 Pte. John E. Paynton.
Ch/B/789 Pte. Joseph A. Robinson, R.F.R.

KILLED, Reported 1st June.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16827 Pte. T. P. Christenson.
Ply/S/83 Pte. E. Colley.
Ply/16287 Pte. F. G. Ford.
Ply/14454 Pte. A. E. Frost.
Ply/S/123 Pte. G. Hudson.
Ply/S/63 Pte. W. Mellor.
Ply/S/101 Pte. T. Murphy.
Ply/10892 Sgt. G. B. Turner.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Reported 2nd June.

Po/16336 Pte. T. Hutton.
Ch/18729 Pte. F. J. P. Carter.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 1st June.

Deal/S/3175 Pte. J. Deakins, Field Ambulance.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Reported 2nd June.

Ply/17079 Pte. S. R. Werran.
Ply/S/635 Pte. C. L. Haithwaite.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/589 Pte. W. D. Baker (previously reported).

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18526 Pte. H. Andrews.
Ch/S/276 Lce.-Cpl. L. Halston.
Ch/B/1244 Pte. Alfred Baker, R.F.R.
Ch/B/2020 Pte. Percy Berry, R.F.R.
Ch/S/246 Pte. George E. Biggs.
Ch/18497 Pte. Ernest Clark.
Ch/S/370 Pte. William A. Clayson.
Ch/S/410 Pte. Frederick W. Cox.
Ch/S/445 Pte. William Draper.
Ch/18750 Pte. Isaac Eagle.
Ch/B/2010 Pte. Edward Evans, R.F.R.
Ch/S/195 Pte. Moses Fogg.
Ch/15473 Pte. Frederick W. Hunt.
Ch/S/47 Pte. Herbert Iliff.
Ch/S/150 Pte. George C. Locker.
Ch/S/1784 Pte. Edward H. Lovell.
Ch/S/34 Pte. Ernest Lymer.
Ch/15038 Lce.-Sgt. James A. McLean.
Ch/15126 Pte. Richard G. R. Mead.
Ch/S/379 Pte. James O'Brien.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/13320 Lce.-Cpl. H. J. Nuttycombe.
Ply/S/267 Lce.-Cpl. C. J. Search.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

*PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED.

*Po/487 Lce.-Cpl. J. G. Way, R.F.R.
*Po/17395 Pte. E. A. S. Simmonds.
—/11720 Pte. H. Tucker, Headquarters.
Deal/S/1683 Pte. W. Tripp, Divisional Train.
Deal/S/3373 Pte. W. G. Fazakerley, Field Ambulance.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/622 Spr. C. T. Andrews.
Deal/S/559 Spr. H. Moon.
Deal/S/1232 Spr. C. B. Roberts.
Deal/S/791 Spr. J. Saunders.
Deal/S/585 Spr. C. Williams.
Deal/S/115 Spr. G. E. E. Williamson.
Deal/S/161 Spr. J. A. Walters.
Deal/S/191 Spr. Leonard C. F. Bellamy.
Deal/S/1100 Spr. Percy C. Christian.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3359 Pte. A. E. Hacking.
Deal/S/3201 Pte. J. Silverwood.

Dated 4th June.

KILLED.

Ply/6094 Sgt. Albert J. Browns, R.M.L.I. (H.M. Ship).

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 3rd June.

Ch/S/350 Pte. C. H. Borrow, R.M.L.I., Chatham.

WOUNDED.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/484 Sgt.-Maj. T. H. G. Brayfield (discharged to duty).
Deal/S/495 Spr. J. W. Hart.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/B/919 Pte. Henry G. Palser, R.F.R.
Ch/17589 Pte. Arthur J. Pratt.
Ch/S/109 Pte. Thomas Raynor.
Ch/S/413 Pte. Thomas E. Sharp.
Ch/S/282 Pte. William H. Stanfield.
Ch/8942 Sgt. Edward C. Stead.
Ch/S/128 Pte. George Taylor.
Ch/B/550 Pte. Charles F. Tebbs, R.F.R.
Ch/B/779 Pte. Charles W. Temple, R.F.R.
Ch/16372 Bglr. Charles A. Willoughby.
Ch/B/1546 Pte. James E. Young, R.F.R.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/16275 Pte. George E. Cox.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/B/1793 Pte. Thomas J. Davies.
Po/15388 Sgt. Bert J. Fielder.

WOUNDED, Reported 5th June.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/518 Spr. F. Knock.
Deal/S/40 Lce.-Cpl. A. H. Read.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, NOW DISCHARGED TO DUTY.

Deal/S/475 Spr. P. W. A. King.
Deal/S/463 Spr. C. W. Sears.

MEDICAL UNIT.

WOUNDED.

Deal/S/3427 Pte. N. Cross.
Deal/S/3413 Pte. J. Noble.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 5th June.

Ply/S/107 Pte. Benjamin A. Metcalf.

Reported 6th June.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16932 Pte. F. W. H. Dove.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/597 Pte. S. Haynes.

WOUNDED.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/247 Pte. H. Coatsworth.
Po/S/40 Pte. George E. Sharp.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/16946 Pte. J. Stapleton.
Ch/18651 Pte. S. H. Trapp.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/27 Coy.-Sgt.-Maj. Arnold H. Roe.

DIVISIONAL TRAIN.

Deal/S/1771 Pte. Thomas H. Wilson.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/15103 Cpl. J. W. Hitchman.
Ply/15580 Pte. E. C. Paul.
Ply/14983 Lce.-Cpl. A. Willey.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED.

Ply/S/90 Pte. F. Kershaw.

DIED FROM ENTERIC FEVER, in Malta Hospital, 6th June.

Ply/16353 Pte. T. Headley, Plymouth Battn. R.M.L.I.

Information has been received that Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. Mackay Heriot, R.M.L.I., late "Vengeance," has been admitted to Bighi Hospital, Malta, suffering from neurasthenia, and Lieutenant W. Pring, Deal Battalion, has been admitted to the same hospital suffering from neuritis.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 6th June.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18498 Pte. S. McCormack.
Ch/B/1693 Pte. W. T. Paddington, R.F.R.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18654 Pte. Walter Hogg.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/114 Pte. T. W. Oudworth.

DIED OF DISEASE.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/17355 Pte. F. Dudley.

WOUNDED.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/13952 Pte. S. Stewart.
Ply/803 Pte. T. Wignall, R.F.R.
*Ply/S/95 Pte. H. Wright.
Ply/12029 Pte. Frank Emery.
Ply/S/421 Pte. Joseph Gittings.
Ply/9574 Lce.-Cpl. Timothy Nolan.
*Previously reported missing.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/A/428 Col.-Sgt. E. J. Hodden, R.F.R.
Ch/S/329 Pte. H. C. Stokes.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Ch/18666 Pte. J. Kitching.
Po/7718 Col.-Sgt. C. W. G. Baker.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/132 Cpl. R. P. Hulton.
Deal/S/390 Spr. S. E. Snell.

KILLED, Reported 8th June.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.

Po/S/138 Pte. J. W. Grafts.

WOUNDED.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/A/905 Col.-Sgt. A. J. Clampett, R.F.R.
Ch/18724 Pte. G. Coker.
Ply/16917 Pte. W. Darwin.
Po/17539 Pte. W. P. Foster.
Ch/13199 Pte. E. A. Partridge.
Ply/S/678 Pte. H. Roberts.
Ply/14590 Col.-Sgt. E. Taylor.
Ch/14226 Cpl. J. Thomson.
Ch/18893 Pte. H. W. Villiers.
Po/A/837 Col.-Sgt. S. Wooldridge, R.F.R.
Ply/665 Pte. John Maher.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/544 Pte. T. G. Dixon.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED.

Po/S/81 Pte. A. A. Heath.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/B/1813 Pte. Ernest E. Turner, R.F.R.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

R.M.A./4732 Cpl. John S. Collier, R.F.R. (A/0745), H.M. Ship.

Dated 10th June.

OFFICERS.

WOUNDED.

Tempy. Lieut. R. H. Fowler, R.M.A. Howitzer Company.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

KILLED, Reported 9th June.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/1835 Lce.-Cpl. H. Bateman, R.F.R.
Ply/16505 Lce.-Cpl. J. R. Burgess.
Ch/1786 Pte. T. G. Carter, R.F.R.
Ply/16896 Pte. A. A. Goodwin.
Po/17599 Pte. H. L. Hollister.
Ply/16914 Pte. P. J. Keogh.
Po/17558 Pte. H. G. Michells.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 7th June.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/114 Pte. Thomas W. Cudworth (? Oudworth, previously reported).

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/357 Pte. Robert Derbyshire.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/476 Lce.-Cpl. Edward Hailes.

WOUNDED.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/17574 Pte. W. H. Elliott.
Po/17430 Pte. C. N. Henrys.
Ch/18677 Pte. J. C. Holland.
Ch/11762 Sgt. A. Lovatt.
Po/14167 Lce.-Sgt. W. C. Smith.
Ply/S/633 Pte. S. W. Woodrow.

FIELD AMBULANCE.

Deal/S/3410 Pte. G. Bell.
Deal/S/3251 Sgt. D. Booth.
Deal/S/3418 Cpl. N. Pendlebury.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3173 Pte. Albert C. R. Davies.

MISSING.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/456 Pte. Charles Ward.

Dated 11th June.

OFFICERS.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Captain S. A. Stoddart.
Lieutenant J. Cheetham.
Temporary Lieutenant G. D. Garrett.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Tempy. Lieutenant H. L. Frossard (2nd time).
Tempy. Lieutenant C. Q. Parsons.
Tempy. Lieutenant A. C. Miller.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Actg. Lieut. T. H. Jameson, R.M.

KILLED, Reported 10th June.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/1023 Q.M.S.I. W. J. Bamfield, R.F.R.
Ply/S/—— Pte. W. Burnett.
Ply/13069 Lce.-Cpl. T. Crewe.
Ply/S/588 Pte. J. A. Hall.
Ply/7665 Pte. G. McEwan.
Ply/5389 Sgt. Peter Slee.
Ply/S/223 Pte. F. C. Stowe.
Ply/S/142 Pte. T. Watson.
Ply/S/43 Pte. S. Patrick.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/678 Pte. Henry Roberts.

KILLED.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/485 W. G. Arthurs.
Po/17326 Pte. W. C. Caplin.
Po/17690 Pte. H. S. Colborne (Cyclist Company).

DIED OF DISEASE.

Po/S/497 Pte. B. Rourke.

WOUNDED.

Po/17468 Pte. H. W. Buckling (Cyclist Company).
Po/S/340 Pte. W. Bowser.
Po/S/453 Pte. W. H. Graham.
Po/17271 Pte. J. King.
Po/S/616 Pte. W. L. Page.
Po/S/502 Pte. A. Whitefield.
Po/17225 Pte. S. H. Young.
Po/S/323 Pte. J. W. Bean (2nd occasion).
Deal/S/3142 Pte. H. Johnson (Medical Unit).

—/2525 Pte. E. Lemmerson, R.M.L.I. (? Battn.).

Dated 12th June.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ply/12058 Pte. George Davies.
Ply/S/602 Pte. Stanley Holt.
Ply/15350 Lce.-Cpl. Charles A. Sims.
Ply/S/309 Pte. James Taylor.

SINCE REJOINED UNIT.

Ply/S/79 Pte. John Wright.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/23 Cpl. Henry G. Dines.
Deal/S/950 Spr. Ernest E. Spicer.

SINCE REJOINED UNIT.

Deal/S/104 Sgt. Sydney L. Hall.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

SINCE REJOINED UNIT.

Ch/19008 Pte. William T. Cartick.

KILLED, Reported 12th June, 1915.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/B/2021 Pte. John T. Platt, R.F.R.
Ch/S/303 Pte. Frederick C. Savage.
Ch/A/641 Actg. Q.M.S. Charles White, R.F.R. (Tempy. Lieutenant).

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 12th June.

Ch/16358 Cpl. George S. Rapkin.
Ch/S/21 Pte. Joseph W. Ault.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 12th June.

Ch/18765 Pte. Herbert Drury.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/131 Pte. Frank Thompson.

Reported 14th June.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/337 Pte. S. Prince.
Po/B/1233 Pte. R. B. Hoddinott, R.F.R.

WOUNDED.

HEADQUARTER STAFF.

Po/17281 Pte. W. L. Munday.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18866 Pte. Frederick E. Donovan.
Ply/S/191 Pte. George Smith.

Information has been received that the following officers are returning to England in the ships stated :—

Hospital Ship "Rewa"—Captain John H. de M. H. Knight, R.M.L.I.

Hospital Ship "Goorkha"—Acting Lieutenant R. C. G. Mackenzie, R.M.L.I., and Acting Lieutenant E. A. Marshall, R.M.L.I.

Dated 13th June.

KILLED.

CYCLISTS COMPANY.

Po/17690 Pte. H. S. Colborne.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/793 Spr. T. P. May.
Deal/S/583 Spr. Thomas E. S. Robson.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/132 Cpl. Ralph P. Hulton.
Deal/S/40 Lce.-Cpl. Herbert A. Read.

WOUNDED.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/209 Pte. William Burke.
Ply/8802 Pte. Jeremiah Doocey.
Ply/S/603 Pte. Alfred Hazelhurst.
Ply/S/609 Pte. Harry Lucas.
Ply/S/170 Pte. Thomas A. Nicholson.
Ply/17649 Pte. Alfred J. North.
Ply/S/325 Pte. William S. Nuttall.
Ply/16497 Pte. Reginald C. Perkins.
Ply/S/707 Pte. George Pollitt.
Ply/S/339 Pte. Nathan Smith.
Ply/13957 Cpl. William P. Thompson.
Ply/16658 Pte. William Watson.
Ply/S/359 Pte. John Webster.

"ANSON" BATTALION.

Ch/9242 Col.-Sgt. Henry Page.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Po/17488 Pte. George H. W. Duckling.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/648 Spr. James W. Thorne.
Deal/S/780 Spr. Frank Wall.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3242 Pte. J. W. Barstow.
Deal/S/3591 Pte. Arthur Charnley.
Deal/S/3530 Pte. James A. Grey.
Deal/S/3488 Pte. A. Hopps.
Deal/S/3005 Pte. W. Jolly.
Deal/S/3480 Pte. G. Thomas.

WOUNDED, SINCE REJOINED UNIT.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/407 Lce.-Cpl. Albert E. Peake.
Deal/S/387 Cpl. Edwin Smith.
Deal/S/467 Lce.-Cpl. Stanley K. Thomas.

WOUNDED.

Reported 11th June, 1915.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/130 Pte. F. Freeman.
Ch/14308 Pte. A. Hart.
Ch/18481 Pte. J. Leask.
Ch/12342 Pte. E. Reynolds.

WOUNDED, RETURNED TO DUTY.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/10074 Pte. R. J. Burgess.

Dated 14th June.

WOUNDED.

OFFICERS.

Col. J. R. H. Oldfield, R.M.L.I., "Benbow" Battalion.
Ch/A/426 Actg. Lieut. G. J. Kenny, R.M.L.I., Chatham Bn.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/3 Lce.-Cpl. T. Allen.
Ply/S/478 Pte. G. Harding.
Ply/S/281 Pte. E. J. Scofield.

FIELD AMBULANCE.

Deal/S/3357 Pte. A. Lord.

Information has also been received that Actg. Lieut. H. N. Pearse, R.M., Portsmouth Battalion, was admitted to Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria (cause not stated) on the 10th June. The following officers have been discharged from Malta Hospital, fit for duty, as stated :—

Actg. Lieut. M. G. Browne, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battn., 18th May.

Actg. Lieut. C. P. Gooden, R.M.L.I., Deal Bn., 10th June.

The following name should be added to the list of non-commissioned officers and men lost with H.M.S. "Majestic" :—

Ply/6414 Pte. Gregory W. Nicholls, R.M.L.I. (R.F.R./1055).

Dated 16th June.

OFFICERS.

SICK (Admitted Anglo-American Hospital, Ghezierh, 13th June).

Captain H. de L. Willis, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 13th June.

Po/S/323 Pte. John W. Bean, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Bn.

WOUNDED.

Ch/14750 Pte. Thomas McDonald, R.M.L.I., Chatham Bn. (dangerously).

Po/16773 Pte. William Livermore, R.M.L.I., Deal Battn.

OFFICERS.

KILLED, Reported 16th June.

Captain C. G. Billing, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.

WOUNDED.

Actg. Lieut. W. B. F. Lukis, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

KILLED, Reported 15th June.

Deal/S/148 Spr. Robert Marshall, Divisional Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 15th June.

Deal/S/721 Spr. John Edward Ainsley, Divisional Engrs.
Ch/S/356 Pte. Stanley L. Duberry, R.M.L.I., Chatham Bn.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 15th June.

Ch/14760 Pte. Thomas McDonald, R.M.L.I., Chatham Bn. (previously reported dangerously wounded).

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION, R.M.L.I.

Ch/18459 Pte. Major Armstrong Cook.
Ch/S/292 Pte. Robert Henry Pottinger.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/581 Spr. Victor Callus.
Deal/1091 Spr. Frank White Moore.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Po/S/632 Pte. Bertie Carruthers.

Dated 18th June.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ch/16277 Cpl. Frederick J. Bell.
Ch/B/1744 Cpl. Arthur F. Evans, R.F.R.
Ch/9045 Sgt. Albert Gross.
Ch/B/1471 Pte. Charles H. Jellyman, R.F.R.
Ch/S/457 Pte. F. A. Morris.
Ch/S/335 Pte. Hugh E. Powell.
Ch/15840 Pte. John Ward.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3709 Pte. Arthur Holden.

ROYAL MARINE BAND.

R.M.B./1885 Musn. Henry G. Coltman, R.M., "Drake" Battalion.
R.M.B./2197 Musn. Walter C. Jamieson, R.M., "Drake" Battalion.

With reference to circular hence of this number, dated the 10th June, the undermentioned man is now officially reported *not killed* :—

Ch/B/1786 Pte. Thomas George Carter, R.F.R., Deal Bn.

Dated 19th June.

KILLED, Reported 16th June.

Ply/16357 Pte. George C. Sollery (previously reported missing).

Reported 17th June.

Deal/S/3345 Pte. J. Jeans, Medical Unit.
Ply/S/247 Pte. John D. Clarke, Cyclist Company.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 16th June.

Deal/S/3055 Pte. H. Greenhalgh, Medical Unit.

Reported 17th June.

Po/11720 Pte. H. Tucker, Headquarter Staff.
Ch/S/298 Pte. John Gray, Chatham Battalion.
Po/914 Lce.-Cpl. William Hannah, Portsmouth Battn.
Deal/S/3202 Pte. F. Sterland, Medical Unit.

WOUNDED.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/751 Pte. J. F. Denton.
Ply/S/743 Pte. Harold Spurr.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/36 Pte. William Brealy.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/501 Cpl. Percival Britton.
Deal/S/474 Spr. William B. Burrow.
Deal/S/162 Spr. Percy Knowles.
Deal/S/494 Lce.-Cpl. George H. Mills.
Deal/S/107 Spr. William H. Skinner.
Deal/S/1135 Spr. Frederick D. Spicer.
Deal/S/473 Spr. C. G. Watson.
Deal/S/740 Cpl. William Webber.
Deal/S/1089 Spr. Arthur Williams.
Deal/S/839 Spr. John Williams.

"NELSON" BATTALION.

R.M.A.R./0532 Col.-Sgt. H. W. Lodder, R.F.R., R.M.A.

OFFICERS.

WOUNDED, 20th June.

Actg. Lieut. R. A. D. Brooks, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battn.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

KILLED, Reported 18th June.

Ch/7415 Col.-Sgt. William G. Chard, R.M.L.I., "Anson" Battalion.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 18th June.

Ch/S/65 Pte. George W. Siven, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battn.

WOUNDED.

Ch/S/259 Pte. John C. Whitmill, R.M.L.I., Chatham Bn.
Deal/S/3571 Pte. Robert Hamilton, Medical Unit.
Deal/S/3749 Pte. George Davenport, Medical Unit.

KILLED (PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING), Reported May 20th.

R.M. BRIGADE, R.N. DIVISION.

2nd-Lt. Thomas A. D. Deane, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn.

Dated 21st June.

WOUNDED.

Ply/15336 Pte. Donald F. Kerr, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battn.
Ply/14637 Lce.-Cpl. Stanley Gordon, R.M.L.I., Deal Bn.
Deal/S/742 Sgt. Anthony F. Fish, Divisional Engineers (since rejoined unit).
Deal/S/3632 Pte. David Nunn, Medical Unit.
Deal/S/3313 Pte. S. Wilson, Medical Unit.

With reference to circular hence, No. 6373/15, dated 5th June, 1915, reporting the following man "Missing," he is now reported *not missing* :—

Ply/16385 Pte. Harold Francis Evans, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battalion.

OFFICERS.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. G. S. Perkins, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.
Tempy. Lt. E. Nobbs, R.M.L.I. (Qr.-Mr.), "Hood" Battalion (2nd occasion).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

KILLED, Reported 21st June.

Deal/S/1130 Spr. William H. Murray, Divisional Engnrs.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 20th June.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18575 Pte. Ted H. Clark.
Ply/16931 Pte. Alfred C. Pinn.
Ch/1466 Pte. Albert Radford.
Deal/S/1834 Pte. George H. Mayes, Divisional Train.

Reported 21st June.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/11639 Sgt. Ernest S. Goodman.
Ch/B/1633 Pte. Herbert E. Mills.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/493 Spr. Charles J. Stripe.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18477 Pte. Bert Bratley.
Ch/15469 Pte. Frank S. Bristow.
Ch/S/481 Pte. Leonard Doyle.
Ch/S/341 Pte. Herbert P. Edwards.
Ch/S/467 Pte. Bernard Eliff.
Ch/15533 Lce.-Cpl. Fred J. Gilbert.
Ch/S/248 Pte. Thomas P. Goodman.
Ch/S/309 Cpl. Dudley R. Hall.
Ch/B/2029 Pte. Herbert S. Hall, R.F.R.
Ch/16244 Pte. Herbert B. Hunt.
Ch/S/281 Pte. William R. Larner.
Ch/B/1476 Lce.-Cpl. Harold V. Proctor, R.F.R.
Ch/S/391 Pte. Henry Rowe.
Ch/10201 Sgt. Charles E. Seagars.
Ch/S/385 Pte. George H. Smithers.
Ch/S/136 Pte. Arthur Swepstone.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/723 Pte. E. Burton.
Ply/S/734 Pte. J. W. Coyne.
Ply/S/35 Pte. William Lunn.
Ply/S/310 Pte. Ernest Mackie.
Ply/599 Pte. Ernest Smith, R.F.R.
Ply/S/216 Pte. George Wetton.
Ply/S/468 Pte. James H. Wilke.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/17553 Pte. Thomas C. J. Ferrett.
Po/17560 Pte. Patrick Flynn.
Ch/B/1195 Pte. Samuel Marks, R.F.R.
Ch/B/2002 Cpl. James Newton, R.F.R.
Ch/18803 Pte. John E. Stevens.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/652 Pte. Enoch Beresford.
Po/16916 Pte. Charles R. F. Stevens.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Second Occasion.

Ply/16750 Pte. Thomas F. McGowan.
Ply/S/325 Pte. William S. Nuttall.

Dated 24th June.

WOUNDED.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/772 Spr. Archibald Kirkaldy.
Deal/S/736 Spr. Harold F. Self.

R.M.A. HOWITZER BRIGADE (No. 4 HOWITZER).

VERY SLIGHTLY WOUNDED (Still doing duty).

Tempy. Lieut. G. A. Millar, R.M.A.

KILLED, 20th June.

R.M.A./4314 Cpl. C. M. Ash, R.M.A.

DIED OF WOUNDS, 20th June.

R.M.A./1153 Gnr. T. V. Cross, R.F.R.

WOUNDED.

R.M.A./1042 Gnr. A. J. Burr, R.F.R.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

R.M.A./9045 Sgt. W. A. D. Chapman.
R.M.A./5530 Gnr. Robert Knox.
R.M.A./1328 Gnr. H. A. White, R.F.R.

KILLED, Reported May 26th.

Maj. F. S. Wilson, R.M.L.I., First Brigade Headquarters.

R.M. BRIGADE.

Reported May 27th.

Lt. Richard W. H. M. Empson, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Bn.

DIED OF WOUNDS, 21st June.

Surgeon F. H. Rees, attached to Portsmouth Battalion.

KILLED, Reported 24th June.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/220 Pte. Thomas Edward Beck.
Ch/691 Sgt. Robert G. Carter (Pensioner).
Ch/S/494 Pte. Frank Clark.
Ch/18514 Pte. Joseph Ives Cole.
Ch/12588 Sgt. Oliver Basil Dean.
Ch/18663 Pte. John W. Fisher.
Ch/S/218 Pte. Herbert Flory.
Ch/S/52 Pte. Ernest William Gunther.
Ch/S/149 Pte. Sydney Harrison.
Ch/B/1438 Pte. Arthur Hirst, R.F.R.
Ch/S/221 Pte. Thomas Oram.
Ch/B/1700 Pte. William George Ravenall, R.F.R.
Ch/9750 Pte. Harry A. Reay.
Ch/S/610 Pte. A. J. Smith.
Ch/15881 Pte. William A. Smith.
Ch/18538 Pte. Frederick Cecil Stanford.
Ch/B/1817 Pte. George Thorpe, R.F.R.
Ch/B/1069 Pte. George J. Willson, R.F.R.
Ch/S/371 Pte. William J. Wyman.

WOUNDED.

Ch/18757 Pte. George Armstrong.
Ch/S/206 Pte. Frank Owen Barnes.
Ch/S/558 Pte. H. J. Bollinson.
Ch/S/114 Pte. Walter Bowyer.
Ch/10705 Sgt. George E. Bramley.
Ch/S/295 Pte. Robert H. Brown.
Ch/S/366 Pte. William A. Browne.
Ch/S/603 Pte. T. A. Budgen.
Ch/B/977 Pte. Charles Thomas Burgess, R.F.R.
Ch/S/272 Pte. Thomas J. Church.
Ch/S/144 Pte. Charles Crack.
Ch/S/605 Pte. Robert Gilfillan.
Ch/S/525 Pte. F. W. Gingell.
Ch/S/553 Pte. W. H. Halsey.
Ch/S/42 Pte. George Hardstaff.
Ch/10603 Sgt. C. S. Higgins.
Ch/S/551 Pte. W. C. Hinchcliff.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION, R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/468 Pte. Henry Hunt.
Ch/18475 Pte. Robin Jackson.
Ch/S/1 Pte. David Johnson.
Ch/S/519 Pte. Jim Lacey.
Ch/S/414 Pte. Charles A. Livie.
Ch/18547 Pte. Alfred John Lock.
Ch/18990 Pte. A. W. McCauley.
Ch/S/299 Pte. George Alex. McGregor.
Ch/1940 Pte. James Thomas Martin.
Ch/S/612 Pte. W. A. Martindale.
Ch/S/540 Pte. J. C. Murphy.
Ch/S/600 Pte. W. E. Murphy.
Ch/S/397 Pte. Richard Parry.
Ch/1885 Pte. George Samuel Prior.
Ch/18476 Pte. James L. Purcell.
Ch/S/527 Pte. H. C. Rich.
Ch/B/15650 Pte. G. W. Roff, R.F.R.
Ch/S/592 Pte. E. B. Savill.
Ch/18619 Pte. Thomas W. Sedgwick.
Ch/S/85 Pte. Albert Shelbourn.
Ch/B/1431 Pte. Wallace W. Sherwin, R.F.R.
Ch/S/535 Pte. Sidney Symes.
Ch/18405 Pte. Charles Tate.
Ch/S/566 Pte. Henry Fredk. C. Thake.
Ch/S/623 Pte. W. E. Thomas.
Ch/B/1664 Pte. Robert W. B. Unwin.
Ch/S/131 Pte. Benjamin Ward.
Ch/18555 Pte. Allan Douglas Watkins.
Ch/19059 Pte. F. J. Watkiss.
Ch/S/108 Pte. Arthur Wheelhouse.
Ch/18519 Pte. Michael White.
Ch/S/329 Pte. Arthur W. Williams.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/57 Pte. Herbert Moss.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/B/1222 Pte. John William Green, R.F.R.
Ch/A/627 Sgt. John Robert Quelch, R.F.R.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/37 Spr. Arthur Stanley Bruce.
Deal/S/609 Spr. Harry Heddeldon Fox.
Deal/S/153 Spr. Leonard Ralph Horne.
Deal/S/679 Spr. Bethel Lyon Jacobs.
Deal/S/87 Spr. Robert Francis Lawrence.
Deal/S/561 Spr. Louis Moore.
Deal/S/60 Cpl. Samuel McIntyre Saunders.
Deal/S/412 Spr. Percival John Trinick.
Deal/S/364 Spr. William Stephen Walker.
Deal/S/600 Spr. William Victor Wright.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Ply/17184 Pte. Archibald John Snell.
Po/857 Pte. Ernest Wooding.

WOUNDED, Reported 23rd June.

Ply/17672 Pte. J. H. Parkin.

KILLED, Reported 23rd June.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/636 Pte. George Bird.
Po/S/653 Pte. Charles B. Brown.
Po/16150 Cpl. Cecil Davis.
Po/6350 Col.-Sgt. William Floyd.
Po/S/697 Pte. John S. Jones.
Po/14249 Lce.-Cpl. George Page.
Po/S/243 Pte. Joseph Robson.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/682 Pte. Sidney G. Crump.
Ply/S/142 Pte. Osborne Dye.
Ply/16736 Pte. Magnus S. Johnston.
Ply/16422 Pte. William H. Jones.
Ply/16793 Pte. Thomas Lacey.
Ply/16773 Pte. Arthur C. Pendrell.
Ply/S/491 Pte. John Wilson.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/885 Pte. Alfred Blake.
Ch/18643 Pte. Edward A. Parr.
Ch/B/807 Pte. George M. Spalding.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 23rd June.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/A/774 Lce.-Cpl. Thomas Watkins, R.F.R.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/260 Spr. Vincent J. M. Green.
Deal/S/3525 Pte. Thomas Davidson, Medical Unit.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 23rd June.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/14631 Pte. William C. D. Palmby.
Ply/S/289 Pte. Horace Harding.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/637 Cpl. David Gilbert.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/516 Pte. G. H. Andrews.
Ch/S/556 Pte. H. A. L. Burgess.
Ch/S/554 Pte. A. J. Copperall.
Ch/S/587 Pte. Donald Gurl.
Ch/S/604 Pte. Albert Mason.
Ch/13149 Pte. W. C. N. Possee.
Ch/16279 Pte. Adam Potts.
Ch/S/720 Pte. R. B. Smith.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/143 Pte. Thomas Bird.
Po/S/42 Cpl. Joseph J. Cox.
Po/S/204 Pte. John England.
Po/13909 Pte. Llewellyn Evans.
Po/S/551 Pte. Fred Fenby.
Po/16811 Pte. William J. Merritt.
Po/B/1371 Lce.-Cpl. Harry Miles, R.F.R.
Po/12347 Lce.-Cpl. Frank T. Radley.
Po/969 Pte. Henry J. Smith, R.F.R.
Po/S/181 Pte. William Timmins.
Po/A/925 Col.-Sgt. Thomas Watts, R.F.R.
Po/S/727 Pte. William B. Wellings.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/13978 Lce.-Cpl. Albion R. J. V. E. A. A. Brown.
Ply/S/428 Cpl. John Costello.
Ply/343 Pte. William J. Crotty, R.F.R.
Ply/S/379 Pte. William Fleming.

Ply/S/159 Pte. Thomas Jones.
Ply/11418 Lce.-Cpl. William Kirbell.
Ply/87 Pte. Alfred J. Newby.
Ply/13856 Lce.-Cpl. Archibald Newport.
Ply/S/283 Pte. Tom Parrott.
Ply/S/343 Pte. John Sayer.
Ply/7846 Cpl. George C. Trevett.
Ply/S/351 Pte. Thomas H. Wiltcher.
Ply/S/141 Pte. Thomas Murphy.
Ply/S/76 Pte. Arthur Stafford.
Ch/18981 Pte. Thomas J. Carpenter, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.
Ch/A/547 Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Albert W. Baskerfield, Headquarter Staff, First R.N.Brigade.
Deal/S/3641 Pte. Matthew Robson, Medical Unit.

KILLED, Reported 24th June.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/837 Lce.-Cpl. John Bensley.
Po/S/411 Pte. Raymond A. Evans.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18952 Pte. Charles E. Collins.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/590 Spr. Arthur J. Munday.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 24th June.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/703 Pte. Frederick McWhirter.

WOUNDED.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/B/616 Lce.-Cpl. William N. Bales, R.F.R.
Ch/18896 Pte. Alfred J. T. Booth.
Ch/1520 Col.-Sgt. William S. Britton.
Po/17633 Pte. James L. Brown.
Po/17509 Pte. Frederick W. Buckle.
Po/13745 Pte. Ernest Carter.
Ch/18804 Pte. James W. Coker.
Po/17288 Cpl. Henry Collyer.
Ch/18890 Pte. Percy G. Cornwall.
Po/B/882 Lce.-Cpl. Harold Cryer, R.F.R.
Ply/S/403 Pte. George H. Davies.
Ply/16872 Pte. Harry B. Gale.
Ch/18672 Pte. Charles H. Gould.
Ch/18854 Pte. Alexander Gregory.
Ch/18895 Pte. Joseph James.
Ply/16909 Pte. David H. Kerridge.
Ply/16889 Pte. Thomas Moss.
Ch/18732 Pte. William H. Pilgrim.
Ch/18690 Pte. Albert E. Spurr.
Ch/18863 Pte. Albert E. Surridge.
Ch/B/1718 Pte. Henry J. W. R. Trett, R.F.R.
Ch/18850 Pte. Frederick A. Venn.
Ply/16926 Pte. Thomas Vittles.
Ch/18788 Pte. Alfred Warner.
Po/17579 Pte. William Watson.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/280 Pte. Horace Hartley.

"DRAKE" BATTALION.

R.M.B./122 Bandmaster 1st Class William E. Faithfull.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3008 Pte. Brocklehurst.
Deal/S/3324 Pte. Coe.
Deal/S/3067 Pte. J. Croft.
Deal/S/3108 Pte. J. Hatton.
Deal/S/3097 Pte. T. Kindon.
Deal/S/3370 Pte. G. H. Laycock.
Deal/S/3389 Pte. G. M. Short.
Deal/S/3219 Pte. E. E. Swain.
Deal/S/3414 Pte. J. Vickers.
Deal/S/3121 Pte. R. E. F. Wild.
Deal/S/3458 Pte. D. Williams.

MISSING, Reported 24th June.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/B/963 Lce.-Cpl. Charles Attwood, R.F.R.
Ch/S/453 Pte. Andrew Clarkson.
Ch/18986 Pte. Frederick Dennis.
Ch/B/352 Pte. Herring Everard Shaw, R.F.R.
Ch/18109 Pte. Edward J. Smith.
Ch/13380 Cpl. Frederick Walter.

Information has been received that Lieutenant A. C. Miller and 2nd-Lieutenant Charles Q. Parsons, Deal Battalion, are making satisfactory progress and are returning to England.

It is notified for information that arrangements have been made for men of R.M. Units (excluding R.M. Brigade) who are invalided home, to join the Depôt R.M., Deal, on discharge from home hospitals, from whence they will be drafted to Blandford, after they have been granted leave.

Obituary.

It is with regret that we have to record the death of Mr. G. Band, an ex-sergeant of the Royal Marines. He was a member of the Deal and Walmer Angling Association—on whose committee he had served—and a familiar figure on the pier and also at cricket matches at the barracks, at which fixtures he often acted as umpire. His end was undoubtedly hastened by his witnessing the sinking of the "Niger" in the Downs on November 11th last, for he never seemed to recover from the shock he then received. Mr. Band was formerly and for some years a member of the Lord Warden Lodge of Freemasons, being W.M. in 1882 and Prov. Grand. Asst. Pursuivant in 1884.

The funeral of deceased, who retired to pension some twenty-four years ago, and who was in his 68th year, was of a semi-military character.

There was a large gathering of old friends and comrades of deceased, about fifty non-commissioned officers paying their last tribute of respect to one whom to know was to like exceedingly.

We have received the following communication:—There is widespread sorrow in the 8th Battalion of the Worcester Territorials at the loss of Sergeant C. G. A. Wylde, who fell in action in the early morn of May 21st, and who in the evening of the same day was laid to rest in the little regimental cemetery in Belgium, about a mile and a half from the French frontier, which had been consecrated the week previously by the Bishop of Pretoria, whose striking letter in the "Times" recently ought to be read and taken to heart by every man and woman in the Empire.

Just before his Battalion went to the front Sergeant Wylde was offered a commission in the East Kents, which he refused because he was eager, and without delay, to be on duty at the front.

Major F. S. Wilson, R.M.L.I., son of the late Henry Wilson, 3, Stanhope Street, Hyde Park. Born January 1st, 1882. Joined the Royal Marines as 2nd-Lieutenant September 1st, 1900; promoted 1st-Lieutenant July 1st, 1901; and Captain September 1st, 1911. Held the appointments of Inspector of Gymnasia, and of Adjutant at the R.M. Depôt. He was made temporary Major October 16th, 1914, when appointed Brigade-Major to the 1st Brigade R.N. Division. His brother, Lieut.-Colonel Leslie Wilson, D.S.O., M.P., is serving in the same brigade, in command of the "Hawke" Battalion.

Marriages.

DOWDING—KING.—On May 20th, at St. Andrew's, Wells Street, by the Rev. W. S. Holmes, Townley Walter Dowding, of Bombay, elder son of General Townley Ward Dowding, late Royal Marines, and Mrs. Dowding, of Singleton, Alverstoke, to Eileen Marguerite Lorraine, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorraine King, Wormit, Fife, late of Calcutta.

FRANKS—MARTIN.—On June 2nd, quietly, at South Queensferry, by the Rev. Frederick Smith, Harold Marsland Franks, Lieutenant, Royal Marine Artillery, and Norah Mary (Molly), daughter of the late Montague James Martin, of Kilmartin, Newquay.

The engagement is announced of Major Chetwode G. Crawley, Royal Marine Artillery, youngest son of W. J. Chetwode Crawley, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., of Dublin, and Nessa, younger daughter of the Rev. James and Mrs. Luke, Bryce Manse, Coleyville, Jamaica. The marriage will take place very shortly in Jamaica.

Deaths.

NEEDHAM.—On June 23rd, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Needham, R.M.A., retired.

MORTON.—On May 20th, 1915, at the Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria, from wounds received on May 7th in the Gallipoli Peninsula, Captain and Adjutant Cecil Edward Howard Morton, of the Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I., beloved elder son of Cecil Howard and Frances Mary Morton, of Heath Lodge, Lexden, Colchester, and the devoted husband of Olive Morton, aged 29 years. R.I.P.

BILLING.—Killed in action in the Dardanelles in June, Captain Charles George Billing, R.M.L.I., aged 33, eldest son of the late Rev. George Billing.

WYLDE.—Killed in action on May 21st, Sergeant Charles Gilbert Andrée Wylde, aged 24, 8th Battn. Worcestershire Regiment (T.F.), only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wylde, Bank House, Malvern, and grandson of the late Major-General Wylde, R.M.L.I.

BAND.—At Deal, on May 7th, Mr. G. Band, ex-Sergeant Royal Marines, aged 68.

The death is notified of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Charles W. R. Kitching, R.M.L.I., retired, which occurred on May 19th at the Old Vicarage, Markyate, Dunstable.

The death is notified of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Charles E. Macdonald, R.M.L.I. (retired), which occurred on June 15th.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed contemporaries:—"Royal Military Academy Magazine," "The Household Brigade Magazine," "R.E. Journal," "The Sapper," "The Lion and Rose," "St. George's Gazette," "The Antelope," "The Snapper," "The Green Tiger," "Green Howards' Gazette," "The Acorn," "The 'XXX.'" "The Men of Harlech," "Essex Regimental Gazette," "The Old Stubborns," "Queen's Own Gazette," "Tiger and Rose," "The 79th News," "The Ranger," "Thin Red Line," "The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders' Gazette," "Army Service Corps Journal," "The A.O.C. Gazette," "London Scottish Regimental Gazette," "The Military Mail," "The Army and Navy Gazette."

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations during the past month:—

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Corps Advertisements.

A charge of One Shilling will be made for each insertion not exceeding 24 words in this column, and Sixpence for every additional 12 or fraction of 12 words.

All Advertisements must be prepaid and sent to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

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THE GLOBE AND LAUREL

The Journal of the Royal Marines

THERE NEVER WAS ANY APPEAL MADE TO THEM FOR HONOUR, COURAGE, OR LOYALTY, THAT THEY DID NOT MORE THAN REALISE MY EXPECTATIONS. IF EVER THE HOUR OF REAL DANGER SHOULD COME TO ENGLAND, THE MARINES WILL BE FOUND THE COUNTRY'S SHEET ANCHOR.
ST VINCENT.

No. 238, Vol. XXII. AUGUST 7th, 1915. Price 2d. (Post Free to all parts of the World.)

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NOTICE.

All Subscriptions and Inquiries as to non-delivery of copies should be sent to The Treasurer, "Globe & Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

It is requested that all Cheques and Postal Orders be made payable to "The Treasurer, 'Globe and Laurel.'"

All matter intended for publication should be forwarded to The Editor, "Globe and Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, by the 24th of each month.

All inquiries respecting Advertisements should be made to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

A limited number of Volume XX. of the "Globe and Laurel" has been bound and is now on sale.

Volumes I., V., VI., and IX. are out of print and cannot be replaced. Only a very limited number of some of the other volumes are on hand.

Application for back numbers or bound volumes should be made to the Treasurer. Price of the latter 3/6 each.

Editorial.

Before this paper is issued the second year of the war will have commenced. In Poland and Flanders the positions, a trifle extended, certainly, are very little different from those that existed a year ago. The advantage in numbers is, however, now on the side of the Allies.

But the interests of the Corps have been centred chiefly on the Dardanelles, where, from all accounts, our Brigade has been actively engaged, both during the advances June 28th—July 2nd and in the subsequent fighting, resisting counter-attacks by the Turks to recover lost ground.

In German South-West Africa the success of the Union Army has released a number of heavy batteries for employment elsewhere—rumour says Dardanelles.

From the Continent interesting scraps of information, chiefly relating to the unpleasantness of shell-fire, reach us. The tower of Ypres Cathedral, although continually fired at, seems to bear a charmed life, having only been hit once, whereas the rest of the buildings have practically been destroyed, making the life of the observer for our howitzer near there by no means a happy one.

We have received from Messrs. Charpentier & Co., Portsmouth, a copy of "Royal Marines' Pocket Book," by Major Houghton, which is interesting historically, and should be useful technically, to all ranks liable to serve afloat. It is well got up and costs only one shilling.

Officers' Appointments, Promotions, etc.

The Admiralty have approved of the following retirement and promotions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry:—General Sir William T. Adair, K.C.B., to be placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order-in-Council of the 29th November, 1881. Lieut.-General Albert F. Gatliff to be General, vice Adair, retired. Major-General Edwin L. McCausland to be Lieut.-General, vice Gatliff, promoted. Colonel Commandant (Temporary Brigadier-General) Charles L. Gordon to be Major-General, vice McCausland, promoted. Colonel Second-Commandant Charles E. E. Curtoys to be Colonel Commandant, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, in command of the Plymouth Division, vice Gordon, promoted. Lieut.-Colonel Frank W. Luard to be Colonel Second-Commandant, vice Curtoys, promoted, and posted to the Portsmouth Division. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel George J. H. Mullins to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Luard, promoted, and posted to the Portsmouth Division. Captain Thomas O. H. Lees, lent for service with Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, to be Major on the Supernumerary List, vice Mullins, promoted. Captain Henry A. H. Jones to be Major, vice Lees, supernumerary, and posted to the Chatham Division. (All dated 21st June, 1915.)

The Admiralty have awarded to Colonel-Commandant (temporary Brigadier-General) Herbert S. N. White, M.V.O., R.M.L.I., the Good Service Pension of £150 a year in the vacancy created by the promotion of Colonel-Commandant (temporary Brigadier-General) Charles L. Gordon, R.M.L.I., to Major-General (dated 21st June).

The appointment of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. Hailes, R.M.L.I., retired, as Recruiting Staff Officer, Manchester District, has been extended for a period of one year from the 1st October, 1915.

The following promotion is approved in the vacancy created by the death of Major J. Grover, R.M.L.I. :—Captain (temporary Major) Henry Cleeve Benett, R.M.L.I., to be Major (dated 27th June), and Captain Charles E. C. Eagles, R.M.L.I., supernumerary, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Benett, promoted (dated 27th June).

Mr. Frederick J. Hill, R.M.L.I., pensioned Warrant Officer, has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, for duty with the first Reserve Battalion of the Royal Naval Division.

The under-mentioned officers have been promoted to the rank of Temporary Captain :—Tempy. Lieut. Guy Evans, R.M., Tempy. Lieut. Vincent H. Cartwright, R.M.; Tempy. Lieut. Ronald H. Fox, R.M. (All dated 5th July).

Lieutenant Harold M. Franks, R.M.A. (H.M.S. "Lion"), has been appointed as Instructor of Wireless Telegraphy in the same ship (dated 26th June).

The undermentioned officer passed the examination for Interpreter in June as specified :—*Lower Standard* (Acting Interpreter) : Captain C. E. S. Wright, R.M.L.I. (Swedish Language).

The following temporary appointments of Quartermasters are made :—

Lieutenant E. J. Sullivan, R.M.L.I., to 2nd-Quartermaster, Portsmouth Division, pending return of Lieutenant and Quartermaster Battin.

Lieutenant F. H. H. Chapman, R.M.L.I., to 3rd-Quartermaster, Portsmouth Division, vice Beard, to R.M. Brigade.

The Admiralty have approved of Probationary 2nd-Lieutenant (Temporary Lieutenant) Edward B. W. Malet, R.M., being removed from the list of Officers, R.M., on account of physical unfitness (dated 2nd June).

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as 2nd-Lieutenants from 3rd July :—

R.M.A. Division.—Bertram Hawes (from Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., R.N. Division).

Portsmouth Division.—Leslie Kirkwood Phillips.

Chatham Division.—John Matthew Pound.

These Officers will be attached for training to the Divisions stated against them.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been granted a temporary commission as Lieutenants, R.M., for service in the R.M. Submarine Miners, to date 3rd July :—James Francis Pennefather, Allan Frederick Burton (from Sergeant, R.M. Submarine Miners), and George Finlay.

These officers are posted to the Chatham Division.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as 2nd-Lieutenants :—Henry Bernard van Praagh (dated 27th June), Cecil Samuel Thomas and Austin Pugh Cook (dated 30th June), and Robert Godwin Jeffery (dated 7th July). These officers will be attached for training to the Portsmouth Division.

Temporary Sub-Lieutenant George Campbell, R.N.V.R., R.N. Division, is granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a 2nd-Lieutenant from the 11th July, inclusive, and attached for training to the R.M.A. Division.

The following officers have been posted in the R.M. Brigade as specified :—

Name.	Posted to.	Date.
Lieut.-Col. J. B. Pym, R.M.L.I.	Chatham Battn.	21st June, 1915
Lt.-Col. E. J. Stroud, R.M.L.I.	Plymouth Battn.	21st June, 1915
Capt. C. L. E. Muntz, R.M.L.I.	Chatham Battn.	17th June, 1915
Capt. W. T. de L. Clark, R.M.L.I.	Deal Battn.	17th June, 1915
Lieut. J. E. Preston, R.M.L.I.	Portsmouth Battn.	17th June, 1915
Acting-Lt. E. T. Harden, R.M. (Deal Battalion).	Portsmouth Battn.	18th June, 1915
Temp.-Lt. G. S. Perkins, R.M. (Deal Battalion).	Portsmouth Battn.	18th June, 1915
Temp.-Lt. H. E. Rowley, R.M.	Chatham Battn.	17th June, 1915
Temp. 2nd-Lt. L. F. W. Tayler, R.M.	Chatham Battn.	17th June, 1915

Surgeon F. H. Rees, M.B., R.N., has been posted to the Portsmouth Battalion, vice Playne, sick, to date 15th June.

Major C. F. Jerram, R.M.L.I., will perform the duties of Brigade Major, R.M. Brigade, during the absence of Major M. C. Festing, R.M.L.I., on sick list.

The following changes among officers and warrant officers, R.M., in the R.N. Division and R.M.A. Brigades, have been notified :—

Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. L. La T. Foster, R.M., to hospital, and subsequently to Hospital Ship, invalided home (dated 6th May).

Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. J. J. Gardner, R.M., posted to Howitzer Brigade, abroad (dated 2nd July).

Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. E. K. Alexander, R.M., posted to Howitzer Brigade abroad (dated 2nd July).

Colonel F. W. Luard, R.M.L.I., from hospital, rejoined unit (dated 14th June) (now deceased).

Actg. Lieut. A. B. F. Alcock, R.M., from hospital (dated 13th June).

Lieut. J. E. Preston, R.M., to hospital (dated 24th June).

Surgn. B. A. Playne, R.N., to hospital (dated 13th June).

Sergeant-Major F. O. Priscott, R.M.L.I., to hospital (dated 20th June).

Lieutenant H. G. W. Beard, Quartermaster, R.M.L.I., is to be held in readiness to join the R.M. Brigade for duty as Quartermaster of the Portsmouth Battalion, vice Lieutenant E. J. Sullivan, Quartermaster, R.M.L.I., invalided home.

Captain John E. L. Wilton, Reserve of Officers, R.M., is to be detached to Depôt, R.M., Deal, for duty as Acting Assistant Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain Charles E. C. Eagles, R.M.L.I., who will rejoin the Plymouth Division for the draft for R.M. Brigade proceeding in July.

Mr. William Greig, R.M. Gunner, from "Pembroke" to Chatham Division, R.M.L.I., to assist the Gunnery Instructor at the Battery (temporarily) pending appointment to a ship (dated 11th June).

The Admiralty have approved of the appointment of Major C. A. W. Francis, R.M.A., retired, Recruiting Staff Officer, London District, being extended for a further period of six months from the 10th September next.

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned Temporary 2nd-Lieutenants, R.M., being promoted to the rank of Temporary Lieutenant, R.M. :—Lancelot S. Charleton, Rennald F. L. Ogston, Arthur R. Collen, John H. Dalbiac, Lionel E. Innes-Baillie, P. A. Sandford (all dated 17th July, 1915).

Lieutenant G. M. Crick, R.M.L.I., has been granted the temporary rank of Captain whilst serving with the Military Forces in Gallipoli (dated 16th May).

Lieutenant E. Luff, Quartermaster, R.M.L.I., who attained the age for compulsory retirement on 2nd August, will be retained on the Active List for such period as his services shall be required during the present hostilities, under the provisions of Order-in-Council of the 3rd August, 1914.

Temporary 2nd-Lieutenant Richard Fletcher, R.M., has been permitted to resign his temporary commission owing to ill-health.

Temporary 2nd-Lieutenant Cecil A. G. Wilde, R.M., has been permitted to resign his temporary commission.

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned non-commissioned officers being promoted to Acting Warrant Officer (Sergeant-Major). Promotion to be on condition that they revert to their substantive rank at the close of hostilities, or sooner should their services in the acting rank be no longer required :—

No. Ply/R.F.R./1035 Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant Richard F. Rogers, R.M.L.I. (dated 28th April).

No. Ch/B/7117 Colour-Sergeant C. N. Duffy, R.M.L.I. (dated 4th May).

These acting warrant officers will continue with the R.M. Brigade.

War Office Gazette, June 28th, 1915.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

Brig.-Maj.—Bt. Maj. H. F. Montgomery, R.M.L.I., vice Maj. C. L. R. Petrie, Reserve of Officers (June 21st).

At the investitute held by the King at Buckingham Palace on July 12th, His Majesty conferred the Imperial Service Order on Captain R. Burton Deane, R.M.L.I., late of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, Canada.

War Office Gazette, July 17th, 1915.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.—Lieut.-Colonel St. G. B. Armstrong, R.M.L.I. (June 3rd).

Diary of the War.

June 20th.—The British Army, by strong local attacks, on the Ypres-Armentieres-La Bassée front, is holding before it the German troops, making it impossible for reinforcements to be sent to Souchez. North of Arras the French have broken the German lines, and 150,000 are surrounded on three sides, being squeezed into a four-mile front. Further south the German defence has been gradually worn down, and the Allies' forces are everywhere ready for a general advance. On the eastern frontier fierce fighting continues in front of Lemberg, the marshy ground being in favour of the Russians fighting a retreating action. In the Dardanelles the British and French troops are confronted by a strongly fortified position at Acha Baba, progress towards which is made foot by foot and trench by trench. This position completely bars the peninsula, and can be only taken by direct assault, its flanks being inaccessible.

June 21st.—Reinforced by fresh troops, the Germans made strong attacks in the large district near Grodek, two villages being captured and recaptured with heavy losses on both sides. Fighting continues round Souchez with enormous losses to the Germans owing to their dense formations and small front. Cases have occurred of machine guns firing into their own side. U 29 reported sunk by one of H.M. ships. She was commanded by Captain Weddigen, who is credited with having sunk the "Hogue," "Cressy," "Aboukir," and "Hawke."

June 22nd.—Fall of Lemberg expected as it is not fortified, but Russians succeed in holding their own to the south-east. In Poland and the Baltic provinces there is no marked progress, although fighting is continuous. In the Dardanelles an attack on our whole line resulted in the Turks being repulsed with loss and 700 captured. German position near Souchez is becoming more untenable, and French artillery shelling positions in rear that are prepared for retirement. The airmen have bombarded the aviation parks, setting fire to four hangars and hit two aeroplanes and a balloon. In Alsace the French have made successful attacks, and have retained the trenches that they have won.

June 23rd.—Near Jaroslav, north of Przemysl, the Russians have gained a local success, and also on the Dniester, near Nizniow. In the Dardanelles fighting of a desperate nature has been in progress; in one part of our line the Turks gained a foothold, but were driven out again. The French division has pushed forward, and is now in line with our centre. Dunkirk was again shelled, but the bombarding gun was spotted and silenced by our heavy batteries. The efforts of the Germans to regain lost trenches from the French have been without result, gains all along the line being retained. Lemberg evacuated by the Russians.

June 24th.—Russians fighting a rear-guard action east of Lemberg, from which all warlike stores were removed, thus enabling the army to establish themselves on the next defensive along the Bug. In the Baltic provinces there is no change, and in Poland fighting consists chiefly of artillery action. In the Dardanelles, after a preliminary artillery preparation, the infantry attacked the Turkish lines. The left carried two lines of trenches, and held them against violent counter-attacks. On the right, on more difficult ground, the enemy, bringing up fresh troops, regained some of the trenches, when a battalion of the Foreign Legion and a battalion of Zouaves carried the position by bayonet in ten minutes, the day ending in a success along the whole line. Fierce fighting is proceeding almost without cessation along the western front. Progress is almost uninterrupted though slow, owing to the necessity for contesting every foot of ground. On the Lorette heights the "Blue Devils," as the Germans call the Alpine troops, went through a German counter-attack backwards and forwards four times with the bayonet.

June 25th.—In the vicinity of Zolkien and Lemberg, the enemy are making, with extraordinary persistency, an advance along the railway from Lemberg to Berejany. On the front Zurawno-Demeszkoritse a desperate battle is in progress; large German forces which crossed the Dniester were driven back, and forced to assume the defensive under disadvantageous conditions, some of the troops being isolated on islands and some pushed into the river. In South-West Africa, Botha has made an advance northward, the enemy, occupying a strong position, retiring owing to being outflanked. In the recent fighting in the Dardanelles the Turkish losses are estimated at 143,000. On the western front operations confined to artillery action near Arras; several nuns and nurses belonging to an ambulance were killed. In the Tyrol and Carnia the Italian artillery

continues to demolish the mountain forts, while on the Isonzo they have established themselves east of the river, ready to engage the 200,000 Austrians reported to be near Trieste.

June 26th.—From Amsterdam reports come that Germany is massing troops and big guns for another great attempt to break through the Allies' line on the west. French advance stopped by weather.

June 27th.—Hard fighting near Arras, during which the Germans gained a footing on the road between Ablain and Arras. Very severe fighting on the heights of the Meuse, the French holding all the ground lately gained in this district. The Germans claim victories 18 miles south-east of Lemberg and further south on the Dniester, causing the Russians to retreat. Reported that a German submarine had been sunk near Borkam due to an explosion.

June 28th.—German attacks at Metzeral and on the heights of the Meuse repulsed. General retirement of the Russians to the line of the Gnila Lipa and the Bug. Germans occupy Halicz, and gain the line of the Dniester. French aviator drops eight bombs on the Zeppelin shed at Friederichshafen. Bukoba, a German post on Lake Victoria Nyanza, reported destroyed by a British column, under Brigadier-General J. M. Stewart.

June 29th.—In the Gallipoli Peninsula our troops gained a considerable amount of ground, capturing an advanced work known as the Boomerang Redoubt, three lines of trenches on the west side of the ravine Saghir Dere, and two lines on the east side. The enemy made a counter-attack during the night without success; the result of this fighting is our line on the extreme left has been moved forward to a very strong position. Near Arras the French regained some of the road between Ablain and Arras. Very heavy fighting reported in the Argonne district. Russian retirement continues, having been driven back beyond the Gnila Lipa. Russian forces on the Tanew and Lower San withdrawn, so as to confirm with the movements of the rest of the line. Montenegrins occupy Scutari.

June 30th.—Very severe fighting in the Argonne, and after two unsuccessful attacks the Germans gained a footing in some parts of the French line near Bagatelle. An attempt to drive the French out of their position east of Metzeral was easily stopped. Slight progress by French near Souchez. German attacks on the Russian positions on the Western Bug and Gnila Lipa repulsed. According to an official report from Petrograd, the Germans' advance northwards covers the expanse between the Vistula and Bug, the objectives being Ivangorod, via Lublin, and Brest-Litowsk, via Holm, a turning movement eastwards to Brest-Litowsk, via Kovel, being likely. General Botha's central columns reach Okaputu, 40 miles south of Otavi. A German squadron bombard Windau, and unsuccessfully attempt to land; one torpedo boat destroyer blown up by a mine. Russian torpedo boat destroyers attack from the north, and compel the Germans to retire.

TURKS DISGUISED AS TREES.

Writing from Gallipoli, Lieut.-Colonel Leslie Wilson, D.S.O., M.P. (late R.M.L.I.), says: "The Turks are brave and clever snipers. They frequently place small trees on their backs and so crawl up to the trenches.

"I watched a bush which appeared to be shaking a lot, despite the fact that there was no wind. Then I and another man got on to it with rifles. It moved quickly enough then.

"Some Turks paint themselves and their rifles green and are practically invisible."

War News.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE JAKALSFONTEIN FIGHT.

(*Continued from page 125 of July No., 1915.*)

It was on the trip down the coast that this interview took place. An officer of the German Imperial Army, when asked how long he thought the campaign would last, said:

"In Europe it may last for years. It will not end there until we win. But in German South-West Africa we cannot hope to hold out for more than a few months. Your numbers will beat us here; but the war is not only in Africa."

"Do you really think that German arms can be successful in Europe?" I asked.

"I am a German," was the reply, smilingly given. "You are a British soldier. What would you say if you were in my place?"

It was a pertinent observation, so I proceeded upon another tack.

"Of course, we are both out to win," I said; "and I suppose you will give us a good fight at Windhoek."

"You will have something to do before you get to Windhoek," was the reply; "but if you do take Windhoek it will not be a ruined town that you will take. Why should it be? Our people will go back to Windhoek in any case. British and Germans do not make unfair war. Even if you take Windhoek, you will not destroy it. It will still be there for its people."

"We shall not treat Windhoek as your people treated Louvain."

"That is all a story in your British newspapers," was the instant reply. "Do you believe it? I do not."

"It has been completely and fully confirmed."

"Ach! nein. But it is not true. We know."

"How do you know?"

"You must not think that we are cut off from Europe. At Windhoek we get wireless messages from Berlin regularly. You may not believe me, but it is true."

One of the soldiers from South-West Africa then expressed his views.

The talk switched on to the behaviour of the burghers at the time of the surrender at Jakalswater. A German non-commissioned officer who is married to an English woman and who himself has travelled in Australia, frankly admitted that he was glad to be a prisoner.

"As a German I hope the Kaiser will achieve the impossible," he said; "but as a man who has travelled in British Colonies I am compelled to say that I would far rather be a colonist in a British Colony than a colonist under the German flag."

"Do you think the Kaiser can win out?"

"I am not such a fool. The Kaiser has, as you say, bitten off more than he can chew. I am a German soldier, and will fight for Germany as long as I am permitted to do so, but I can see the inevitable end. That part of me that is a colonist and not a German soldier wants to see the war finished and German South-West Africa made a part of the Union of South Africa. Some of us are Germans first and colonists afterwards, but most of us are colonists first and Germans afterwards. We shall fight because we must do so for our self respect. What would you as a British soldier think of men who would not fight for their flag—for their nation? Eh, very little, I suppose."

"But as a colonist you would rather be under the British flag, I take it?"

"Certainly. Under the British flag we shall get all the freedom and fair play we could expect under our own, with this additional advantage—that we shall become part and parcel of a nation which is the only successful colonising nation in the world. We Germans are not born colonisers; you British are. But we can 'make good,' as you term it, when we are in a British colony. America—I mean the United States—was once a British colony, and we Germans have proved our ability to become good citizens there. Also in Australia and Canada, and what we have done there we are doing in South Africa. The war will not affect us who are colonists, because whatever happens we are sure that in the end we shall go back to our own."

"How are your people off for food?"

"Better than you imagine. German South-West Africa is not the barren country it is generally supposed to be. You will not be able to starve us into submission, and I don't suppose you ever thought such a thing possible. You will have to beat us fairly and squarely in the field."

"I hope we shall be able to do so soon."

"There can be no doubt about that so far as South-West Africa is concerned. Do you know, we were all amazed when we saw your camps at Swakopmund and Walfisch Bay. At Swakopmund one of my officers said to me: 'This must be the South African Aldershot,' but when we saw the camps at Walfisch Bay—miles of tents and thousands of soldiers in khaki—we had to ask ourselves where all the British troops came from."

"But you only saw a very few of the troops General Botha has at his disposal."

"It is amazing; and if you can do in Europe what you are doing in South Africa the war there will end in six months."

"We are doing more in Europe. For every man that South Africa can put in the field Great Britain can put a hundred."

"You are a wonderful nation, I admit," came reluctantly but none the less emphatically from the German prisoner, "and we colonial Germans will be the first to admit it when the war is over."

. . . . . .

The prisoners generally were distinctly glad that the war, so far as they were concerned, was over. While on board the "City of Athens" they established most excellent terms with their escort. Souvenirs were exchanged. The Britishers gave their prisoners badges, buttons, and other things, and the prisoners begged their guards to accept German coins in token of good will. In some cases the coins were accepted in exchange for English money. There was an incident on board the ship which deserves to be recorded. One mid-day the cooks had not provided one of the prisoners' messes with quite the usual amount of "skoff," and a German non-commissioned officer reported the fact to one of the corporals of the Durban Light Infantry. Instantly a full "dixie," belonging to one of the Durban Light Infantry messes, was transferred to the prisoners, but it was only after some persuasion that the Germans accepted it. On board the "City of Athens" the Germans behaved admirably. They conformed cheerfully to the orders issued, even in the matter of smoking between decks; they got up games among themselves, and appeared thoroughly to enjoy the trip to Cape Town. Physically and intellectually they were a fine body of men, and one could only imagine that they must be very unlike the brutes who destroyed Louvain. While they said that the Union Forces would have to fight very hard before they obtained possession of Windhoek, very little was to be extracted from them with regard to the opposition which the troops were likely to meet. Nevertheless some admissions were made, and from those admissions the belief was established that the most serious fighting would take place about twenty miles from the German South-West Africa capital. There it was said to be certain the Union troops would find the Germans strongly entrenched. They are well supplied with guns, but are not so well off for ammunition. The numbers of the enemy are variously estimated, but the most sanguine of the prisoners on the "City of Athens" did not suggest that the enemy's total resources in fighting men exceeded 14,000. They were very eager to learn how many Union troops were in the field, and expressed the belief that the Union men outnumbered their own by at least ten to one.

Fighting at the Dardanelles.

(*See Reference Map in* THE GLOBE AND LAUREL *for May.*)

The tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula—the scene of the present operations. The coastline is almost entirely precipitous, and sharply-cut cliffs, rising from 50 to 200 feet high, except at a few places where the line of cliffs is broken and sandy beaches take their place. These beaches, or at least some of them, were selected as landing places, e.g., Y, X, W, V, and U. An Australian force was landed at Gaba or Kaba Tebe, a place some miles north of Y. The Plymouth Marines landed at Y. I don't know who landed at X. Lancashire Fusiliers landed at W. Dublins and Munsters at V, and S.W. Borderers at U. By this I mean the primary landing on the morning of April 25th. On that day the beaches I could see were V and U, and of these V was where the principal landing and the worst fighting took place. I will describe it, or attempt to, first. On the map it extends a distance of 150 to 200 yards of sandy beach, the cliff, as it were, falls backwards, and at the same time leaves the water and bends inland, forming the sides of an immense amphitheatre, with the fort about the middle of the curve.

About 600—800 yards from the strip of beach the ground rises fairly rapidly to a height of about 200 feet on both sides of the horseshoe. On the slopes on the right was the village of Seddul Bahr, the houses of which extended to the tops of the cliffs. On the right part of a fort remained and afforded shelter to our men after landing, as we shall see later. (I had a fairly good view of this place on the 25th and have since been on shore and had a good look at it.) All the slopes of the horseshoe were lined with trenches—a good many maxims and lots of barbed wire, and later in the day when our shell-fire ceased, snipers were in what remained of the village. To continue with the coastline, for a distance of 600—800 yards the cliffs rise again to 80—100 feet, and the outhouses and back gardens of the village in that locality come almost to the edge of the cliff, just leaving space enough for one or two men to walk at a time. Further along in Morto Bay the cliffs descend rapidly and a sandy beach sweeps round to De Totts Battery, where the cliffs appear again and rise abruptly to 230 feet. There is a good deal of shoal water here, and this is where the S.W. Borderers landed. Beyond De Totts there are high cliffs up to the mouth of a stream, where there is a narrow valley running inland, which we shelled on a later date; we (the ship) have been no higher than this point.

Away from the coastline I am not so sure of the nature of the ground, but roughly speaking the road leading from

Seddul Bahr to the village of Krithia is a dividing line. The country to the left is flatter and more open than that to the right, and there is a distinct slope from behind the fort at Seddul Bahr to the point where the road crosses the stream. A valley runs inland from Morto Bay and afterwards divides into two lines; the area round it close down to the beach is thickly wooded. About Krithia the country is quite open and then ascends to the ridge, of which Achi Babi is the peak (591 feet). It (the Achi Babi ridge) is, I believe, the present objective.

When I say the country to the left of the road and around Krithia is open, it looks so from the ship and is not wooded except one or two isolated woods, but I have since been told by men who have been there that there are innumerable folds and hollows, and near the coast several deep gullies; it has all been entrenched and wired in many places.

I have stated later on that the ship which was run on shore ("River Clyde") landed the first troops; this is not correct. I have since learnt troops in ships' boats were the first to attempt a landing at V beach. I understand, however, their casualties were very heavy, and few, if any, got on shore. Most of the men in the "River Clyde," I believe, remained on board till nightfall, the fire was so heavy, but one hears so many contradictory stories that it is difficult to know which is correct.

However, what I have stated below I can vouch for as I saw it myself. I have left out a good many incidents that people say they have seen but did not come under my notice, although I was watching as carefully as I could.

Sunday, April 25th.—The hands were called at 3.30 a.m. We had a hurried breakfast at 3.45. I got on deck just after 4, and had a look round; it was a lovely morning, bright starlight, and one could see numbers of ships about —transports and men-o'-war. One could not help wondering for how many this would be the last sunrise. We got into position about 4.40, and at 5 started firing. All the ships we had were hard at it, and the noise was terrific till about 6.30—no reply from the enemy of any importance. Just before 7 the ship "River Clyde," containing troops, came in, escorted by the "Agamemnon," and was run on shore close to V. Ports were thrown open, lighters got alongside, gangways got out from the bows and out rushed the troops. A heavy Maxim and rifle fire opened on them and a good many fell. However, a number landed and took cover behind the cliffs and remains of a fort. I could see part of this at a distance. Then about 7.30 another vessel came along with 750 S.W. Borderers aboard (our special charge), and stopped in Morto Bay. Men were hurried ashore, and without great opposition seized and occupied the high ground above De Tott. I had a good view of this. All this time we were fired on at intervals from distant batteries, tucked away in the hills on both European and Asiatic sides. The day wore on and we heard of landings at Y, X and W. But Seddul Bahr still held out. About 5 we got possession of small hills at Cape Hellas, but the ruined fort near Seddul Bahr and the trenches behind and on either side were held by the enemy, who kept up a brisk rifle and maxim fire, and so the day passed. I left my station at 7.30 p.m., having been there from about 4.20 a.m., except for an occasional glance round, and was very tired and rather anxious.

Monday, April 26th.—Called at 4 a.m. At our stations 5 a.m., and left them at 7.30 p.m. We were neglected by the enemy, who were busy with the troops, so I had plenty of time to watch the operations on shore. We communicated with the S.W. Borderers and found they were quite comfortable; we and other ships shelled the fort and trenches round E at intervals during the day. I could see our troops collecting at 4 and along the cliffs between the village and the sea; the latter were in view the whole time; the former disappeared from view as they got into the lower lying ground behind the lines. About 3.30 p.m. there was a sudden rush of our troops at the fort. The Turks were running hard, streaming from the trenches and the fort down the hill and along the road through the trees across the stream, shelled by our 12 pdrs. Seddul Bahr was in our possession. I am told that it was taken by the Dublin Fusiliers and Hampshires.

During the day the French took about 500 prisoners on the Asiatic side, and in the evening embarked their troops, having, I presume, attained their object.

I did not see many of our men fall in the final assault, but a good many Turks came to grief under the fire of our 12 pdrs. when retreating. The army had now established itself on shore, and next day the S.W. Borderers were relieved by French troops, who form the right of the line. The British are on the left, and not visible from where we have been, so I have seen nothing of their doings, except at a great distance since the 25th and 26th April.

I have heard the final assault on Fort Seddul Bahr was led by Doughty Wylie, who fell in the attack; at all events I know he is buried in the fort, and it is now known as Fort Doughty Wylie.*

[*Lieut.-Colonel Doughty Wylie, with Captain Walford, R.A. (Brigade Major), also killed, both won V.C.—Ed.]

Sunday, July 18th, 1915.

P.S.—There is one correction I wish to make. I only learnt it last Sunday from Unwin, who originated and carried out the idea of the "River Clyde." The Hampshires, Dublins and Munsters were all in the "River Clyde."

The people who landed at W beach (Lancashires) on the Sunday seized and held certain positions to the left of V beach, as I described. I was told by several the Hampshires landed there; that is not correct. As I said, the early morning landing at V was a failure; most were killed and wounded, and no advance was possible. They landed at night without a shot being fired till all were on shore. The Colonel of the Hampshires was shot on the "River Clyde," beside Unwin. On the Monday Doughty Wylie and a man (I didn't ask his rank or regiment) organised the Hampshires, Dublins and Munsters, and as one body they took the village and fort.† I could see only the part along the cliffs. Most of the officers were killed or wounded, but the men were splendid when led. Unwin was looking on at close quarters. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., was in charge of maxims on "River Clyde"; he was wounded. I fancy he will agree the British officer and man deserve well of their country. On February 25th 20 men from the "Albion" landed here, blew up what they liked, went anywhere, saw no one, and not a rifle was fired.

A short time ago General Sir Ian Hamilton thrilled us through and through with his official narrative of the Allies' landing in the Gallipoli Peninsula—an epic despatch on one of the most remarkable and heroic operations ever achieved in the annals of war. Recently there arrived at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, some eighty gallant seamen who took a hand in that glorious undertaking. Incidentally, they were the first contingent of wounded from the Fleet to be admitted to a London hospital. Thirty-three of the number are members of the Royal Naval Division, and another thirty are Royal Marines, while eight are attached to his Majesty's ships of the Royal Navy.

† Since named Fort Doughty Wylie.

AUSTRALIANS WITHOUT FEAR.

A young Marine who witnessed the never-to-be-forgotten landing of the Australian Brigade, and who subsequently went ashore to help in their relief, retains a vivid impression of this historic event. Behind the cover of a warship he saw the boats creep up silently to the narrow shore, witnessed the men's leap into the maze of barbed wire and hidden bayonets, the carefully calculated assault of the Turks, and their subsequent helter-skelter from ridge to ridge as the bayonets of the undaunted invaders drove them forward. "Every Australian in that drive at dawn," he said, "seemed to be a leader. Fear? They have none. I never saw such unbridled gallantry. It was just the same afterwards when we got into touch with the Australians on shore. If they saw a stray party of Turks they were at them like a dog that spots a cat on the area fence. They don't wait for their officers to command them; they follow their own instinct, which is to kill the enemy. The Turks we took prisoners did not seem to bear us any grudge. Many declared they were Greeks, and had been forced to fight us against their wills."

D.C.M. FOR PIMLICO MAN.

Sergeant who was a Night Road Worker.

At a recent meeting of the Westminster City Council, Lord Cheylesmore stated that one of their employees, Sergeant C. F. Hayman, a night road flusher, had won the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

At the Sergeant's home, 8, Elizabeth Place, Pimlico, Mrs. Hayman told a "Daily News" representative that her husband had just returned to the Victoria Barracks, Windsor, where he is engaged training recruits.

"My husband had the good news conveyed to him on Wednesday of last week, which was his 33rd birthday," said Mrs. Hayman, "but he has said little about the feat for which he won the medal. At La Bassée he was struck in the back by a piece of shrapnel, and shortly afterwards he narrowly escaped with his life. He and three comrades, who were given three days' rest, were sleeping in a shed, when they were overcome by charcoal poisoning, and my husband awoke to find the other three men dead."

Hayman was formerly in the Royal Marines, and afterwards joined the 1st Coldstream Guards, which he rejoined as a Reservist on the outbreak of the war.

AN ADDRESS TO NOTE.

Where Details About the Wounded are Known.

Among the volunteer and private agencies for helping those at home to bear the stress of the war one address should be known to all who have friends at the front. Every British hospital in France—there are fifty-one of them—now sends an official list of its patients with some description of their wounds to a little flat at 70, Boulevard St. Beuve, Boulogne.

Exact news of every ill or wounded non-commissioned officer or man in France is there received within a day, and a staff of eighteen voluntary workers is wholly occupied in tabulating these names, answering inquiries from relatives and friends, and, so far as may be, tracing the whereabouts of the missing. The work is done with amazing thoroughness and quickness.

It was originally undertaken on a different scale and in a different form by Lord Robert Cecil, but the present organisation is wholly financed and managed by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Hutcheson Poë, Bart., C.B., and from a small beginning has grown to be quite inclusive and exhaustive. It deals chiefly, but not exclusively, with non-commissioned officers and men. All letters or telegrams are welcomed and will be answered at once.

In the case of missing men, inquiries are at once set on foot among dressing stations and ambulances at the front. Much time and anxiety would be saved if the public knew where to apply for news.

The full address is: Sir Hutcheson Poë, 70, Boulevard St. Beuve, Boulogne.

Lieut.-Colonel Matthews, R.M.L.I.

Lieut.-Colonel Godfrey E. Matthews (Pasha), Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has been wounded at the Dardanelles, has had a long and distinguished career. From January, 1897 to 1910, he was seconded for service in the Egyptian Army, took part in the Nile operations of 1897, and was mentioned in the Sirdar's despatch on the battle of Atbara, in which he served with a Soudanese battalion. He also took part in the battle of Khartoum and in the 1899 Nile Expedition, including the first advance against the Khalifa, receiving the Egyptian Medal with four clasps. Subsequently he was decorated by the Khedive with the Order of the Medjidie, Third Class, and received from the Sirdar the thanks of the Soudan Government for his action with regard to the Mek of the Shilluks in 1903. He was made a C.B. on the Coronation of King George, and when he left Khartoum in September, 1913, the following order of the day was published: "On the departure of El Lewa Matthews Pasha, C.B., on relinquishing command of the Khartoum district, the Sirdar desires to express his appreciation of the valuable service rendered by this officer in the responsible and onerous appointment. By his untiring energy and devotion to duty Matthews Pasha has brought the troops under his command to a high state of efficiency. . ."

BURTON N.C.O.'S RECORD.

Seven in a Family on Active Service.

A Son's Distinction.

The name of Sergeant J. Hounsell, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, is included in the list of those to whom the Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded. The recipient is a son of Sergeant W. Hounsell, R.M.A., of 38, Cross Street, Burton, who, since the beginning of the year, has been on the Birmingham Royal Naval recruiting staff, and who was in charge of the Sutton Coldfield district until early in May, when, on Colour-Sergeant Russell being called to the Colours, he was sent to relieve him and take over the Burton district.

Sergeant W. Hounsell is naturally proud of the fact that he has no fewer than five sons actually on service, while a sixth (Arthur) has volunteered, and is about to join the Royal Marine Artillery. Those who are already in the Forces are:—Sergeant J. Hounsell, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment; Chief Petty Officer William Victor Hounsell, Royal Navy; Sergeant Albert Thomas Hounsell, A.S.C.; Private Frederick Hounsell, 1st Wiltshire Regiment; Trooper Harold Richard Hounsell, Dorset Yeomanry.

The father himself served in the Royal Marine Artillery for the full term of 21 years, and afterwards was for a considerable time a sergeant in the Dorset Artillery Volunteers, at Bridport. This Company, which was subsequently converted into a battery of Field Artillery, in which Sergeant Hounsell's nephew is sergeant-major, is now in India.

The grandfather fought at Waterloo, and was in receipt of a colour-sergeant's pension from the old 81st Foot.

BARNSTAPLE VOLUNTEER TRAINING CORPS NOTES.

We have lost our Commandant, and it is difficult to set down in measured words the extent of the loss which is caused us by his death. Our sympathy with his family is sincere, for we are ourselves bereaved. What Colonel Denny has been to this Corps no outsider can possibly understand, and his best epitaph will probably be that which is written in the loving esteem with which the Company will cherish his memory. It is rare to find a former Service officer who can understand the idiosyncrasies of a Volunteer Force; but while Colonel Denny never allowed the least laxity of discipline, and did his best to make us fit to march alongside of regular troops without fearing comparison, he always remembered that we were serving freely, and were not restrained by military discipline and attestation. If he made a mistake in direction he was himself the first to acknowledge it; if he found us erring, he patiently set us right. That he gave himself too largely to our service we all recognise now. It is for us to prove ourselves worthy of his self-sacrifice. It was Colonel Denny's personality quite as much as his ability which has made the Corps what it is.

The growth of the Corps tells its own tale. At the first drill, on December 8th last, 51 men were present, by the end of the year 123 had joined, at the end of March there were 205 members, and on June 30th, including the Landkey and Fremington platoons, there were 336 on the roll. This is testimony, indeed, to the popularity of our late Commandant. His loss is a sad blow to the Corps, and it will call for the best efforts of everyone concerned to carry on successfully the work he had begun.

ENGAGEMENT.

SQUADRON-COMMANDER A. C. BARNBY AND MISS KEELING.

The engagement is announced between Squadron-Commander A. C. Barnby, R.N.A.S., son of the late Sir Joseph and Lady Barnby, and Allis Keeling, only daughter of Mrs. Keeling, of Drayton Court, South Kensington, and High Salterns, Seaview, Isle of Wight.

FORTHCOMING WEDDING.

LIEUTENANT D. W. BOYD AND MISS SHAKESPEAR.

A marriage will take place at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday, August 14th, between Lieutenant D. W. Boyd, R.N., third son of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, of 6, Courthope Road, Wimbledon, and Audrey Edoline, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Shakespear, R.M.A., and only child of Mrs. Shakespear, 61, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.

Casualties.

The Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, regrets to state that the following further casualties have been reported in connection with the operations in the Dardanelles :—

OFFICERS.

KILLED, Reported 26th June.

Major John Grover, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

MISSING, Reported 26th June.

Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. P. L. L. Jermain, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion, R.M.L.I.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

KILLED, Reported 25th June.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16416 Pte. Hubert W. Betts.
Ply/S/312 Pte. Percy C. Willday.

DIED OF WOUNDS, 27th June.

Ply/S/259 Pte. Richard Taggart, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I. (Haslar).

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 25th June.

Deal/S/244 Spr. Hubert P. Adcock, Divisional Engineers.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Po/S/91 Pte. Frederick Mallen (2nd occasion).
Po/17322 Pte. Ernest Stewardson.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16790 Lce.-Cpl. Arthur Devis.
Ply/S/303 Pte. Charles Dewhurst.
Ply/14712 Pte. Frederick S. Golding.
Ply/S/609 Pte. Harry Lucas (2nd occasion).
Ply/S/198 Pte. John E. Lunn.
Ply/S/108 Pte. Percy Pickering (previously reported missing).
Ply/S/113 Pte. Frederick Priest (previously reported missing).
Ply/A/1099 Col.-Sgt. Charles Potter, R.F.R.
Ply/S/332 Pte. James Saunders.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/407 Lce.-Cpl. Albert Edward Peake (2nd occasion).
Deal/S/823 Spr. Ernest T. Stilwell.
Deal/S/589 Sgt. George E. Waters.

KILLED, Reported 27th June.

Po/S/423 Pte. James R. H. Snow, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/619 Pte. John Allan.
Po/17408 Pte. Charles Farmer.
Po/17438 Pte. Ernest W. Kenning.
Ply/16922 Pte. John Turner.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 27th June.

Po/S/657 Pte. William Weatherill, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

(Continued on Page 148).

CORPS GAZETTE.

Eastney.

Promotions—*To be Sergeant-Major*—Q.M.S. Instr. C. Maton. *To be Sergeants*—Cpls. J. Fitzpatrick, W. Moore, W. Stone, E. Horsham. *To be Corporals*—Bombrs. H. Fitzgerald, A. Everett, W. Longhurst. *To be Bombardiers*—Gnrs. A. Roseblade, W. Buttery, T. Broome, S. Kingswell, F. Thorne.

Appointments—Sgt. W. Green to Gunnery Instructor, Repository. Cpl. W. Kimber to Physical Training Instructor. Col.-Sgt. A. Gray to Gunnery Instructor, Sea Service. Paid Actg. Bombr. W. Oakes to R.F.R. Clerk. Col.-Sgt. T. Partridge to Assistant to Drafting Officer's Clerk. Gnr. R. Fox to Permanent Pioneer.

Embarked—"New Zealand"—Sgt. E. Ashard. "Minotaur"—Gnrs. W. Cooper, A. Pendry. "Agincourt"—Sgt. T. Daviss, Gnr. G. Vernon. "Shannon"—Gnrs. G. Neale, F. Broadhurst. "Hercules"—Gnr. G. Steer. "Centurion"—Bombr. S. Day, Gnr. W. Peddle. "Erin"—Gnr. W. Ranson, J. Armson. "Achilles"—Bglr. T. Blakely, Gnr. E. Bellamy. "Antrim"—Gnr. W. Phillips. "Indefatigable"—Bombr. C. Nunn. "Warspite"—Bombr. F. Hambly, Gnrs. G. Rayner, J. Francis, O. Sprake. "Swiftsure"—Gnr. F. Waite. "Royal Arthur"—Gnr. A. Sugars. "President"—Sgt. A. Proctor, Cpl. H. Kimber, Gnr. S. Parker. "Africa"—Gnr. F. Harrison. "Hibernia"—Gnr. J. Travis. "Princess Royal"—Gnr. W. Yoxall. "King Edward VII."—Bglr. T. Tunnicliffe. "Queen Mary"—Bombr. P. Buckingham. "St. Vincent"—Cpl. H. Simmonds, Bombr. J. Proctor. "Defence"—Cpl. J. Colton. "Columbine"—Gnrs. W. Symons, J. Ennis. "Natal"—Gnr. C. Barton. "Monarch"—Bglr. W. Wall. "Lord Nelson"—Gnr. G. Hodgkinson.

Disembarked—"Hindustan"—Sgt. A. Chave. "Tiger"—Gnr. H. Mulford. "St. Vincent"—Sgt. J. Millar. "Invincible"—Cpl. H. Simmonds, Bombrs. A. Miller, S. Bourner. "King Edward VII."—Bglr. S. Timbury. "Antrim"—Gnr. A. Lang. "Minotaur"—Gnrs. H. Walker, H. Spearing. "New Zealand"—Sgt. J. Greenhalgh. "Agincourt"—Gnr. E. Theobald. "Hercules"—Gnr. J. Brine. "Shannon"—Gnrs. H. Knibbs, A. Grewcock. "Tiger"—Gnr. T. May. "Indefatigable"—Cpl. T. Parker. "Warrior"—Col.-Sgt. J. Hunt. "Neptune"—Cpl. W. Mills, Gnr. H. Scotton. "Achilles"—Bombr. E. Ayres, Gnr. F. Bruton. "Africa"—Gnr. F. Sopp. "Superb"—Gnr. H. Kiellor. "Dreadnought"—Gnr. W. Stone. "Centurion"—Gnr. R. West. "Warspite"—Gnrs. H. Smith, H. Cooper. "Ocean"—Gnrs. B. Lovegrove, P. Maclean, G. Stevens, C. French, F. Astles, F. Thorne. "Royal Arthur"—Gnr. R. Magee. "Natal"—Gnr. J. Hudson. "Columbine"—Gnrs. W. Wells, J. Lawrence, G. Goodridge. "Defence"—Gnr. E. Lane. "Monarch"—Gnr. M. Day. "Inflexible"—Gnr. A. Dorey.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Bk. Q.M.S. J. Wilton, Sgt. A. Dutton, Cpl. H. Goddard, Gnrs. W. Roberts, J. Clarkson, F. Warr, T. Davies, J. Rolt, F. Williams, G. Hills, H. Gregory, Dvrs. W. Couchman, A. Brown, H. Gamble, W. Goldsworthy, H. Jones, Mechanics W. Parkinson, A. McAngus, Ptes. J. Hatton, D. Stowell, L. Riley.

Transfers—*From Depôt*—Pte. S. J. Wilson. *From Buglers*—Gnrs. H. Cook, M. Day.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Bglr. A. Cross, Gnrs. P. Maclean, F. Batt, H. Outen, F. Astles, S. Drew. 2nd—Cpl. R. Chappell, Bombrs. E. Morgan, G. Collins, C. Longstaff, Gnrs. T. Hill, J. Maslin. 3rd—Gnrs. J. Rowlatt, A. Peckham, J. Taylor. 4th—Sgt. J. Bach, Cpl. M. Powers, Musn. R. Glass, Gnrs. G. Collinson, W. Penwill. 5th—Actg. Q.M.S. W. Moore, Sgt. C. Perry, Gnrs. R. Robertson, C. Hill, E. Harris.

Medals—*L.S. and G.C.*—Sgts. F. Niblett, G. Smith, Gnr. G. Burgess.

Chatham.

Promotions—*To be Colour-Sergeants*—Sgts. E. H. Baker, E. G. Cripps, G. A. Lawford. *To be Sergeants*—Lce.-Sgt. F. W. Ladd, Cpls. R. T. Brooks, J. C. Edwards, J. E. Stuart, L. P. Silver, S. A. Tapsell, W. Garner. *To Corporals*—Ptes. A. A. Riddiford, G. T. K. Thompson, F. W. Goodchild, W. R. Wood, A. Jeffreys, S. J. Hillman, S. H. Chamberlain, T. Battersby, A. H. Beaven, H. W. Dean, H. M. McCalpin.

Depot.

Appointments—Col.-Sgt. A. W. Phillips (Depôt) to Company Sergeant. Sgt. A. E. Hockley (Ply.) to Orderly-room Clerk. Pte. C. E. Marriott (Ply.) to Attendant to Captain Wilton.

Promotion—*To be Colour-Sergeant*—Sgt. T. D. Murphy (Depôt).

Transfers—*To Depôt Establishment*—Col.-Sgt. A. W. Phillips (Ch.). *To R.M. Artillery*—Pte. S. J. Wilson.

Good Conduct Badges—4th—Pte. C. Macknell (Ch.), Pte. P. F. V. T. Cowling (Ply.). 5th—Col.-Sgt. E. D. Burt (Po.).

Medals—*L.S. and G.C.*—Sgt. W. G. Hall (Depôt), Cpl. R. W. Seabrook (Ch.), Pte. H. Hawley (Ch.), Pte. T. Grace (Ch). Sgt. W. Ediss (Ply.), Pte. R. Steel (Ch.).

School of Music.

Embarked—"Thunderer"—Musn. A. Wynn. "Lion"—Musn. G. C. McBride. "Cochrane"—Musn. C. J. Harris. "Devonshire"—Musn. C. Henderson. "Erin"—Musn. A. Kendrew. "Venerable"—Bandmaster 2nd Class E. P. Snook, Musn. W. C. Keeping. "Invincible"—Musn. G. W. Hutchings. "Iron Duke"—Bandmaster (W.O.) A. Moffatt.

Disembarked—"King Edward VII."—Band Corpl. H. Bailey. "Agincourt"—Musn. T. Theobald. "Warspite"—Musn. A. J. Townsend. "Thunderer"—Musn. R. Snelgar. "Cochrane"—Musn. R. Sibbett. "Orion"—Musn. Charles Collier. "London"—Musn. G. H. Barr. "Inflexible"—Musn. W. McGrath. "Invincible"—Musn. H. Fogden.

Discharged—Invalided—Bandmaster (W.O.) H. G. Naylor, Musn. Thomas Theobald.

Good Conduct Badge—2nd—Band Corpl. Sydney Selby.

At a concert given recently by the band of the R.M.A. at the South Parade Pier, Southsea, consisting entirely of works by English composers (Elgar, Cowen, Sullivan, Mackenzie and others) one of the items of particular interest was an overture in F Minor, composed by Band

master Fairfield, of the R.N. School of Music, which he composed whilst serving in H.M.S. "Colossus" in 1912, hence its name. The overture is very difficult and only possible with a first-class orchestra. Notwithstanding this fact, the score shows that B.M. Fairfield is well versed in orchestration, and in some parts it is quite masterly in tone, colour and effects.

It is needless to say that it was rendered by the band of the R.M.A. in their usual artistic manner, and the bold opening bars soon claimed the attention of the audience, who settled down to enjoy what proved to be a work of exceptional merit.

Bandmaster Fairfield's name has been submitted as the recipient of the current year's silver medal, awarded by the Worshipful Company of Musicians.

We have received a copy of the "North Sea Times," a periodical edited and published by Musicians Ingle and Lane, who are at present serving in H.M.S. "King Edward VII." We believe H.M. the King a short while ago was graciously pleased to receive a copy, and that it has attained a circulation of 5,000 copies, which is a proof of its popularity in the Fleet. On glancing through its pages it is apparent that the men of the Fleet are anything but low-spirited or downhearted, and the paper is highly creditable to its editors. This is another instance of the versatility of the musician as a handy man. We wish them every success in their enterprise.

Bandmaster C. W. Leader has been reappointed for a further tour of service with the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force, and he rejoins on the expiration of his leave, which he is spending in Southampton.

Casualties—(*Continued*).

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant H. W. Wilby, R.M.L.I.
Po/S/873 Pte. Ernest J. Bottomley.
Po/792 Lce.-Cpl. Frederick Hann, R.F.R.
Po/S/562 Pte. Michael Smith.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16690 Pte. Richard Byrne.
Ply/S/353 Pte. Peter Grady (2nd occasion).
Ply/S/117 Pte. Walter Murfin (2nd occasion).
Ply/S/724 Pte. T. Wynne.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16819 Pte. Edward Donat.
Ply/16981 Pte. Samuel Johnston.
Ch/A/425 Sgt. Charles S. Robinson.
Ch/18878 Pte. Harry F. Rogers.
Deal/S/3561 Pte. Stanley Ball, Medical Unit.

KILLED, Reported 28th June.

Po/17437 Pte. William H. Mullens, Deal Battn. R.M.L.I.
Deal/S/488 Cpl. William J. Pennell, Divisional Engineers.

Reported 29th June.

Po/6151 Actg. Q.M.S. Robert E. Wainwright, Divisional Engineers.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18541 Pte. Thomas H. Cash.
Ch/18464 Pte. William A. Emms.
Ch/S/500 Pte. James Munn.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/345 Pte. John W. Dalton.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 28th June.

Deal/S/473 Spr. Christopher G. Watson, Divnl. Engineers.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Reported 29th June.

Ch/S/115 Pte. Reginald A. Buckland.
Ch/S/498 Pte. W. E. Cann.
Ch/18619 Pte. Thomas W. Sedgwick.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Reported 27th June.

Po/768 Pte. John Allan, Cyclist Company.

Reported 28th June.

Po/S/113 Pte. Samuel Oudworth, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ch/B/1923 Pte. Frederick W. Drew, R.F.R.
Ch/S/571 Pte. George Baker.
Ch/S/95 Pte. John James Fisher.
Ch/18133 Pte. John Lyons.
Ch/A/586 Lce.-Sgt. Leonard Oakey, R.F.R.
Ch/S/113 Pte. Ernest A. Rogers.
Ch/S/89 Pte. Sidney Weston.
Ch/S/514 Pte. F. T. Wilkins.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/7161 Pte. J. Taylor.
Po/S/182 Lce.-Cpl. John Meese.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Reported 24th June.

Ch/16588 Lce.-Cpl. J. Chibnall, Chatham Battn. R.M.L.I.

Reported 27th June.

Deal/S/864 Spr. E. F. Warth, Divisional Engineers.

Reported 29th June.

Ply/S/428 Cpl. John Costello, Plymouth Battn. R.M.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE.

?/8623 Cpl. William Harding, R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Po/S/66 Pte. Joseph Cripps, Portsmouth Battn. R.M.L.I.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

KILLED, Reported 29th June.

Ch/18516 Pte. Stanley Lucking.
Ch/16108 Pte. James Muldoon.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 30th June.

Po/13084 Lce.-Cpl. Horace B. Webb, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Cunliffe McNeile Parsons.
Ch/S/284 Pte. William C. Burrell.
Ch/S/381 Pte. Walter Collins.
Ch/A/571 Pte. Samuel R. Dick, R.F.R. (previously reported killed).
Ch/B/1585 Cpl. Charles J. Fleet, R.F.R.
Ch/S/129 Pte. James A. Hardy.
Ch/S/359 Pte. Frederick Parker (previously reported missing).
Ch/14153 Pte. James Rigby.
Ch/18465 Pte. Charles Whitehouse.
Ch/S/407 Pte. Albert S. A. Wooster.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/698 Pte. Wilfred Almond.
Po/S/563 Pte. Archer H. Cattermole.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16880 Pte. Claude Day.
Ch/B/1931 Pte. Walter G. Frost, R.F.R.
Ch/5733 Sgt. William A. Hulls.
Ch/18719 Pte. Alexander Leslie.
Ply/12928 Cpl. Edmund H. Martin.
Ch/18674 Pte. Charles H. While.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/1139 Spr. Bartholomew T. Locke.
Deal/S/196 Spr. William G. McCracken.
Deal/S/499 Spr. Arthur W. Valler.
Deal/S/1177 Spr. John E. Whittaker.
Deal/S/644 Spr. Alfred H. Matthews.

Ply/6834 Pte. George H. Hartnell, R.M. Brigade Hd.-Qrs.
Ply/S/327 Pte. Alfred Wilkinson, Plymouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 1st July.

Deal/S/527 Spr. Sydney W. Ledbrook.
Deal/S/294 Spr. Arthur H. Ogden.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

WOUNDED.

Deal/S/463 Spr. Charles W. Sears.
Deal/S/392 Spr. Walter J. Barrett.
Deal/S/547 Spr. John Cox.
Deal/S/902 Spr. George W. Hambrooke.
Deal/S/1083 Spr. John E. Oakland.
Deal/S/439 Spr. James R. Onions.
Deal/S/418 Spr. Alan Priestley.
Deal/S/530 Cpl. Edwin G. Thompson.
Deal/S/257 Spr. Herbert J. G. Webb.

Po/S/320 Pte. William E. Deaville, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./1994 Musn. Alfred G. Rogers, R.M.

KILLED, Reported 1st July.

Ch/S/455 Pte. J. M. Dempsey, Chatham Bn. R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 1st July.

Ch/S/341 Pte. Herbert P. Edwards, Chatham Bn. R.M.L.I.
Ch/B/1585 Cpl. Charles Joseph Fleet, Chatham Battn. R.F.R.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ch/B/1895 Pte. William Nott, R.F.R.
Ch/16180 Sgt. William H. Watts, R.M.L.I.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/12466 Pte. Lewis S. Dean, R.M.L.I.
(First information received on 1st July, from report of admittance to Haslar Hospital, 28th June).

"NELSON" BATTALION.

Ply/A/395 Col.-Sgt. J. Butterfield, R.F.R., R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 3rd July.

Ply/S/117 Pte. Walter Murfin, Plymouth Battn. R.M.L.I.
Po/17633 Pte. James L. Brown, Deal Battalion R.M.L.I.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ply/16780 Pte. Edward Elias (2nd occasion).
Ply/S/696 Pte. W. Haley.
Ply/17672 Pte. J. H. Parkin (2nd occasion).
Ply/16424 Pte. Tom Thornton.
Ply/S/731 Pte. Harold Tyson.
Ply/S/231 Pte. Gilbert W. Wilson.

Po/S/372 Pte. James Miller, Portsmouth Bn. R.M.L.I.
Ply/13234 Sgt. Herbert J. Eastaway, Deal Battn. R.M.L.I.

CORRECTION.

Po/16773 Pte. William Livermore, Deal Battn. R.M.L.I., reported wounded hence No. 6373/15, dated 16th June, now reported *not wounded.*

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 4th July.

Ch/S/336 Pte. James Ardis, Chatham Battalion R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ch/18537 Pte. Thomas J. Fovargue, Chatham Bn. R.M.L.I.

MISSING, Reported 5th July.

Deal/S/1124 Spr. Richard J. E. Hay, Divnl. Engineers.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Po/17259 Pte. John H. Matthews.
Po/15795 Pte. John W. Westwood.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/15168 Pte. Alfred E. Lilley.
Ply/14048 Lce.-Cpl. Frederick Moriarty.
Ply/16902 Pte. Alexander H. Robson.
Po/17594 Pte. Charles Stirrup.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/638 Spr. Harold L. Corsbie.
Deal/S/271 Spr. Edward Twentyman.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

KILLED, Reported 6th July.

Po/S/418 Pte. Victor Burbidge.
Po/16810 Pte. Herbert F. Churchill.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16868 Pte. John H. Bailey.
Po/17621 Pte. George F. Bevins.
Ch/18567 Pte. Henry C. Davis.
Ch/6137 Pte. George Jackson.
Po/17481 Pte. Albert E. James.
Ply/16905 Pte. Robert Salomon.
Ch/B/1331 Sgt. Edward H. Swinyard, R.F.R.
Ch/S/524 Pte. William R. Towersey.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Po/13375 Pte. Clifford Derick.
Po/S/722 Pte. C. Reynolds.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Deal/S/280 Spr. Henry C. Bird, Divnl. Engineers.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Po/S/455 Pte. Edward T. Aspinall.
Po/S/835 Pte. Horace Badger.
Po/S/402 Pte. A. E. Barker.
Po/17391 Pte. Alfred J. Challis.
Po/S/711 Pte. Cross L. P. Coleman (2nd occasion).
Po/S/276 Pte. Ernest S. Fraser.
Po/S/407 Pte. Herbert F. Gill.
Po/S/374 Pte. Aby Gregory.
Po/S/843 Pte. Frank Harris.
Po/S/367 Pte. Thomas J. Harrison (? Ply.).
Po/S/401 Pte. Albert Hatton.
Po/S/378 Pte. G. C. Haythorne.
Po/17290 Pte. Jack Holt.
Po/S/708 Pte. Henry Hughes.
Po/S/654 Pte. George H. Hunt (2nd occasion).
Po/S/421 Pte. William Hurrell.
Po/S/416 Pte. Edwin Jordan.
Po/16811 Pte. William J. Merritt (2nd occasion).
Po/S/577 Pte. Harry Nicholson (2nd occasion).
Po/10979 Lce.-Cpl. Thomas C. Phillips.
Po/S/846 Pte. Frank Pilgrim.
Po/S/676 Pte. Sydney Price.
Po/S/430 Pte. John R. Rowe.
Po/15686 Cpl. William Searle (2nd occasion).
Po/S/405 Pte. William R. Shaw.
Po/S/869 Pte. James Street.
Po/S/672 Pte. Albert C. Sumner.
Po/S/629 Pte. R. S. Symons.
Po/S/872 Pte. Frederick Taylor.
Po/S/849 Pte. Frank Troll.
Po/S/850 Pte. Charles Wain.
Po/S/847 Pte. Ernest Welburn.
Po/S/422 Pte. Thomas A. Wheeler.
Po/S/327 Pte. John Whittle.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/17058 Cpl. Edward Barnes.
Ch/18900 Pte. James H. Bolan.
Ch/15161 Sgt. Edgar C. Bonnet.
Ply/17093 Pte. William R. Burrows.
Ply/16987 Pte. Arthur C. Cousins.
Ply/S/676 Pte. Frank Cox.
Ply/16845 Pte. Joe Davies.
Ply/649 Pte. Ernest Downton.
Ch/18901 Pte. William D. C. Ellis.
Po/17489 Pte. Frank W. Foster.
Ch/18691 Pte. William Fowles.
Po/S/314 Pte. William Harris.
Ply/S/672 Pte. George W. Hodgson.
Ply/7898 Sgt. Frederick C. Impey.
Ch/18977 Pte. Charles A. Knight.
Ply/16901 Pte. George F. Lane.
Ch/A/305 Lce.-Cpl. John Luxton, R.F.R.
Ply/S/673 Pte. Francis P. Martin.
Ply/S/616 Pte. Samuel Murphy.
Po/17866 Pte. Charles Newman.
Ply/S/736 Pte. J. O'Connor.
Ply/16509 Pte. William Pearson.
Ply/16876 Pte. David Powrie.
Po/S/888 Pte. Sidney H. Pridmore.
Po/17582 Pte. Ernest E. Sullivan.
Po/S/878 Pte. Thomas Warwick.
Po/S/400 Pte. Absalom Hall (Portsmouth Battalion, wounded and missing).

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

MISSING, Reported 6th July.

Po/S/336 Pte. Frederick Ayres.
Po/S/380 Pte. Robert Candlish.
Po/15899 Pte. Alfred E. Ennis.
Po/S/725 Pte. Thomas Ford.
Po/S/385 Pte. Robert Fryer.
Po/S/398 Pte. Alfred E. Gordon.
Po/S/428 Pte. John H. Harker.
Po/S/379 Pte. Walter T. Heath.
Po/S/390 Pte. William Jarvis.
Po/S/406 Pte. Albert Monday.
Po/12161 Lce.-Sgt. W. Farrett.
Po/S/403 Pte. William H. Pearce.
Po/S/389 Pte. Alexander Robbie (? Ply.).

KILLED, Reported 6th July.

Po/S/890 Pte. G. W. Kennewell, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

Reported 7th July.

Ply/S/297 Pte. William Redfern, Plymouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Po/S/870 Pte. Albert Charlesworth, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Deal/S/886 Pte. George Clarke, Cyclist Company.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/605 Pte. Leonard Allen.
Ply/S/709 Pte. G. Doulman.
Ply/17643 Pte. Frederick Farrell.
Ply/10299 Pte. Thomas W. Jones.
Ply/16636 Lce.-Cpl. William D. Lawlor.
Ply/S/759 Pte. P. E. Smith.
Ply/S/756 Pte. Robert Stanyon.

KILLED, Reported 8th July.

Ch/14226 Cpl. John Thompson, Deal Battalion R.M.L.I.
Deal/S/462 Spr. Ernest L. Mason, Divisional Engineers.
Deal/S/378 Lce.-Cpl. Hubert E. Nunn, Divisional Engrs.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 8th July.

Ch/B/856 Pte. Thomas Wilson, R.F.R., Ch. Bn., R.M.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 8th July.

R.M.B./1924 Musn. Stanley J. Billings, R.M., "Drake" Battalion.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ch/S/594 Pte. Colin McLean.
Ch/S/277 Pte. William Patterson.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/424 Spr. T. P. Drummond.
Deal/S/818 Spr. A. Isaacs.

OFFICERS.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Lieut. William J. Stuart, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

KILLED, Reported 9th July.

Ch/B/927 Pte. William J. Shulver, Chatham Bn. R.M.L.I.
Ply/10045 Lce.-Cpl. Harry C. Chedgey, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/165 Pte. John H. Thompson, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ch/B/717 Pte. Thomas H. Hornsby, R.F.R.
Ch/B/973 Pte. James Kinlock, R.F.R.
Ch/S/237 Pte. Douglas H. Purchase.
Ch/17571 Pte. George C. Smith (2nd occasion).
Ch/B/1946 Cpl. Joshua G. Webber.
Ch/S/187 Pte. Leslie Wilson.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/51 Lce.-Cpl. John Biddulph.
Po/17404 Pte. Percy Sidney Chidgzey (2nd occasion).
Po/S/716 Pte. John H. Craine (2nd occasion).
Po/S/112 Pte. Charles King.
Po/S/740 Pte. James Sansom.
Po/17314 Pte. Clarence Swithenbank.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/762 Pte. E. C. Beaves.
Ply/S/270 Pte. Wilfred A. Burgess.
Ply/S/287 Pte. Walter Clayton.
Ply/13938 Lce.-Cpl. Alfred E. Dunn.
Ply/S/271 Pte. Lewis R. Edwards.
Ply/8388 Cpl. Ernest James.
Ply/9075 Sgt. Wm. A. Sherwood.
Ply/S/261 Pte. Frank H. Smith.
Ply/S/217 Pte. Martin Stenson (2nd occasion).
Ply/S/88 Pte. Alexander Swift.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Po/17546 Pte. Ernest G. Bright.
Po/7856 Sgt. Thomas Lea.
Ply/16994 Pte. Fred Rushworth.
Ch/18874 Pte. Richard J. Smith.
Ch/18847 Pte. William H. West.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/543 Sgt. Harry Goodwin.
Deal/S/560 Sgt. Francis H. Greenway.
Deal/S/599 Spr. Edgar F. Ladbury.
Deal/S/546 Spr. Hugh F. McGoldrick.
Deal/S/528 Spr. Percy D. C. O'Keefe.
Deal/S/1216 Spr. Charles E. Saynor.
Deal/S/322 Spr. Henry A. H. Shield.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3102 Pte. Harry Taylor.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED REJOINED UNIT.

Ply/S/328 Pte. William Fletcher.
Ply/S/390 Pte. Albert Prince.

Information has been received that Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Godfrey, R.M.L.I., was admitted to Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria, on the 24th June, suffering from Dysentery (slight).

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

KILLED, Reported 10th July.

Ch/14113 Pte. John W. Barrett.
Ply/16853 Pte. Frederick D. Bradford.
Ch/16711 Corpl. James Farrier.
Po/17593 Pte. Frederick H. Goodenough.
Ply/17044 Pte. Eric Nicholls.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 10th July.

Po/S/51 Lance-Corporal John Biddulph, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Ply/16981 Pte. Samuel Johnston, Deal Battalion R.M.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 10th July.

Ch/B/1613 Pte. John E. Carter, Chatham Battn. R.M.L.I.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ply/8778 Corporal Herbert T. Astbury.
Ply/S/16 Pte. George E. Torr.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/A/829 Sergt. Thomas Dawson, R.F.R.
Ply/16357 Pte. Albert H. Guppy.
Ply/15003 Pte. Arthur Roberts.

KILLED, Reported 11th July.

Po/15449 Bugler Leonard Hedges, Portsmouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Po/16907 Pte. Gerald B. Hall.
Po/646 Corpl. William J. Percival, R.F.R.
Po. 12543 Sergt. John J. Welch (2nd occasion).

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/1241 Lance-Corpl. Robert A. Barker.
Ch/18843 Pte. William C. Rolfe.
Ply/17030 Pte. John Roy.
Ply/16999 Pte. Henry Sillifant.
Ch/S/501 Pte. Cecil J. Turner (previously reported missing).
Ch/18846 Pte. Albert E. Wells.

KILLED, Reported 12th July.

Ply/S/446 Pte. Llewellyn L. Jones, Plymouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 12th July.

Ply/S/360 Pte. Frank Kershaw, Plymouth Battn. R.M.L.I.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ply/S/122 Lce.-Corpl. Arthur J. Fordham (2nd occasion).
Ply/16722 Lce.-Corpl. Thomas Langton.
Ply/S/136 Pte. Thomas Needham (2nd occasion).

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/157 Pte. John H. Bennett (2nd occasion).
Po/S/356 Pte. John H. White.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/B/2020 Pte. Percy Berry (2nd occasion).
Ch/18146 Pte. Thomas A. Rimell.
Ch/S/496 Pte. Bertie Watts.

OFFICERS.

KILLED, Reported 15th July.

Colonel 2nd-Commander F. W. Luard, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Lieut-Colonel E. G. Evelegh, R.M.L.I., Nelson Battalion.
Lieutenant J. F. Sutcliffe, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Acting Lieutenant E. B. C. Dougherty, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Acting Lieutenant S. D. Wilmot-Sitwell, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Major J. A. M. A. Clark, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Captain H. W. Channer, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Captain W. T. deL. Clark, Deal Battalion R.M.L.I.
Acting Lieutenant E. T. Harden, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Acting Lieutenant M. H. Spicer, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Temporary Lieutenant C. F. Woolley, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 13th July.

Po/S/381 Pte. Frederick Johnson, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Po/17545 Pte. George P. Yates, Deal Battalion R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/228 Pte. William Rosamond, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

CORRECTIONS.

Ch/B/963 Lance-Corporal Charles Attwood, R.F.R., and Ch/1864 Pte. William H. Jackson, R.F.R., previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

WOUNDED.

Temporary Captain D. J. Gowney, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/202 Pte. George A. Bell.
Ply/S/31 Pte. Joseph Lotwick.
Ply/S/30 Pte. Thomas R. Pearce.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 15th July.

Ch/S/554 Pte. A. J. Copperall, Chatham Battn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ch/18142 Pte. Horace J. C. Horne, Chatham Bn. R.M.L.I.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/1334 Sapper William Bartlett.
Deal/S/112 Sapper Charles A. Coard.
Deal/S/820 Sapper John J. Spurgeon.
Deal/S/460 Sapper William E. Warburton.

CORRECTION.

Ch/S/187 Pte. Leslie Wilson, previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant C. F. Edwin, R.M., Engineer Unit.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 15th July.

Po/S/629 Pte. R. S. Symes, Portsmouth Battalion (previously reported wounded).
Po/S/586 Pte. George Walding, Portsmouth Battalion (previously reported wounded).

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/402 Sapper Frank Castre.

WOUNDED.

Ply/S/421 Pte. Joseph Gittings, Plymouth Battalion (second occasion).
Ply/16910 Pte. Victor Frederick Lashbrook, Deal Battalion.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3127 Pte. G. H. Higgin.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 14th July.

Deal/S/3242 Pte. J. W. Barstow, Medical Unit.

WOUNDED.

R.M.B./2048 Musn. William Ingham, R.M., "Drake" Bn.

The following has been reported regarding the disposal of officers :—

Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Matthews, R.M.L.I., slight gunshot wound on nose, admitted to Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria, 16th July.

Tempy. Capt. D. J. Gowney, R.M.L.I., shrapnel wound, back (slight), admitted Malta Hospital, 19th July.

Actg. Lieut. C. P. Tuckey, R.M.L.I., sick (dysentery), admitted Malta Hospital, 19th July.

WOUNDED.

Ch/18682 Pte. Charles S. Johnson, Deal Battn. R.M.L.I.

KILLED, Reported 16th July.

Ch/18710 Pte. Archibald H. Fowler, Deal Battn. R.M.L.I.

Information has been received that Major M. C. Festing, R.M.L.I., has left Alexandria for England.

WOUNDED.

OFFICERS.

Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. L. F. W. Tayler, Chatham Bn. R.M.L.I.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

WOUNDED.

Ply/S/116 Pte. Stanley Jackson, Plymouth Battn. R.M.L.I.
Ply/11104 Pte. Herbert Woodfield, Plymouth Bn. R.M.L.I.
Deal/S/3254 Cpl. W. W. Briggs, Medical Unit.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 21st July.

Ch/13066 Pte. Stephen C. Hinton, Chatham Bn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Deal/S/3152 Pte. Amos Jepson, Medical Unit.

The following has been reported regarding the disposal of officers :—

Tempy. Lieut. H. L. Pollak, R.M.L.I., heart disease (slight), admitted to Anglo-American Hospital, Cairo, reported 8th July.

Lieut. J. F. Ellison, R.M.L.I., gunshot wound, groin (severe), transferred to Convalescent Home from No. 17 General Hospital.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 21st July.

Ch/S/720 Pte. R. B. Smith, Chatham Battn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/59 Pte. John Steen.
Po/16735 Pte. Harold Haines.
Po/S/460 Lce.-Cpl. Robert G. Rand (2nd occasion).
Po/S/116 Lce.-Cpl. Thomas Robinson (2nd occasion).

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/17034 Pte. Stephen Caswell.
Ply/7375 Pte. W. S. Collins.
Ply/16850 Pte. Harry Law.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/1109 Spr. Harold Fox.
Deal/S/888 Spr. Thomas Norton.
Deal/S/753 Spr. F. T. Redman.
Deal/S/3158 Pte. E. Booth, Medical Unit.

KILLED, 21st July.

Lieutenant H. C. Amos, Divisional Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 22nd July.

Po/1289 Sgt. John Patterson, R.F.R., Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Ply/17357 Pte. S. Donovan, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED, Reported 22nd July.

Ply/17531 Pte. Albert McLean, Deal Battalion R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM DIVISION R.M.L.I.

Ch/9283 Col.-Sgt. J. C. H. Bailey.
Ch/18790 Pte. Alfred A. Brooks.
Ch/S/572 Pte. W. C. Brown.
Ch/B/1125 Pte. Peter T. Fawsitt, R.F.R.
Ch/S/88 Pte. Bertram Potts (2nd occasion).
Ch/S/12 Pte. William Seaman.
Ch/S/156 Pte. Rennie Wilson (2nd occasion).

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/11171 Sgt. Francis Bowden.
Ply/17356 Pte. T. J. Doyle.
Ply/S/328 Pte. William Fletcher.
Ply/S/158 Pte. Owen McCauley (2nd occasion).
Ply/S/404 Lce.-Cpl. Sydney Matts.
Ply/S/362 Pte. Samuel T. Pessel.
Ply/11664 Lce.-Cpl. Arthur Worthington.

Deal/S/1065 Spr. William J. Bennett, Divisional Engrs.

Information has been received that Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Godfrey, R.M.L.I., was discharged to duty from No. 19 General Hospital on the 4th July, and that Actg. Lieut. R. A. D. Brooks, R.M.L.I., was discharged to No. 2 Convalescent Home, Bulkeley, on the 5th July.

The following has been reported regarding the disposal of officers :—

Major J. A. M. A. Clark, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn., gunshot wound, left forearm, injury to ulnar nerve (slight case), admitted to Red Cross Hospital, Giza.

Lieut. M. H. Spicer, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battalion, shrapnel wound, left shoulder (slight case), admitted to Red Cross Hospital, Giza.

Lieut. E. T. Harden, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion, shell wound, chest (slight case), admitted to Red Cross Hospital, Giza.

Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., has been transferred from No. 19 General Hospital to No. 1 Convalescent Home, Bulkeley, 3rd July.

Information has been received that Acting Lieutenant R. J. T. Thomson, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion, was admitted to Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria, on the 9th July, suffering from enteric.

Information has been received that Major W. T. C. Jones, D.S.O., R.M.L.I., has been admitted to Malta Hospital suffering from diarrhœa.

Information has been received that the following officers have been admitted to hospital:—Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria, Major M. C. Festing, chronic colitis; Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria, Acting-Lieutenant E. B. C. Dougherty, dysentery; Ras-el-Tin Hospital, Alexandria, Lieutenant D. B. Carter, slight sunstroke; No. 19 General Hospital, Alexandria, Lieutenant H. N. Pearse, dysentery.

Information has been received that Acting-Lieutenant Mark C. Adamson, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I., has been admitted to the First Australian General Hospital, Heliopolis, Cairo, on the 8th June, suffering from sunstroke.

The cause of invaliding of Temporary Lieutenant and Quartermaster H. R. Head, "Anson" Battalion, is debility.

Captain W. T. de L. Clark, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion, gunshot wound, leg (slight), admitted to Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria.

Captain H. Channer, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion, gunshot wound, both legs and chest (severe), admitted to Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria.

Lieut. C. H. F. Woolley, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion, gunshot wound, right knee (slight), admitted to Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

H.M.T.S. "?"

25th May, 1915.

SIR,—I trust that you will excuse me for attempting to encroach upon your valuable space, but the Censor having dropped his blue pencil (for the time being), or in other words has given permission that mention may be made, as far as Service permits, of places called at on the journey out, I now take the liberty of informing your readers of the movements, etc., of the R.M. Details, who are reinforcing the R.M. Brigade.

The Portsmouth and Deal Companies left Forton Barracks on Saturday, 8th May, entraining at Gosport Station at 10 a.m. The send-off was one which will long be remembered, not only for the hearty cheering from the Barrack Marines, or the civilian populace on the way to the station, to say nothing of the fog signal salute as the train steamed out of the station, but for the kindness displayed to all ranks, the thoughtfulness of the sergeants' mess in providing bananas being much appreciated.

The train journey to Plymouth was uneventful except that whilst having lunch at Salisbury the Chatham company arrived, every carriage displaying one or more Union Jacks—a very picturesque sight. The meeting was one of continual cheering, and as I was told by a railway official, "That if their hearts were only as strong as their lungs" we should not have much to fear. Plymouth was reached at 6 p.m., where a hot meal was already in waiting, to which we did ample justice. I should like to mention here the great kindness shown by the sergeants' mess, a concert being arranged that night in our honour. Church parade was held on Sunday and a very stirring sermon was given by the Chaplain. Leave was then granted until 10 p.m. On Monday we paraded at 9 a.m. for embarkation, and after an address by Brigadier-General Gordon, R.M., we marched out of barracks to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," accompanied by hearty cheering, and a "Guzzle" cheer means something.

Our departure was delayed owing to the presence of—— (I can see the Censor sharpening his blue pencil, so must refrain from giving any reason), but eventually we sailed on Wednesday, 12th May, and after an uneventful trip (with the exception of the 14th, on which day the majority had their heads down—"'nuff sed"), we arrived at Gibraltar on 17th at 10.30 a.m., sailing again at 2.30 p.m., Malta being reached on Friday, 21st, at 9 a.m.; leave was granted to Petty Officers from 11 a.m. till 4.30 p.m. It was there we heard the first news since we left England of the progress of the war. I might mention that some harrowing stories from all quarters were heard of the treatment of prisoners taken by the Turks, which happily to say from information received since are considered to be very isolated cases. We said good-bye to Malta at 6 p.m., and are now at——(whoa, blue pencil!). On the evening of the 22nd a ship's concert was arranged by Actg. Sergt.-Major Squibb, R.M., and Actg. Sergt.-Major A. Stewart, R.N. Division, of which we have 20 officers and 665 other ranks on board, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel L. Wilson, D.S.O., a former officer of our Corps, and who was previous to hostilities M.P. for Reading.

On Sunday evening, 23rd May, Inst. Major Grover, R.M., Portsmouth Division, had the Marines paraded to say good-bye to us, and in a very stirring speech he mentioned the glorious deeds performed by our gallant Corps during the last 250 years, quoting Earl St. Vincent's historic tribute of 100 years ago.

We were greatly moved by his speech, which was vociferously cheered. I might here mention that all ranks are in the best of health and spirits and only waiting for "Der Tag" when this small unit of the Royal Marines may have the chance of adding to the laurels already won by our Corps.

Before closing, I should like to mention the kindness displayed by the captain and ship's officers; nothing has been of too much trouble for them to do to add to our comfort.

I am attaching the names of officers and non-commissioned officers belonging to the different divisions, also a programme of the concert already referred to, and will now close, hoping that this will escape the wrath of the Censor and the depths of your waste-paper basket.

I remain,

Yours truly,

Po/12161 W. J. PARRETT,

Lance-Sergeant, R.M.L.I.

SMOKING CONCERT,

HELD IN

THE "ALBERT HALL,"

ON BOARD

H.M.S. ARMADALE CASTLE.

ON

FRIDAY, APRIL 30TH,

at 8.15 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1	Pianforte Selection with drum accompaniment ...		Mr. May and Bugler Nobbs
2	Song ...	"Follow my Footprints" ...	Pte. Clarke
3	Song (Comic)	"Ten Little Fingers" ...	Corpl. Scott
4	Song ...	... "Boys in Blue" ...	Lce.-Corpl. Russell
5	Song (Comic)	"Bicycles and Booze" ...	Pte. Ingram
6	Song ...	..."Come Sing to Me"... ...	Pte. Sherwin
7	Song (Comic)	... "Oh! Oh! Oh!"	Pte. Owen
8	Song (Comic)	... "The Poison"	Sergt. Leddlie
9	Song ...	"You made Me love You" ...	Pte. Everett
10	Song (Comic)	..."Looking Out for Us" ...	Ptes. Hayter and Ingram

Interval (10 minutes).

PART II.

11	Song ...	"A Song that will Live for Ever"...	Corpl. Scott
12	Song (Comic) ...	"Little by Little"	Sergt. Leddlie
13	Song ..	"When the Sunset turns the Ocean Blue to Gold" ...	Pte. Clarke
14	Song and Dance ...	"The Masher's Muldoon" ...	Ptes. Everett and Owens
15	Song ...	"My Little Grey Home in the West" ...	Pte. Hayter
16	Song (Comic) ...	"The Warder"	Pte. Ingram
17	Song ...	"Roaming in the Gloaming" ...	L.-Cpl. Russell
18	Tableau ...	"Sons of the Empire" ...	The Company

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

NOTICE.

The audience are requested not to open beer bottles during the performance as it unnerves the performers.

Bouquets should be reserved until the vegetable locker is empty, to avoid waste.

This hall is disinfected weekly with Scoogy Moogy in the interest of the public health.

Children in arms not admitted.

PROGRAMME

OF

SMOKING CONCERT,

HELD ON BOARD

H.M.T.S. ASCANIA.

At Sea, 22nd May, 1915.

1 Overture ... ... Pte. Holt
2 Song ... "My Little Grey Home in the West" ... P.O. Clements
3 Song ... "That's all I got for 9d." ... Sergt. Parrett
4 Spoon Solo ... ... Sergt. Humphrey, M.C.
5 Gramophone Selection ... ... Mr. Priscott, S Coy.
6 Song ... ... "Casey Jones" ... ... P.O. Hart
7 Song ... "I put on my Coat and walked Home" ... Mr. Thomas, S Coy.
8 Song ... "My Fiddle is my Sweetheart" ... A.B. Wilson
9 Song ... "The Railway Porter" ... Sergt. Parrett
10 Spoon Solo... ... ... Sergt. Humphrey, M.C.
11 Song ... ... "Thora" ... ... P.O. Clements
12 Song ... "I waited at the Corner of the Street" Mr. Thomas, S Coy.
13 Song ... ... "Beside the Seaside" ... ... P.O. Hart
14 Song ... "Sister Susie sewing Shirts for Soldiers" ... Sergt. Parrett
15 Song ... ... "Stammering Sam" ... A.B. Greer

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

Karibib, 28th May, 1915.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

DEAR SIR,—I received the 24 copies of GLOBE AND LAUREL for March and have strewn them as broadcast as I could. It is a most difficult thing to find the R.M.A. in the 1st Heavy Artillery, as they cover the whole area of operations. Being the nucleus crews of the batteries, we were glad to see the news in the papers. No doubt you know more than us what we are doing. I am having a quiet time here at present, having "dashed the desert," and the rest is very welcome. This town is quite quiet; the Germans have left their wives and families here to our protection, and, needless to say, they are in good hands; they move about with perfect freedom. There are also some of the male population here who are on parole; all are on very good terms. We wish they would treat our kith and kin on the Continent in a similar manner. We regret to note the very many who have fallen on the field of honour, but we know they met their end like Britishers, and, after all, the nation's welfare is the first consideration in these times. All our men are in excellent health and spirits. This is a lovely climate, but a desolate country. The water question has always been met by engineering, although at times a half-cup of water has had to shave, wash and clean teeth. I think the poor animals had the worst time, lying as milestones on the trek route, their duty done.

Yours, etc.,

Lieutenant 1st H.A.

Miss Violet Leefe, daughter of General Leefe, has been singing at soldiers' camp concerts.

A well-known "grouser" was lately invalided from the front, and a pal, who went to see him in hospital, noticed that he had lost a foot. On being condoled with the "grouser" said "Yes, and the blighters did not have the decency to take the one with corns in it."

Obituary.

We regret to notify the death of Major Nathaniel Page, R.M.L.I., retired, which occurred on the 12th July at Totnes, Devon.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. W. Silver, R.M.L.I., retired, died on the 16th June in Florence, Italy.

Major John Grover, who saw over 20 years' service with the Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been killed in the Dardanelles, aged 39 years. He received his first commission in September, 1894, and was promoted Captain in April, 1901, and Major in October, 1913. He served as extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of the Straits Settlements and as Intelligence Officer, Singapore.

As a rifle shot he made the highest score in the Young Soldiers' match in 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund George Evelegh, R.M.L.I., "Nelson" Battalion, was born in November, 1865, and became Lieutenant in September, 1885. He was promoted Captain in 1895, Major in 1903, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1910.

Lieutenant Stanton Degge Wilmot-Sitwell, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion, fell on July 14th at the Dardanelles, aged 18 years. He was the second son of Mr. Francis Staunton Wilmot-Sitwell, of Monk's Well, Beaulieu, and nephew of Mr. E. S. Wilmot-Sitwell, of Stainsby.

2nd-Lieutenant Cyril Decimus Field, of the 4th Worcestershire Regiment, who was killed at the Dardanelles on June 4th, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Field, of Newlands, Streatham Common, and brother of the late Captain Clifford Field, R.M.L.I., who lost his life in the sinking of H.M.S. Aboukir on September 22nd last, on which date C. D. Field received his commission. After short service in France he returned to England and left for the Dardanelles on May 12th. Another brother, Lieut. H. Field, also serving with the same battalion in the Dardanelles, was admitted on June 7th to the Anglo-American Hospital at Gezireh, near Cairo.

Mrs. Mary Mitchell, a widow, of Old Brompton, Chatham, who celebrated her 100th birthday on June 28th, is grand-daughter of a centenarian and was the first Wesleyan Bible woman to visit the homes of the Royal Marines in 1832.

Colonel Frank William Luard, R.M.L.I., who fell at the Dardanelles, came of a naval and military family, many of whose members are serving at the present time. He was a nephew of Admiral Sir William Luard, K.C.B., and great-grandson of General Sir Nicholas Trant, who served in the Peninsular War. Joining the Royal Marines in 1884, he was Adjutant of the Portsmouth Division from 1896 to 1901. He became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1910, and on June 24th last was promoted Colonel. He was a qualified interpreter in French. Soon after the outbreak of the war he was appointed to the command of the Portsmouth Battalion of the Royal Marine Brigade. In October Colonel Luard went to Dunkirk; he was subsequently sent with his battalion to Lille, and afterwards joined the expedition to Antwerp. In April he landed at the Dardanelles with the Royal Naval Division. He was wounded on May 3rd, and had not long returned to the

front from Alexandria, when he was killed on July 14th in the recent fighting. Colonel Luard, who was in his 51st year, was the fourth son of the Rev. Bixby Luard, Rector of Birch, Essex. He married on July 14th, 1896, Eloine, daughter of the late Walter Perkins, of Portswood, Southampton, and leaves two daughters.

Major Nathaniel Page, late of Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I., has passed away at his residence, Dart Villas, Totnes, at the age of 82. The deceased was last actively employed at the R.N. Barracks, Stonehouse, as quartermaster, retiring in 1889, since when he had resided at Totnes. His period of service extended over 37 years.

He was through the whole of the campaign in the Crimea, was present at the actions at the Redoubt Kaleh, capture of Eupatoria, Balaclava, Kertch, and Yenikale, the bombardment and capture of Kinburn, and the fall of Sebastopol. He also served with the R.M. Brigade at the assault and capture of Canton. His decorations were the Crimea and Turkish medals, the China medal, and the long service and good conduct medal.

When he received his commission, the sergeants of the Portsmouth command presented him with a sword, and the Gosport Lodge of Freemasons gave him a silver tea and coffee service. He was granted a Greenwich Hospital pension eleven years ago.

The deceased is survived by several sons and daughters, and some of the sons are on active service.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Denny, whose death occurred at Barnstaple on 6th July, was appointed Adjutant, 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, 15th June, 1889; Major, commanded the Royal Marines who served in the punitive expedition against King Koko, of Nimby, the chief town of Brass, on the River Niger, February, 1895 (Medal, Brass River, 1895, Clasp); also commanded the Royal Marines landed in the Naval Brigade at Mombosa, accompanied by 60 Soudanese, 50 Zanzibar Askaris, for the punishment of Mbaruk, a rebellious Arab Chief, resulting in the capture of his stronghold, M'weli, 17th August, 1895; mentioned in despatches; ("M'weli, 1895," engraved on rim of General Africa Medal); Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for this service.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Layland Needham, R.M.A., retired, died at Bexhill-on-Sea on June 23rd.

Colonel Needham obtained his commission as 2nd-Lieutenant on June 18th, 1859, and was promoted Lieutenant in April, 1864, Captain in January, 1874, and Major in July, 1881. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on August 15th, 1883, when he retired. While still a Lieutenant, his abilities received recognition by his being appointed Military Instructor, R.M.A., on August 4th, 1873. He had already passed the Staff College in December, 1871. He afterwards held among other appointments those of Assistant Professor of Fortification, R.N. College, Greenwich, and Professor of Fortification and Instructor in Tactics and Military Topography at the R.N. College. He was a corresponding member of the Royal United Service Institution, and had also served as President of the West Kent Tactical Society, and Instructor for passing candidates for the Army.

Captain and Adjutant Cecil Edward Howard Morton, R.M.L.I., who is reported to have died at the Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria, on May 20th, from wounds received on May 7th at the Dardanelles, was the elder son of Mr. Cecil Howard Morton, of Heath Lodge, Lexden, Colchester. He was 29 years of age, and received his early education from his uncle, Mr. Philip Howard Morton, of Cambridge University cricket fame, and afterwards at Bradfield College. He obtained his commission as second-lieutenant in the Royal Marines in September, 1903, being attached to the Chatham Division, and became captain in September, 1914. He first saw service in H.M.S. "Triumph," and subsequently served in the "Cæsar" and the "Dominion." He obtained a first-class certificate in gunnery, and in January, 1913, was appointed assistant gunnery instructor at Portsmouth, which appointment he was still holding at the outbreak of war. In November he was appointed to the adjutancy of the Portsmouth Battalion of the Royal Naval Division, and was acting in that capacity when he was wounded. Captain Morton was a great-grandson of Lieutenant John Bushnan, R.N., who gained distinction as an Arctic explorer, first under Captain Ross, R.N., in H.M.S. "Isabella," in 1818, and afterwards under Captain W. E. Parry, R.N., on his voyages for the discovery of the North-West Passage in 1819-20 and in 1821-23.

The funeral of Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Macdonald, a Crimean veteran, late of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, took place recently in the Parish Church, Goring-on-Thames. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, on which were laid the late officer's sword and helmet. Captain Shewell and three sergeants of the R.M.L.I. from the Chatham Division attended the funeral officially.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Macdonald served in the Crimea, was present at the bombardment of the batteries at Seinono-sekr, the entrance of the inland sea of Japan, and, as adjutant to the 2nd R.M. Battalion, in the capture and destruction of the batteries, magazines, and barracks during the shore operations in September, 1864.

Lieutenant Robert O. Tollast, who was reported under date May 20th to have died of wounds in the Dardanelles, aged 25 years, was the youngest son of F. T. Tollast and the late Mrs. Tollast, of East Sheen, Surrey, and nephew of Mrs. Crompton Gill, of Oxford. He came from Brazil last September to enlist. In Brazil he was assistant resident Engineer in charge of maintenance of the Great Western Railway of Brazil, and was gazetted lieutenant of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, No. 2 Field Company, Divisional Engineers, Royal Naval Division.

We regret to record the death of Colour-Sergeant C. F. G. Salmon, at the early age of 46, which occurred at his residence in London road, Chelmsford. Deceased was well known. He had suffered with pneumonia for some five weeks, and seemed to be improving until the death recently of his three-year-old daughter, when he took a turn for the worse and expired suddenly after a coughing fit which affected the heart. He enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery at St. George's Barracks, London, and spent his recruit course at Walmer Barracks. Serving on H.M.S. "Victor Emanual," "Devastation," and "Hood," he subsequently became swimming instructor and musketry instructor at Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, and during the last eight years he had been engaged in naval recruiting work. He spent altogether 28 years in the service. He leaves a widow, four daughters, and a son.

Lieut.-Colonel C. W. R. Kitching served with R.M. Battalion defending Suakin, and engaged in the operations in Eastern Soudan 1884-85; present at actions of Kasheen, attack on McNeil's zareba, Tuleyfik, attack on Marines and Guards square, and taking and burning of Tamai. Recruiting staff officer 1897.

Lieutenant Richard William Henry Macartney Empson, R.M.L.I., was the elder son of Dr. John Empson, late surgeon North Somerset Yeomanry, of Knock-na-cree, Milborne Port, Somerset. Educated at Marlborough College, he received his commission as a second-lieutenant in the R.M.L.I., in October, 1913, and although only 18 years of age, he had already had some considerable experience, having seen active service at Lille and Lierre. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on September 17th, and was in the trenches throughout the siege of Antwerp. He returned to England, and left on February 27th for the Dardanelles, where he was killed in action on or about May 7th.

Lieutenant Stanley Charles Knight, who died on July 12th of wounds received in France, joined the R.M.A. in March, 1913, was made 2nd-Lieutenant in October, 1914, and Lieutenant in May last. He was educated at Rose Hill School, Banstead, and Felsted School. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knight, of Wingfield House, Banstead, Surrey, and grandson of Sir Henry Knight, Alderman of the City of London.

Captain John Cockburn Jessop Teague, R.M.L.I., of the Royal Marine Brigade Naval Division, barrister-at-law, of Kensington, W., killed in action in the Dardanelles on May 4th, aged 33, left £796.

CAPTAIN TEAGUE AND PRIVATE WADSWORTH.

To the memory of Captain John Cockburn Jessop Teague, R.M.L.I., barrister-at-law, who was killed at the Dardanelles on May 4th, 1915, and also of Private Thomas Edwin Wadsworth, London Rifle Brigade, of the staff of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., Old Broad Street, E.C., who died as the result of wounds whilst repelling an attack in Flanders on April 26th, the Bishop of London, on June 3rd, unveiled two tablets at the church of St. Stephen, Coleman Street. There was a crowded congregation, which included: The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, Mr. Sheriff-elect G. A. Touche, M.P., Major Francis Cannon (commanding London Detachment London Rifle Brigade), a guard of honour of "D" Company of the London Rifle Brigade (all the members of which were men who had been wounded and invalided home from the front), Mr. F. Walker, C.C. (representing Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.), Sir Frederick Painter, General Sir William Nicholls, Colonel H. E. Blumbery, Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Hutchison, Major C. L. Mayhew, Sir John Bell, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Pixley, and others.

Captain Teague was the eldest son of the Rev. J. Jessop Teague, Vicar of St. Stephen's, who conducted the service. After the unveiling ceremony the Bishop of London preached an impressive sermon, and said the record of the deeds of these two brave lives would inspire the young men of the City to a like gallantry.

ESTATES.

Major Francis Arthur Nelson, R.M.L.I., who saw service in the South African War with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and the Rand Rifles, afterwards Commandant of the R.N. School of Music, and who died on February 13th last, on board the hospital ship "Rewa," on active service, unsettled estate £12,959.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert George Ferguson Davie, aged 42, Royal Marines, of Carlyle Square, Chelsea, S.W., who was killed in action at the Dardanelles, youngest son of the late Sir William Ferguson Davie, Bt., C.B., of Creedy Park, Crediton, unsettled estate £13,264.

Physical Training.

(A LECTURE DELIVERED BY CAPTAIN R. B. CAMPBELL, GORDON HIGHLANDERS, AT DEAL.)

(*Continued from page 116 of June No., 1915.*)

II. QUALITIES WHICH MAKE UP FITNESS FOR WAR.

1.—*Physical Fitness.*

If a man has not the strength and powers of endurance to withstand the marching, digging, and other physical tests his health will break down. Once his health goes his nerve will go also. The nerve depends on health, and health depends on power of physical endurance. There are many cases of fit men recovering who lost their nerve from a shell shock, but I have heard of no case of anyone, whose nerve has given way on account of unfitness, recovering sufficiently to return to the front. The collapse is as sudden as it is complete, and the cause is ill-health and poor condition. It would be interesting to know what the wastage in our army has been just through physical unfitness.

2.—*Executive Action.*

Next in importance to physical fitness comes executive action, that is quickness in action, presence of mind, the mind and muscle working in sympathy. It is that quality which enables a man to grasp a situation and make up his mind quickly and act on the spur of the moment. It is the same quality which makes a man a good football player, a good boxer, enables a man to see an opening and take advantage of it. A successful chess player requires a different brain, more of an administrative one. He has plenty of time to think and consider, and has not to act in the fluster and confusion of a battle. He has to contend with no physical effort or strain.

An executive brain on the other hand has to work in quick sympathy with the body to control it and make it obey. It is a matter of co-ordination—brain and muscle working in harmony.

3.—*Confidence.*

All ranks must have confidence; the man in his skill with rifle and bayonet and in his executive training; the officer in the skill of his men and in his own executive ability, so that he can confidently give an order, although in the carrying out of it he runs the risk of sacrificing the lives of his comrades. If he lacks confidence he hesitates, if he hesitates he is lost; those under him will be the first to notice it, and his lack of confidence will spread to them. His confidence depends on the knowledge of his executive ability, and this ability depends on physical fitness—the foundation of all success in war.

4.—*Dominant Qualities in Games.*

War is only a glorified game requiring the same qualities, but in a higher degree, as developed in vigorous games. What qualities prevail in games, say football? Physical fitness, executive action, and confidence—the three essential qualities for success in war! This example brings it home more, and lets you understand exactly what is necessary for success in the field, and it makes you understand that war, so far as we are concerned, is not a mystic art. You can grasp what qualities to develop. They are tangible and can be developed in all of us.

III. THE MEANS OF DEVELOPING THESE QUALITIES BY MEANS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

1.—*Physical Training a Misnomer.*

Physical Training is a misnomer, for the training embraces that of the mind and nerve, as well as the body, besides giving health to the system.

2.—*Strength.*

On the completion of the table, or series of exercises, every muscle in the body will have been scientifically developed in proportion to its size. It is a matter of interest to know that this scientific arrangement of exercises has been adapted from the Swedish system of physical training, and has been over 100 years in maturing to its present state of excellency.

3.—*Health.*

Not only the muscles, but all the vital and internal organs —the heart, the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, and the digestive organs—will have been worked and stimulated on completion of the exercises. Money will always be made out of a sound idea. It is only necessary to take up any fashionable paper; there you will read how certain strong men and athletes will cure all manner of ailments, make you fit, tone your nerves, etc., etc. To anyone organically sound they will do as they say. They only require your money and patience. But their treatment is nothing but our exercises. The only difference is we make no charge. A man once made a bet that he would stand in a crowded thoroughfare in London and offer sovereigns for sale to passers by for a shilling a piece, and that he would not sell one in a day. He won his bet. You must not miss the chance of getting yourself and your men fit.

4.—*Nerve.*

Every exercise in the training requires mental effort—no exercise is mechanical. The link which connects mind and muscle is a nerve. Everybody knows that if the muscles are regularly worked they will increase in strength; you will see it for yourself; it is tangible; so it is with the nerves. Every time they are employed by the brain to move muscles they are toned and strengthened.

In peace, the greatest supporters of physical training were the assistant adjutants of regiments. When recruits used to shoot badly they diagnosed their failure as being due to physical weakness. Consequently they were sent to go through a further course of physical training, after which, in most cases, the shooting greatly improved. But the improvement was due not to strengthened muscles but to strengthened nerves, for shooting is a mental effort. The diagnosis was wrong, but the result was the same.

5.—*Co-ordination or Executive Action.*

Every exercise performed in the physical training is one of co-ordination, which means that the muscle is controlled by the mind; it is these exercises of co-ordination which develop Executive Action by bringing mind, nerve, and muscle in direct sympathy with one another. It is the constant performance of these exercises which develops quickness in action and presence of mind. Too much brain study, on the other hand, develops the brain at expense of muscle and kills executive action.

Develop those qualities which are essential for success in war. Keep brain and muscle in sympathy with one another.

6.—*Intelligence.*

The more the brain is used in the exercises the more will the power of the brain be increased, intelligence developed, and will strengthened.

The effect of physical training is shown not only in the greater fitness of the men, but also in their increased intelligence. This is one of the chief reasons why the value of physical training has been recognised and encouraged by officers.

7.—*The Training Continuous.*

To develop all these qualities the training must be continuous and performed every day for six days a week. If discontinued for a period one cannot start again at the point where one left off. It will be necessary to go back and work up to that point again.

After the officers and men have completed the eighth table of the recruits' training they should learn the trained men's exercises and perform a table of them daily. They take half an hour to perform. It only requires a little organisation and method, and the training can be dovetailed in with other work.

It is not as if physical training interfered and had a harmful influence on other branches of training. It is the reverse. Physical training is the foundation of all training

A man's muscles are developed for marching, digging, and bayonet fighting; his intelligence is increased for skirmishing, it keeps him healthy and fit, and during his exercises he undergoes the strictest discipline.

(To be continued.)

Births.

MORTON.—On July 10th, at "Vigers," Tavistock, the wife of Captain Herbert Claude Morton, R.M.L.I., lost in H.M.S. "Bulwark," of a daughter.

ISAACS.—On July 21st, at "Neilgherry," Maidenhead, Berks, the wife of Captain Arthur D. Isaacs, Royal Marines, of a daughter.

Marriages.

HAZEL—DIXON.—On July 2nd, at the Church of St. Regulus, by the Rev. Montague T. Hainsselin, B.A., Royal Navy, assisted by the Rev. Hildred Robinson, Captain James Hazel, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. "Ajax," eldest son of Commander Hazel, R.N., Steventon, Berks, to Ida Grace, only daughter of the late William Dixon, of Altrincham, Cheshire, and Mrs. Bowden, Ivydale, Beaconsfield, Bucks, and late of Moorside, Glossop.

TENNYSON—HORNSBY.—On June 14th, and afterwards at St. Mary's, Chatham, Charles Arthur Tennyson, Captain, R.M.L.I., youngest son of the late Captain Julius Tennyson, and Mrs. Tennyson, of 45, Campden House Court, Kensington, to Beatrice Helena, youngest daughter of the late Colonel H. F. Hornsby, and Mrs. Hornsby, of 180, Oakwood Court, Kensington.

BEAN—GILLINGS.—On July 13th, at Christ Church, Chelsea, S.W., Pte. Ernest George Bean, Ch/16631, H.M.S. "Vanguard," to Ruby Constance Gillings, youngest daughter of ex-P.C. and Mrs. Gillings, of Mildenhall, Suffolk.

Deaths.

NEEDHAM.—On June 23rd, Lieut.-Colonel John Layland Needham, late Royal Marine Artillery, of 35, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, aged 70.

DENNY.—On July 6th, at Barnstaple, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Richard Denny, R.M.L.I.

DOBRÉE.—On June 28th, at Monte Video, Maude, the wife of Major de S. Dobrée (late R.M.A.), Vice Consul at Monte Video, S. America.

BURBIDGE.—On June 21st, in Hospital Ship "Agadir," R.M.A./9707 Bombr. H. J. Burbidge, aged 32.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed contemporaries:—"Royal Military Academy Magazine," "The Household Brigade Magazine," "R.E. Journal," "The Sapper," "The Lion and Rose," "St. George's Gazette," "The Antelope," "The Snapper," "The Green Tiger," "Green Howards' Gazette," "The Acorn," "The 'XXX.'" "The Men of Harlech," "Essex Regimental Gazette," "The Old Stubborns," "Queen's Own Gazette," "Tiger and Rose," "The 79th News," "The Ranger," "Thin Red Line," "The Argyllshire Highlanders' Gazette," "Army Service Corps Journal," "The A.O.C. Gazette," "London Scottish Regimental Gazette," "The Military Mail," "The Army and Navy Gazette."

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations during the past month:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
H.M.S. "Crescent"	0	10	4	Mr. Chester	0	2	0
Capt. A. S. Gibbs, A.S.C.	0	5	0	R.M.O.C.A.	0	8	0
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Chatham Division, R.M.L.I.	1	16	8	Miscellaneous Sales	0	10	6
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R.M. Depôt, Deal ...	1	10	4	Clr.-Sergt. Willingale	0	2	0
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E. M. Liddell	0	2	0	R.S.O., Bristol ...	0	14	0
Br. Donoghue and 11 others	1	4	0	R.M.L.I., Forton...	0	10	0
Messrs. Charpentier & Co.	0	2	0	Major Byne	0	5	0
Sergt. G. Pettman ...	0	3	6	Mr. E. C. Mugridge	0	2	6
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H.M.S. "Hibernia"	0	5	6	R.M.A. Brigades ...	1	0	0
H.M.S. "Hindustan"	0	1	0	H.M.S. "Iron Duke"	1	5	0
H.M.S. "Pelorus"	0	6	2	H.M.S. "King Edward VII." ...	0	16	6
Mr. Jackman	0	0	3	H.M.S. "Argyll"...	0	3	6
Lieut. L. Sellem ...	0	3	0	Mrs. Dalton	0	2	6
Mr. Eden	0	2	0	Mr. Williamson ...	0	2	0
Clr.-Sgt. F. Williams	0	1	0	Botley and Lewis...	1	3	0
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H.M.S. "Roxburgh"	0	4	0	H.M.S. "Benbow"	0	7	0
H.M.S. "Conqueror"	0	2	6	Mrs. A. A. Clark ...	0	2	0
Major Simson	0	2	6	Mrs. Law	0	1	0
Mrs. Hitchcock ...	0	2	0	Gen. Gatliff	0	6	0
Lce.-Sgt. White ...	0	2	6	Officers' Mess, Forton (Vol. XXI.)...	0	3	6
H.M.S. "Falmouth"	0	2	0	H.M.S. "Inflexible"	0	1	4
H.M.S. "Blanche"	0	1	0				
R.M. Barracks, Plymouth	1	7	5½	Total ...	£32	8	0
Sergt. Stapley ...	0	1	6				

List of Pensioners of the Royal Marines whose deaths have been reported during the months of May and June, 1915.

NAME.	RATING.	DIVISION AND NUMBER.	DATE OF DEATH.
Standish, E. A.	Private	Chat. (B), 9182	May 5
Birch, A. G.	,,	Ports., 4788	,, 13
Burgess, J.	Corporal	Ply., 15001	,, 13
Hill, F. C.	Clr.-Sergt.	Ply., 3676	,, 6
Jordan, T.	Private	Ply., 6303	,, 13
Sandell, W.	Sergeant	Ply., 6525	,, 13
Taylor, T.	Private	Gosprt., 94 Co.	,, 17
Hall, A.	Gunner	R.M.A.(Ports.) 1602	,, 15
Grinter, A.	Corporal	Ply., "G" Co.	,, 15
Dobney, G.	Private	Woolwich, 88 Co.	,, 16
Stickland, J.	Corporal	Ply., "G" Co.	,, 17
Cattermole, J.	,,	Chat., 57 Co.	,, 17
Yeo, W.	Private	Ply., "D" Co.	,, 12
Pawson, H. M.	Gunner	R.M.A.(Ports.) 9 Co.	,, 6
Manser, G.	Sergeant	Walmer Depôt	,, 6
Jackson, W.	Private	Ply., 3337	,, 11
Knight, A. P.	,,	Chat., 6013	,, 1
Greig, A.	,,	Ports., 3173	April 29
Leary, D.	,,	Forton, 44 Co.	May 21
Barstow, J.	,,	Chat., 21 Co.	,, 13
Chivers, B. S.	,,	Ports., 4244	,, 2
Watson, A.	Gunner	R.M.A., 197	,, 23
Sarahs, H.	Corporal	Ply., 3 Co.	,, 24
Clark, H. F.	Clr.-Sergt.	Chat., 4822	,, 14
Chapman, C.	Gunner	R.M.A.(Ports.) 11 Co.	June 1
Branson, H.	Sergeant	R.M.A.(Ports.) 13 Co.	,, 2
Smith, W.	Private	Ply., 35 Co.	May 30
Coles, H.	Corporal	Ply., 2280	June 8
Cooke, J.	Private	Chat., 15706	,, 8
Pinch, W.	,,	Ply., "C" Co.	,, 9
Piddington, W.T.	Sergeant	Chat., 812	February 5
Tyler, F.	Clr.-Sergt.	Ports., 5127	May 25
Scougall, A.	,,	Chat., 5970	,, 25
McPherson, G.	Private	Ply., 3653	,, 27
Crafts, F. H.	Clr.-Sergt.	Ports., 6400	,, 25
Blanchard, F.	,,	Ports., 6754	,, 25
Burgis, E. G.	Qr.-Mr.-Sgt.	Chat., 4692	,, 25
Baker, G.	Corporal	Ply., 4093	,, 25
Dunbar, R.	Clr.-Sergt.	Depôt, Deal, 8216	,, 27
Cooper, H.	Private	Ply., 4531	,, 13
Reidford, W.	,,	Ply., 1972	,, 28
Trumble, W.	,,	Ports., 2900	June 7
Chard, W. G.	Clr.-Sergt.	Depôt, Deal, 343	,, 16
McKay, W. F.	Ch. Bandmr.	——	May 5

Corps Advertisements.

A charge of One Shilling will be made for each insertion, not exceeding 24 words in this column, and Sixpence for every additional 12 or fraction of 12 words.

All Advertisements must be prepaid and sent to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

Printed and Published by GALE & POLDEN, LTD., Nelson House, Portsmouth. August 7th, 1915.

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To Prevent Gun Deafness.

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With a Neat Aluminium Pocket Case.

DESCRIPTION.—The body is of celluloid, provided with canals and by-ways, and held in place by two soft rubber disks. Made in one size. Will fit any ear.

IT IS A GUARD, NOT A STOPPER.—The ear is well ventilated, atmospheric pressure on the ear drum remains normal, and sounds of moderate force enter the ear without change; severe sounds and concussion of air are modified as they pass to the ear.

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The "Elliott Perfect Ear Protector" admits all sounds to the ear, the striking force being modified to a moderate degree as the sound waves pass through the device. Therefore, it is superior to any other means or device which shuts out or "muffles out" the moderate sounds (voice, etc.); besides, it gives a more efficient protection against the extremely severe sounds.

The "Elliott Perfect Ear Protector" provides for continued ventilation of the ear canal, and permits the normal pressure of atmosphere on the ear drum. Cotton, clay and wool, rubber caps, plugs, waste, or any other material or device used to close the ear canal cause overheating, altered air pressure and displaced head of the ear drum, resulting in discomfort and disease. Therefore, they cannot be compared with the hygienic, scientific and efficient "Elliott Perfect Ear Protector."

The Navy and Army, Aviators, Autoists, Motor Cyclists, Engineers, Machinists, Hydraulic Chippers, Riveters, Boilermakers, Swimmers, and others who suffer from noise, wind, dust, or water entering the ears, will find absolute relief by using this Protector.

SOLE ENGLISH AGENT—

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THE GLOBE AND LAUREL

The Journal of the Royal Marines

"THERE NEVER WAS ANY APPEAL MADE TO THEM FOR HONOUR, COURAGE, OR LOYALTY, THAT THEY DID NOT MORE THAN REALISE MY EXPECTATIONS. IF EVER THE HOUR OF REAL DANGER SHOULD COME TO ENGLAND, THE MARINES WILL BE FOUND THE COUNTRY'S SHEET ANCHOR."
ST. VINCENT

No. 239, Vol. XXII. SEPTEMBER 7th, 1915. Price 2d. (Post Free to all parts of the World.)

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NOTICE.

All Subscriptions and Inquiries as to non-delivery of copies should be sent to The Treasurer, "Globe & Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

It is requested that all Cheques and Postal Orders be made payable to "The Treasurer, 'Globe and Laurel.'"

All matter intended for publication should be forwarded to The Editor, "Globe and Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, by the 24th of each month.

All inquiries respecting Advertisements should be made to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

A limited number of Volume XX. of the "Globe and Laurel" has been bound and is now on sale.

Volumes I., V., VI., and IX. are out of print and cannot be replaced. Only a very limited number of some of the other volumes are on hand.

Application for back numbers or bound volumes should be made to the Treasurer. Price of the latter 3/6 each.

Editorial.

The news from the Dardanelles indicates some fighting and slight progress. It is acknowledged on all sides that although the Turk's sanitary arrangements are defective, he fights like a gentleman. On the Western Front there has been desultory fighting at all points of the line, but there has been practically nothing to report of any importance, except the use, by the Germans, of liquid fire as a method for clearing trenches.

The Italians have made good progress on the Eastern frontier along the line of the Isonzo river, gaining a decisive victory at the beginning of the month. Artillery takes a leading part in the fighting, the rate of firing at one period being reported as 3,000 rounds a minute. Along the Western front a steady advance has been made, the Alpine regiments performing some wonderful feats of mountain climbing.

The Russians continue to withdraw from position to position, sacrificing space to time, apparently adopting the tactics successful in 1709, when Peter the Great beat the Swedes, worn out by much marching and little food, at Poltava, and in 1812, when out of Napoleon's army of over half a million men and 1,200 guns, recruited from all nations on the Continent of Europe, barely 20,000 returned.

The rainy season in Poland is usually during July and August, but this year it is late, and may have effected the rate of retreat, as during this period the roads and country are rendered difficult. In 1812 considerable delay was caused and a high mortality occurred among horses, owing to transport troubles.

In home waters our own ships, neutrals and fishing boats seem to be sunk indiscriminately.

The sinking of the "Arabic" off the South Coast of Ireland was, fortunately, accompanied by only a small loss of life, thanks to the absence of panic and efficient boat drill.

A new phase of "frightfulness" has been started, viz., bombarding towns on the Cumberland Coast by submarines. It was one of these—Whitehaven—that Paul Jones, an ex-pirate and American naval officer, of Scotch extraction, raided in April, 1778. He landed a few men, spiked some old guns, and captured the few pensioners forming the garrison, who were asleep in their beds, but was forced to beat a hasty retreat when the inhabitants woke up.

There have also been a few air raids on the East and South East Coasts, the atmospheric conditions being favourable, but on one occasion a Zeppelin was damaged and reached Ostend with difficulty.

We publish extracts from letters which appear of interest, although some time after date.

Officers' Appointments, Promotions, etc.

The Admiralty have approved of the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey E. Matthews, C.B., R.M.L.I., to the rank of Colonel 2nd-Commandant, vice Colonel 2nd-Commandant F. W. Luard, R.M.L.I., killed in action at the Dardanelles (dated 16th July, 1915), and posted to the Portsmouth Division.

The Admiralty have approved of Major T. R. Swinburne, R.M.A., retired, being granted the temporary honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst holding the appointment of Temporary Recruiting Staff Officer at York.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of Pensioner Acting Warrant Officer Arthur Hurford being granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant for duty in the R.N. Division as officer in charge of records at the base—appointment to date 10th August, 1915, and to be for the duration of the war, or such shorter period as his services may be required.

The Admiralty have approved of Depôt/230 Acting Sergeant Cecil Ernest Lidiard, R.M.L.I., being advanced to Acting Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer) for duty with the "Hawke" Battalion of the Royal Naval Division, as from the 29th May, 1915, the promotion being conditional that Acting Sergeant-Major Lidiard reverts to the rank of Sergeant at the close of hostilities, or sooner should his services in the acting rank be no longer required. He will be transferred to the Plymouth Division, and will be absorbed in a vacancy for Sergeant on his return to corps duty.

The Admiralty have approved of Ch/8036 Acting Colour-Sergeant Harry Hoare, R.M.L.I., serving in the Royal Marine Brigade, being granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Lieutenant, on condition that he reverts to his substantive rank of Sergeant should his services be no longer required in the R.M. Brigade, promotion to date 31st July, 1915, and posted to the Chatham Division.

Their Lordships have approved of Ch/8533 Colour-Sergeant Robert Walker, R.M.L.I., being advanced to Acting Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer) for duty as Sergeant-Major of the Royal Naval Division Base Details, at Alexandria, on condition that he reverts to his substantive rank at the close of hostilities, or sooner should his services in the acting rank be no longer required. To take effect from 7th April, 1915.

The following list of gentlemen have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as 2nd-Lieutenant.

These officers will be attached for training to the R.M. Divisions specified against their names :—

James Campbell Morrison Guy, R.M.A. Division.
(From Actg. Sub-Lieut., R.N.V.R., R.N. Division.)
Cecil Oscar Mitchell, Portsmouth Division.
(From Tempy. Sub-Lieut., R.N.V.R., R.N. Divn.)
Ralph Hugh Bannister, Plymouth Division.
Bernard Francis Scott, Plymouth Division.
Sidney Arthur Walker, Plymouth Division.
James Eric Cornish, Plymouth Division.
(Dated 19th July, 1915.)
Hugh Frederick Michael Morres, R.M.A. Division.
Frederick William Byrne, Chatham Division.
Noel Bacheler Walker, Chatham Division.
Carden Solbien Deprez, Chatham Division.
(Dated 20th July, 1915.)
John Eustace Paterson Adam, R.M.A. Division.
(From Tempy. Sub-Lieut., R.N.V.R., R.N. Division).
Gerald Henry Sulivan, Portsmouth Division.
(Dated 23rd July, 1915.)
William Carlaw Austin Elliott, Ports. Divn. R.M.L.I.
(Dated 27th July, 1915.)
Sherard John Howard Prynne, Plymouth Division.
(Dated 28th July, 1915.)
John Whyte Somerville, Portsmouth Division.
(From Tempy. Sub-Lieut., R.N.V.R., R.N. Division.)
Rupert Hampshire Marsland, Plymouth Division.
(From Private, R.M.L.I., Chatham Division.)
Leonard David Gammans, Portsmouth Division.
(Dated 4th August, 1915.)
Reginald George Rowland Hall, Chatham Division.
(Dated 9th August, 1915.)
William Marchant Hodding, Chatham Division.
Thomas Ormiston Callender, Chatham Division.
(Dated 12th August, 1915.)

Tempy. Lieuts. John O. Curtis, R.M., F. G. Bowen, R.M., R.N. Division, and George R. Curtis, R.M., R.N. Division, are posted to the Portsmouth Division R.M.L.I., for duty in the Cyclist Company of the Royal Naval Division.

Gnr. George Seyd, R.M., from "Vivid" (Supernumerary) to "Colossus," to date on joining, vice Uren, to hospital.

The following changes in the disposal of officers of the R.M. Brigade have been notified :—

Plymouth Battalion.

Date of Orders.	Change.	Date.
23/7/15	Tempy. Lieut. C. D. Bisset, R.M., embarked ss. "Surada" for hospital, Cyprus.	5/7/15
"	Tempy. 2nd Lieut. A A Boyle, R M., to 1st Field Ambulance, Gallipoli.	2/7/15
"	Tempy. Capt. E. B. Carpenter, R.M., to hospital, Malta.	23/5/15 (about).
"	Tempy. Lieut. D. B. Carter, R.M., embkd. ss. "Galeka" to hospital.	12/6/15
	Deal Battalion.	
21/7/15	Lieut.-Col. E. J. Stroud, R.M.L.I, posted from Plymouth Battalion.	28/6/15

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of Temporary Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. J. Jack, R.M. (R.N. Division), reverting to his permanent rank of Pension Colour-Sergeant and being demobilised.

The Admiralty have approved of the temporary commission of Mr. Ralph Hugh Bannister as 2nd-Lieutenant in the Royal Marines being cancelled, he having been already gazetted to a commission in the New Army.

The temporary commission of Lieutenant William P. Pring, Royal Marines, has been terminated, owing to ill-health.

The decoration of the Order of St. Stanislas, 3rd Class, has been conferred upon Acting Lieutenant Norman K. Jolley, R.M., by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia in recognition of the service rendered by him in H.M.S. "Jupiter." Permission for this decoration to be worn has been granted by His Majesty the King.

"KING GEORGE PRIZE SCHOLARSHIP."

The sum of £49 has been awarded to Captain Alan G. B. Bourne, M.V.O., R.M.A., of H.M.S. "Tiger," as the "King George Prize Scholarship" for 1915.

The Admiralty have approved of the following appointments :—

Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) T. R. Swinburne, R.M.A., retired, from Temporary Recruiting Staff Officer, Royal Marines, York District, to take charge of the Oxford Royal Naval Recruiting District, temporarily.

Major F. J. Raitt, R.M.L.I., retired, to Recruiting Staff Officer, Royal Marines, York District, temporarily, for the period of hostilities, vice Swinburne.

(These changes took effect on the 25th August, 1915.)

The temporary commission of Lieutenant The Hon. Henry Mulholland, R.M., has been terminated from the 6th ult., on account of ill-health.

The temporary commission of Lieutenant John F. G. Gilliat, R.M., has been terminated in order that he may accept a commission in the Reserve Regiment, 1st Life Guards.

Temporary 2nd-Lieutenant E. J. Solomon, R.M., has been allowed to resign his commission in the Royal Marines (dated 12th August, 1915).

ROYAL FLYING CORPS (MILITARY WING).

To be Flight Commander, with temporary rank of Captain :—Lieutenant O. W. G. Lywood, Norfolk Regiment (to remain seconded), August 12th, 1915. This officer qualified for pilot at the Bristol School of Aviation in 1912, when only 17 years of age. He is the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Lywood, R.M.L.I.

PROBATIONARY SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN THE ROYAL MARINES.

The following, in order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held on June 29th, 1915, and following days for appointments in the Royal Marines :—

H. M. Brown, A. M. Robertson, E. H. M. Unwin, H. A. P. de Berry, E. J. O. Ellison, C. P. Sparrow, C. G. de B. Godfrey, E. St. J. Brockman, T. W. M. Wood, W. A. D. Twysden, V. G. Clayton, W. C. Parker, R. W. Bagot, J. S. S. Tuppen.

Captain W. M. Stokes, R.M.A., 4th Class Ordnance Office, has been promoted to 3rd Class, temporarily.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 3RD, REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The following appointments are made :—

Graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade.—Major F. J. Raitt, retired pay (July 14th).

Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. L. I. B. Rodney (son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Lennox G. Rodney, R.M.L.I., J.P. for Hants) to be Major (May 27th).

Substituted for notifications in "Gazette" of August 10th.—Rank of Hon. Brigadier-General F. G. Atkinson, retired pay, Indian Army, is as now described, and not as stated in "Gazette" of August 9th.

August 9th.

Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants, 1st Class.—Colonel F. G. Atkinson, formerly of R.M.L.I., retired pay, Indian Army, vice Temporary Captain Hon. W. Yarde-Buller (June 16th).

August 12th.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Bernard, retired, R.M.L.I., to be Temporary Lieut.-Colonel (August 12th).

August 16th.

MEMORANDA.

The following Colonel, Indian Army, to be Major-General :—R. Wapshare (Temporary Major-General), vice D. C. F. Mackintyre, C.B., formerly of R.M.L.I. (March 5th).

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

ADMIRAL DE ROBECK'S DESPATCH, August 13th.

Major (now Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) G. Mackay Heriot, D.S.O., R.M.L.I.
Major A. E. Bewes, R.M.L.I.
Major W. T. C. Jones, D.S.O., R.M.L.I.
Major W. W. Frankis, R.M.L.I.
Captain W. W. Godfrey, R.M.L.I.

HONOURS AND REWARDS.

Distinguished Service Medal.

Colour-Sergeant W. Seabrook, R.M.L.I.
Colour-Sergeant T. Boffey, R.M.L.I.
Corporal G. Finch, R.M.L.I.
Private W. Reynolds, R.M.L.I.

War News.

IN THE DARDANELLES.

On August 2nd, on the right of the position held by the Australian and New Zealand Corps, a successful attack was carried out against a system of Turkish trenches which threatened Tasmania post. Three mines were exploded, and the section on the crest of a hill captured by the bayonet.

On August 6th, the British forces successfully effected a landing at Suvla Bay to the north of Gaba Tepe, and south of that place, after violent fighting, a footing was gained on the slopes of Sari Bahr range.

In the south of the peninsula attacks by the Turks have been defeated. A landing has also been reported at Karachali, on the north side of the Gulf of Saros, threatening the line of communications, a somewhat serious matter for the Turks, as the activity of our submarines has compelled all transport to travel overland.

On August 9th, the Turkish battleship "Kheyr-ed-din-Barbarosa" was sunk by submarine, also a gunboat, the "Berk-i-Sarvet," and an empty transport.

On the night of August 13th-14th a British transport, having on board 32 officers and 1,350 men, details for the reliefs of the 29th Division and R.A.M.C., was torpedoed, of whom about 600 were saved.

The troops at Suvla Bay, forming the left wing of the Australasian force, made a short advance on the 15th August, gaining 500 yards. The right wing was heavily attacked on the night of August 14th-15th, but repulsed the enemy.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

"I expect you have read about our doings at the Gallipoli attack; it was a very hot affair all round, but we are probably on the better side now. We landed on Wednesday evening, and were shot at from all sides by shrapnel and snipers. I was with the first maxim. We made for the trenches as quickly as possible, and there we stayed until Sunday, when we came out, as we thought, for a stand off, instead of which we were ordered to our headquarters and told to get into dug-outs before daylight, as a shrapnel bombardment was expected in a quarter of an hour.

"Then fresh orders came along: 'Get a move on at once, and join the 4th Brigade of Australians.' So we got going again, and found getting up the hill hard work. Orders kept being passed: 'Gangway!' 'Get a move on!' 'Hurry up the ammunition!' 'Come on machine guns!' 'Stand clear of the wounded!' 'Get your packs off!' 'Everybody up in the firing line!' 'Now, Australians, the R.M.L.I. are here!' 'Prepare for attack!' We got forward about 80 yards, when someone (probably a German) ordered us to retire, so we turned about, and were greeted with 'You ——— fools, advance!' So off we went again across the flat as far as the third line of trenches, and the few of us left were very glad to get there. The Turks are driven forward by their German officers, and are dressed in greenish blue or khaki, and some in Australian uniform. The sniping is the worst of all, and down a gully way is worse than the firing line, as it bends, forming a death trap.

"About 2.30 a.m. we stood by for an attack. The fusilade was awful, and we called up our supports, the Australians, and held them without any casualties; then things eased down, and only sniping went on.

"Curtin was firing at a sniper when, unfortunately, he stayed up to look at the effect of his shot, and was hit under the right eye with an explosive bullet, which came out at the back of his head.

"Hatton was killed at Kaba Tepe or Anzac. He suffered very little, as he was unconscious very soon after being hit in the head and right leg, and died shortly after.

"His body was taken to the beach to a special area for burials, and marked with a wooden cross.

"He died a heroic death; the trench he was in was blown in and badly smashed up. He called his men together, and was going to make a charge when the parapet was swept with machine gun fire.

"The Marines absolutely saved the situation for the Australians many times, and also consolidated the position, as the Australians had no idea of trench-making. The Chatham and Deal battalions have been amalgamated, and there are only three left of the original officers that left Chatham."

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Everything quiet along the Anglo-German border, the enemy having withdrawn after the occupation of Bukoba last June. The native levies broke and fled, and on the re-embarkation of the British force the town was looted by the local inhabitants.

IN THE EUPHRATES VALLEY.

On July 24th, the operations round Nasiriyeh, lasting 20 days, culminated in an attack on the advanced positions, assisted by gunboats. The Turks retired in disorder, leaving 500 dead, besides prisoners. Our losses were between 300 and 400 men of all ranks.

The health of the men remains good, although the temperature is 113 degrees, and the country a network of marshes and canals. Ice, fresh vegetables, and mineral waters are obtained from Bombay, and electric lights and fans are fitted where practicable.

The Cameroons Campaign.

The successful campaign in the German Cameroons has resulted in the administration of that territory passing into the hands of the Allies. There are various scattered bands of the enemy in the mountains and at one or more places in the plains, but they are bound to capitulate for want of food, as coast, railways, rivers, and routes are in the hands of the British and French.

The Anglo-German frontier of the Cameroons impinges on Chad, and from this point the boundary is formed by a line drawn to Calabar, deflected only by a circle round the town of Yola so as to include it in the British territory.

As far back as the Seventeenth Century British traders have had mercantile depôts on the mouths of the Niger and adjacent rivers and creeks, known as the Oil rivers, and in these early times the trade was mainly confined to the traffic in slaves. At this epoch the French attempted a settlement at the mouth of the Niger, but were unsuccessful, and during the Eighteenth Century British interests preponderated.

At the close of 1877 Sir G. Taubman Goldie visited the Niger and conceived the idea (to quote his own words) "that no lasting advance, either of commerce or civilisation, was possible unless some government were established which would give peace and security both to natives and white men."

The National African Company was formed, and with great energy founded stations and sent out a river flotilla.

In April, 1885, a new danger arose from the mission of Herr Flegel to secure treaties with Sokoto and Gandu on behalf of Germany, but he was anticipated by the British Company, who sent out Mr. Thomson and concluded treaties with those powerful emirs. Great Britain was therefore able to conclude the Agreement of 1886 with Germany, which settled the frontiers between Nigeria and the Cameroons as far north as Yola, and in July, 1886, the long-delayed charter was granted, and the Company changed its title to that of the Royal Niger Company. Meanwhile the territories adjacent to the river had been placed under British protection.

An Imperial force, called the West African Frontier Force, with a "Commissioner and Commandant" at its head, and independent of the Company, was quartered in the country.

The German Cameroons is a very large territory, larger than Germany, and its history is interesting. It affords a good instance of the scrambling among European Powers when they were all engaged in what Lord Rosebery described as "pegging out claims for posterity." At one time the biggest Chief of the district had asked the British Government to annex the country. We declined. But, as sometimes happens, Governments change their mind, and in July, 1884, they sent a representative to annex it. They found that the Germans had been there a week before them and had made a treaty with one of the Chiefs. We still had a chance of taking a share in the territory, and our representative proceeded to make other treaties with other Chiefs. The week after that a French gunboat arrived, also for the purpose of annexing the same territory. It was too late, but the British Government, on account of

the treaties they had made, had a technical right at least to claim some part of the territory. But we did not show any desire to shut Germany off from her place in the sun and did not press our claim. It was in that way that Germany came into possession of the country. As a result of the "Agadir" incident France ceded to Germany a portion of her territory, which constituted about one-third of the German province of the Cameroons at the time when war broke out. On the outbreak of war the Nigerian Government made vigorous arrangements to seize part of the country. They were assisted by a large force from the French Dominion.

In West Africa the native troops of the two Nigerian regiments, the West African troops, and others have held their own and succeeded against the enemy under a small band of intrepid British officers, whose column leading has been magnificent. They have braved swamp, jungle, morass, fever, wild animals, bush ambuscades, malarial quarters, heavy marches and fighting in terrible heat, and little hope when badly hit. Sometimes "chop" fell short, milk became a priceless luxury, smokes a dream of to-morrow very often, and water a thing to long for in a pure and clean state. Tormented by insects, stung by all the creatures of the bush, and scorched by unshaded sun in its fiercest heat of midsummer in Africa—such has been the lot of the white man.

A North-Eastern Expedition (to which R.M.L.I. from ships were attached) towards Jabassi, along the Wuri River, was embarked on about the beginning of October. Jabassi is situated about forty miles up the Cameroon River, and was reported to be strongly held by the Germans. The first assault on the town proved unsuccessful, the attacking force being driven back with some losses. A second attempt, however, was made with fresh troops from Duala, and was quite successful, Jabassi being finally occupied about October 17th. During the operations against the town a naval detachment, with a 12-pdr. and two big 6-in. guns on specially-constructed lighters, was brought into play, and was successful in silencing the fire of the enemy's battery.

The Capture of Garua.

After having driven back all the German covering troops, we had a warm reception when we trekked to within sight of the town. We carried out careful reconnaissance and took stock of the German defences. The country was very open, and had been well cleared round the town by the Germans, who had lines of barbed wire in front of their trenches, and mines and pits waiting for us when we got close.

We marched to a rendezvous, where we met the French half of the force, and began digging trenches under shell-fire. Our reply, however, was very good, and set fire to their northern redoubt, from which came small explosions. Their shell-fire was very accurate, and we had several casualties, but we bagged a German and his party of twenty, and blew up one of their guns. We moved up to a new trench 3,500 yards from the enemy, where we established our guns. To settle the business a day and night bombardment was kept up, and we got near to the barbed wire, of which there were two rows twenty yards thick. We smashed it up, however, and moved closer, and the Germans hastily dug fresh lines, while we built quite a good sangar shelter line of stones, topped by two rows of sandbags, with a roof over all to keep off the shrapnel.

Three companies of the Southern Nigerian Regiment went out on June 10th to dig a line of trenches a thousand yards nearer in, and by dawn had got down about three feet, when the Germans started shelling; their fire was very accurate, and the shrapnel burst just over us, so that we had a pretty hot time. Luckily we had no casualties, as our guns silenced their fire very quickly, both French and British being employed. The troops stayed in the new trenches all day and came back to their sangars dirty, unwashed, and with all their clothes in rags. Every night this was repeated, and gradually we crept nearer, until we got a thousand yards from the Germans and had every hope of getting up to within five hundred yards without heavy loss. Sleep was out of the question, for they might have made a sortie at any time, and to make things worse the force was baked by the sun and drenched through at night. The heavy bombardment by our guns and those of the French continued, and knocked out a white man and his party and destroyed another gun. During the day three deserters came over with their rifles and equipment, and they told the British that the Germans, who had a very hot time from the fire, had tried to clear off at night, but were unable to owing to a sudden rise in the river, so they had to stop and face the music. This was good news, for they were practically trapped between a swollen river and the Allied force.

We then began, on June 11th, a final bombardment, and opened with seven guns, which knocked the place silly. Heavy rifle-fire was maintained from our advanced trenches, and covering all the fords by which they could possibly get over the river. The force saw them trying to cross, but our fire and the current were too much for them. Their buildings were on fire, and all the din suddenly ceased. A white flag was hoisted. We met them half-way, and they asked to be allowed to march out unmolested with their arms, but our terms were unconditional surrender within two hours. We waited patiently, and at the last minute out they came and laid down their arms.

With the surrender of Garua was completed the most arduous task of the Anglo-French forces in the northern part of the Cameroons, and ended an important stage in the war in West Africa. Garua had been very strongly entrenched. The action against the place presented many difficulties, particularly with regard to transport, Garua being situated far in the interior, and several hundred miles up the Benue River. The sequence of events has been as follows:—

August.—West Africans attacked Tepe successfully, but were defeated at Garua.

September 22nd.—Allied Force in the Bight of Biafra.

September 26-27.—Landing, reconnaissance, and capture of Duala.

October 26th.—Edea and Jabassi captured.

November 15th.—Buea taken; heavy fighting at Yola.

November 21st.—Mundami taken.

December 1-31.—Bare, Ikom, and Ossidinge captured. Tinto taken but abandoned.

January-May.—Heavy marching and fighting.

May-June.—Good progress along the Benue. Capture of Garua

July.—Fall of Ngaundere.

August.—Sweeping up operations.

Thus in less than a year a forest country has been practically conquered.

Mrs. Pym, Forton Barracks, Gosport, would be very thankful for games, cigarettes, etc., to be distributed among the wounded inmates of the Portsmouth Eye and Ear Infirmary. These poor fellows have been rather forgotten.

Casualties.

The following has been reported regarding the disposal of officers :—

Tempy. Lieut. H. E. Rowley, R.M.L.I., dysentery (slight), admitted Red Cross Hospital, Giza, 23rd July.

Major Charles Shubrick, R.M.L.I., enteritis, admitted Malta Hospital, 24th July.

Captain John Bush, R.M.L.I., enteritis, admitted Malta Hospital, 24th July.

Tempy. Lieut. T. E. Grout, R.M., gastro enteritis, admitted Malta Hospital, 24th July.

Actg. Lieut. Raymond Quill, R.M.L.I., enteric fever, admitted Malta Hospital, 24th July.

Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. R. H. R. Savage, R.M.L.I., pyrexia, admitted Malta Hospital, 24th July.

Lieut.-Col. F. R. Godfrey, R.M.L.I., dysentery (serious), admitted to No. 21 General Hospital, Alexandria, 27th July.

Actg. Lieut. E. C. Fawcett, R.M.L.I., jaundice (slight), admitted Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria, 27th July.

Captain H. H. F. Stockley, R.M.L.I., amputation right leg, admitted to 17, Park Lane Hospital, London, 2nd August.

Tempy. Lieut. G. S. Perkins, R.M.L.I., shrapnel wound, back, admitted to 17, Park Lane Hospital, London, 2nd August.

Actg. Lieut. Randal Macdonnell, R.M.L.I., neurasthenia, admitted to Malta Hospital, 3rd August.

Actg. Lieut. E. G. M. Roe, R.M.L.I., enteritis debility, admitted Naval Hospital, Malta, 6th August.

Tempy. Lieut. M. C. Browne, R.M.L.I., heat stroke, admitted Naval Hospital, Malta, 6th August.

Lieut. A. R. Chater, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion, retinitis, admitted Anglo-American Hospital, Ghezireh, 3rd August.

2nd-Lieut. N. E. E. Burton-Fanning, R.M.L.I., impetigo, admitted Anglo-American Hospital, Ghezireh, 3rd August.

Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Matthews, C.B., R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battalion, discharged to duty on the 27th July.

Lieut. F. C. G. Stock, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion, dysentery (slight), admitted Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria, 4th August.

Captain George Carpenter, R.M.L.I., heat stroke, Persian Gulf.

Captain W. T. de L. Clark, R.M.L.I., transferred from Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria, to No. 1, Convalescent Home, Bulkeley.

Tempy. Capt. J. F. Richards, R.M.L.I., diarrhœa and vomiting (favourable), admitted Deaconess Hospital, Alexandria, 10th August.

Information has been received that the following officers have left Alexandria for England :—

Colonel J. R. H. Oldfield, R.M.L.I., "Benbow" Battn.
Colonel 2nd-Commandant C. McN. Parsons, R.M.L.I.
Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Godfrey, R.M.L.I.
Lieut.-Col. H. D. Farquharson, R.M.L.I.
Major W. W. Frankis, R.M.L.I.
Major J. A. M. A. Clark, R.M.L.I.
Captain G. M. Crick, R.M.L.I.
Captain C. F. O. Graham, R.M.L.I.
Captain H. H. F. Stockley, R.M.L.I., Chatham Battalion.
Lieutenant J. F. Ellison, R.M.L.I.
Lieutenant R. A. D. Brooks, R.M.
Tempy. Lieut. W. M. Bentom, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battn.
Tempy. Lieut. H. N. Pearse, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battn.
Tempy. Lieut. G. S. Perkins, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.
Tempy. Lieut. D. B. Carter, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battn.
Tempy. Lieut. C. H. F. Woolley, R.M.
Actg. Lieut. R. J. T. Thomson, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion.
Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. H. L. Pollak, R.M.L.I., Deal Battn.
Tempy. 2nd-Lt. R. H. Fowler, R.M.A., Howitzer Brigade.
Lieut. & Quartermaster E. Nobbs, R.M.

The following casualty in the Royal Marine Artillery Anti-Aircraft Brigade has been reported :—

WOUNDED, 7th August.

Lieut. Frederick Russell, R.M.A.

WOUNDED.

OFFICERS.

Tempy. Capt. E. B. Carpenter, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Battalion (2nd occasion), (since dead).

Information has been received that the following officers have left Malta for England :—

Major W. T. C. Jones, D.S.O., R.M.L.I.
Major C H. Shubrick, R.M.L.I.
Captain John Bush, R.M.L.I.
Lieut. W. H. Wilby, R.M.L.I.
Lieut. W. J. Stuart, R.M.L.I.
Tempy. Lieut. T. G. Grout (Tempy. Qr.-Mr.).

Lieut. R. H. R. Savage, R.M., recovered hospital patient, left Malta for Alexandria.

Information has been received that Acting Lieutenant A. R. Chater, R.M.L.I., has left Port Said for England.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state the following further casualties among warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men have been reported in connection with the operations in the Dardanelles :—

WOUNDED.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/595 Pte. John F. Baines.
Po/S/79 Lce.-Cpl. Thomas Henry Blackmore (2nd occasion).
Po/10651 Sgt. Francis C. Edwards.
Po/S/201 Lce.-Cpl. Frederick Gadsby.
Po/17864 Pte. Albert Graham.
Po/17080 Pte. Albert Hardy.
Po/S/259 Pte. William Harvey.
Po/16578 Pte. Percy J. Howe.
Po/S/507 Pte. Harold Newton (2nd occasion).
Po/14622 Pte. David Patrick.
Po/8220 Col.-Sgt. John Scammels (previously reported missing).

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/17495 Pte. James F. Jewell.
Ch/S/432 Pte. Thomas Shannon.
Ch/S/532 Pte. John Thomas.
Deal/S/3059 Pte. W. Smellie, Medical Unit.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18975 Pte. F. J. Hanstead.
Ch/S/484 Pte. Walter Hinson.
Ch/S/243 Pte. Gordon Hogsett.
Ch/16584 Sgt. Edwin J. Lovatt.
Ch/S/365 Lce.-Cpl. William A. Newell.
Ch/1017 Cpl. William R. Odell.
Ch/S/176 Pte. James Poultney.
R.M.B./1862 Musn. Edward H. Tipp, "Drake" Battalion.

KILLED, Reported 25th July.

Deal/S/3334 Lce.-Cpl. T. Curwen, Medical Unit.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 25th July.

Ch/S/499 Pte. H. C. Hibble, Chatham Battalion R.M.L.I.
Deal/S/730 Spr. James Dawes, Divisional Engineers.
Deal/S/1133 Spr. Charles Dodyson, Divisional Engineers.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 15th July.

Deal/S/98 Spr. James Mechie, Divisional Engineers.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/555 Pte. A. J. T. Evenden.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/8202 Sgt. Charles T. Barwick.
Ch/18792 Pte. Charles C. Robbie.
Ch/19150 Lce.-Cpl. Sidney J. Skipper.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/283 Spr. Richard D. Binnie.
Deal/S/12 Spr. Arthur H. Brimelow.
Deal/S/1017 Spr. Frank W. Davey.
Deal/S/302 Spr. J. Harding.
Deal/S/586 Spr. Robert E. Hawton.
Deal/S/534 Spr. Henry Journeaux.
Deal/S/1050 Spr. John Herbert Messom.
Deal/S/238 Spr. Charles R. Parker.
Deal/S/670 Spr. David W. Todd.
Deal/S/786 Spr. James R. Twyman.
Deal/S/3111 Pte. H. H. Smith, Medical Unit.

KILLED, Reported 26th July.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/8575 Cpl. Job Allen.
Ch/S/435 Pte. John Livingstone.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/147 Pte. Arthur Batty.
Po/S/123 Lce.-Cpl. Charles Brookfield.
Po/8812 Col.-Sgt. Llewellyn G. E. Cole.
Po/624 Pte. Michael Connell, R.F.R.
Po/S/536 Pte. Percy R. Dixon.
Po/10853 Pte. William T. Finch.
Po/S/287 Pte. John Fountain.
Po/S/301 Pte. Gerald A. Hart.
Po/S/89 Lce.-Cpl. Joseph Hollingsworth.
Po/S/205 Pte. George Hutchinson.
Po/1116 Cpl. William McMillan, R.F.R.
Po/970 Lce.-Cpl. David Mead, R.F.R.
Po/S/107 Pte. Stephen Pemblington.
Po/S/33 Pte. Charles Ross.
Po/S/513 Pte. Arthur B. Taite.
Po/742 Lce.-Cpl. Edward Trow, R.F.R.
Po/S/104 Cpl. William C. Warrender.
Po/16936 Sgt. Frederick E. V. Wilcox.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/883 Pte. Alfred E. Kitchin.
Po/18110 Cpl. Ernest E. Privett.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 26th July.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/82 Pte. Alfred Berridge.
Po/S/173 Pte. Alfred Greaves.
Po/S/203 Pte. Henry Miles.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/586 Spr. Robert E. Hawton.
Deal/S/238 Spr. Charles R. Parker.

Reported 27th July.

Deal/S/1050 Spr. John H. Messom.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 26th July.

Ply/S/435 Pte. William Gorrood, Plymouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/17834 Pte. Joseph Calver.
Ch/1578 Pte. Edward W. Hoare, R.F.R. (2nd occasion).
Ch/16001 Sgt. Frederick W. Jordon.
Ch/S/172 Pte. George Martin.
Ch/S/379 Pte. James O'Brien (2nd occasion).

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/523 Pte. Harry Askin (2nd occasion).
Po/S/65 Pte. George A. Bagley.
Po/17319 Pte. William A. Bartlett (2nd occasion).
Po/S/619 Pte. Robert W. Bensley.
Po/17226 Pte. Charles J. Black.
Po/8219 Pte. Alfred Blows.
Po/S/44 Pte. Arthur Bond.
Po/S/373 Pte. Ernest J. Bottomley (2nd occasion).
Po/S/70 Pte. William Bottomore.
Po/S/71 Pte. Benjamin Bradshaw.
Po/16995 Pte. Frederick G. Bright.
Po/S/442 Cpl. George Brooks.
Po/S/443 Pte. James W. Cannon (2nd occasion).
Po/S/244 Pte. Thomas Carey.
Po/S/566 Pte. Walter Christian.
Po/S/484 Pte. Alfred Christmas.
Po/14657 Lce.-Cpl. Jack Clarke.
Po/16181 Pte. Thomas Cockayne (2nd occasion).
Po/S/524 Pte. W. Cosgrove.
Po/S/643 Pte. Matthew S. Coulson.
Po/16973 Cpl. William H. Dollery.
Po/11200 Pte. George H. Dyer.
Po/S/690 Pte. Phillip J. Ennis.
Po/S/209 Pte. Frank Evans.
Po/S/551 Pte. Fred Fenby (2nd occasion).
Po/14709 Pte. William Fitzgerald.
Po/499 Pte. William Ford, R.F.R.
Po/S/689 Pte. George R. Ganby (2nd occasion).
Ch/14241 Pte. Martin Gartland.
Po/S/231 Pte. Bernard Gaunt (2nd occasion).
Po/S/407 Pte. Herbert F. Gill (2nd occasion).
Po/S/644 Pte. John Gledhill.
Po/S/524 Pte. James E. Gray (2nd occasion).
Po/S/176 Pte. John Green.
Po/S/649 Pte. Joseph Hall.
Po/937 Pte. Harry Hallworth, R.F.R.
Po/S/273 Pte. Matthew Hamilton.
Po/17255 Pte. Frank Harrison.
Po/S/419 Pte. Herbert G. Hayward.
Po/S/45 Pte. Arthur Hindson.
Po/16871 Lce.-Cpl. Fred Holmes.
Po/964 Lce.-Cpl. Henry Hooton, R.F.R.
Po/S/120 Pte. Thomas Kelly.
Po/S/131 Pte. Joe W. Lawson.
Po/15165 Pte. William L. Lock.
Po/1313 Lce.-Cpl. George Mills, R.F.R. (2nd occasion).
Po/S/624 Pte. George T. Morton (2nd occasion).
Po/17239 Pte. Terrance P. Murphy.

Po/S/363 Pte. George W. Norton (2nd occasion).
Po/15405 Pte. William J. Ottaway.
Po/S/322 Pte. George W. Parker.
Po/S/074 Pte. Arthur S. Pearn.
Po/S/394 Pte. George S. Phillips.
Po/S/694 Pte. Albert E. Pitts.
Po/S/333 Pte. Robert C. Reedman (2nd occasion).
Po/S/84 Pte. Sidney Revill.
Po/17041 Pte. John Ring.
Po/7667 Pte. Thomas C. Ringrose.
Po/647 Pte. Ernest Robinson, R.F.R.
Po/464 Lce.-Cpl. Albert G. Robinson, R.F.R.
Po/S/145 Pte. Bert Scoley (previously reported missing).
Po/S/76 Pte. Cecil T. Scott (2nd occasion).
Po/549 Pte. George H. Seymour.
Po/S/473 Pte. William A. Sharp (previously reported missing).
Po/S/506 Pte. George E. Smith.
Po/16939 Pte. William J. Smith.
Po/15938 Lce.-Cpl. George B. Smith.
Po/S/662 Pte. George H. Steel.
Po/16819 Pte. Herbert Thompson.
Po/17354 Pte. James Thomson (2nd occasion).
Po/S/593 Pte. Thomas A. Tindale.
Po/S/500 Lce.-Cpl. Oswald A. Tomlinson.
Po/17323 Pte. Robert G. Veal.
Po/S/239 Pte. Robert W. Young.
Po/S/621 Pte. E. M. Walker (2nd occasion).
Po/487 Lce.-Cpl. John G. Way (2nd occasion).
Po/S/232 Pte. Alfred Whaley.
Po/S/286 Pte. George B. Wilford (2nd occasion).
Po/S/839 Pte. Frank Wilkinson.
Po/S/408 Pte. Vernon A. Wilkinson.
Po/S/331 Pte. Oswald L. Wilson.
Po/S/132 Pte. Stephen Winterbourne.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/15925 Cpl. John McDowall.
Ply/S/276 Pte. Sidney Pym.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/507 Pte. John Cowan (previously reported missing).
Ch/18970 Pte. Frederick King.
Ch/S/487 Pte. Charles Fisher.
Ch/S/493 Pte. Frank Fitzpatrick.
Ply/S/694 Pte. J. R. Norman.
Ply/17468 Pte. H. G. Thorley.
Po/S/893 Pte. William H. Thorton.
Po/17183 Pte. Henry Trusler.
Po/S/766 Pte. Reginald J. Walton.
Po/14883 Pte. John Webb.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/363 Lce.-Cpl. Walter Astley (2nd occasion).
Deal/S/1261 Spr. Raymond Foy.
Deal/S/426 Spr. Ernest F. Ogburn.

MISSING, Reported 26th July.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/829 Pte. John T. Bass.
Po/13038 Pte. John J. Bell.
Po/S/426 Pte. George A. Bielby.
Po/6388 Lce.-Cpl. Henry Blagden.
Po/S/658 Pte. John Bright.
Po/S/75 Pte. Charles A. Bunn.
Po/S/392 Pte. George Cartwright.
Po/S/395 Pte. Robert E. Clark.
Po/S/360 Pte. John E. Clark.
Po/S/641 Pte. Richard Clarkson.
Po/1387 Pte. John D. Cooper, R.F.R.
Po/963 Pte. Robert F. Crouch, R.F.R.
Po/17307 Pte. Sidney F. Durrant.
Po/S/328 Pte. Edward Edgar.
Po/S/477 Lce.-Cpl. Peter Fergusson.
Po/S/510 Pte. Thomas Fisackerby.
Po/S/304 Pte. James Halman.
Po/12298 Pte. Henry Impey.
Po/S/60 Pte. Leonard Jones.
Po/17301 Pte. William G. Keets.
Po/12616 Pte. Arthur W. Mansfield.
Po/1286 Sgt. Charles Middleton, R.F.R.
Po/703 Lce.-Cpl. Sidney Miles, R.F.R.
Po/S/724 Pte. George F. Morgan.
Po/S/612 Pte. Albert Priest.
Po/S/52 Pte. Richard Robinson.
Po/S/153 Pte. George Robinson.
Po/11887 Pte. Percy Rolfe.
Po/17337 Pte. Henry H. Snow.
Po/S/294 Pte. Thomas A. Sullivan.
Po/S/34 Pte. Robert Wass.
Po/S/828 Pte. Alfred Westnutt.
Po/S/659 Pte. Richard Williams.
Po/S/598 Pte. John C. Williams.
Po/17399 Pte. Arthur E. Winfield.
Po/17363 Pte. Fred J. Wright.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/881 Pte. Ernest Bland.
Ch/S/531 Pte. James Dundas.
Ply/16006 Cpl. George Eagles.
Ply/17506 Pte. G. G. Fletcher.
Ch/S/283 Pte. John Gibson.
Ply/S/780 Pte. G. R. Gilder.
Ch/S/534 Pte. Amos Hills.
Po/16389 Pte. George W. Lee.
Ch/S/495 Pte. Edward R. Mortimer.
Ch/S/512 Pte. George W. Thompson.
Po/S/878 Pte. Thomas Warwick.
Po/18095 Pte. Ernest Webb.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Actg. Lieut. J. S. S. Thornley, Chatham Battn. R.M.L.I.

KILLED, Reported 27th July.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/263 Pte. George A. Bridge.
Ply/S/699 Pte. Frank Holden.
Ply/S/396 Pte. Albert Mullineaux.
Ply/16698 Pte. George Nosworthy.
Ply/974 Pte. William Prouse, R.F.R.
Ply/16743 Pte. William Scott.
Ply/S/347 Pte. James Whitehead.

Reported 28th July.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/B/1834 Pte. Phillip Morse, R.F.R.
Ch/18701 Pte. Alfred A. Slater.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 27th July.

Ply/S/590 Pte. Allen Woodley, Plymouth Battn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18452 Pte. Frederick Bootland.
Ch/18524 Pte. George H. Carr.

(Continued on Page 171).

CORPS GAZETTE.

Eastney.

Promotions—*To be Colour-Sergeant*—Sgt. T. Mitchell. *To be Sergeant*—Cpl. E. Morris. *To be Corporal*—Bombr. C. Jefferies. *To be Bombardier*—Gnr. W. Ewen. *To be Temporary Bombardier*—Gnr. E. Goff.

Appointments—Col.-Sgt. J. Hunt to Q.M.S.I. of Repository. Col.-Sgt. G. Browning to P.T. Instructor. Col.-Sgt. C. Muller to 3rd Clerk, Barrack Master's Office. Sgt. C. Batcheldor to R.F.R. Clerk, Paymaster's Office. Cpl. T. White to Paid Lance-Sergeant.

Embarked—"Marlborough"—Gnrs. E. Marsh, W. Brand, R. Stevens. "Colossus"—Gnrs. W. Terry, A. Greer. "St. Vincent"—Gnrs. F. Belfield, W. Sewell, R. Warboys. "Hercules"—Gnrs. J. Rawcliffe, W. Preston, H. Penrose. "Neptune"—Gnrs. A. Aldridge, S. White, J. Kersey, J. Fussell, W. Vile. "Vanguard"—Gnrs. H. Limbrick, F. Bolden, W. Janes. "Collingwood"—Gnrs. H. Jones, H. Beckenham, A. Hornsey, Cpl. O. Smith. "Superb"—Gnr. W. Symes. "Iron Duke"—Bglr. W. Wheaton, Gnrs. E. Byles, J. Stockley, J. Jesson. "Conqueror"—Gnrs. A. Tugwell, H. Beaven. "King George V."—Gnr. A. Grimes. "Agincourt"—Bombr. J. Howe, Gnrs. A. Henry, W. Towndrow. "Indomitable"—Gnrs. J. McCandless, E. Campbell, A. Drake. "New Zealand"—Gnr. A. Harper. "Commonwealth"—Gnr. T. Hunt. "Minotaur"—Gnr. L. Yearley. "Superb"—Gnrs. J. Gillett, G. Glasby. "Tiger"—Gnr. A. George. "Columbine"—Gnr. A. Lawrence, Dvrs. T. Page, R. Silk. "Defence"—Gnr. S. Grant. "Orion"—Gnr. H. Mills. "Excellent"—Gnr. W. Pack. "Queen Mary"—Bglr. C. Styles, Gnrs. W. Bwye, H. Duncan. "Arrogant'—Dvrs. S. Moore, H. Devereux. "Cochrane"—Bglr. S. Hedges, Gnrs. O. Llewellyn, S. Kirby. "Zealandia"—Gnr. L. West. "Warspite"—Gnr. H. Smith. "Indefatigable"—Cpl. R. Cartwright. "Canada"—Col.-Sgt. W. Potter, Sgts. P. Leuillette, H. Parsonage, Paid Lce.-Sgt. C. Ellis, Bombr. O. Perkins, Gnrs. J. Spooner, E. Johns, J. Shepherd, D. Lovelace, A. Bevis, J. Stratton, A. Anscombe, H. Gray, W. Thomas, F. Aggett, W. Meade, C. Jones, W. Race, W. Ely, J. Sparkes, E. Hallam, W. Mullett, J. Hilton, S. Houchen, F. Batt, W. Kirlock, F. Short, H. Percival, R. Kraemer, A. Dangerfield, B. Lear, G. Orford, A. Ellis, R. Minton, T. Simpson, W. Pointon, W. Warren, H. Martland, R. Newiss, C. Jackson, H. Mulcock, F. Mardell, C. Oakley, F. Garrett, E. Cate, F. Hall, J. Holoway, C. Manby, R. Longmore, B. Astill, B. Duff, E. Bennett, C. Storer, S. Fuller, L. Savage, R. Sculpher, R. Scholar, G. West, L. Wickham, C. Crisp, M. Gannon, A. Stewart, G. Flanagan, Bglr. W. Warren, Cpl. H. Read. "Barham"—Col.-Sgt. W. Alcock, Paid Lce.-Sgt. A. Sinclair, Bombr. C. Helps, Bglrs. G. Charter, Gnrs. G. Williams, A. Hobson, W. Field, C. Bechelet, J. Cathcart, A. Carr, H. Crowe, G. Tew, R. Ellis, F. Enon, C. Newiss, E. Goslett, H. Sedgebeer, C. Wordsworth, J. Gunner, C. Davies, J. Waters, J. Maris, G. Berridge, C. Braven, A. Wilder, J. Barr, E. Bennett, D. Prescott, C. Wride, A. Gubbins, H. Gould, J. Huddleston, F. Chapman, W. King, E. Hatton, E. Pratt, W. Cotton, F. Treagus, J. Montgomery, F. Beck, W. White, K. Hiles, S. Heard, F. Thorogood, J. Ankcorn, R. Hood, E. Parkes, J. Drabble, F. Holland, F. Crichton, J. Cottle, G. Griffiths, J. Marshall, J. Wicks, Sgt. R. Harriman.

Disembarked—"Hibernia"—Gnr. W. Reeves. "Vivid"—Sgt. H. Fisher, Bombr. A. Roseblade, Gnrs. W. Sherwood, R. Goddard. "Agincourt"—Gnrs. F. Percey, W. Towndrow, J. Waite, C. Robinson. "Centurion"—Sgt. A. Lambourne. "Columbine"—Bombr. T. Austwick, Gnr. E. Willis. "Erin"—Gnr. W. Horton. "Royal Arthur"—Sgt. J. Fitzpatrick. "Commonwealth"—Gnrs. R. Bowden, E. Cottle. "Superb"—Gnrs. F. Veal, T. Weir. "Hercules"—Gnrs. E. Tye, W. Morris. "Iron Duke"—Bglr. C. Styles, Gnrs. T. Dinner, C. Wickens, H. Mann. "Indomitable"—Gnrs. H. Blundell, C. Read. "New Zealand"—Gnr. J. Cripps. "St. Vincent."—Gnrs. J. Cook, J. Croft, J. Hart. "Neptune"—Gnr. A. Watson. "Cochrane"—Gnrs. W. Cox, G. Baits. "Conqueror"—Gnr. W. Walker. "Marlborough"—Bombr. W. Heath, Gnrs. W. Codrington, N. Brown. "Vanguard"—Gnrs. E. Mann, C. Jones, T. Simmonds. "Colossus"—Gnrs. A Smith, E. Scammell. "Collingwood"—Gnrs. A. Skipp, E. Dilworth, Bombr. S. Knowling. "Minotaur"—Gnr. J. Thick. "King George V."—Gnr. S. Watkins. "Princess Royal"—Gnr. W. Furlong. "Inflexible"—Gnrs. A. Long, A. Waltham. "King Edward VII."—Gnr. A. Coates. "Lord Nelson"—Cpl. T. White. "Swiftsure"—Gnr. J. Wainwright. "Warspite"—Gnr. T. Edge. "Natal"—Gnr. J. Stillway. "Zealandia"—Gnr. F. Pearson. "Tiger"—Cpl. W. Shirley, Gnr. W. Privett.

Discharged—*Services no longer required for the war*—Gnr. J. Baits, Pte. H. Reed, Motor Cyclist K. Everill, Dvr. J. Sadgrove. *Invalided*—Gnrs. G. Peake, J. Stillway, J. Farren, G. Sissons, S. Foster, Pte. C. Golesworthy, Dvrs. F. Young, W. Wellingham.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Gnrs. C. Newiss, C. Manby, W. Brown. 2nd—Bombr. E. Goff, Actg. Bombr. J. Hughes. 3rd—Paid Lce.-Sgt. R. Courtney, Gnrs. J. Cathcart, H. Burbidge, F. Tomkins. 4th—Paid Actg. Bombr. G. Nockolds, Gnr. E. Chamberlain. 5th—Cpl. C. Archer, Bombr. J. Edwards, Paid Actg. Bombr. H. Trowbridge, Gnr. A. Humphries.

Examinations—*Qualified as Gunlayers 1st Class*—Paid Lce.-Sgt. R. Courtney, Cpl. R. Cartwright, Gnr. G. Buckell. *Qualified as Gunlayers 2nd Class*—Sgt. C. Wood, Gnrs. A. Paget, S. Thomas, E. Small, R. Davison, A. Harper, C. Gillett, E. Lanfear, T. Willey, C. Dean. *Qualified as Gunlayer 3rd Class*—Gnr. H. Keen.

Chatham.

Promotions—*To be Colour-Sergeants*—Sgts. W. Shannon, C. S. Higgins. *To be Sergeants*—Cpls. B. E. Lawson, W. Mecklejohn, P. Matkin. *To be Corporals*—Ptes. G. H. Mitchinson, B. Cottam, S. F. Brown, C. Barberi, W. G. Addy, J. Welch, S. W. Harrold.

Portsmouth.

Promotions—*To be Colour-Sergeants*—Sgts. W. H. Le Gallez, Stent, Ames, Walters, L. Clark, H. W. Clarke. *To be Sergeants*—Cpls. Eagles, White, Hann, P. E. A. Smith, Blanchard, Ives, Porter, Smart, Mist, Gamble, Kidgell. *To be Lance-Sergeants*—Cpls. J. R. Whitaker, R. Mizen, J. Foote, J. C. Neale. *To be Corporals*—Ptes. Redman, Morris, Hewitt, Phillips, Tilley, F. W. Smith, Hooks, Barton, T. Smith, Wist, Santry, Peasnall, Barfoot, Palmer, Chapman, Russell, Hills, Hambidge, Purcell, Stevens, Gilbert, Blissett, Plowman, Garland, Crick, Johnson, Morriss, Barker, Prince, Churchill. *To be Lance-Corporals*—Ptes. H. E. Facer, A. Gee, C. Flynn,

F. Stafford, J. C. Hunt, G. Lardner, F. Powell, E. W. Tiller, F. Fuller, F. A. Dorling, A. Worsley, A. W. Richardson, F. Alexander, C. Wilson.

Good Conduct Badges—6th—Pte. W. Godman. 5th—Q.M.S.I. Tildesley, Pte. Hayes. 4th—Pte. A. J. Lambert. 3rd—Pte. H. Holman, Pte. A. G. Pearce, Pte. G. W. Hewitt, Sgt. H. Hibberd, Pte. T. H. West, Pte. P. Hitchcock. 2nd—Cpl. W. C. Smith, Ptes. J. Poole, J. W. Allsopp, Wateridge, Goodchild. 1st—Ptes. C. H. Payne, Howes, A. Collins, J. Wakefield, A. Morrison, W. G. Griffin, Col.-Sgt. Dix, Ptes. F. Pratt, Leahy, Emery, W. R. Phillips, Jeater, Hassell, H. Carter.

Medals—*L.S. and G.C.*—Sgt. E. J. Shepherd (Ply.), Pte. Henstridge (Po.), Pte. G. Stevens (Po.).

Discharged—*Invalided*—Ptes. C. Munton, J. England, J. H. White, R. Woodman (R.M.R.), G. Doughty, F. O. Cogdon, H. Simmonds, J. Carrington (Pensioner), J. S. Boobier (R.M.R.), L. Newton, G. Clarke, T. H. Sanderson, S. Swaine, H. H. Holman, A. T. Collins, H. Philpott, Cpl. J. Hanser (Pensioner), Pte. J. Randall (Pensioner), Bglr. A. Jones, Ptes. F. Cosgrove, H. Spence, E. E. Bell, J. Wetherell, S. Cook, A. Halford (I.R.), A. Lucas, E. Reeve, B. Stratton (R.M.R.), J. E. Patterson (R.M.R.).

Depot.

Promotion—*To be Lance-Sergeant*—Cpl. D. McKay (Ch.).

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Pte. A. Wood (Ch.), Pte. W. Perry (Ch.), Pte. P. Carr (Ch.), Pte. D. A. Austin (Ply.). 4th—Pte. A. E. Jellie (Ch.).

Appointments—Pte. T. H. Burley (Ch.) to Billiard Marker, Recreation Room. Pte. J. Lusher (Ch.) to Tailor. Pte. J. Brooks (Ch.) to Attendant to Major Connolly. Col.-Sgt. P. J. Mullington (Po.) to 4th Clerk, Pay Office. Pte. W. Rice (Po.) to Pioneer.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Pte. H. Thorley (Po.), and Ptes. C. R. Gush, J. D. Messer, B. Howcroft, W. O. Colley, M. A. Melia, H. Davis, H. V. Mortimer, H. R. Johnston, W. Tattershaw, C. Harvey, J. W. Connor, B. F. Vowles, G. E. Hall, H. Holden, E. Melia, E. J. Hillier, T. H. Turner, E. A. T. Stock, and G. F. Pierson (Depôt).

Transfers—*To Depôt Establishment*—Armr.-Sgt. A. C. Somner (Ch.). *To Private*—Bglr. W. J. Smith (Po.).

R.N. School of Music.

Promotions—*To be Bandmaster (W.O.)*—Bandmaster 1st Class R. Walker ("Orion"). *To be Bandmaster 1st Class*—Bandmaster 2nd Class C. R. Lucy ("Zealandia"). *To be Bandmaster 2nd Class*—Band Corpl. S. Selby (Headquarters). *To be Band Corporal*—Musn. H. Kenward ("Commonwealth").

Embarked—"Hibernia"—Musns. G. H. Saunders, E. Adams. "Agincourt"—Musn. W. J. Burns. "Neptune"—Musn. C. E. F. Prior. "Barham"—Bandmaster 1st Class W. D. Walker, Band Corpl. A. A. Mansfield, Musns. A. H. Bird, H. Ibbottson, G. G. Greenley, F. T. Quirke, W. J. Powell, C. Hornby, A. Comrie, J. Evans, W. Blake, C. Sanderson, F. W. Budden, W. Johnson, E. McAllister, F. Howell, W. J. Goldsmith, H. H. Heath, R. F. Gobby, W. J. Breakell, R. E. Compton, N. Cook, W. Green, A. S. Sneath. "Canada"—Bandmaster 2nd Class—W. Plumridge, Band Corpl. W. Forbes, Musns. W. Clarke, H. A. Butler, C. W. Fitch, A. E. Hawthorn, P. Sutcliffe, E. W. Griffiths, J. Freeman, H. G. Curtis, J. G. Raynor, A. G. Dracup, R. R. Hardy, F. A. Hands, A. W. Secker. "Lion"—Band Corpl. R. R. Askew, Musn. C. H. Lockwood. "Hercules"—Musn. G. W. Bowman.

Disembarked—"Iron Duke"—Bandmaster (W.O.) Chas. Turner. "Erin"—Musn. G. H. Saunders. "Inflexible"—Musns. William McGrath, G. T. Heskins. "Hibernia"—Musn. J. Perry. "Agincourt"—Musn. A. W. Joyce. "Collingwood"—Musn. H. Taylor. "Lancaster"—Bandmaster 1st Class E. J. Davis, Band Corpl. H. Hoyte, Musns. C. H. Triggs, W. Bowden, W. H. Mersy, H. W. Harris, P. Alexander, T. W. Rose, H. A. Lanaghen, F. Ede, R. O. Mullis, F. Hatton, E. H. Hulse, R. Brown, C. A. Connolly. R.N. Depôt, Crystal Palace—Band Corpl. W. C. Williams, Musns. P. F. N. White, J. F. Cox, P. J. Garton, J. Quarterman, F. Wynne, A. C. Pollock, W. W. Searle. "St. Vincent"—Musn. J. Bradshaw. "Hibernia"—Musn. H. Norman. "Argyll"—Band Corpl. T. Holder, Musn. G. J. Bullock. "Lion"—Band Corpl. W. A. Weaving, Musn. J. G. Ranger.

Good Conduct Badges—5th—Band Corpl. (Pensr.) J. Stevens, Musn. Frederick Phillips.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Musns. G. T. Heskins, J. Perry, A. W. Joyce, H. Norman.

An interesting item reaches us which illustrates the way they have in the Navy of adapting themselves to circumstances. A musician recently left the School of Music for passage to a certain ship in the Mediterranean, only to find on arrival at Gibraltar that his ship had sailed. Consequently he found himself on board one of the destroyers awaiting passage. Having no band on such a vessel, and finding that the musician was once a "boatswain's mate" in a certain school, without more ado he was issued with a boatswain's pipe and took over the duties of Quartermaster "piping down," etc., his French horn being laid aside until such time as he joined the band he was under orders for.

GUARD OF 98 MEDALS.

Veterans Mounted at the King's Pavilion.

Before leaving the Royal Pavilion at Aldershot, on completion of his recent visit to the troops of the Command, the King took a very keen interest in the guard of honour.

It was composed of men who had come up for service as members of the National Reserve, but are now known as the 5th Hampshire Supernumerary Company. The guard was made up of 104 non-commissioned officers and men, under Captain Winter. A very large percentage of them wore war decorations. Among them was Sergeant Radcliffe, late of the Seaforth Highlanders, with 21 years' service to his credit and wearing 4 medals and 2 bars. He had taken part in Lord Roberts's famous march from Kabul to Kandahar. He is 57 years of age. By a coincidence Private Neal, of the same age and with 4 medals and 1 bar, late of the 1st Royal Berks, had also taken part in that great achievement.

The numbers of the bars and medals were noticed to vary considerably. Private Swingler, forty-nine, who had served 23 years in the 1st Welsh Fusiliers, had 5 medals and 7 bars; Private Rose, forty-four, who had served for 12 years with the 3rd Dorsets, had 3 medals and 9 bars; and Corporal Forder, fifty-two, with 24½ years' service, had 6 bars to his brace of medals. Corporal Forder had served in the Royal Marine Light Infantry. He was a well-to-do Government contractor at Aldershot when he came up as a National Reservist; he is now receiving a shilling a day, but he says he is proud to serve.

A tabulation of their ages, years of service and decorations shows that their ages total 4,726 years, service 1,325¾ years, medals 98, and bars 156. His Majesty has asked for a record to be sent to him of these particulars.

Casualties—(*Continued*).

Ch/B/2041 Pte. J. P. Connell.
Ch/S/436 Pte. William Johnson.
Ch/S/177 Pte. Frank Pettinger.
Ch/S/616 Pte. L. C. Taylor.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/98 Pte. Tom Bloomfield (2nd occasion).
Ply/17604 Pte. Percival E. Bruguier.
Ply/S/749 Pte. Alexander Conboy.
Ply/S/152 Pte. James Eggett.
Ply/S/796 Pte. J. Foulds.
Ply/S/585 Pte. Oswald Fisher.
Ply/15425 Lce.-Cpl. James Hayton.
Po/8387 Pte. William Knight (? Plymouth).
Ply/S/69 Pte. George A. Morgan.
Ply/16456 Pte. Charles E. Mould.
Ply/S/783 Pte. J. R. Skitt.
Ply/S/778 Pte. Albert Webster.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3183 Pte. John Hall.

WOUNDED.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/16430 Pte. Frederick Edwards.
Po/17462 Pte. Albert H. Eldon.
Ch/18713 Pte. Edwin Halcrow.
Ply/6169 Sgt.-Bglr. B. C. Hallet.
Po/17503 Pte. Samuel Jepson.
Po/17575 Pte. William Johnson.
Ch/18697 Pte. Joseph W. Kent.
Ch/18776 Pte. Ernest M. Riddiford.
Po/17596 Pte. Lawrence S. Watson.

MISSING, Reported 27th July.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16772 Pte. George Binnie.
Ply/10556 Pte. Walter Grey.
Ply/S/198 Pte. John E. Lunn.

KILLED, Reported 28th July.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/746 Pte. D. E. Davies.
Ply/10556 Pte. Walter Grey (previously reported missing).

Reported 29th July.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18485 Lce.-Cpl. George E. Allison.
Ch/B/471 Sgt. Fred W. Brown, R.F.R.
Ch/S/578 Pte. John Millar.
Ch/B/2033 Pte. Wilfred J. Vine, R.F.R.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 28th July.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/581 Pte. George Jarrett.

Reported 29th July.

Ch/18536 Pte. Robert Beadle.
Ch/S/313 Pte. William Crocket.
Ch/S/609 Pte. Charles Kimber.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/A/632 Col.-Sgt. Norton M. Austin, R.F.R.
Ch/16652 Lce.-Cpl. S. Backford.
Ch/S/73 Pte. Ephraim Booth.
Ch/13407 Sgt. Reginald Botham.
Ch/B/1969 Pte. Alfred E. Buck (2nd occasion).
Ch/S/324 Pte. Harry K. Carter (2nd occasion).
Ch/14947 Cpl. Robert V. Carter.
Ch/18549 Pte. Arthur Chambers.
Ch/597 Sgt. Arthur W. Chase.
Ch/S/254 Pte. Edward Churchill.
Ch/S/547 Pte. Ernest Colbourn.
Ch/B/839 Pte. Frank Cripps, R.F.R.
Ch/S/582 Pte. S. W. B. Cunningham.
Ch/S/575 Pte. Jack Davis.
Ch/14923 Pte. Arthur G. Green.
Ch/S/163 Pte. Frank Gwilliam.
Ch/S/76 Pte. Joseph Harris.
Ch/14714 Pte. Ambrose Kelsey.
Ch/S/208 Pte. Albert H. Lampon.
Ch/S/288 Pte. Robert Matthews.
Ch/S/511 Pte. F. E. May.
Ch/S/90 Pte. Herbert Priestley.
Ch/17099 Pte. Harry W. Rushen.
Ch/S/155 Pte. Cyril E. Ryalls.
Ch/17495 Pte. Randolph Stott.
Ch/1076 Pte. William H. Williams, R.F.R.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/17320 Pte. J. Paul.
Ply/S/390 Pte. Albert Prince.
Deal/S/346 Spr. Leofric H. Woolledge, Divisional Engrs.
Deal/S/3642 Pte. Alfred Stenlake, Medical Unit.
R.M.B./1135 Cpl. Horace A. Hartwright, "Drake" Battn.
R.M.B./1083 Musn. Bertram L. Kinsley, R.M., "Drake" Battalion.
Deal/S/3255 Cpl. G. W. Morris, Medical Unit.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REJOINED UNIT.

Ply/16772 Pte. George Binnie, Plymouth Battalion.
Ply/S/198 Pte. John Edward Lunn, Plymouth Battalion.

KILLED.

Reported 28th July.

Deal/S/464 Actg. 2nd-Cpl. John F. Webster, Divnl. Engrs.

Reported 30th July.

Ch/18535 Pte. Edward G. Povey, Chatham Battn. R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 30th July.

Deal/S/3059 Pte. William Smellie, Medical Unit.

WOUNDED.

Deal/S/1157 Spr. Arthur H. Cooper, Divisional Engineers.

CORRECTION.

Ch/S/95 Pte. John James Fisher, Chatham Battalion R.M.L.I., reported wounded on Circular, hence No. 6925/15 of 1st July, now reported *not* wounded.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 31st July.

Po/17239 Pte. Terrance P. Murphy, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/390 Pte. Albert Prince, Plymouth Battn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Deal/S/1884 Pte. Walter Powers, Divisional Train.
Po/S/635 Pte. George Edgely, Portsmouth Battalion (2nd occasion).
Ply/S/343 Pte. John Syer, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

MISSING, Reported 31st July.

Po/S/650 Pte. George Melville, Portsmouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

REJOINED UNIT.

Po/963 Pte. Robert F. Crouch, R.F.R., Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I. (reported missing on Circular, hence of this No. of 29).

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 31st July.

Ch/18884 Pte. Henry J. F. Clarke, Deal Battn. R.M.L.I.

Reported 1st August.

Ply/S/69 Pte. G. A. Morgan, Plymouth Battn. R.M.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 1st August.

Ply/17660 Pte. John W. Richardson, Plymouth Battn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ply/S/338 Pte. Louis Snellgrove.
Ply/16761 Pte. William Swords.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 1st August.

Ch/16652 Lce.-Cpl. Sidney Beckford, Chatham Battalion R.M.L.I.
Po/S/60 Pte. Leonard Jones (Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I. (previously reported missing).
Ply/S/796 Pte. J. Foulds, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Ply/17320 Pte. J. Paul, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
R.M.B./1083 Musn. Bertram L. Kinsey, R.M., "Drake" Bn.
Deal/S/104 Sgt.-Major Sydney L. Hall, Divisional Engrs.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/400 Pte. George Langcake (2nd occasion).

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/184 Pte. Charles Edwards.
Po/12270 Sgt. Ruben J. Lovell (dangerously).
Po/12616 Pte. Arthur W. Mansfield (previously reported missing).
Po/17337 Pte. Henry H. Snow.
Po/17363 Pte. Fred J. Wright.

CORRECTIONS—IN HOSPITAL.

Po/17307 Pte. Sidney F. Durrant (previously reported missing).
Po/B/703 Lce.-Cpl. Sidney Miles, R.F.R.
Po/S/878 Pte. Thomas Warwick.

KILLED, Reported 2nd August.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/644 Pte. Charles W. Smart.
Ply/16937 Pte. William Twycross.

WOUNDED.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/16830 Pte. Russel A. Chivers.
Ch/B/1991 Pte. William J. Gardner, R.F.R.
Ch/18879 Pte. Walter G. Holmes.
Ch/18816 Pte. Anthony Smith.
Ch/18737 Pte. Charles H. Young.

KILLED, Reported 3rd August.

Po/17248 Pte. Jasper W. Marlow, Portsmouth Bn. R.M.L.I.
Ply/17505 Pte. A. Lyttle, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/425 Pte. William Smalley, Plymouth Bn. R.M.L.I.
Deal/S/1149 Spr. Richard Jones, Divisional Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 3rd August.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/724 Pte. George F. Morgan (previously reported missing).
Po/S/294 Pte. Thomas A. Sutherland.
Po/S/839 Pte. Frank Wilkinson.
Po/S/893 Pte. William H. Thorton, Deal Battalion R.M.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 3rd August.

Deal/S/1062 Spr. Christopher M. Harrison, Divnl. Engrs.
Deal/S/3503 Cpl. Richard Ellison, Medical Unit.

Reported 4th August.

Ply/S/420 Cpl. Alfred Orchard, Plymouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/454 Pte. Henry C. Bell.
Po/S/75 Pte. Charles A. Bunn (previously reported missing).
Po/S/395 Pte. Robert E. Clark.
Po/S/641 Pte. Richard Clarkson (2nd occasion).
Po/S/582 Pte. Harry Hancock (2nd occasion).
Po/17401 Pte. Horace Johnson.
Po/S/153 Pte. George Robinson (previously reported missing).
Po/S/78 Pte. James A. Ribinson.
Po/15686 Cpl. William Searle (3rd occasion).
Po/S/174 Pte. Arthur Titterton.
Po/S/34 Pte. Robert Wass (previously reported missing).

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/A/1034 Col.-Sergt. Harry Antrobus (3rd occasion).
Ply/S/788 Pte. J. Ball.
Ply/S/815 Pte. C. E. Evans.
Ply/16346 Pte. James Hodgson.
Ply/S/800 Pte. W. Unwin.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ch/S/531 Pte. James Dundas (previously reported missing).
Po/18095 Pte. Ernest Webb.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/932 Spr. Hazelton R. Cameron.
Deal/S/285 Spr. William J. I. Casewell.
Deal/S/691 Spr. Robert C. Cleverley.
Deal/S/628 Spr. Frederick G. Gyton.
Deal/S/902 Spr. George W. Hambrooke (2nd occasion).
Deal/S/957 Spr. James R. Lewis.
Deal/S/619 Spr. Frederick B. Morton.
Deal/S/918 Lce.-Cpl. Frank Nicholls.
Deal/S/944 Spr. Douglas S. Osborne.
Deal/S/395 Spr. Ernest Royston.
Deal/S/1019 Spr. John Thomson.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3320 Pte. P. Rigby.
Deal/S/3554 Pte. John R. Todd.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Ply/S/638 Pte. Harry Bond.
Po/S/187 Lce.-Cpl. Harry Pretty.
R.M.A./S/217 Pte. Reginald C. Willett, Divisional Headquarters.

WOUNDED, Reported 5th August.

"HAWKE" BATTALION ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

Deal/230/G/260 Sgt.-Maj. Cecil E. Lidiard, R.M.L.I.

KILLED, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED.

Ch/B/733 Pte. George Newman, R.F.R.

WOUNDED, Reported 5th August.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/B/1947 Pte. William J. Edwards, R.F.R.
Ch/11469 Pte. R. J. Fleetwood.
Ch/S/106 Pte. John Kelvey.
Ch/18556 Pte. Ernest E. Kendall (2nd occasion).
Ch/18462 Pte. John T. Walker.
Ch/S/268 Pte. John W. Woods.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/721 Pte. J. E. Anderson.
Ply/S/124 Pte. Harry Chappell.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED (2ND OCCASION), NOW REPORTED ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Ply/S/158 Pte. Owen McCauley.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 8th August.
DIED OF ENTERIC, 7th August.

Captain H. J. Pace, Royal Marine Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 6th August.

Ply/S/783 Pte. J. R. Skitt, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I. (previously reported wounded).

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 2nd August.

Po/S/572 Pte. Thomas Lawler, Portsmouth Battn. R.M.L.I.

MEDICAL UNIT.

WOUNDED (first information received from report of admittance to Hospital).

Deal/S/3066 Cpl. J. M. Wilson.

KILLED, Reported 7th August.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

KILLED, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.

Ply/S/780 Pte. G. R. Gilder.
Ch/S/495 Pte. Edward R. Mortimer.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 7th August.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/17401 Pte. Horace Johnson.
Po/15938 Lce.-Cpl. George B. Smith.
Po/12543 Col.-Sgt. John J. Welch.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/17864 Pte. Albert Graham.
Ch/18737 Pte. Charles H. Young.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 7th August.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Depôt/S/1209 Spr. Wilfrid Sutcliffe.

WOUNDED, Reported 7th August.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/19323 Pte. E. C. Chapman.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/639 Pte. William T. Ingram (2nd occasion).
Po/1404 Pte. Luther Peach, R.F.R.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/17621 Pte. Henry E. Canfield.
Ply/16840 Pte. John Thomas.

DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/534 Pte. Amos Hills (previously reported missing).
Ch/S/520 Pte. Albert Jenner.
Ply/S/801 Pte. Lawrence Nevin.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/471 Spr. Joseph Edwards.
Deal/S/629 Spr. W. H. E. Garrod.
Deal/S/28 Lce.-Cpl. Claude O. Morris.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Ch/19297 Pte. H. A. Burbage.

CORRECTIONS.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW UNWOUNDED AND IN HOSPITAL.

Po/S/454 Pte. Henry C. Bell.
Po/S/174 Pte. Arthur Titterton.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW IN HOSPITAL.

Po/17301 Pte. William G. Keets, Portsmouth Battalion.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED, Reported 8th August.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3083 Pte. R. Dover.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 9th August.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/16811 Pte. William J. Merritt (previously reported wounded).

DIED OF DISEASE.

Po/S/174 Pte. Arthur Titterton.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/76 Pte. Arthur Stafford.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/18115 Pte. Harold Ashwell.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Ch/788 Pte. Harry Ball.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 11th August.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3585 Pte. Thomas P. Cooper.

WOUNDED, Reported 10th August.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/695 Pte. Gilbert Galley (2nd occasion).

Reported 11th August.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3735 Pte. Alfred Rowland.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 11th August.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/997 Spr. Granville Floyd.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ply/16814 Pte. Richard J. Elton (2nd occasion).

KILLED, Reported 12th August.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/689 Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Charles H. R. Henman.
Deal/S/923 Spr. Peter R. Baice.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 12th August.

Po/17324 Pte. William R. Snellgrove, Portsmouth Battn.

WOUNDED.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/892 Cpl. George Butler.
Deal/S/413 Spr. John Lawrie.
Deal/S/1178 Spr. Frederick Lewis.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 14th August.

Po/S/698 Pte. Wilfred Almond, Portsmouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 13th August.

Ch/B/1550 Pte. William H. Aldington, Chatham Battalion R.M.L.I.

Gnr. Frederick Grace (insane), left Malta for England.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the following non-commissioned officer and men have been notified as "missing" when H.M.S. "Ramsey" was sunk :

Po/8433 Cpl. W. A. Bennett, R.M.L.I.
Po/12546 Pte. W. L. Furlong, R.M.L.I.
Po/5020 Pte. W. Goring, R.M.L.I.
Po/5673 Pte. P. W. Hardiman, R.M.L.I.
Po/18072 Pte. George Powell, R.M.L.I.
Po/2996 Pte. J. Wooding, R.M.L.I.

The following non-commissioned officers and men are reported to have been saved from H.M.S. "India" when that vessel was sunk :—

Ch/698A Col.-Sgt. H. C. Ripley, R.F.R.
Ch/1436B Cpl. Frederick Pike, R.F.R.
Ch/18305 Bglr. C. P. Walker, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19119 Pte. Norman Bolton, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19126 Pte. C. T. Evans, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19151 Pte. R. O. Gowers, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19222 Pte. E. J. McCreary, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19107 Pte. Nicholas O'Connor, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19118 Pte. Cyril Rex, R.M.L.I.
Ch/18258 Pte. T. H. Smith, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19243 Pte. C. S. Thompson, R.M.L.I.
Ch/18228 Pte. D. F. Trinder, R.M.L.I.
Ch/18239 Pte. Thomas Williams, R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 14th August.

R.M.A./5456 Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. David Beddow, "Anson" Battn.

Reported 15th August.

Deal/S/1178 Spr. Frederick Lewis, Divisional Engineers.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 14th August.

Ch/5419 Sgt. A. E. H. Fowler, Chatham Battn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/983 Spr. Edward Denton.
Deal/S/1005 Spr. Robert Greengrass.
Deal/S/480 Spr. Samuel E. Newman.
Deal/S/3065 Pte. Edward Millichamp, Medical Unit.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch//B/1638 Pte. Ernest O. Cannon, R.F.R.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

H.M. SHIPS.

Ply/16192 Pte. Alfred Godfrey, R.M.L.I., ? Ship.

WOUNDED.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/16769 Pte. Alfred Hale (2nd occasion).
Ply/8541 Lce.-Cpl. Robert S. Mackintosh.
Ply/S/197 Pte. Ben Senior (2nd occasion).
Ply/17311 Pte. A. Speakman.
Po/17452 Pte. Fountain Fearn, Deal Battalion (2nd occasion).

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 17th August.

Ply/S/788 Pte. John Ball, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

Reported 19th August.

Ply/S/583 Pte. Joseph M. Matthews, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ch/15683 Sgt. Edward R. H. Hall, Chatham Bn. R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/782 Pte. J. A. Buckley, Plymouth Bn. R.M.L.I.
Ply/17636 Pte. Harry Stephenson, Plymouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

The following information has been received regarding the disposal of officers :—

Actg. Lieut. C. R. W. Lamplough, R.M.L.I., dysentery (satisfactory), admitted to No. 19 General Hospital, Alexandria, 17th August.

WOUNDED.

H.M. SHIPS.

Ch/11557 Pte. George Aucutt, R.M.L.I. (R.F.R./B/1861).
Ch/17655 Pte. Thomas Lawes, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17783 Pte. Noah Wilton, R.M.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 19th August.

Po/S/100 Pte. James Walker, Portsmouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED, Reported 19th August.

CHATHAM AND DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/497 Pte. William John Duke.
Ch/S/274 Pte. Ambrose R. Goodsell.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/547 Lce.-Cpl. Claude Harris.
Po/S/830 Pte. Paul Ward.

KILLED, Reported 20th August.

Ch/18703 Pte. Alfred Gardiner, Chatham and Deal Battalion R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS, 22nd August.

Deal/1156 Spr. Charles T. Smith, Divisional Engineers.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM AND DEAL BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/17431 Pte. John W. Allen.
Po/B/1240 Pte. Charles F. Clark, R.F.R. (since rejoined unit).
Po/B/1405 Pte. Arthur Davis, R.F.R.
Ply/16877 Pte. Daniel Hamilton.

KILLED, Reported 22nd August.

Ch/4906 Pte. Frampton L. Cuell, Chatham Bn. R.M.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 22nd August.

Ch/18745 Lce.-Cpl. William H. Parsons, Deal Battalion R.M.L.I.

Deal/S/1186 Spr. Lawrence Roper, Divisional Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Ch/B/1770 Pte. Benjamin Morris, Chatham Bn. R.M.L.I.

Deal/S/518 Spr. Frederick H. Knock, Divisional Engrs. (2nd occasion).

Deal/S/268 Spr. Frank E. Palmer, Divisional Engineers.

Deal/S/1828 Pte. George E. Halesworth, Divisional Train.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the following casualties have been reported as a result of the sinking of H.M.S. "India":—

MISSING.

Ch/19075 Pte. Charles R. Barrett, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19088 Pte. Charles Gibson, R.M.L.I.
Ch/14409 Pte. William Gunn, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19204 Pte. Albert E. Hawkes, R.M.L.I.
Ch/9865 Pte. Albert Hopkins, R.M.L.I.
Ch/14274 Pte. Charles W. Jellis, R.F.R. (Ch/A/553).
Ch/5339 Pte. Lewis Marks, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16956 Pte. John Phillip, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17005 Cpl. W. A. Saunders, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19097 Pte. Walter Wooldridge, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19250 Pte. Ernest F. Wren, R.M.L.I.

The following casualties have been reported in connection with an action in the Persian Gulf:—

KILLED, 14th August.

H.M.S. "JUNO."

Ch/14911 Pte. John R. Sullivan, R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

Ch/12826 Pte. John E. Farrell, R.M.L.I.
Ch/19305 Pte. Percy F. Heath, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17080 Pte. Sydney J. Smith, R.M.L.I.

H.M.S. "PYRAMUS."

Po/12805 Pte. Frederick Higginson, R.M.L.I.

ROYAL MARINE CASUALTIES.

August, 1914—August, 1915.

The following are the Officers' Casualty Lists:—

KILLED IN ACTION OR DIED FROM WOUNDS.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant S. C. Knight.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Colonel F. W. Luard.

Lieutenant-Colonels E. G. Evelegh, Aylmer Maxwell,* W. L. Maxwell,* J. A. C. Quilter,* R. N. Bendyshe.

Majors H. G. B. Armstrong, C. Barber, G. Barker, J. Grover, C. H. Hoskyns-Abrahall, G. F. Muller, W. H. Pryce-Browne, S. J. B. Sparling,* F. S. Wilson.

Captains C. B. Andrews, C. G. Billing, R. E. G. Burton, J. C. Deed, C. Field, A. S. Hatton, G. M. Herford, C. E. H. Morton, H. C. Morton, C. W. S. Paine,* C. B. Partridge, W. H. P. Richards, J. C. Teague, A. Wilding.*

Lieutenants and 2nd-Lieutenants H. C. Amos,* J. C. Barnes, C. J. T. Black, M. Curtin, T. A. D. Deane,* E. S. C. Dougherty, R. W. H. Empson, F. A. Erskine,* H. F. Ferguson-Davie,* C. J. Foote, J. H. C. Fulton,* C. S. Grinling, H. V. Hathorn, B. F. Herford,* K. A. L. Higgins, J. E. Hyland, P. L. L. Jermain,* H. J. Lock, J. F. May, J. F. Moxham, A. M. Oakden,* W. H. Sanders, J. F. Sutcliffe, J. S. S. Thornley, R. O. Tollast,* H. S. Walker, C. White, S. D. Wilmot Sitwell.

WOUNDED.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

Captain F. S. Richards (gas).

Lieutenants and 2nd-Lieutenants H. Asquith,* R. H. Fowler,* G. A. Millar.*

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Brigadier-General C. N. Trotman.

Colonels J. R. H. Oldfield, C. McN. Parsons.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Matthews.

Majors R. G. Aston,* A. E. Bewes, J. A. Clark, G. H. Harrison,* C. Kennedy-Crawford-Stuart,* H. D. Palmer, E. T. Risk, E. F. P. Sketchley.

Captains H. W. Channer, C. H. Coode, J. F. Ellison, D. J. Gowney, C. F. O. Graham, J. H. de H. Knight, W. J. Snepp, S. A. Stoddart, A. E. Syson, A. S. Tetley.

Lieutenants and 2nd-Lieutenants A. B. E. Alcock, O. D. Bissett,* C. Bollam,* C. Brooke Short, R. A. D. Brooks, M. C. Browne,* R. H. Campbell, E. B. Carpenter, J. W. Carroll, A. J. Chater, J. Cheetham, C. B. Conybeare, G. R. Curtis,* Trevor Edwards,* C. F. Edwin,* H. L. Frossard, G. D. Garrett,* S. Geary,* J. H. Haddon, J. Hammond, E. T. Harden, T. H. Jameson, G. J. Kenney,* C. R. W. Lamplough, F. C. Law, Hon. C. A. Lister,* G. C. Lovett,* W. B. F. Lukis, E. A. Marshall, J. S. Marshall,* C. F. Mead, A. C. Miller,* E. Nobbs,* C. Q. Parsons, G. S. Perkins, A. H. Roe,* E. St. Vincent-Ryan, E. Simonds, H. W. Simpson, C. A. Smith,* M. H. Spicer, W. J. Stuart, L. F. W. Taylor,* S. J. Tracey,* R. H. Watts, H. W. Wilby, A. N. Williams, C. H. F. Woolley.*

	Killed.	Wounded.	
Totals:—Royal Marine Artillery	1	4	5
Royal Marines	57	70	127
Grand Totals	58	74	132

* Signifies temporary commission.

WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND RANK AND FILE.

	R.M.A.		R.M.L.I.	
Lost their lives at sea	111*	113	†572	1137
Killed or died from wounds ...	2		565	
Wounded	10		1096	
Missing or interned	—		323	
Totals	123		2556	

† H.M.S. ships "Pathfinder," "Aboukir*," "Cressy," "Hogue*," "Hawke," "Monmouth," "Good Hope*," "Bulwark," "Formidable," "Bayano," "Goliath*", &c.

	N.C.O.'s and Rank and File.
Royal Marine Artillery	123
Royal Marine Light Infantry	2556
Royal Marine Band Ranks	45
Royal Marines (temporary)	231
Grand total of casualties	2955

R.M. Forces, 1914-1915.

Physical Training.

(A Lecture Delivered by Captain R. B. Campbell, Gordon Highlanders, at Deal.)

(*Continued from page 158 of August No., 1915.*)

Part II.

BAYONET FIGHTING.

I. THE TACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF BAYONET FIGHTING.

1.—*Big Gun Responsible for Bayonet.*

The big gun is responsible for the bayonet. The only way to get protection from artillery is by entrenching, and the only way to get a man out of a trench is with the bayonet. A man won't leave his trench, for he knows he is safer in it than out; it is the human element which prevails. He argues that while he is "dug in" only about one shell in fifty does any material damage to the trench; he knows his trench is only about three feet wide, a small mark for guns miles away. If he gets demoralised and loses his head and runs out of his trench, he knows that he will come under an overwhelming fire. Every dog will chase a cat that runs. Observe the present position of the two armies, both entrenched within a stone's throw of each other, neither able to move one way or the other.

2.—*The Next Big Battles.*

The present state of affairs cannot go on for ever, the climax must come, and the climax by logical reasoning will be great hand-to-hand battles decided by the infantry with bayonet and knife, with the artillery and cavalry on both sides standing off awaiting the issue, ready to pursue or protect.

3.—*The Fighting Power of the German Soldier.*

There is no braver man than the German soldier. He is ready at any moment to lay down his life for his country, but he is not the unit of the German Army. The non-commissioned officer is the unit of the German Army. Without the non-commissioned officer to lead and show the way the German soldier seems helpless. He lacks initiative and the fighting spirit, both have been suppressed. Where discipline and control play a part, at long range, he is an excellent soldier, but at hand-to-hand fighting, when he has to rely on his own resource, he is lost.

II. THE OVERWHELMING ADVANTAGE WE POSSESS OVER THE GERMAN.

1.—*The Fighting Spirit of the Briton.*

We commence where the German leaves off. In other words, while the unit of the German Army is the non-commissioned officer, with ours it is the individual soldier.

The British soldier is at his best when he is fighting under no other control than that of his fighting spirit. This spirit is in his soul, it cannot be suppressed; during peace it finds relief in games of a fighting nature, boxing, football, etc. The German soldier, on the other hand, is suppressed; any spark of spirit is smothered by iron mechanical discipline. The fighting spirit of the German Army is supplied by the officer and non-commissioned officer.

It has been proved that when a German soldier sees a bayonet his fighting value is finished—he "chucks up the sponge." The Briton, on the other hand, when he "sees red," when his fighting spirit possesses him, gets more furious. He may quit the firing line with a slight wound when his blood is cool, and he is hit at long range, but he is "berserk" when his blood is up!

(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Globe and Laurel.

Sir,—With regard to the award of "V.C.'s" to officers and men of the Navy, on looking up an old Navy List of 1860 I find the names of 1 gunner, 3 boatswains, 3 petty officers, and 8 seamen who had been granted the cross. There is also the name of Lieutenant Edward Yorke Daniel, who was awarded the V.C. as a midshipman.

T. E. Hungerford, Lieut.-Col., R.M.L.I. (retired).

To the Editor of The Globe and Laurel.

Plymouth Battalion, R.M. Brigade,
B.M.E. Force.
18th July, 1915.

Sir,—I am writing on behalf of the battalion to thank the "ladies of Plymouth Division" very much indeed for their gift of cigarettes to the men. You have no idea how much they were appreciated, especially as they arrived just in time to be issued before an exceptionally hard spell in the trenches. Cigarettes are very scarce out here, and the arrival of the present from the ladies of Plymouth Division was a red letter day for the men.

Yours sincerely,

To the Editor of The Globe and Laurel.

Sir,—For some time the readers of "The Globe and Laurel" aboard the ———— have been disappointed owing to the absence of Portsmouth news. Surely there must be someone at Forton with enough interest to supply you with information that will interest Pompey Marines, especially those afloat.—Yours faithfully,

A Pompey R.M.L.I.

[This is one of many letters on the same subject.—Ed.]

To the Editor of The Globe and Laurel.

Cape Town.
1st August, 1915.

Sir,—As you are well aware, the operations in German South-West Africa have come to a conclusion, and released a great army from work in that region. It is gratifying to know that the Union is making endeavours to find a large force for service in Europe. The heavy artillery brigades were disbanded on 31st July, 1915, and all R.M.A. ratings revert to their permanent ranks, for the time anyhow, and wait events, which we all hope will be settled early. We have had an interesting experience in our journey from the Cape to Windhuk and Otavifontein, and although we, as batteries, were not in action, there is no doubt the enemy knew our composition, and wisely retired in all cases before the effect of 4in. naval guns and 6in. howitzers could be brought into play. The whole force had a great deal of hard work and fighting in the country. The great trek was accomplished by vehicles (I was going to say road, but such hardly exists), and most of the journey was performed by night or the early mornings, so as to reduce the fatigue on men and animals. In our case, the loss by wear and sickness in men was nil, and in animals only very slight. We had to trek very light, only blankets and really necessary stores and food being carried, and much to our surprise we found the nights bitterly cold north of the Karibib. Indeed, on several occasions ice up to 3-16th of an inch thick was on the water pails in the morning, and many of us were loath to turn out of the blankets until we saw the fires blazing beautifully to have a warm. There is a good supply of wood in the north, and the dead grass (being winter) is still standing firm one foot to a yard in height,

which had to form a large proportion of the food for animals. There are many farms or ranches which show all the signs of prosperity, and a great demand was made on the butter at 2s. lb., milk at 6d. a quart, and eggs at 2s. a dozen from those farms which, for some reason, the enemy had left in full working order, including the farmer (soldier). But, generally, the people left in the towns and farms were quite civil and obliging, for probably they saw a gold mine. We were delighted when we arrived at Otavifontein to see a crystal rivulet running out of the mountain side. The animals simply rolled in the water, a luxury not known for weeks. Our stay there was short, for Botha's burghers were round the Germans on all important points, and it meant their surrender or slaughter. Peace terms being arranged, the trek back was ordered with all haste, and as we had been at it without luxury since Christmas Day, we were not sorry for the change. The only sorrow, however, was that the ammunition had not passed through the gun instead of the port (of Walfish). No doubt there will be many applicants for farms and mines, and although the climate at present is delightful, I think the man who settles in South-West Africa cannot be regarded as hard to please.

INQUIRY OFFICE FOR WOUNDED AND MISSING.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

Sir,—May I ask the hospitality of your columns to inform your readers that owing to a recent Army Order restricting the issue of the daily hospital returns to official departments, it is no longer possible to continue the work of inquiry for wounded and missing which for the last nine months I have conducted at Boulogne.

Although it is not for me to question the action of the military authorities in withdrawing the privileges which I have so long enjoyed, I greatly regret their decision, as much in the interest of the men as of their relatives. I am advised, however, that a system is being formulated whereby the next-of-kin of sick and wounded men will be immediately notified of their admission to any base hospital, and this will meet one of the difficulties with which I have endeavoured to cope.

To avoid any misconception, it is due to myself and to the little band of ladies and gentlemen who have so loyally supported me in this work, to add that I have received authority from general headquarters to state that the order issued is in no sense intended as a reflection on the work of this office, much less as a suggestion that any improper use has been made of the information placed at my disposal.

HUTCHESON POE, Lieut.-Colonel.

6, Quai Gambetta, Boulogne-sur-Mer.
August 5th.

BRITISH NAVAL PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION COMFORTS FUND.

Private Timothy Curtin, R.M.L.I., writes under date July 3rd:—

"Sir,—I am writing to you a few lines to acknowledge the four parcels I received sent from Doeberitz up to the 29th June, and I thank you kindly for the favour you have bestowed on me. Hoping you will be rewarded for your kindness.

"I am also glad to have to say the parcels were very good and were much welcomed, and I hope you and all the old friends in England are in good health as it leaves us all here.

"I will be thankful to your honour if you are sending any more parcels—please forward them on to Limburg, a Lahn."

Obituary.

Major Jervis Cooke was a son of Admiral Cooke, and married a sister of Lieutenant and Adjutant Dover Farrant, R.M.A. He was in the R.M.A., and had the war medal, with three clasps, for actions in the West Indies, Martinique, etc.

He lived in Southsea, and entertained a good deal. I was at a big luncheon given by him on the presentation of new colours to the 50th Regiment (in the 3rd Battalion of which I afterwards served). If memory is right, it was on 18th June, 1850 when I was a Cadet. Lord Gough presented the Colours I remember.

I have no records here, but think Captain Cooke retired from pay about 1837, getting brevet rank of Major in 1854.

Major Cooke's eldest daughter was the first wife of Major-General A. D. L. Farrant, R.M.L.I.

W. P. D.

Captain Henry J. Pace, Royal Marine Artillery, died of enteric on August 7th while attached to the Royal Naval Division, at the Dardanelles. Educated at Beaumont College, Old Windsor, at the early age of 16, he secured the only vacancy in the R.M.A. in the Woolwich examination, and was appointed second-lieutenant with rank from January 1st, 1904. He passed out of Greenwich Naval College first on the list, thus receiving the Admiralty presentation sword. In 1910, Captain Pace went to Moscow to study the Russian language, and the following year he received his first-class interpretership. At the beginning of the war he was in hospital at Haslar; but in December, when still only convalescent, he accepted an offer to join a naval expedition to Belgium, where near Nieuport he served for two months. In February he was recalled and sent for duty with the Mediterranean Forces. Captain Pace's eldest brother, Mr. Thomas A. Pace, barrister-at-law, who joined the London Rifle Brigade at the beginning of the war, died on May 4th of wounds received the previous day at Ypres.

Major Benjamin Tucker, R.M.L.I., retired, of Oakleigh Terrace, Thorn Park Place, Plymouth, died suddenly at his residence early on July 28th.

He was a native of Hatherleigh, and was sixty-nine years of age. At the age of eighteen he joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry as a private. After holding non-commissioned rank for some time he became Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant in April, 1895, and was promoted Major on March 12th, 1902, retiring next day. He took part in the Ashanti campaign and was awarded the medal for his services. He also held the medal for long service and good conduct. He was apparently in his usual health on the previous night, and his death was quite unexpected. At the inquest on July 29th a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to notify the death of Mr. Alfred Revill, late Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer), R.M.L.I., which took place at Derby on the 24th July.

THREE FALLEN SONS.

THE KING'S SYMPATHY

By order of the King, Lord Stamfordham has written to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Field, of Newlands, Streatham Common, S.W., to express his Majesty's sympathy with them on the loss of three of their sons in the war.

"Windsor Castle, Saturday.

"Dear Sir,—I am commanded by the King to convey to you and Mrs. Field his Majesty's deep feeling of sympathy with you in the fresh bereavement which has befallen you by the death in battle of your gallant son Lieutenant Howard Field, who had already been wounded in October last.

"The King realises that this is the third beloved son you have given in your country's cause, and his Majesty trusts that you may be granted strength and comfort in the further sorrow which you have been called upon to bear.

"STAMFORDHAM."

SERVICE ON TWO FRONTS.

Lieutenant Howard Field, who has just been killed at the Dardanelles, was educated at St. Paul's, and was 21 years old. He belonged to the 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, and was wounded at the first battle of Ypres in October. He was home for a few weeks at Christmas, and on rejoining the colours was sent to the Dardanelles.

He was mentioned in despatches by Sir Ian Hamilton, and last June was invalided to the Anglo-American Hospital at Cairo. He had returned to the trenches only a few days before he was killed.

The first son to be lost by Mr. and Mrs. Field in the war was Captain Clifford Field, R.M.L.I., who lost his life when H.M.S. "Aboukir" was sunk in September. Another son, who had received his commission direct from the St. Paul's School Officers' Training Corps, Second-Lieutenant Cecil D. Field, was killed in the Dardanelles on June 4th.

Births.

BISHOP.—On August 12th, 1915, at Dennington Park Road, Hampstead, the wife of Captain F. C. N. Bishop, Royal Marine Artillery, H.M.S. "Benbow," of a son.

SUTHER.—On July 23rd, at "West View," Egham, Surrey, the wife of Captain W. C. S. Suther (6th East Surrey Regiment), elder son of General G. C. Suther, R.M.A., of a daughter (Mary Elizabeth).

Marriages.

FITZPATRICK—MCCAUSLAND.—On August 14th, at Hale Parish Church, very quietly owing to the war, by the Rev. H. Durrant, Captain Noel T. Fitzpatrick, Royal Engineers, only son of the late Colonel J. F. Fitzpatrick, I.M.S., and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, to Marjorie Stewart, only daughter of Lieut.-General McCausland, R.M.L.I., and Mrs. McCausland, Weybourne House, Farnham.

LYWOOD—FOSTER.—On July 28th, at Holy Rood, Crofton, Lieutenant Oswyn William Gifford Lywood, 1st Norfolk Regiment, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Gifford Lywood, R.M.L.I., of Alverstoke, to Hilda Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Montagu H. Foster, of Stubbington, Hants.

BOYD—SHAKESPEAR.—On August 14th, at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, by the Rev. Father Walsh, Lieutenant Denis William Boyd, R.N., third son of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, of 6, Courthope Road, Wimbledon, to Audrey Edoline, younger daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Shakespear, R.M.A., and only child of Mrs. Shakespear, of 61, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.

COLE—SQUIRES.—On August 2nd, by special licence, at St. Matthew's, Southsea, by the Rev. T. Ramsbotham Walker, M.A., Albert Percy Cole, Royal Naval Corps of Constructors, H.M.S. "Benbow," only son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Cole, of Southsea, to Alice Mary, younger daughter of Lieutenant James Squires (Qmr.), R.M.A., and Mrs. Squires, of 15, Exeter Road, Southsea.

JONES—BENTLEY.—On August 13th, at St. Margaret's, by the Rev. King King, Henry Jones, gunner R.M.A., of H.M.S. "Hindustan," to Maude, eldest daughter of Gunner J. Bentley, R.M.A., R.F.R., and Mrs. Bentley, 52, Kassassin Street, East Southsea.

ENGAGEMENT.

SAVAGE—NOTLEY.—The engagement is announced of Raymond Savage, Lieutenant and Adjutant 3/5th Durham Light Infantry, son of the Rev. F. F. Savage, of Flushing, Cornwall, and grandson of General Sir John Boscawen Savage, K.C.B., Royal Marines, and Mary Catherine Ducarel (Molly), daughter of the Rev. J. T. B. Notley, rector of Diptford, Devon.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

COURTNEY—COURTNEY.—An engagement is announced between Ivon Terence Courtney, Squadron Commander, R.N.A.S., Captain R.M.L.I., younger son of the late William McDougall Courtney, and Emily Lilian, daughter of the late Alfred Campbell Courtney and Mrs. Courtney, Clanage, Bishops Teignton, Devon.

Deaths.

ISAACSON.—On August 2nd, at Highdene, Exmouth, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Bevan Isaacson, retired, R.M.L.I.

MACY.—On August 9th, at 12, York place, Clifton, Bristol, Captain Ernest Augustus Macy, R.M.L.I. (retired), in the 77th year of his age.

RODNEY.—On August 1st, at Tunbridge Wells, Isabella Elizabeth, widow of General George Brydges Rodney, C.B., R.M.L.I., of 41, Elvaston place, S.W.

DERRIMAN.—On July 30th, at 20, Palmerston Road, Southsea, Mary Derriman, widow of the late Major J. S. Derriman, R.M.A.

COOKE.—On August 11th, 1915, at Paignton, after a lingering illness of seventeen years, Catherine Mélanie Cooke, second daughter of the late Major Jervis Cooke, R.M.A., of Portchester, Hants. (See note under "Obituary" on this officer.)

PERCEY.—On July 24th, 1915, in hospital ship "Drina," R.M.A. 12773 Gnr. Frederick Percey, aged 20 years.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

CARPENTER.—Died of wounds received in action, August 18th, in the Gallipoli Peninsula, Edward Berry Carpenter, aged 29, temporary Captain, Plymouth Battalion R.M. Brigade, R.N. Division, only and dearly-loved son of Rev. E. Stanley Carpenter, of 84, Elm Park Gardens, S.W., formerly Vicar of Hints, Staffs, St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and Highcliffe, Hants.

KILLED IN ACTION.

HATHORN.—Killed in action at Samawa, Persia, on July 14th, Noel McDouall Hathorn, 2nd-Lieutenant, 76th Punjabis, aged 24, dearly loved second son of Mrs. Hathorn, 5, Ravenlea Road, Folkestone, and of the late Charles Hugh Vans Hathorn, of Seconee, Assam, and brother of the late Lieutenant G. H. V. Hathorn, R.M.L.I., who lost his life in H.M.S. "Formidable" on January 1st.

IN MEMORIAM.

EDYE.—On July 30th, 1912, at Port Kent, Lake Champlain, Clara Frances, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel L. Edye, late Royal Marines, laid to her last rest at Richmond, Surrey, England.

WOLFE.—In memory of Major-General James Wolfe, who, at the age of 15, received his first commission in the First Regiment of Marines, and when in command of the British Forces at Quebec fell gloriously, in the moment of victory, on the Heights of Abraham, on September 13th, 1759, aged 32 years. His monument in Westminster Abbey was dedicated by his King and Parliament. R.I.P.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed contemporaries:—"Royal Military Academy Magazine," "The Household Brigade Magazine," "R.E. Journal," "The Sapper," "The Lion and Rose," "St. George's Gazette," "The Antelope," "The Snapper," "The Green Tiger," "Green Howards' Gazette," "The Acorn," "The 'XXX.'" "The Men of Harlech," "Essex Regimental Gazette," "The Old Stubborns," "Queen's Own Gazette," "Tiger and Rose," "The 79th News," "The Ranger," "Thin Red Line," "The Argyllshire Highlanders' Gazette," "Army Service Corps Journal," "The A.O.C. Gazette," "London Scottish Regimental Gazette," "The Military Mail," "The Army and Navy Gazette," "Camp Magazine," etc., 1st R.N. Brigade, Groningen.

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations during the past month:—

	£	s.	d.
Sgt. T. A. Fountain	0	4	0
Mr. A. Taylor ...	0	2	0
International News Co.	0	2	0
Mrs. Allen	0	1	0
Pte. T. H. Baker ...	0	0	3
H.M.S. "Temeraire"	0	4	2
Clr.-Sergt. Elliott ...	0	2	0
Mrs. Pratt	0	2	0
Sergt.-Major Farrell	0	2	0
Mr. C. Lane	0	2	0
L.-Cpl. C. T. Moynahan	0	0	6
H.M.S. "Natal" ...	0	7	0
Clr.-Sgt. Moffitt ...	0	2	0
Mr. W. G. Boulter ...	0	2	0
Col. Congdon ...	0	2	0
Clr.-Sgt. G. W. Mackay	0	1	0
Mr. W. Strong ...	0	2	0
Mr. J. Young ...	0	2	0
Major Houghton ...	0	3	0
H.M.S. "Africa" ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Bourner ...	0	2	2
H.M.S. "Erin" ...	2	1	4
Mr. T. M. Harrison	0	2	3
Lce.-Sgt. Tibbles ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Swiftsure"	0	12	0
H.M.S. "Dreadnought"	0	9	6
Mr. A. Hoskins ...	0	0	2
Pte. F. W. Holding	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Zealandia"	0	8	0
Capt. G. Boulton ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Falmouth"	0	1	6
Gnr. Clark	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Indefatigable"	0	3	0
Major White ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Devonshire"	0	4	6
Musn. Kirby... ...	0	0	3
H.M.S. "Berwick"	1	3	0
H.M.S. "Emperor of India"	0	3	2
Major Simson ...	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Faulknor"	0	1	0
Clr.-Sgt. Widowson	0	2	0
Mr. R. Walker ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Vanguard"	1	1	0
Miscellaneous Sales	0	10	8
Sgt. E. G. Chorley	0	2	6
Mr. V. Brown ...	0	2	0
R.M.L.I. Barracks, Plymouth ...	1	5	9½
Q.M.S. J. Henderson...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Commonwealth"	0	14	0
Capt. Sandilands ...	0	2	0
Mr. Sawyer... ...	0	16	5
H.M.S. "Cedric"	0	7	0
Mr. F. Jenvey ...	0	2	6
Mrs. Champ ...	0	2	0
Major Cottingham	0	2	6
R.M.A. Brigades ...	1	0	0
Gnr. H. Nelder ...	0	2	0
Musn. Kirby ...	0	0	2
Mrs. Wray	0	2	0
Sergt.-Major Presley...	0	2	0
Mr. A. Day... ...	0	2	0
Capt. Knight ...	0	0	6
Clr.-Sgt. Skinner ...	0	2	0
Q.M.S. Ede... ...	0	2	0
Sergt. C Mason ...	0	1	0
Lt.-Gen. McCausland	1	0	0
Mrs. Denny ...	0	0	2½
A. Br. T. W. Fuller	0	2	0
Pte. Walker ...	0	4	0
Lt.-Col. Norcock ...	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Argyll"...	0	3	6
H.M.S. "Glory"...	0	11	0
Mrs. Wale	0	0	2
Mr. A. M. Baskerfield	0	2	0
Capt. Cullen ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Falmouth"	0	6	0
Mr. R. J. Gumm ...	0	2	0
Mr. J. Cutting ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Conqueror"	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Hibernia"	0	6	0
Gnr. W. Havill ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Achilles"	0	1	0
H.M.S. "Canopus"	1	13	0
Mr. F. Hale ...	0	2	0
	£21	19	0

List of Pensioners of the Royal Marines whose deaths have been reported during the month of July, 1915.

NAME.	RATING.	DIVISION AND NUMBER.	DATE OF DEATH.
Jones, A.	Private	Ply., "F" Co.	June 22
Gould, E.	,,	Ply., 675	,, 17
Brooks, J. A.	Gunner	Ports., R.M.A., 1346	,, 30
Johnson, E. J.	Private	Ply., 8099	,, 29
Hodges, J.	,,	Ply., "C" Co.	,, 27
Fowkes, T.	,,	Chat., 40 Co.	,, 28
Wholley, J. J.	,,	Chat., 9669	,, 9
Salmon, F. C. G.	Clr.-Sergt.	Ports., R.M.A., 3322	May 26
Muckle, R.	Gunner	Ports., R.M.A., 7 Co.	,, 23
Jones, J.	Clr.-Sergt.	Ports., R.M.A., 3998	,, 26
Byrne, H. R.	,,	Chat., 3461	January 10
Brew, L. J.	Private	Chat., 2323	June 25
Flower, J.	Gunner	Ports., R.M.A., 4 Co.	,, 26
Cowdey, O.	Corporal	Chat., 9 Co.	,, 22
Stone, A.	Private	Ply., 679	,, 23
Watkins, T.	,,	Ports., 5506	,, 23
Hunter, C.	,,	Chat., "C" Co.	April 21
Cooper, S. M.	Corporal	Ply., 4177	May 26
White, J.	,,	Ports., 13 Co.	June 28
Floyd, W.	Clr.-Sergt.	Ports., 6350	,, 23
Bamfield, W. J.	Qr.-Mr.-Sgt.	R.M. Depôt, Deal	,, 10
Carter, R. G.	Sergeant	Chat., 16223	,, 24
Jackson, G.	Private	Chat., 6137	July 6
Wainwright, R. E.	Clr.-Sergt.	Ports., 6151	June 29
Corvell, F.	Private	Forton, 20 Co.	July 8
Gibbons, T.	Clr.-Sergt.	Forton, 30 Co.	,, 11
Ellis, F. H.	Private	Ply., 87 Co.	,, 7
Seidenstücker F. J.	Sergeant	Ports., 1731	,, 1
Nunns, W.	Bombardier	Ports., R.M.A., 4 Co.	,, 14
Patmore, G. R.	Private	Chat., "B" Co.	,, 11
McCarthy, J.	Gunner	Ports., R.M.A., 3232	May 8
Jakes, H.	,,	Ports., R.M.A., 881	July 17
Wilkins, H.	Private	Chat., 1199	,, 17
Howard, H.	Sergeant	Ply., 47 Co.	,, 13
Robins, W. R.	Private	Ply., 440	,, 22
Byrne, J.	,,	Chat., 37 Co.	,, 21
Freakes, E.	,,	Chat., 33 Co.	,, 16
White, C.	Qr.-Mr.-Sgt.	Chat., 6558	,, 12
Morgan, G.	Clr.-Sergt.	Ply., 25 Co.	,, 22
Band, G.	Sergeant	Walmer Depôt	May 7
Heap, J.	Private	Gosport, 10 Co.	July 21
Marshall, J.	,,	Ply., 48 Co.	,, 24
Hartland, T. G.	,,	Chat., 2947	,, 26
Pearce, F. W.	,,	Chat., 4944	May 1
Connell, M.	,,	Ports., 4178	July 26
Bunker, G.	,,	Chat., "C" Co.	,, 31
Revill, Alfred	Sgt.-Major	——	,, 24

Corps Advertisements.

A charge of One Shilling will be made for each insertion, not exceeding 24 words in this column, and Sixpence for every additional 12 or fraction of 12 words.

All Advertisements must be prepaid and sent to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

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ELLIOTT PERFECT EAR PROTECTOR

To Prevent Gun Deafness.

Price 4/3 Per Pair.

With a Neat Aluminium Pocket Case.

DESCRIPTION.—The body is of celluloid, provided with canals and by-ways, and held in place by two soft rubber disks. Made in one size. Will fit any ear.

IT IS A GUARD, NOT A STOPPER.—The ear is well ventilated, atmospheric pressure on the ear drum remains normal, and sounds of moderate force enter the ear without change; severe sounds and concussion of air are modified as they pass to the ear.

APPLICATION.—Simply insert small rubber disk first until the thick disk covers the opening of the ear canal. Remove with the tip of finger.

During the past nine years many thousands have been wearing "Elliott Ear Protectors" to meet the noise of modern conditions, and all have praised the "Elliott Protectors."

The "Elliott Perfect Ear Protector" admits all sounds to the ear, the striking force being modified to a moderate degree as the sound waves pass through the device. Therefore, it is superior to any other means or device which shuts out or "muffles out" the moderate sounds (voice, etc.); besides, it gives a more efficient protection against the extremely severe sounds.

The "Elliott Perfect Ear Protector" provides for continued ventilation of the ear canal, and permits the normal pressure of atmosphere on the ear drum. Cotton, clay and wool, rubber caps, plugs, waste, or any other material or device used to close the ear canal cause overheating, altered air pressure and displaced head of the ear drum, resulting in discomfort and disease. Therefore, they cannot be compared with the hygienic, scientific and efficient "Elliott Perfect Ear Protector."

The Navy and Army, Aviators, Autoists, Motor Cyclists, Engineers, Machinists, Hydraulic Chippers, Riveters, Boilermakers, Swimmers, and others who suffer from noise, wind, dust, or water entering the ears, will find absolute relief by using this Protector.

SOLE ENGLISH AGENT—

GIEVE'S, *Royal Naval Outfitter,*

THE HARD, PORTSMOUTH.

THE GLOBE AND LAUREL

The Journal of the Royal Marines

"There never was any appeal made to them for honour, courage, or loyalty, that they did not more than realise my expectations. If ever the hour of real danger should come to England, the Marines will be found the country's sheet anchor."
ST. VINCENT.

No. 240, Vol. XXII. OCTOBER 7th, 1915. Price 2d. (Post Free to all parts of the World.)

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NOTICE.

All Subscriptions and Inquiries as to non-delivery of copies should be sent to The Treasurer, "Globe & Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

☛ It is requested that all Cheques and Postal Orders be made payable to "The Treasurer, 'Globe and Laurel.'"

All matter intended for publication should be forwarded to The Editor, "Globe and Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, by the 24th of each month.

All inquiries respecting Advertisements should be made to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

A limited number of Volume XXI. of the "Globe and Laurel" has been bound and is now on sale.

Volumes I., V., VI., and IX. are out of print and cannot be replaced. Only a very limited number of some of the other volumes are on hand.

Application for back numbers or bound volumes should be made to the Treasurer. Price of the latter 3/6 each.

Editorial.

The events of the past month have not been marked with any decisive action on any front, although there has been continuous fighting, especially on the Eastern side, where the Russians continue their retreat, successfully preserving their several armies unbroken, and some sequel to the continuous cannonade near Arras is expected.

The news from the Dardanelles is very sketchy. We are printing extracts from a diary of an officer in one of the ships, which gives information different from that found in the essays of Eye-Witness.

The R.M.A. contingent from German S.W. Africa have returned and have gone into camp at Bexhill to train and organise a brigade of siege artillery, manned by Union troops.

Owing to the increased rate of postage after 1st November it will be necessary either to charge 2½d. for the paper, reduce it in size, or print on cheaper paper. The Editor would be glad of any suggestions. Although we have been lucky with our advertisements, the fact that all ships not in home ports are counted for postal purposes as being in foreign waters has reduced our profits.

We have received from Plymouth a book of sketches of the R.M. Barracks, Plymouth, which is extremely interesting as a memento and quite valuable as a work of art. It is sold at the very low price of 1s.

Officers' Appointments, Promotions, etc.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Rose, R.M.A., has been seconded whilst holding an appointment on the Staff of the Military Expeditionary Forces of the Union Government of South Africa (dated 17th November, 1914).

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Gerald N. A. Harris, R.M.A. (supernumerary) has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Rose, seconded (dated 17th November, 1914).

Captain M. C. Festing, R.M.L.I., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, temporarily (dated 31st August, 1915).

Major J. A. Tupman, Reserve of Officers, R.M., has been granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst holding the appointment of Brigade Major of the 1st Royal Naval Brigade, R.N. Division (dated 30th May, 1915).

The undermentioned officers have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet under the provisions of Order-in-Council of the 19th March, 1883 :—

Major Arthur F. Binney, R.M.A.
Major Fitzstephen J. F. French, R.M.A. } Dated 1st September, 1915.

Colonel Charles Gisborne Brittan, R.M.L.I., Reserved List of Colonels, has been appointed to "Victory," additional, for Royal Naval Division, to command the 7th Reserve Battalion R.N. Division, at Blandford (dated 27th September, 1915), and is posted to the Chatham Division.

The Admiralty have approved of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) Frederick Hugh Sykes, 15th Hussars (Wing Commander, Royal Flying Corps), being granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Colonel 2nd-Commandant, graded as Temporary Wing Captain, R.N. Air Service, and appointed to H.M.S. "President," additional, for command of the Air Service Units on shore in the Dardanelles (dated 24th July, 1915). This officer is posted to the Chatham Division.

The Admiralty have approved of the following promotions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Stratford Tollemache Halliday, V.C., C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel (Seconded List), vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Evelegh, killed in action.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Granville Mackay Heriot, D.S.O., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Halliday, V.C., C.B., seconded for duty under the War Office.

Captain Gerald Christopher Rooney, to be Major, vice Heriot, promoted.

(All dated 14th July, 1915).

Lieutenant-Colonel Heriot, D.S.O., is posted to the Chatham Division and Major Rooney to the Plymouth Division.

Captain Alfred Davis Welch, R.M.L.I., supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Rooney, promoted (dated 14th July, 1915).

Major Frederick W. Lumsden, R.M.A., has been seconded whilst holding the appointment of General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, in the Army.

Major Picton Phillipps, M.V.O., R.M.A., on return from the Seconded List, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Lumsden (dated 28th July, 1915).

Captain (Temporary Major) R. F. C. Foster, R.M.A., Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General on the Headquarter Staff of the Royal Naval Division, has been promoted to the rank of Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel (dated 28th August, 1915).

Major Norman O. Burge, R.M.L.I., who has been appointed to command the "Nelson" Battalion of the Royal Naval Division, has been granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (dated 19th July, 1915).

The undermentioned officers have been promoted to the rank of Captain under the provisions of Order-in-Council of the 27th January, 1885 (all dated 1st September, 1915) : —Lieuts. Walter R. P. Boultbee, R.M.A., Francis C. Willes, R.M.A., Percy R. Simon, R.M.A., Humphrey Peck, R.M.A., William O. H. Wise, R.M.A., Harry S. D. Went, R.M.L.I., (Temporary Captain) Charles E. Robinson, R.M.L.I., (Temporary Captain) Robert C. A. Glunicke, R.M.L.I., Henry R. Haines, R.M.L.I., Aidan I. Bell, R.M.L.I., John Geldard, R.M.L.I., (Temporary Captain) Ernest J. B. Tagg, R.M.L.I., Evan J. Hughes, R.M.L.I., Aylmer G. Stacey, R.M.L.I., Lionel S. Wilkinson, R.M.L.I., (Temporary Captain) Ivon T. Courtney, R.M.L.I., Francis R. Jones, R.M.L.I., Thomas G. Hungerford, R.M.L.I.

Captains Stacey, Wilkinson, Courtney, Jones and Hungerford are posted to the Chatham Division; Captains Went, Robinson, Bell and Tagg to the Portsmouth Division; and Captains Glunicke, Haines, Geldard and Hughes to the Plymouth Division.

Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) Ivon T. Courtney, R.M.L.I., has been granted the temporary rank of Major whilst holding the appointment of Squadron Commander in the R.N. Air Service on being promoted to the substantive rank of Captain (dated 1st September, 1915).

The Admiralty have selected Major John Muir, R.M.A., retired, for the award of the Greenwich Hospital Pension of £50 a year for retired Quartermasters, vacant on the death of Major Nathaniel Page, R.M.L.I., retired (to commence on the 13th July, 1915).

The undermentioned gentlemen have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as 2nd-Lieutenants, and will be attached for training to the R.M. Divisions specified against their names :—

Archibald James Simpson, Plymouth Division.
(From Tempy. Sub-Lieut., R.N.V.R., R.N. Division).
Ernest Lancelot Andrews, Portsmouth Division.
Bertram Alan Sims, Chatham Division.
Ronald West, Portsmouth Division.
Thomas Alfred Ryder, R.M.A. Division.
(Dated 21st August, 1915).

Gordon Holloway, R.M.A. Division.
Thomas Winfield Pears, Chatham Division.
The Honourable Alexander Shaw, R.M.A. Division.
John William Richards, Chatham Division.
Thomas William Lewis, R.M.A. Division.
Nigel Rupert Carryer, R.M.A. Division.
Peter Dewar, Chatham Division.
Geoffrey Graham Whitby, R.M.A. Division.
(Dated 30th August, 1915).

The temporary commission of 2nd-Lieutenant Leonard David Gammans in the Royal Marines has been cancelled, he having been already gazetted to a commission in the New Army.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Probationary 2nd-Lieutenants, Royal Marines :—Herbert Macaulay Brown, Alister Marchbank Robertson, Edward Harold Mitford Unwin, Hubert Arthur Phayre de Berry, Edward James Osborne Ellison, Claude Pennington Sparrow, Charles Grant de Bouillon Godfrey, Ernest St. John Brockman, Thomas William Megan Wood, William Adam Duncan Twysden, Valentine Gardner Clayton, William Clifford Parker, Reginald Walter Bagot, John Stacey Selby Tuppen (all dated 1st September, 1915); William Alfred Mackenzie Hanson, Reginald Lewin Harris, Philip Royal Smith-Hill, Francis Marmion Bramall, Stuart Shedden Easterbrook, Humphry Thomas Tollemache (dated 7th September, 1915).

These officers will join the Depôt R.M., Deal, and on completion of their courses they will be distributed to divisions for a preliminary course of instruction in gunnery.

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned Acting Lieutenants, R.M., who have completed the necessary service on the 1st July, 1915, being confirmed as Lieutenants, R.M., from 6th September, 1914, on the understanding that they qualify in the necessary subjects on the termination of the war :—Rupert A. G. Stewart, Albert C. St. Clair-Morford, John A. Bath, Eric J. B. Noyes, H. A. C. Webber, Harry D. Weir, Thomas I. Eastman, Charles W. Adair, Vincent C. Brown.

Acting Lieutenants, R.M., John T. Le Seelleur and Edwin J. Williams, promoted from the ranks, have been confirmed as Lieutenants, R.M., from 6th September, 1914.

A temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Lieutenant, for service in the Royal Marine Submarine Miners, has been granted to John Pratt Moralee (dated 27th August, 1915). This officer is posted to the Chatham Division.

Lieutenant Gordon H. Seath, R.M.L.I., has been granted the temporary rank of Captain whilst serving on shore.

The undermentioned Temporary 2nd-Lieutenants, R.M., have been promoted to the rank of Temporary Lieutenant:—Annesley H. Brownrigg, Thomas Cuming, Leslie L. T. Foster, Noel E. Fasken, Cecil C. Carus-Wilson, Herbert J. Finch, Alexander L. Ogston, Reginald McD. Winder, John H. Percy, Geoffrey Wilson, Herbert B. Vincent, Hubert B. Johnson, Godfrey E. M. Burnside, Ralph H. Fowler, Robert Cotesworth (dated 27th August, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned gentlemen being granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as 2nd-Lieutenants:—Harold Edwin Bennie, Edgar Lovell Platts (from Private, R.M.L.I., Chatham Division) (dated 4th September, 1915). These officers will be attached for training to the Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I.

The Admiralty have approved of Acting Royal Marine Gunners Samuel J. Bassett and William G. Quianlan, who have completed the courses in H.M.S. "Excellent" and H.M.S. "Vernon," being promoted to the rank of 2nd-Lieutenant, Royal Marines (dated 25th August, 1915). Both these officers are posted to the Plymouth Division.

Mr. Robert Victor Stewart Johnstone has been appointed Probationary 2nd-Lieutenant, Royal Marines (dated 7th September, 1915), and will join the Depôt R.M., Deal.

No. Po/A/925 Colour-Sergeant Thomas Watts, R.F.R., has been advanced to Acting Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer) from the 3rd May, 1915, on condition that he reverts to his substantive rank at the close of hostilities or sooner should his services in the acting rank be no longer required.

The following extracts from Divisional Routine Orders, Royal Naval Division, are notified for information and guidance:—

Order No. 223, dated 23rd August, 1915.

The General Officer Commanding wishes to express his appreciation of the good work done by the Second Brigade during the last week in the trenches.

Major J. A. Tupman, R.M.L.I., commanded the Deal Battalion from 2nd to 29th May, 1915, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Bendyshe, killed in action.

Lieutenant J. A. Gates, R.M.L.I., has joined the Royal Naval Division, and has been posted to the "Nelson" Battalion, commencing this day.

No. Ch/10268 Sergeant B. G. Tomkins is transferred to Divisional Headquarters as Clerk to Field Cashier, commencing this day.

The following officers have rejoined from Hospital and have been posted as shown:—

Lieutenant E. T. Harden and 2nd-Lieutenant N. E. E. Burton-Fanning, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Brigade.

Lieutenant S. H. E. Inskip to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Brigade.

Captain G. P. Lathbury, R.M.L.I., has left Malta for England.

The following changes in the disposal of R.M. officers of the R.M. Brigade have been notified:—

Change.	Date.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Matthews, R.M.L.I., from Hospital to duty.	27/7/15
Temporary 2nd-Lieutenant A. A. Boyle, R.M., rejoined Battalion from Field Ambulance.	6/7/15
Temporary Captain E. B. Carpenter, R.M., rejoined Battalion from Hospital.	11/7/15 (Since deceased).
Acting Lieutenant F. C. Law, R.M., appointed Acting Adjutant, Plymouth Battalion.	1/7/15
Lieutenant J. Battin, Quartermaster, R.M.L.I., to R.N.D. Base, Alexandria, for temporary duty.	19/7/15
Acting Lieutenant H. L. Frossard, R.M., from Hospital to duty.	11/7/15
Acting Lieutenant M. C. Adamson, R.M., from Hospital.	25/6/15
Acting Lieutenant W. B. F. Lukis, R.M., from Hospital to duty.	6/7/15
Acting Lieutenant T. H. Jameson, R.M., rejoined from Alexandria.	4/7/15
Tempy. 2nd-Lieutenant L. F. W. Tayler, R.M., sick, to Imbros.	17/7/15
Lieutenant C. H. Congdon, R.M., to 1st Field Ambulance.	8/7/15
Tempy. 2nd-Lieutenant R. H. R. Savage, R.M., to Hospital Ship "Neuralia."	18/7/15
Acting Sergeant-Major W. C. Gwynne, R.M.L.I., has been posted to the Chatham Battalion.	18/7/15
Tempy. 2nd-Lieutenant A. E. H. Digby, R.M., to Hospital.	22/7/15
Surgeon B. A. Playne, R.N., invalided home.	21/7/15
Tempy. Lieutenant L. W. Woodroffe, R.M., appointed Acting Adjutant.	21/7/15
Captain A. S. Tetley, R.M.L.I., from Hospital to Base.	27/7/15
Acting Lieutenant A. N. Williams, R.M., from Hospital to Base.	24/7/15
Tempy. Lieutenant O. D. Bisset, R.M., from Hospital to Base.	24/7/15
Captain E. J. B. Tagg, R.M.L.I., to Adjutant, Chatham—Deal Battalion.	28/7/15
Captain F. B. A. Lawrie, R.M.L.I., to command Portsmouth—Plymouth Battalion, temporarily.	28/7/15
Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Stroud, R.M.L.I., to command Chatham—Deal Battalion.	28/7/15
Captain B. G. Weller, R.M.L.I., commanded Plymouth Battalion from 13/7/15 to 25/7/15 inclusive.	28/7/15
Colonel 2nd-Commandant G. E. Matthews, C.B., R.M.L.I., embarked to rejoin unit.	3/8/15
Captain A. S. Tetley, Reserve of Officers, R.M., embarked to rejoin unit.	3/8/15
Acting Lieutenant A. N. Williams, R.M., embarked to rejoin unit.	29/7/15
Acting Lieutenant C. R. W. Lamplough, R.M., from Hospital to Convalescent Camp.	19/7/15
Tempy. Captain J. F. Richards, R.M., to Hospital.	10/8/15
Acting Lieutenant C. P. Tuckey, R.M., to Hospital, Alexandria.	1/8/15
Acting Lieutenant M. H. Spicer, R.M., from Hospital to Convalescent Camp.	11/8/15
Lieutenant J. Battin, Quartermaster, R.M.L.I., embarked to rejoin unit.	20/8/15
Lieutenant H. G. W. Beard, R.M.L.I., appointed Quartermaster, "Drake" Battalion, temporarily, vice Lieutenant Carroll, sick.	20/8/15

Change.	Date.
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Rombulow-Pearse, R.M.L.I., posted to 1st Battalion, 2nd Brigade.	20/8/15
Captain A. K. Evans, R.M.L.I., posted to 1st Battalion, 2nd Brigade.	20/8/15
Lieut.-Colonel A. R. H. Hutchison, R.M.L.I., posted to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Brigade.	20/8/15
Captain C. E. C. Eagles, R.M.L.I., posted to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Brigade.	20/8/15
Lieutenant A. C. St. Clair-Morford, R.M., posted to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Brigade.	20/8/15
Tempy. 2nd-Lieutenant T. R. McCready, R.M., posted to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Brigade.	20/8/15
Tempy. 2nd-Lieutenant B. C. V. Weeks, R.M., posted to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Brigade.	20/8/15
Tempy. 2nd-Lieutenant A. G. Kyle, R.M., posted to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Brigade.	20/8/15

The following officers left Malta on the 2nd September to rejoin their units :—

Acting Lieut. E. C. M. Roe, Chatham Battalion R.M.L.I.
Tempy. Lieut. M. C. Browne, Plymouth Battn. R.M.L.I.

The following officer has left Alexandria :—Acting Captain J. F. Richards, Plymouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

The following officers have left Mudros :—
Captain James C. Farmer, Chatham Battalion R.M.L.I.
Lieut. George Rutherford, Chatham Battalion R.M.L.I.
Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. A. E. H. Digby, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.

Information has been received that Lieutenant R. G. Sturges, R.M.L.I., and 56 rank and file, R.M.L.I., have left Mudros for England.

Lieutenant J. A. Gates, R.M.L.I., is temporarily appointed Quartermaster of the "Nelson" Battalion, vice Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. Town, to hospital.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. H. Hutchison, R.M.L.I., assumed command of No. 2 Royal Marine Battalion, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Matthews, C.B., R.M.L.I., sick (30th August, 1915).

1st September, 1915.

The following have joined and are brought on the strength of the R.N. Division, and are posted as follows :

2nd Royal Marine Battalion.—Captain A. A. Cordner, Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. G. P. Thorold, Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. D. B. Woolley, and 161 other ranks.

1st Royal Marine Battalion.—Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. M. W. Craig, Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. G. D. Lowdell, Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. C. W. Watson, and 81 other ranks.

Cyclist Company.—Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. C. A. Hepburn.

The Admiralty have approved of Lieutenant Arthur Peel Dawson, R.M.L.I., being granted the temporary rank of Captain, R.M.L.I., whilst in charge of the R.M. Detachment of H.M.S. "Agamemnon" (dated 19th September, 1915).

Captain John Bush, Reserve of Officers, R.M., is posted to the Chatham Division (dated 24th September, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned gentleman being granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Lieutenant, for service with the Royal Marine Submarine Miners :—

James Boyce.
(Dated 21st September, 1915).

This officer is posted to the Chatham Division.

The Admiralty have approved of Temporary Lieutenant George Richard Gordon Daglish, R.M. Submarine Miners, being appointed Probationary Flight-Lieutenant, R.N. Air Service, temporarily (borne "President") (dated 22nd September, 1915).

"LONDON GAZETTE."

September 18th.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

Brigade Majors.—Capt. J. H. P. Barcroft, late Lieutenant, R.M.L.I., Supplementary List, R. Sussex Regt., from Tempy. Major, R. Sussex Regt., vice Major L. C. Sprague, R. Irish Rifles (September 9th).

September 20th.

Brigade Commander.—Colonel M. T. Shewen, formerly of R.M.L.I., retired pay, Indian Army, from commanding a Service Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, and to be Tempy. Brigadier-General, whilst so employed, vice Colonel B. St. J. Barter, retired pay (August 31st).

September 21st.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain retained for permanent service and removed from his regiment.—J. H. Howell-Jones, R.M.A. (April 30th).

INDIA OFFICE, September 21st.

The following appointments have been made in India :—

Brigade Commander.—Colonel (Tempy. Brigadier-General) R. Wapshare, C.B., Indian Army, late of the R.M.L.I. (May 6th).

General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.—Major H. R. Hopwood, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, late of R.M.L.I. (April 1st).

War Office Gazette, 24th August.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards, Reserve Regiment.—J. F. G. Gilliat, late Temporary Lieutenant, R.M.L.I., to be Temporary Lieutenant (August 14th).

War Office Gazette, 25th August.

GENERAL STAFF.

General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade.—Major F. W. Lumsden, Royal Marine Artillery, vice Major J. D. Belgrave, R.A. (July 28th).

PENSION.

Quartermaster and Hon. Major J. Muir, R.M.A., has been awarded a Greenwich Hospital Pension of £50 a year from July 13th in the vacancy created by the death of Quartermaster and Hon. Major N. Page, R.M.L.I.

The Admiralty approve of the payment of the following allowance :—To the Brigade Paymaster, R.M. Brigade, to take effect as from the 28th September, 1914, inclusive, 5s. a day.

Decorations and Medals for War Services.

The decoration of the Silver Cross of War has been conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., by order of the President of the French Republic, in recognition of services rendered by him whilst attached to the Staff of General D'Amade, French Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. Permission for this decoration to be worn has been granted by His Majesty The King.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the following officers to the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of the services mentioned :—

Captain ALFRED LEONARD FORSTER, Royal Marine Artillery.

For conspicuous gallantry on June 16th, 1915, near Zillebeke. During an attack, when two companies of an Infantry regiment were crossing some open ground, heavy shrapnel fire was opened on them, three being killed and 10 wounded. Captain Forster, with Corporal Stone, of the Royal Marine Artillery*, who volunteered, went out under heavy shrapnel fire and brought the wounded into shelter. Captain Forster has on many occasions showed the highest qualities of an officer when fearlessness and good judgment were essential to success.

* Awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Captain (Temporary Major) ERNEST FREDERICK POWYS SKETCHLEY, R.M.L.I., Royal Naval Division.

For services in the Gallipoli Peninsula. On the 13th July, during operations south of Achi Baba, a retreat† began and rapidly developed, which might have had very serious consequences. Major Sketchley, who was with the supports, assisted by Lance-Corporal J. G. Way, prevented some of these men from retiring further. He then gathered together about 40 of them, re-organised them, and leading them forward, re-occupied some of the trenches. Major Sketchley and Lance-Corporal Way returned twice to gather more men, and, collecting in all about 100, re-took further trenches, captured some 40 prisoners and secured the position. Both of them exhibited great courage, presence of mind and powers of personal leadership in a moment of crisis.

† The retreat was effected by a unit belonging to a division unconnected with the R.M. Brigade.

The King has further been graciously pleased to give orders for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers :—

Temporary Lieutenant FRANKS LUBBOCK ROBINSON, Royal Marine Artillery.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as Artillery Observing Officer between 30th July and 10th August, 1915, when posted on a high building in the neighbourhood of Ypres. The building was continually shelled by the enemy with heavy guns, but he maintained his position, a most precarious and dangerous one, even when the building was in imminent danger of falling, and supplied valuable information throughout.

Actg. Lieutenant ALAN BENNIS FENNEL ALCOCK, R.M.L.I., Portsmouth Battalion.

For gallantry and good service near Gaba Tepe, between the 28th April and 1st May, 1915. Accompanied by Lieutenant Empson, of the same regiment, with two platoons, numbering in all 60 men, he defended an isolated trench against overwhelming odds. Lieutenant Empson was wounded early in the day on April 30th and was killed May 1st, and Lieutenant Alcock was finally compelled to withdraw, after having held this ground for four nights and three days. During this time no food or water could be conveyed to the trench, and at one time ammunition was reduced to about 15 rounds per man.

To receive the Distinguished Conduct Medal :—

R.M.A./11748 Corporal R. E. PAYNE, for conspicuous gallantry between 30th July and 10th August, 1915, when on duty with an observing officer at Ypres.

R.M.A./11561 Sergeant W. L. STONE, for conspicuous gallantry on 16th June, 1915, near Zillebeke.

The following awards have been approved for services in the Gallipoli Peninsula.

To receive the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal :—

Lance-Corporal JOHN GIBSON WAY, R.M.L.I., Po/4356/R.F.R./B/487, Portsmouth Battalion.

For his services on the 13th July, when he exhibited great courage, presence of mind and powers of personal leadership in a moment of crisis in assisting Major Sketchley to turn a retreat into a successful advance.

To receive the Distinguished Service Medal :—

Private EDWARD OWENS, R.M.L.I., Ply/12324, Plymouth Battalion.

Sergeant JOHN JOSEPH HUGHES, R.M.L.I., Po/10366, Portsmouth Battalion.

Corporal (Acting Sergeant) ALBERT EDWARD HAWKES, R.M.L.I., Po/9202, Portsmouth Battalion.

Private (Acting Sergeant) FREDERICK ERNEST VICTOR WILLCOX, R.M.L.I., Po/16936, Portsmouth Battalion.

Lance-Corporal RICHARD DAVID COWBROUGH, R.M.L.I., Po/10940/R.F.R./1239, Portsmouth Battalion.

Private SHADRACH HILLSLEY, R.M.L.I., Po/S/167, Portsmouth Battalion.

Private WILLIAM THOMAS INGRAM, R.M.L.I., Po/S/639, Portsmouth Battalion.

Lance-Corporal JOHN GRIFFITHS, R.M.L.I., Po/S/634, Portsmouth Battalion.

Corporal FREDERICK GEORGE COLLINS, R.M.L.I., Ch/17036 (for service afloat).

Mentioned in Despatches.

The following officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines were mentioned in General Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch, published as a supplement to the "London Gazette" of 5th August, 1915 :—

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, 29TH DIVISION.

Captain (Tempy. Major) J. H. Howell-Jones, R.M.A.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

STAFF.

Colonel (Tempy. Major-General) A. Paris, C.B., R.M.A.
Captain (Tempy. Major) M. C. Festing, R.M.L.I.
Captain (Tempy. Major) C. F. Jerram, R.M.L.I.
Captain (Tempy. Major) F. S. Wilson, R.M.L.I. (killed in action).

NELSON BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Evelegh, R.M.L.I. (killed in action).

DEAL BATTALION.

Major J. A. Tupman, R.M.L.I.

CHATHAM BATTALION.

Captain and Adjutant W. H. P. Richards, R.M.L.I. (killed in action).
Lieutenant J. Cheetham, D.S.C., R.M.L.I.
Tempy. Lieutenant C. White, R.M. (killed in action).
Ch/586 Sergeant L. Oakey, R.M.L.I.
Ch/1869 Captain W. Munday, R.M.L.I.
Ch/15575 Bugler E. Sillence, R.M.L.I.
Ch/2020 Pte. P. Berry, R.M.L.I.
Ch/2013 Pte. C. J. Braddock, R.M.L.I.
Ch/S/111 Pte. F. Farmer, R.M.L.I.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION.

Colonel 2nd-Commandant F. W. Luard, R.M.L.I. (killed in action).
Major J. A. M. A. Clark, R.M.L.I.
Major H. G. B. Armstrong, R.M.L.I. (killed in action).
Captain D. J. Gowney, D.S.C., R.M.L.I.
Lieutenant W. H. Sanders, R.M.L.I. (killed in action).
2nd-Lieutenant A. B. F. Alcock, R.M.L.I.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Mathews, C.B., R.M.L.I.
Captain A. S. Tetley, R.M.L.I.
Lieutenant J. F. May, R.M.L.I. (killed in action).
Sergeant-Major (warrant officer) G. Wheeler, R.M.L.I.
Ply/11802 Sergeant G. V. Ollier, R.M.L.I.
Ply/9075 Sergeant W. A. Sherwood, R.M.L.I.
Ply/S/614 Private A. R. Duckworth, R.M.L.I.
Ply/12324 Private E. Owen, R.M.L.I.
Ply/491/S.B.S. Private G. Stockham, R.M.

The Bold Marines.

HEROISM IN GALLIPOLI.

OFFICER'S VIVID STORY.

The following account of the heroism of the Brigade of Royal Marines, which has been fighting in Gallipoli since the first landing, has been written by an officer of the Marines recently invalided home, who served for twenty-one years in the ranks, and on being called up at the outbreak of war was given a temporary commission in his old corps :—

"The history of the Royal Marines contains few episodes more striking or more dramatic than those which took place during the memorable days of the landing of the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in the Dardanelles in the months of March and April, 1915. They are surely among the most brilliant achievements of British arms in all the glorious history of this country. After the first attack the Marine Brigade was ordered to support the Australians, who had already 'made good,' and were being heavily pressed at Gaba Tepe. Never shall I forget the thrill of pride as I once again saw the fine old corps in which my grandfather and great-grandfather served and fought parading for what proved to be one of the greatest efforts they had even been called upon to make for God, King and country. Veterans of many fights in various parts of our wide-flung Empire stood shoulder to shoulder with clean-limbed lads of only a few months' service, all of them alert and keen to tackle the job on hand, so much so that a young officer, turning to me, remarked : 'By Jove, one wouldn't think we were going into one of the bloodiest fights in history; just look at them, aren't they great?' And truly they were. . . .

AWFUL AND GOD-LIKE.

"The outstanding features of this landing must remain indelibly printed upon my memory for all time. Those weird gullies lying between overhanging, craggy hills, which in some places rose to a height of 200 feet, covered with thick, green foliage, varied here and there by patches of sand. Here is a party of men, working like Trojans, digging themselves in; yonder the Turkish trenches, illuminated with a myriad darts of flame, from each one of which speeds forth that messenger who calls men home. Fire crosses fire at point-blank range. Turk and Briton have at length met in deadly grip to settle once and for all that long bid for sovereignty of the Cross over the Crescent. Rifle, bayonet, spade, and pick-axe, these are the tools by which that sovereignty is to be forged.

"The scene was awful in its grandeur, yet God-like in sacrifice, and I, who am privileged to write this record, bear witness to the fact, for have I not seen our men glorious in battle, patient in suffering, and splendid in death? Here is just one instance : A young officer is brought down to the dressing-station, badly hit. His only anxiety is expressed in the broken utterance : 'How long will it be before I can get back to my boys?' Poor lad! He never went back. Another occurs to me. A young private, who had been shot through the leg, actually broke away from the clearing hospital, and by begging lifts in wagons he at last limped back to his comrades, with the single remark : 'I couldn't stick it back there with you boys at the front.' I am not romancing or writing for effect, I merely state here those things which I hope I may never forget. . . .

THE HUMOROUS SIDE.

"Trust the British bluejacket or marine to find the funny side of things. He doesn't remain in the shadows. The saving grace of humour is a very real thing to him, and somehow he seems to transform tragedy into comedy. During the hours of morning or evening hate one often heard the remark : 'Say, Bill, is that Annie from Asia, or Fat Bertha?' and the reply, 'No, he don't make no noise; it's Silent Sam.' And so he jokes whilst the shells fly."—"Daily Telegraph," 25th September.

Extracts from a Diary.

March 20th.—Left Portland 2.30 a.m., at 7.30 a.m. chased by submarine.

March 29th.—Arrived Lemnos.

April 1st.—Arrived Tenedos.

April 2nd.—Entered Dardanelles, met and sank a floating mine.

April 3rd.—Started operations at 7 a.m., with another ship to protect mine-sweepers, one of which was hit in the boiler, scalding two stokers. We fire at the flash. Some small shells fell close to us. We continue operations from 8.30 to 11 a.m., and from 12.30 to 6 p.m., when we retired to our night station.

April 4th.—Continued operations of yesterday, proceeding about five miles up the Straits. Find it difficult to spot without an aeroplane. We had one yesterday for about an hour.

April 5th.—Withdraw to Tenedos.

April 6th.—Still at Tenedos; gale blowing. Heard that the ——— was hit by a shrapnel; the bullets fell down the galley funnel into the men's soup. They made a jest of the matter. She also had a premature with a H.E. shell, which blew the chase off a 6-in. gun.

April 7th.—Coaled ship and landed motor-cars.

April 8th.—Landed stores for R.N.A.S., including aeroplanes in parts, and petrol. Saw several flights.

April 9th.—Still unloading stores.

April 10th.—Left Tenedos for patrol duty.

April 11th.—Did some firing over a hill with aeroplane spotting; she reported several hits with the 6-in., although we could not see the fall of the shots from the gun.

April 12th.— —— and 'selves escorted a destroyer with submarine captains on board for a reconnaissance. Turks opened heavy fire on all three ships, but did not hit us or the destroyer. Left for Tenedos and later sailed for Mudros.

April 13th.—Arrived Mudros 6.30 a.m. Coaled. Saw the observing balloon, which is shaped like a kite and can go up into the wind. It takes the observer up 2,000 feet.

The scheme for landing published to-day. General idea : Five main, one subsidiary, and one feint landing to be carried out simultaneously, supported by the ships, divided into seven squadrons.

April 14th.—Several large transports are now in. Landing parties being diligently practised.

April 15th.—Still practising landing parties, also disembarkation of guns and horses. Several submarines here.

April 16th.—Practising landing as before, transports still arriving. A Turkish torpedo boat fired three torpedoes at a transport and missed her each time. About 100 men killed in the panic. Took 500 men of the Australian Contingent on board and practised sending them away in the dark.

April 17th.—E 15 reported run ashore near Fort Dardanus; a Turkish tug that tried to salve her sunk by B 6, the crew of E 15 having been taken prisoners.

April 18th.—Transports continue to arrive; there are over 100 merchant ships here, of which 60 are transports capable of carrying 75,000 men. The Turks are reported to have been annoyed by our taking over the ships building for them without payment; this and heavy bribes given by Germans to certain officials have caused the declaration of war by the Turks. A Turkish camp of about 700 tents has been sighted on the Gallipoli Peninsula and some cruisers are going to bombard it with 6 in.

April 19th.—Received an intelligence report giving information as to positions of Turkish guns, mines, etc. The Australians had a full-dress rehearsal last night, embarking in the dark.

April 20th.—Orders for the landing received. Weather not very propitious.

April 21st.—Wind and rain. Heard that E 15 destroyed by two picket boats. Lecture by captain on our part in operations. The landing place has apparently been selected as the least likely, it being very difficult, and possibly for that reason undefended. We are responsible for the landing of 20,000 men.

April 22nd.—Weather improving but landing postponed. Turks have placed a gun covering the beach we land on, the number of trenches have been increased, and there are several new gun emplacements at Kaba Tepe. The allowance of ammunition has been determined not to exceed 20 rounds of 12 in., 100 rounds of 7.5 in., and 100 rounds of 6 in. per gun. We have some lighters filled with oil and resin, to make a smoke screen to cover the landing.

(*To be continued.*)

AEROPLANE AND SUBMARINE.

The "Matin" on July 26th related, on the authority of one of its special correspondents at the Dardanelles, how a French aviator saved a British transport from being torpedoed by a German submarine. The aviator, flying at a great height, suddenly observed a dark form beneath the water, and, coming down to within about 300ft., was able to distinguish a submarine making straight for a British transport, carrying munitions and troops. The alarm was promptly given by wireless from the aeroplane, but, pending the arrival of destroyers, there was need for prompt action. The airman came down further, and dropped several bombs. These, unfortunately, did not strike the submarine, but compelled it to plunge. A minute later the periscope reappeared. The aviator, who had ascended slightly, again descended, and threw two more bombs. This time the submarine disappeared altogether.

ROUTING THE TURKS IN THE CAUCASUS.

A month's fighting in the Caucasus is described in a report issued from the Headquarters of the Russian Army there. It states that the left wing of the Russian Army driving the Turks further and further back from the vilayet of Van and the valley of the Euphrates, reached in the middle of July the front Meliaschkert-Ahlat, where it came into contact with Turkish forces, occupying strongly-organised positions at Kop Kormundj. The Russian troops on the left wing received the order to rout the Turks facing them before reinforcements arrived. There followed a series of obstinate engagements, which ended in the capture of powerfully-organised positions on the Kop-Ahlat front. The Turks retreated to the south-west, falling back on their reinforcements. They were able to make a stand on the Korwidagh chain, and to open an offensive on the Russians. Part of the Russian troops on the left wing reached the region north of Karakilissa, where they occupied a position south of the Akhtin Pass, thus drawing to themselves the main Turkish forces. Meanwhile, the rest of the force barred the way in the direction of the Diadin Valley. The next day the Russian troops, having effected the re-grouping, opened a strong attack, which took the Turks totally by surprise, hurling powerful columns against the Turkish flanks to rear, both from Akhtin and the Diadin Valley, and especially near Dayar. The Turks everywhere broke into headlong retreat.

The Russian enveloping column succeeded in taking the Klytch Ghiaduk Pass, which is the most practicable line of communication for the Turks on the right bank of the Euphrates. In order to stop the enveloping column, which was advancing on Dutak, the Turks threw their 29th Division against the Merghemin Pass, but failed to stop the advance of the Russian troops, who, by determined attacks made during the day and night, after a desperate bayonet assault captured at dawn the Merghemin Pass, driving from the chain the 29th Division, capturing machine guns, and making prisoners two commanders of regiments, several officers, and other prisoners. The Turks attempted to hold the pursuit by bringing up covering troops towards the west in the direction of the enveloping column, and endeavouring to keep open the road on the right bank of the Euphrates. All efforts were fruitless, and the Russians occupied Meliaschkert, which meant that the position on their left wing was secured.

According to a Turkish Headquarters report published in the German papers, Turkish troops re-occupied Van, but the Russians since claim to have re-taken the town.

TRUTH FROM THE FRONT.

A New Subaltern.

He was very young—too young even to grow the youngest of moustaches—and his hair was fair and very long.

His commanding officer told him to get it cut, to his great chagrin. He even went so far as to ask who had put the Major up to it, as he (the Major) would never have dared to take such responsibility on his own shoulders!

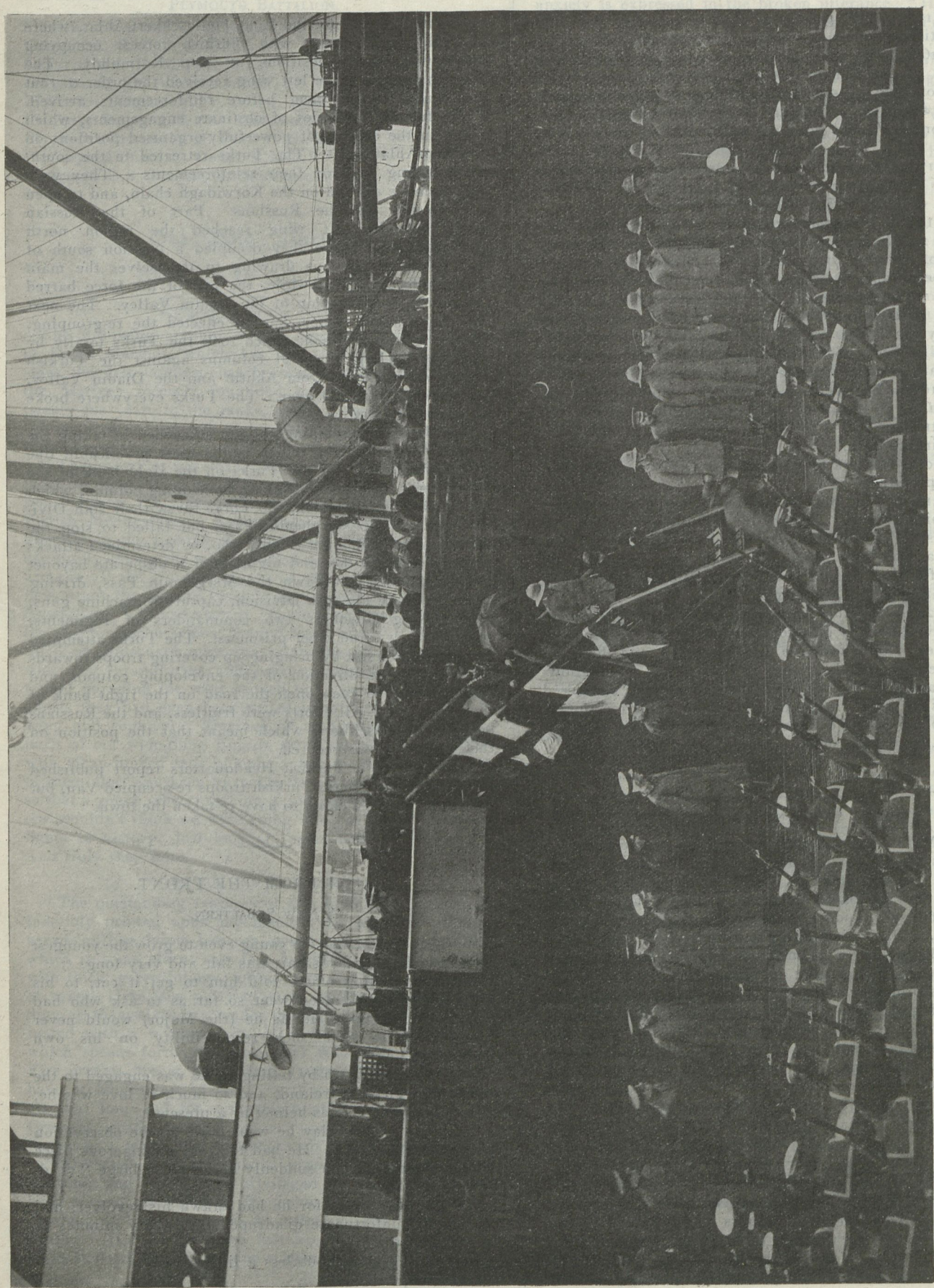
He followed this up by telling us he was engaged to the sweetest of girls in Ireland, and so much in love was he, that he sent her his gas-helmet as a present!

Later in the same day he went down to the observation station near ———. He had to cross a dangerous piece of open country, when suddenly he beheld a large "dead-Boche-fed" rat!

We all took cover, for he had drawn his revolver, and chased this unfortunate quadruped for twenty minutes in full view of the enemy.

He is still living, doubtless a little wiser.

Let us hope so!



GENERAL BOTHA'S RETURN FROM THE WAR.

(Photo by Edgcome & Co., Three Anchor Bay, Cape Town.)

General Botha on his return from German South-West Africa received a civic reception at the Cape Town Docks by the Mayor and Town Councillors. The whole of the population lined the streets.

CORPS GAZETTE.

Eastney.

Appointments—Gnr. E. Ricketts to School Orderly. Cpl. B. Fox to Paid Lance-Sergeant. Gnr. W. Blackman to Cook, Sergeants' Mess. Col.-Sgt. C. Muller to 1st Clerk, Barrack Master's Office. Col.-Sgt. G. Waterman to 3rd Clerk, Barrack Master's Office. Gnr. H. Stevens to Paid Acting Bombardier. Gnrs. A. Cole, W. Clark, E. Dundas to Paid Acting Bombardiers.

Promotion—*To Sergeant*—Cpl. J. Topp.

Embarked—"Royal Arthur"—Gnrs. J. Wainwright, J. Swift. "Agincourt"—Gnr. J. Hall. "King Edward VII."—Gnr. L. Hourd. "Temeraire"—Gnr. P. McKenna. "Commonwealth"—Bombr. R. Scutchings, Gnr. J. Carmody. "Collingwood"—Gnrs. B. Piggott, W. Longley. "Centurion"—Gnr. V. Evans. "Minotaur"—Gnrs. G. Pearce, F. Burns. "Defence"—Gnrs. H. Atkins, H. Brown. "Achilles"—Gnrs. W. Barrett, T. Dinsmore. "Benbow"—Gnrs. G. Lennard, B. Tripp. "Natal"—Gnrs. L. Wright, H. Windsor. "Superb"—Gnr. A. Underhay. "Cochrane"—Gnrs. A. Fuller, W. Cleverly. "Princess Royal"—Gnrs. S. Thomas, T. Willey. "Shannon"—Gnrs. J. Neal, E. Vigor. "Tiger"—Bombr. A. Miller, Gnr. A. Robinson. "Neptune"—Bombr. R. Jackson, Gnr. C. Dean. "Powerful"—Corpl. W. Fox. "Dominion"—Cpl. A. Hayden. "Erin"—Gnrs. R. Miles, B. Corney. "New Zealand"—Gnr. E. Morgan. "Vivid"—Gnr. T. Mann. "St. Vincent"—Bglr. K. Churchill. "Defence"—Gnrs. S. Osborne, F. Saint, H. Cooper. "Warrior"—Gnrs. J. Douglas, A. Constable, R. Acocks, H. Blain. "Columbine"—Gnrs. W. Luxford, A. Daniels, G. Greig, E. Hayton, J. Wilby, R. Kelly, H. Hill, A. McClosky, H. Kittle, J. Mortimer, P. Bell, J. Queenan, Bglr. W. Sinclair.

Disembarked—"Princess Royal"—Gnr. W. Howells. "Egmont"—Gnr. W. Grace. "Cochrane"—Gnrs. W. Cox, R. Vallance. "Temeraire"—Gnr. F. Hollingsworth. "Collingwood"—Bombr. S. Knowling, Gnrs. F. Rowe, L. Comer. "Queen Elizabeth"—Colour-Sergeant A. Kimber. "Hercules"—Gunner H. Whittaker. "Africa"—Gunner F. Sopp. "Queen Mary"—Bglr. W. Sinclair. "Centurion"—Bombr. W. Ewen. "Agincourt"—Gnr. F. Forsey. "Inflexible"—Col.-Sgt. F. Skinner, Gnr. E. Taylor. "Benbow"—Gnr. A. Rosser. "King Edward VII"—Bglr. S. Timbury. "Britannia"—Gnr. W. McIvor. "Tiger"—Cpl. W. Shirley. "Erin"—Gnrs. G. Carter, W. Jones. "Commonwealth"—Bombr. E. Cottle. "Royal Arthur"—Gnr. W. Hamilton. "Columbine"—Gnrs. F. Fisher, H. Thorne, G. Wright, L. Burrows, E. H. Hillen, W. Fallon, G. Green, A. Turner, W. Spokes, A. Marriot, E. Quilter, L. Hall, R. Lorne.

Discharged—*Services no longer required for the war*—Dvrs. A. Doughty, E. Grimble, J. Struthers, W. Manning. *Invalided*—Dvr. A. Calder, Gnr. F. Grace, Pte. W. Oliver.

Transfer—*To Divisional Engineers, R.N. Division*—Gnr. A. McGregor.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Gnrs. J. Clayton, W. Marsh, W. Tickner, O. Homewood, W. Morris, A. Davenport, W. Horton, C. Worrell, F. Jones, Pte. T. Helms. 2nd—Gnrs. H. Day, A. Powell, F. Arnold, G. Baker, J. O'Neil, W. Baker. 3rd—Sgt. W. Craig, Cpl. S. Hales, Gnrs. E. Cordy, J. Robinson, F. Sargeant, W. Kennedy, F. Gosbee, S. Braime, W. Daly. 4th—Gnrs. F. Lockyer, H. Harris. 5th—Gnr. W. Overbury.

Medals—*L.S. and G.C.*—Col.-Sgt. W. Bristow, Sgt. G. Bailey, Cpl. T. England, Gnrs. T. Flint, W. Payne, E. Ellingham.

Examinations—*Qualified as Gunlayers 1st Class*—Gnrs. E. Mann, J. Stretch. *Qualified as Gunlayers 2nd Class*—Bombrs. H. Hill, W. Clements, Gnrs. P. McKenna, W. Baxter, G. Brewer, E. James, T. Smith, W. Mackay, E. Jones, J. Sloan, J. Willerton, E. Dexter, H. Daft, W. Bradley.

Depot.

Appointments—Pte. V. K. Drage (Ch.) to Barrel browner. Pte. C. H. Elgar (Ch.) to 4th Clerk, Barrack Master's Office. Pte. T. Scarfe (Ch.) to Storeman, Barrack Master's Department. Pte. P. Carr (Ch.) to Boatman. Pte. W. Bentick (Ch.) to Coal Meter. Pte. G. A. Brasier (Ch.) to Attendant to Captain Wilton. Sgt. T. E. Porter (Po.) to School Assistant. Sgt. W. C. Holland (Po.) to Physical Training Instructor. Lce.-Sgt. J. P. Bugden (Po.) to Paid Infantry Drill Instructor. Pte. R. Watts (Po.) to Infirmary Labourer. Col.-Sgt. J. Thomson (Ply.) to Supernumerary Pay Sergeant. Col.-Sgt. G. J. Authers (Ply.) to Physical Training Instructor. Cpl. E. Wilson (Ply.) to Tel. Clerk, Staff Office. Pte. C. E. Marriott (Ply.) to Attendant to Captain Syson.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Pte. F. Cooper.

Promotion—*To Lance-Corporal*—Pte. J. Redfern.

Transfers—*To Army*—Pte. Monks. *To R.M. Artillery*—Pte. L. S. J. Woolacott. *To Private*—Musn. C. Hill.

Good Conduct Badges—5th—Sgt. J. S. Rowe (Depôt), Musn. A. Templin (Depôt), Lce.-Sgt. G. A. Gale (Ch.). 4th—Cpl. W. Horne (Ch.). 3rd—Pte. R. Cox (Ch.), Pte. J. McFarlane (Ply.).

Medals—*L.S. and G.C.*—Q.M.S.I. C. J. Thatcher (Depôt), Lce.-Sgt. W. Vernon (Depôt), Pte. T. J. Cooke (Depôt), Col.-Sgt. A. C. Carter (Ch.), Sgt. H. G. Morgan (Po.), Col.-Sgt. J. J. McFarlane (Ply.), Sgt. W. Ross (Ply.).

Cadets.

THE DEPOT CADETS' SHOOTING TEAM.

All previous records of this fine shooting team have been eclipsed this year by the fact of their having won both the Senior and Junior Imperial Challenge Shields.

The shields were given by Colonel R. W. Schumacher for miniature rifle shooting, and are open to all Officers Training Corps, Cadet Companies, etc., in the Empire.

In addition to the Shields, which are of silver, the Cadets will receive for retention at the Depôt a replica of each in bronze, a silver medal for each cadet, and £30 in cash.

When it is taken into consideration that the number of competing teams were 343 and 154 respectively, the shooting of the cadets must be worthy of the highest praise.

The scores averaged 93 and 90 out of a possible 100 in the respective competitions.

Both teams were trained by Sergeant J. Jardine, R.M.L.I., who also trained the teams of 1914, when they gained 4th and 3rd place in the competitions, and the fact of their having now won both shields proves that the training was on the right lines.

Casualties.

OFFICERS.

KILLED, 19th August.

Lieut. (Tempy. Captain) Charles H. Collet, R.M.A. (Flight Commander, R.N. Air Service).

The following information has been received regarding the disposal of officers in the Royal Marine Brigade and Royal Naval Division :—

OFFICER.	CASUALTY.	DISPOSAL.
Capt. W. T. de L. Clark, R.M.L.I.	G.S.W. knee (slight).	Admitted to No. 17 Gen. Hospl., Alexandria. 8/9/15.
Actg.-Lt. M. C. Anderson, R.M.L.I.	Sick (colic).	Admitted Officers' Convalescent Home, Sirdarieh Hospl. 25/8/15.
Capt. H. W. Channer, R.M.L.I.	Wounded.	Left Egypt for England.
Actg.-Lt. R. Macdonnel, R.M.L.I.	Sick.	Left Malta for England.
Tempy. Lt. and Tempy. Qmtr. J. Town, R.M (Nelson Battalion).	——	Left Alexandria for England.
Lieut. H. Hoare, R.M.	Wounded.	Left Malta to join Unit.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. L. C. T. Room, R.M.L.I.	Enteric fever (convalescent).	Admitted to Bighi Hospl., Malta, 24th Aug., 1915.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. L. C. T. Room, R.M.L.I.	Sick (slight).	Landed at Malta from H.S. "Galeka." 24/8/15.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. A. C. Kyle, R.M.L.I.	Acute pyorrhœa and ulcerated throat.	Admitted to No. 17 Gen. Hospl., Alexandria.
Tempy. Lt. T. A. Goldring, R.M.L.I.	Diarrhœa (slight).	Ditto. Ditto.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. O. D. Bissett, Plymouth Bn. R.M.L.I.	Slight enteritis.	Admitted to No. 17 Gen. Hospl., Alexandria. 4/9/15.
Actg.-Lt. W. B. F. Lukis, R.M.	Sick.	Arrived at Malta from "Ascania," 25th Aug.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. S. L. Potter, R.M.	Sick.	Ditto (now left Malta for England).
Lieut. J. W. Carroll, R.M.L.I.	Dysentery.	Admitted to No. 21 Gen. Hospl. Alexandria. 20/8/15.

Information has been received relative to the following officers :—

Captain H. de L. Willis, R.M.L.I., left Alexandria; Lieutenant T. H. Jameson, R.M.L.I., Lieutenant W. B. F. Lukis, R.M.L.I., Lieutenant G. P. Y. Mascell, R.M.L.I., Acting Lieutenant K. A. B. Puckle, R.M., Temporary Lieutenant H. Millett, R.M., and Tempy. 2nd-Lieutenant L. C. T. Room, R.M., left Malta for England.

Information has been received that the following officers have left for England :—

Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Matthews, C.B., R.M.L.I.
Major A. H. French, D.S.O., R.M.L.I.
Captain R. N. White, R.M.L.I.
Lieutenant C. H. Smith, R.M.L.I.
Tempy. Lieutenant A. A. Boyle, R.M.
Tempy. Lieutenant L. W. Woodroffe, R.M.
Tempy. 2nd-Lieutenant C. W. Watson, R.M.
Lieut. R. J. Carpenter, R.M.L.I. ("Nelson" Battn.)
Lieut. F. G. Bowen, R.M. (Cyclist Company).

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the following further casualties have been reported in connection with the operations in the Dardanelles :—

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 24th August.

Deal/S/1862 Pte. Ernest E. Wheeler, Divisional Train.

WOUNDED.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/188 Pte. Harold Bramley (2nd occasion).
Po/S/570 Pte. John W. Strang.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3369 Pte. William Hunter.
Deal/S/3022 Pte. J. Leach.
Deal/S/3391 Pte. W. Reay.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/B/1408 Pte. A. G. Clark, R.F.R.
Ch/18746 Pte. Edward J. Durrant (2nd occasion).
Ch/S/416 Pte. George A. Holloway (2nd occasion).
Ch/S/597 Pte. Alexander Horn.
Ch/S/231 Pte. John T. Ware.
Ch/S/525 Pte. F. W. Gingell, Chatham Battalion R.M.L.I.
Po/16250 Cpl. Walter Jackson, Portsmouth Bn. R.M.L.I.
Po/S/431 Lce.-Cpl. Arthur E. Pilgrim, Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I.
Ply/16902 Pte. Alexander H. Robson, Deal Battn. R.M.L.I.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REJOINED UNIT.

Po/S/569 Pte. Alexander Clark, Portsmouth Bn. R.M.L.I.
Po/7770 Sgt. John Charles Dunn, Portsmouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

CHATHAM BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ch/S/338 Pte. Alfred A. Nash.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/16229 Pte. Harold J. Harris (2nd occasion).
Po/S/236 Pte. James Morrin (2nd occasion).
Po/B/1264 Pte. Joseph Styles, R.F.R.
Po/S/444 Cpl. Leonard Sykes (2nd occasion).
Po/13029 Pte. S. A. H. Ward.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/8968 Pte. George Dickinson.
Ply/S/440 Pte. William H. Gandy.
Ply/17122 Pte. S. J. Richards.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3283 Pte. H. Mather.

KILLED, Reported 31st July, 1915.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/12 Pte. Albert E. V. Atkins.

KILLED, Reported 29th August.

Ply/S/54 Pte. Ernest A. Gee, Plymouth Battn. R.M.L.I.
Deal/S/3082 Pte. J. R. Holden, Medical Unit.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 29th August.

Po/S/641 Pte. Richard Clarkson, Portsmouth Battalion.
Ch/18847 Pte. William H. West, Deal Battn. R.M.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 29th August.

Deal/S/3168 Pte. H. A. Bailey, Medical Unit.

WOUNDED.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Po/S/455 Pte. Edward T. Aspinall (2nd occasion).
Po/S/178 Pte. John Dring.
Po/S/761 Pte. Richmond Nelson.
Po/10979 Lce.-Cpl. Thomas C. Phillips (2nd occasion).
Po/12011 Pte. Henry G. White.

PLYMOUTH BATTALION R.M.L.I.

Ply/S/227 Pte. John W. Edmunds.
Ply/17375 Pte. V. A. Grant.
Ply/13644 Pte. J. Sterling.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/1128 Spr. Alfred Booth.
Deal/S/43 Spr. Weoric A. Talbot.
Deal/S/342 Spr. Joseph W. Williams.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3597 Pte. James H. Hodgson.
Deal/S/3635 Pte. Henry Percy.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

Po/14658 Pte. Arthur R. Cooper.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REJOINED UNIT.

Po/S/828 Pte. Alfred Westnutt, Portsmouth Bn. R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

1ST ROYAL MARINE BATTALION.

Ch/19315 Pte. F. C. Beech, R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 31st August.

2ND R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Po/15254 Sgt. William Edwards, R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

1ST ROYAL MARINE BATTALION.

Ply/9939 Pte. Joseph Barnes.
Po/17534 Pte. Frank Gould.
Ply/620 Pte. John Linton.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

H.M. SHIPS.

Ply/15104 Pte. William Andrews, R.M.L.I.
Po/16379 Pte. William H. Wetherall, R.M.L.I.

Acting Lieutenant Randal Macdonnel, R.M.L.I., was admitted to hospital at Malta from H.M.S. "Egmont" on the 1st September, suffering from neurasthenia.

KILLED, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.

Reported 2nd September.

1ST R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Ch/18986 Pte. Frederick Dennis.
Ch/B/352 Pte. Herring E. Shaw, R.F.R.
Ch/13380 Cpl. Frederick Walter.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 1st September.

Ch/S/416 Pte. George A. Holloway, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.
Ch/19181 Pte. John Y. Hargreaves, Cyclist Company.

Reported 2nd September.

Ply/16368 Pte. Henry Mills, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.
Ply/S/227 Pte. John W. Edmunds, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED.

1ST R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Ch/S/168 Pte. John Holmes (previously reported Missing).
Ch/S/307 Pte. William Lloyd.
Ch/B/1250 Pte. George H. Morgan, R.F.R.
Ch/S/443 Pte. Arthur Silver.
Ch/S/158 Pte. William H. Storer.

2ND R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Po/17292 Pte. James Scriven.
Ply/S/593 Pte. Thomas Whitehouse.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 3rd September.

Ch/18713 Pte. Edwin Halcrow, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.
Po/S/178 Pte. John Dring, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.
Po/12011 Pte. Henry G. White, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.
Ply/16180 Pte. Arthur M. Yoxon, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED.

Ply/17565 Pte. Robert Gent, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.
Ch/S/548 Pte. Albert Langham, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 4th September.

Ch/18830 Pte. Frank Proctor, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED.

1ST R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Po/17448 Pte. Arthur Hill (since rejoined unit).
Ply/16939 Pte. Thomas Stevens.
Po/10531 Sgt. William J. Windle.
Ply/S/460 Pte. Richard Farnworth, 2nd R.M.L.I. Bn.
Deal/S/3678 Pte. James Hargreaves, Medical Unit.

KILLED, Reported 5th September.

Po/S/746 Pte. Samuel Higginbottom, 2nd R.M.L.I. Bn.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 4th September.

Ply/S/460 Pte. Richard Farnworth, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 5th September.

Ch/S/193 Pte. John Taylor, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED.

1ST R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Ch/12634 Pte. Charles Townsend (since rejoined unit).
Ch/18854 Pte. Alexander Gregory (2nd occasion).
Ch/19006 Pte. J. L. Mead.
Ch/B/1770 Pte. Benjamin Morris, R.F.R.
Ch/18849 Pte. Stephen A. Sellars.

2ND R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Ply/S/346 Pte. David Turner.
Po/S/484 Pte. Alfred Christmas (2nd occasion).
Po/16275 Pte. George E. Cox (2nd occasion).
Ply/16749 Pte. Horace Foster.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/974 Spr. Percy R. Cameron.
Deal/S/871 Spr. John H. Newing.
Deal/S/145 Sgt. Eric O. Stubbings.
Deal/S/44 Lce.-Cpl. Charles A. Walker.
Deal/S/3648 Pte. Gilbert S. Clarke, Medical Unit.

MISSING, Reported 6th September.

H.M. SHIPS.

Ply/13481 Pte. J. W. Wace, R.M.L.I. (considered possibly in hospital ship).

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 6th September.

Deal/S/3295 Pte. G. Watkins, Medical Unit.

Reported 7th September.

Ply/S/620 Pte. John Lintern, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.

WOUNDED.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3162 Pte. W. Bottomley.
Deal/S/3360 Pte. W. Scorey.

WOUNDED.

1ST R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Ch/S/403 Pte. Stanley J. Rix.

DIED OF WOUNDS, 9th September, at Haslar Hospital.

Ply/13385 Pte. Albert Fred Dormer, R.M.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 10th September.

Po/S/302 Pte. John J. Melvin, R.M.L.I., 2nd R.M. Battn.
Depôt/S/3209 Pte. T. W. Wass, R.M. Medical Unit.

WOUNDED.

Ply/S/592 Pte. Thomas Orton, R.M.L.I., 2nd R.M. Battn. (2nd occasion).

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 9th September.

Ply/13385 Pte. Albert Fredk. Dormer, 2nd R.M.L.I. Bn.

Reported 10th September.

Ch/18120 Pte. Arthur L. Maltby, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 10th September.

Ch/18672 Pte. Bertie S. Fletcher, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.

WOUNDED.

Ply/S/454 Pte. Albert A. Bates, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion (2nd occasion).

MISSING, Reported 10th September.

Ch/S/138 Pte. Cyril Smith, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.

KILLED, Reported 12th September.

Ch/S/588 Pte. H. E. Chandler, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.

WOUNDED.

Ch/16750 Pte. William A. Sutherland, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

The following casualties have been reported from H.M. Ships :—

KILLED.

Po/7578 Pte. David Adams, R.M.L.I.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Po/18148 Pte. Percy Giles, R.M.L.I. (since died of wounds)
Po/14798 Pte. George Stovold, R.M.L.I.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Po/15325 Pte. George G. Wheeler, R.M.L.I.

KILLED, Reported 12th September.

Ply/16444 Pte. John B. Ash, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.
Ply/16249 Pte. Charles Hall, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.

WOUNDED.

Ch/18803 Pte. John Ernest Stevens, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion (2nd occasion).

The following casualties have been reported in H.M. Ships :—

Ch/15041 Pte. Frederick H. Bacon, R.M.L.I.
Ch/18921 Pte. Charles W. Bailey, R.M.L.I.
Ch/18911 Pte. Arthur H. Bentinck, R.M.L.I.
Ply/15340 Pte. Harry Whittingham, R.M.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 15th September.

Ch/S/222 Pte. Frederick C. Harper, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

Ply/17610 Pte. Frederick Drew.
Po/S/472 Pte. Horace Earthy.
Po/S/852 Pte. John A. Eyre.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Ply/S/461 Pte. Jesse Fletcher, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

WOUNDED.

Ply/12001 Cpl. James Pickering, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.

KILLED, Reported 15th September.

Ch/16568 Pte. Horatio W. Woolley, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 15th September.

Ch/19317 Pte. C. E. Wassell, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 16th September.

Ply/S/392 Pte. Horace Arthur Thomas Digger, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

WOUNDED, Reported 15th September.

1ST R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Ch/16813 Sgt. Arthur J. Beaven.
Ch/19424 Pte. Tom Doherty.

WOUNDED, Reported 16th September.

2ND R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Po/17285 Pte. Sydney Edgar Richard Cooke.
Po/12616 Pte. Arthur W. Mansfield (2nd occasion).
Po/S/526 Pte. Ernest E. Shackleton.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REJOINED UNIT.

Reported 16th September.

Po/S/328 Pte. Edward Edgar, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

KILLED, Reported 17th September.

Ch/18722 Pte. William J. Mann, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.
Ply/12058 Pte. George Davies, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion (previously reported wounded).
Ply/S/251 Pte. Francis W. Fisher, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion (previously reported wounded).
Ply/17331 Pte. Andrew Martin, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/1216 Spr. Charles E. Saynor (previously reported wounded).

DIED OF DISEASE, Telegram from Netley Hospital, dated 17th September, 1915.

Po/18237 Pte. A. J. Garner, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

WOUNDED, Reported 17th September.

Ply/5683 Staff-Sergt. Joseph Stanford, "Anson" Battn. R.N.D. (late of "Collingwood" Battalion).
Ch/B/1653 Pte. John Bailey, R.F.R., 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.
Ch/18846 Pte. Albert E. Wells, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion (2nd occasion).

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/1383 Spr. Edward J. Craker.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED NOT WOUNDED.

Deal/S/823 Spr. Ernest T. Stilwell.

KILLED, Reported 18th September.

Po/S/340 Pte. William Bowser, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion (previously reported wounded).

DIED OF DISEASE.

Ch/B/1222 Pte. William Ward, R.F.R., 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.

WOUNDED.

2ND R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Po/18411 Pte. J. A. Jordan.
Po/S/412 Pte. Charles Stinton.
Po/S/869 Pte. James Street (2nd occasion).
Po/S/437 Sgt. W. W. M. Trees.

Reported 19th September.

Ply/16340 Pte. James P. Woolley.

KILLED, Reported 20th September.

Ply/S/252 Pte. Walter Oldfield, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

WOUNDED, Reported 19th September.

Po/A/587 Col.-Sergt. Christopher Winsland, R.F.R., 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 22nd September.

Ply/18064 Pte. F. W. Smedley, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED MISSING.

Reported 23rd September.

Po/A/612 Sgt. Frederick Trufitt, R.F.R., 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

MEDICAL UNIT.

WOUNDED.

Deal/S/3757 Pte. Arthur J. Jackson.
Deal/S/3214 Pte. E. Weighill (since rejoined unit).

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 24th September.

Ch/S/282 Pte. William H. Stanfield, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn. (previously reported wounded).

Reported 23rd September.

Ch/S/492 Pte. Richard Morrison, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion (previously reported wounded).

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 23rd September.

Deal/S/1723 Pte. Thomas Scotford, Divisional Train.

Reported 24th September.

Deal/S/3778 Pte. Herbert Blackburn, Medical Unit.

WOUNDED, Reported 23rd September.

Ch/A/618 Lce.-Cpl. Thomas G. Hall, R.F.R., 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.

Information has been received that No. R.M.A./11561 Sergt. W. L. Stone, R.M.A., Anti-Aircraft Brigade, died of disease at R.M. Infirmary, Deal, on the 24th inst.

The following has been reported by the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies :—

MISSING, 20th July.

H.M.S. "HARDINGE."

Ch/9735 Pte. Frederick Trigg, R.M.L.I.

The following men who were reported Missing from H.M.S. "India" are now reported to have been saved :—

Ch/9865 Pte. Albert North Hopkins, R.M.L.I.
Ch/16956 Pte. John Phillip, R.M.L.I.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the following further casualties have been reported from Tenedos, as a result of the explosion of a 14-pounder charge :—

KILLED, 31st August.

R.M.A./12829 Gnr. Charles Grant Black Shand, R.M.A.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Po/16158 Pte. Frank Hardman, R.M.L.I.
Ch/17197 Pte. Thomas Samuel Swindale, R.M.L.I.

WOUNDED.

R.M.A./12774 Gnr. James Hermann Russell, R.M.A.

Correspondence.

G.S.O. Office,
Headquarter Staff,
Niagara Camp.
No. 1 Field Post Office, Canada.

The Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly continue to forward again THE GLOBE AND LAUREL from the date that you sent me the last number—about May last, I should say. I have recently returned from naval service, now transferred to land service, 2nd Division O.S. Canadian Expeditionary Force.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH YOUNG, Sergt.-Major.

April, 1915.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

DEAR EDITOR,—This address was on an envelope which was shown to me, and is interesting from an educational point of view, and also shows what free education has done :—

Pte. H——.
No. Chabham.
Battalalon
Rozal Masiones
light infralry
Krpediawary Forces.

Yours, etc.,
A.E.M.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE FOR PORTSMOUTH.

(President, The Hon. Lady Meux.)

UNITED SERVICE CLUB FOR WIVES, WIDOWS AND MOTHERS OF SERVICE MEN.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

DEAR SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to know that the Eastney Branch of the above (at 49, Kimberley Road) opened last April. At the end of July, when we closed for the holidays, 180 members were on the books, and the number of attendances for the 16 weeks has been 1,411.

No advertisement has been made whatever; members have been collected together by one telling another.

The convenor of the Club is Mrs. McCarthy, who is assisted by Lady Aston, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Marshall, and Mrs. Gardner as Sub-Committee, Miss Agnes as Hon. Secretary, and over 24 voluntary helpers, at least two of whom are in daily attendance at the Club, to give what help they can in any way to the members. These ladies are all wives or daughters of officers of all branches of the Services, who naturally share the same troubles and anxieties as the members of the Club.

For those who care for reading there is a quiet room with plenty of daily papers, magazines, writing materials, and also a library; the books can be taken home for ½d. a week. This money is sent once a month to the poor Belgian mothers.

The General Room has a piano and it is here we have games, entertainments, tea and supper, for which tea, coffee, cocoa, etc., is provided at ½d. each item.

Upstairs there is a large, sunny nursery, with plenty of toys, where members can leave their little ones in charge of one of the helpers until 6 o'clock, when the crêche is closed. The age-limit for children is 5 years. If desired they can have tea for 1d. a head, consisting of a mug of milk and tea, 1 piece of bread and butter and one bun.

Across the landing is the Lecture Room; here the serious work of the Club takes place. In July 53 nightshirts were very quickly made and sent out to one of the hospitals at Malta. Volunteers are always ready to come forward when there is any special work asked for by the Committee for our wounded and those in the fighting line.

Dressmaking classes are held twice a month by Mrs. Penfold. Once a month lectures on subjects connected with the war are given by Mrs. Robertson, and by Mrs. Gardner on matters of household economy, recipes, hygiene, etc. On the third Thursday in each month an entertainment is arranged by different helpers.

The Club is open every day from 2.30 to 9.30 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays, and the subscription is 1d. a week; helpers pay 1s. a month. All the money taken is handed to the Hon. Treasurer of the Women's Patriotic League (Mr. A. B. Casey), who manages the funds of the Central Committee, the subscriptions handed in, with profit made on the Canteen, being earmarked for the Branch which has been responsible for it. The Eastney Branch has so far been so successful that its income is very nearly enough to make the Club self-supporting. The wants of the Club have been most generously responded to, and the initial furnishing was carried out entirely by kind friends, especially the Sergeants' Mess, R.M.A., the R.N.S.M. (who very appropriately lent a piano). The R.M.A. Canteen Fund also gave a generous donation to the Central Fund to go towards the Eastney Branch, and the caretaker's wages, owing to further kindness from another source, are guaranteed till the end of the war. A Savings Bank has also been started.

All the members are visited in their homes and every effort is made to cheer and comfort those in sorrow and distress. It is hoped that this article may be read by some man who thinks the Club would be useful to his wife or mother, and to whom it may be a comfort to know there is a place where she could go and join those who are doing their best to help their country in some little way.

The other branches of the League are at 170, Twyford Avenue, 16 King's Terrace, and 78, St. Mary's Road, Kingston, and are all conducted on the same lines.

Yours, etc.,

E.M.

11, Hollins Bank,
Sowerby Bridge,
Yorks,
22nd September, 1915.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

DEAR SIR,—If you have space will you kindly insert in your next issue the following:—

No. 2196 Signaller Percy J. Tolley, aged 22 years, killed in action near Ypres, 21st August, 1915.

The foregoing was the youngest of my four sons, all serving with the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment in the fighting line, and as far as I know the first to fall out of 22 relatives serving with the Royal Navy and Army.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, sir,

Yours obediently,

WM. TOLLEY.

Ex-Col.-Sergt. R.M.L.I., Ply. Divn., and Sergt.-Major, 3rd West Riding Regiment.

Commander-in-Chief's Office,
Simonstown,
Cape of Good Hope,
17th August, 1915.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

DEAR SIR,—I regret to attach the cutting below from the "Cape Times" of 16th August. It refers to the late Private J. G. Williams, Chatham Division R.M.L.I., who left the service here in 1913, after 13 years' service, the last seven or eight of which he was Marine Officer's Attendant to myself and other officers. He will be remembered by many friends at Chatham and the Depôt.

Yours sincerely,

H. L. JONES,
Captain, R.M.L.I.

WILLIAMS.—At Grootfontein, S.W.A., on the 13th inst., Corporal John George Williams, Ordnance Department, U.D.F., and beloved husband of Mrs. Williams, Heather Street, Claremont, aged 32 years; deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, children, and comrades.

Copies of telegrams sent from Pretoria on the departure of R.M.A. and Cape Contingent:—

From — To
Gen. Smuts. — O.C. S.A. Heavy Artillery, "Kildonan Castle."

"On your departure I wish you and your command god-speed and good fortune. I am confident that in carrying out the tasks which await you all ranks will worthily uphold the good reputation of the forces of the Union."

From — To
Gen. Botha. — O.C. Heavy Artillery, "Kildonan Castle."

"On your departure to assist in the general work in Europe, I wish you safe voyage, and know we may rely upon you and those under your command to continue to show the soldierly qualities which have been of such assistance and effect throughout."

Physical Training.

(A LECTURE DELIVERED BY CAPTAIN R. B. CAMPBELL, GORDON HIGHLANDERS, AT DEAL.)

(*Continued from page 176 of September No., 1915.*)

2.—*The Value of the Fighting Spirit.*

The value of this fighting superiority of our men cannot be over-estimated, especially as this is to be a man to man war.

This advantage, if we can only apply it, must bring us ultimate victory.

In any form of combat, whether in a game of football or boxing match, the side or individual with the greater fighting spirit, and with the ability to apply that spirit, must conquer even at great physical disadvantage.

There is no better illustration than the boxing contests between Wells and Carpentier.

The match when first arranged found little favour with all true sportsmen. There was Wells, in his prime, one of the most scientific boxers we had ever possessed, matched to fight a French boy of nineteen years of age, quite two stone lighter and about five inches shorter.

It seemed purely a money-making affair for Wells, and a most unsporting match. The first fight took place in Belgium. Wells very soon showed his superiority at long range fighting—artillery work—and by the second round had Carpentier practically beaten. After this a change came over the fight. Carpentier's fighting spirit began to assert itself. He got in at close range and fought at close quarters—bayonet work—and knocked Wells out in the fourth round.

Everybody was astounded at the result of the fight. There could be only one reason for it—Wells must have been sick. No other excuse or reason would be taken. All were blinded by Wells' tangible physical advantage, none realised the power of spirit, so another fight was arranged.

The second fight took place about six months after the first. Before the fight commenced Wells was a beaten man. He knew he only had physical advantages backed with long range skill. Carpentier was certain of victory. What was muscle compared with spirit? He might have to wait a round or two before he could get in, but in the end he must win.

He won in 73 seconds.

The fighting spirit, with skill to apply, must triumph over mere physical disadvantages.

But the fighting spirit without skill is of little value.

Bandsman Blake, another boxer with the fighting spirit but not sufficient skill to apply it, challenged Wells and fought him, but he was unable to apply his advantage; he was easily defeated by the artificial superiority of Wells.

The German now is at the height of his arrogance. He has driven us back from Mons, over-run Belgium, established himself in France. It is little wonder that he is full of false confidence. He firmly believes that it is only a matter of days when we will give in. Without a doubt up to the present a referee would give him the verdict on points.

But it is only the early stages of the fight; he has had the advantage of long range fighting and physical power.

In the next battle we must get in and do our close quarter work and take advantage of our spirit; it will be the case of Wells and Carpentier over again. In the battle after the next we will have won before we fight.

But to apply our advantage we must have skill. To acquire this skill, skill to kill at close quarters, requires long and constant training, even more than it does to kill at long range with gun and rifle.

III. THE NECESSITY OF CONSTANT PRACTICE IN ORDER TO ACQUIRE SKILL WITH THE BAYONET.

1.—*Bayonet Training formerly neglected.*

Although bayonet fighting is of such tactical importance, and although it requires considerable power and skill to use the bayonet effectively, yet there is no form of training so sadly overlooked.

Good direction with the bayonet is far more important than good aim with the rifle. If you miss a man with the rifle the bullet may hit another, and there is generally time to fire again, but with a bayonet it is different. If you miss your man in all probability you will be killed or put out of action. Also you must get your man in a vital place, the face, throat, upper part of chest, abdomen, or groins. A bayonet thrust in all these places is more or less vital, but what is most important they allow of easy penetration and quick withdrawal. If a bayonet fixes in the shoulder blade the foot has to be pressed against the body before the blade can be wrenched out. In a melee there is little time for anything but pointing or parrying, and if a blade gets stuck in a bone one is left defenceless.

Remember also that in a bayonet melee the fighting is done when in an exhausted state, at close quarters, corps-a-corps, often in the narrow space of a trench, so the importance of being able to make a true point in a vital spot is most difficult, and abnormal mental and physical conditions must be realised.

2.—*Vigour.*

It is essential that the bayonet be used with vigour to allow for penetration and quick withdrawal.

3.—*Quickness.*

Rapidity in bayonet work is as important as rapid fire with a rifle.

One's liability does not end when one of the enemy is accounted for. There are one's comrades to be helped.

The trench must be cleared as soon as possible in order to meet a counter-attack, which is bound to come. If the counter-attack comes before the trench is cleared, then the attack will have failed. Quick bayonet work is most essential for success of an assault.

4.—*The Difficulty of Bayonet Fighting.*

Good direction, vigour, and quickness in bayonet fighting requires considerable skill and strength under normal conditions, but it is seldom that it can be carried out in normal conditions.

Take for an example a bayonet assault in actual fighting conditions.

5.—*Actual Conditions of Bayonet Fighting.*

Say at four o'clock in the morning an order is received for a regiment occupying a trench, to make an assault at six o'clock on the enemy's trench, about one hundred yards distance.

For two hours all will be in a state of violent nervous tension. The same sort of feeling as one experiences before going in to bat, or before a cross-country run or boxing competition, only a hundred times worse. This tension re-acts on the body, and has a most exhausting effect on it. At six o'clock the dash forward is made. The assault is not made in one long regular line. The human element comes out. The most eager and high strung are off and away first; then comes the mass, followed up by the slow and the prudent. It is a disordered mass which dashes across the open and hurls itself on the enemy. It is not the first contact that decides the fight. The gallant first against the enemy may perhaps die nobly, fixed by many bayonets; they clear the way for the mass. It is the mass who decide the fight. Hand-to-hand, corps-a-corps. The mass must jump in and do the bayoneting in the trench, so as not to mask the supporting fire of the rifles and maxims which will be directed against any counter-attack. The men must learn to kill at the closest quarters.

In many of the bayonet charges that we have made our men have thrown away their rifles for they found them

useless. They were too exhausted to use them at close quarters under such trying conditions. Instead they resorted to their fists, even bit and scratched—a pathetic example of the impotency of fighting spirit, unbacked by skill.

6.—*The Loss of our Advantage.*

When the bayonet is discarded we lose our overwhelming advantage over the German.

We must realise the mental excitement and physical exhaustion entailed in a bayonet assault. A game of Rugby football is nothing to it, and there is no more violent or strenuous physical game than Rugby.

To play a good game of Rugby one must be fit and be thoroughly trained. How much more important is it to train for a bayonet assault?

Some great general used to tell his soldiers to "think bayonets"; it is good advice, but better far is to practice bayonets.

Constant practice in bayonet work is of vital importance.

IV. METHOD OF CARRYING OUT BAYONET FIGHTING.

1.—*Instructions for Bayonet Fighting.*

Full and detailed instructions how to train men in the use of the bayonet will be found in "Bayonet Fighting: Instruction with Service Rifle and Bayonet."

The first exercises teach the points and parries and develop the muscles. The use of the discs teaches direction, the constant pointing of the bayonet into sacks filled with such resisting material as turf, sods, straw, etc., develops vigour. The "course," in the assault practice, need not be stereotyped, but may include all forms of trenches, earthworks, etc.

2.—*Necessity for all Ranks to train with the Bayonet.*

Officers in the infantry are now issued with rifle and bayonet, and all must be able to use them.

In the big battles to come whole brigades and divisions will advance to the assault, and every individual in them must be able to use the bayonet effectively. In the fighting up to now the enemy has concentrated his efforts in picking off the officers, so it will be in a bayonet charge; picked men will be told off to kill off our officers. It is the bounden duty of every officer to learn how to use the bayonet effectively, and be physically fit to lead his men in the assault.

3.—*Continuous Training Necessary.*

Bayonet fighting training must be continuous, and should be carried out daily if possible.

Half an hour a day is sufficient. As with physical training, it goes hand in hand with other forms of training. It develops all muscles, it makes one fit, and it is a form of training that appeals to the average Briton. He likes it, and if he likes it, then it acts as a tonic and breaks the monotony of routine.

The more training a man gets, and the more he realises that the bayonet is a deadly weapon in his hand, the greater will be his confidence when it comes to the assault. Every man must be made to feel that he can account for three of the enemy.

4.—*Organisation.*

Bayonet fighting instruction must be organised on similar lines to the physical training.

A qualified officer to superintend all the training.

Each company to have a qualified non-commissioned officer, and all non-commissioned officers trained as instructors so that the smallest units can be instructed by their commanders if necessary. The more instructors the simpler will it be to carry out the training.

CONCLUSION.

1.—*Points Discussed.*

In this lecture you have heard nothing new or startling. Your attention has been called to obvious facts, but facts of vital importance. So obvious are the facts that one passes them by and takes them for granted. It is in this complacency that the danger lies. The foundation of all military training, the root of all efficiency, is apt to be put in the shade and neglected by the glamour of field training.

Your common-sense and reason will tell you how these facts must never be lost sight of even for a day.

2.—*Summary of Facts.*

The main points brought to your notice are—

I. Physical fitness is the foundation of all success in war, and more so in this war than formerly.

II. How essential qualities for success in war can be developed by means of physical training.

III. The tactical importance of bayonet fighting.

IV. Our great natural advantage over the German.

V. The need of keen and constant practice in order to apply this advantage.

VI. That one hour a day be set aside for physical training and bayonet practice—a very small portion of a day's work.

3.—*The Critical Days of the War.*

These are the critical days of the war, for the war is being decided now, and here in England, not in France.

The Army out there is only the holding Army; you, the service battalions, are to be the striking force. Your success depends on your training.

Germany realises this; she also is training hard.

You, officers and non-commissioned officers, are the trainers of the men.

You have excellent material, the pick of our manhood.

They are the mass, and it is the mass that decides a battle. It is you who develop and leaven this mass, and by force of example arouse their keenness and enthusiasm.

Remember war is only a glorified game. Train for it in the same spirit as you would train for your football cup ties, boxing competitions, etc. You train for them because you see the value of the training, the training for war is a hundred times more important.

This war is a contest, a contest for our life as an empire. We must win to live, and the result rests with you. This is a war to the knife, so let us learn how to use the knife, whether it is on the end of a rifle or in the hand. Fight this war to the finish, a "knock-out." A drawn game, settled on economic conditions, like a drawn boxing contest, will only lead to further wrangling and a second war.

In conclusion, the lecturer stated that his audience was the largest and most appreciative he had ever had.

Royal Marines Rifle Association.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1914—1915.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
By balance brought forward	46 17 9	To Insurance of Cups	2 17 4
,, Subscriptions :—		,, Charpentier (printing) ...	5 10 6
R.M.A.	15 0 0	,, Assistant Secretary	1 10 0
Chatham	15 0 0	,, Petty Cash (postage)	0 6 9
Portsmouth ...	15 0 0	,, Balance Credit :—	
Depot	15 0 0	Deposit Act. £100 0 0	
,, Individual Subscriptions ...	14 11 6	Current Act. 11 11 5	
,, Sale of Medals	0 6 9		111 11 5
	£121 16 0		£121 16 0

I certify that the above is a true Statement of the Accounts and that there are no outstanding liabilities.

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) A. G. Tatham, Colonel R.M.A.

(Signed) H. Oldfield, Major R.M.A. & Bt. Lt.-Col., Hon. Sec. R.M.R.A.

Sept. 25th, 1915.

In view of the satisfactory working balance, it has been decided not to ask for any more subscriptions—Individual or Divisional—until there is a prospect of a meeting being held.

THEN YOU'RE A MAN.

Can you desert the niche that you were bred in—
The path of comfort, and the friends who cheer?
And can you leave the business you have worked at—
Laboured and sweated at from year to year?
And will you bid farewell to Wife and Kindred,
Keeping up stedfastly as best you can?
Then you fulfil the calling of a Briton,
And you are what you're made to be, Sir:
You're A MAN!

And do you deem there is no higher calling
Than that which calls you to your Country's need?
And do you reckon if you should not answer,
That there are deadlier wounds than those which bleed?
Do you feel proud and happy in the doing:
The sacrifice of every other plan?
Then you fulfil the calling of a Briton,
And you are what you're made to be, Sir:
You're A MAN!

Since you are made and fashioned in God's image—
Go forth to battle: Stamp out crime and sin.
Wash out, with your heroic blood, if may be,
All foulness and all perfidy within.
Help free the Earth of fearfulness and plunder;
Give her a peacefulness of Endless Span.
Then Heaven, and all Eternity shall bless you,
And you are what you're made to be, Sir:
You're A MAN!

Lyde Howard.

Copy of one of the Certificates of Good Character.

Royal Marine Barracks,
Woolwich,
22nd February, 1860.

This is to certify that I have known Charles Matthews, of the Royal Marines, to have been a man of great respectability and sobriety during his long career in the Service.

He served with me in the Crimea, in the trenches before Sevastopool, and at the Battle of Inkerman, where he behaved with great Steadiness and Gallantry.

He also served under my command throughout the Indian Mutiny in the Force under Brigadier Nowcroft, C.B., in Gorrwphore and Oude, was present and actually engaged in about 20 different engagements, and always conducted himself with his usual coolness and gallantry, and in action, whether skirmishing or not, was always to be found in his proper place.

He has been 12 years in the Service, leaves at his own request, has 2 Good Conduct Badges, and the Crossed Muskets for good shooting, Crimean Medal and 3 Clasps, Turkish Medal, and is entitled to the Indian Medal.

(Sd.) F. G. Pym,
Bt.-Major,
Royal Marine Light Infantry.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Credit per ledger account R. G. Pym, Bt. Maj. { Capt. of Company.	1 0 10	Marching money from Woolwich to London one day at 1/1	0 1 1
		Family Allowance. { For wife miles at 1½ per mile	0 0 0
		For Children at 1d. each ...	0 0 0
M. Brickdale,			£0 1 1

Lieut. & Quartermaster. G. Watson, Paymaster.

I do acknowledge to have received all my Pay, Arrears of Pay, Clothing, and all just demands whatsoever, from the day of my Inlisting to this date inclusive—and also one day's marching money to enable me to reach my home.

As witness my hand this 15th day of March, 1860.

Charles Matthews.

Witness to this acknowledgment } Robt. Harewood, Corpl.

(Copied this 2nd day of August, 1915.)

(late) $\frac{\text{R.M.A.}}{\text{1478}}$ G. H. Dyson, Qr.-Mr.-Sergt.,
(now) Chief Petty Officer R.A.N., A. & I. Staff,
Naval Staff Office,
Port Melbourne,
Victoria.

"Charles Matthews died on 30th July, 1915, and was interred Coburg Cemetery, 2nd August, 1915."

A concert, organised by Brigadier-General A. E. Marchant, C.B., A.S.C., and Mrs. Marchant, at Chatham, in aid of the Officers' Families Fund, took place in the Town Hall and realised £53.

Marriage of Capt. L. D. Briscoe, R.M.A., and Miss Copland.

On September 8th, at St. John the Evangelist Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, the wedding took place of Captain Lancelot Dunlop Briscoe, Royal Marine Artillery, son of the Rev. S. T. and Mrs. Briscoe, of Thakeham, Sussex, to Dorothy Seabury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Copland, of Interlaken, Switzerland. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father, assisted by the Rev. G. F. Terry, Rector of the parish, and the Rev. P. C. Gough, R.N.

Captain Harold Blount, R.M.A., attended the bridegroom as best man. Amongst the large congregation present were Captain F. W. Kennedy, R.N., Captain Fountaine, R.N., and Captains Wilde, Prynne, Chancellor, and Cruddas, R.M.A. The bride was given away by her father, who wore the uniform of the French Red Cross. The wedding party left the church under an arch of swords formed by the bridegroom's brother-officers. The numerous wedding presents included a silver coffee-service and salver from the Captain and officers of H.M.S. "Indomitable," a gold cigarette case from the R.M.A. officers of the B.C.F. and 3rd B.S., and silver sauce-boats from the Royal Marine detachment of H.M.S. "Indomitable."

Births.

BISHOP.—On September 11th, at 2, Silver Birch Avenue, Fulwood, Sheffield, the wife of Captain Charles Arthur Bishop, R.M.A., a daughter.

KNIGHT.—On September 15th, 1915, at Greystone, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancs., the wife of Captain J. H. Knight, R.M.L.I., of a daughter.

Marriages.

CRAWLEY—LUKE.—On September 7th, at Bryce Church, Coleyville, Jamaica (by special licence, owing to the war), by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. D. MacNee, Mount Olivet, Major Chetwode George Crawley, Royal Marine Artillery, youngest son of W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D., D.C.L., Dublin, to Nessa, younger daughter of the Rev. James and Mrs. Luke, Bryce Manse, Coleyville, Jamaica.

KELLY—SEWART.—On September 18th, at St. Saviour's, Hampstead, by the Rev. Edward Koch, Vicar, Francis Harry Kelly, M.B., only child of the late Major H. C. T. Kelly, R.M.L.I., and Mrs. Kelly, 64, Parkhill Road, N.W., to Bessie (Betty), third daughter of the late Dr. John Hunter Sewart, of Lostwithiel, and Mrs. Sewart, of Taunton.

GRAHAM—NEAME.—On September 14th, in London, very quietly, Captain C. F. O. Graham, Royal Marines, only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Graham and Mrs. Graham, to Florence, widow of the late Percy Beale Neame, Esq., The Mount, Faversham.

Deaths.

MYLREA.—On August 25th, at Great Horkesley, from endocarditis, contracted while on active service, Lieut.-Colonel W. Percy Garland Mylrea, aged 44 years.

ABUD.—On August 29th, at Bexhill-on-Sea, Henry Mallaby Abud, retired Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, aged 57.

CREAGH SCOTT.—On August 28th, suddenly, of heart failure, at 5, Eccleston Square, Captain James Creagh Richard Scott, J.P., late R.M.L.I., of Crevagh and Kildysart, Co. Clare, aged 66.

PITCHER.—On August 23rd, at Kawakawa, North Island, New Zealand, under an operation for appendicitis, Henry Henderson, eldest son of Colonel Duncan G. Pitcher, Indian Army, and formerly of R.M. Artillery, before transfer to 21st Lancers, aged 45.

SHAND.—On August 31st, 1915, in H.M.S. "Swiftsure," R.M.A./12829 Gnr. C. G. B. Shand, aged 20 years.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Percy Garland Mylrea, who died on August 25th at Great Horkesley from illness contracted on active service, was the third son of Mr. Frederick Garland Mylrea, of Lascelles, Boscombe. He was a scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, and in 1890 entered the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Four years later he left the R.M.L.I. for the A.S.C. He served all through the South African War, after which he was seconded under the Colonial Office, and held the appointment of Director of Supplies in the Repatriation Department. Owing to ill-health he was obliged to retire from the Regular Army, but became a Territorial officer in 1914, being given command of the 12th Battery of the 5th London Brigade R.F.A. After the outbreak of the war he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and took over the command of the Reserve Brigade. After some months of strenuous work his health again broke down.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

CONNER.—On September 7th, 1915, in London, after exchange as prisoner of war, Richard Conner, Major, Gloucester Regiment, second son of the late Captain Daniel Conner, R.M.L.I., of Ballybricken House, Monkstown, Co. Cork, and the late Mrs. Conner, of The Barn, Exmouth.

Major Richard Conner, 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, died in London on September 7th after exchange as a prisoner of war. The second son of the late Captain Daniel Conner, R.M.L.I., of Ballybricken House, Monkstown, Co. Cork, and the late Mrs. Conner, of The Barn, Exmouth, he was born in December, 1868. He entered the Army in February, 1888, and obtained his company in May, 1897, and his majority in October, 1907. He saw active service in the South African War, taking part in the actions at Rietfontein and Lombard's Kop, and being slightly wounded. Subsequently he was a station Staff officer. He was awarded both medals with five clasps.

COLLET.—On August 19th, from injuries received on duty at the Dardanelles, Flight Commander Charles Herbert Collet, D.S.O., R.M.A., of the Royal Naval Air Service, beloved second son of Herbert and Teresa Collet, of Lansdowne, Millbrook, Southampton. R.I.P.

HERO OF THE AIR RAID ON DUSSELDORF.

Captain Charles H. Collet, D.S.O., R.M.A. (Flight Commander, R.N.A.S.), was the hero of one of the earliest aerial exploits of the war. On September 23rd British aeroplanes of the Naval Wing delivered an attack on the Zeppelin sheds at Dusseldorf. Conditions were rendered very difficult by the misty weather, but Flight-Lieutenant Collet, as he then was, dropped three bombs on the Zeppelin shed, approaching within 400ft. His machine was struck by one projectile, but he returned safely to his point of departure. For this exploit he received the Distinguished Service Order, and the Director of the Air Department of the Admiralty in a memorandum issued in October described the feat as notable—gliding down from 6,000ft., the last 1,500ft. in mist, he finally came in sight of the airship shed when at a height of 400ft. and when only a quarter of a mile distant.

Captain Collet was regarded as one of the best naval airmen, having first attracted attention by his excellent flying on the big biplane bought by the Admiralty from the Deutsche Flugzeug Werke of Leipzig in 1913. Early last year he had this machine equipped with a huge petrol tank in place of the passenger's seat and started from Plymouth on a non-stop flight to John O'Groats. He was brought down by engine trouble at Grimsby, but the flight stood as a British "record" for distance across country. While stationed at the Royal Naval Flying School at Eastchurch Captain Collet was the first officer in the Naval Air Service to loop the loop. Before joining the air service he was an officer in the Royal Marine Artillery.

KILLED IN ACTION.

BLAND-HUNT.—Killed in action, in Flanders, September 5th, Ernest S. de V. Bland-Hunt, Major, R.G.A., dearly-loved husband of Ethel Bland Hunt and dearly-loved son of the late General Bland-Hunt, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and Mrs. Bland-Hunt, 103, Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath.

Major Ernest Sydney de Vere Bland-Hunt, Royal Artillery (killed in action in Flanders on September 5th), was the son of the late General Bland-Hunt, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and of Mrs. Bland-Hunt, of Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath. He was born in January, 1871, and passed from Woolwich into the Royal Artillery in February, 1891. His first step in promotion came in 1894, and in October, 1899, he was promoted Captain. For three years from November, 1904, he was adjutant, and in May, 1911, he received his majority. He was Adjutant of the Ordnance College, Woolwich, from June, 1899, to October, 1904.

BUTCHER.—On September 20th, in France, killed by shell while assisting to carry wounded to cover, Colonel Henry Townsend Butcher, commanding a brigade R.F.A., fourth son of the late Major-General Arthur Butcher, Royal Marines, and husband of Annie Susan Butcher (*née* Dalrymple-Hay), Addington House, Abbey Wood, Kent, aged 58.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. F. HARDING.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maynard Ffolliott Harding, 69th Punjabis, who has been wounded in France, was born in 1869, and entered the Royal Marines as a Second-Lieutenant when he was 19 years old. Subsequently he transferred to the Indian Army, and reached his present rank in 1913.

BUCHANAN.—In August, Colin James Buchanan, R.N.R., only son of Brigadier-General K. J. Buchanan, C.B., and Mrs. Buchanan, aged 24.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed contemporaries:—"Royal Military Academy Magazine," "The Household Brigade Magazine," "R.E. Journal," "The Sapper," "The Lion and Rose," "St. George's Gazette," "The Antelope," "The Snapper," "The Green Tiger," "Green Howards' Gazette," "The Acorn," "The 'XXX.'" "The Men of Harlech," "Essex Regimental Gazette," "The Old Stubborns," "Queen's Own Gazette," "Tiger and Rose," "The 79th News," "The Ranger," "Thin Red Line," "The Argyllshire Highlanders' Gazette," "Army Service Corps Journal," "The A.O.C. Gazette," "London Scottish Regimental Gazette," "The Military Mail," "The Army and Navy Gazette," "Camp Magazine," etc., 1st R.N. Brigade, Groningen.

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations during the past month:—

	£	s.	d.
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Lt.-Gen. Wylde ...	0	0	3
	£18	16	7½

List of Pensioners of the Royal Marines whose deaths have been reported during the month of August, 1915.

NAME.	RATING.	DIVISION AND NUMBER.	DATE OF DEATH.
Barton, C. F. J.	Gunner	Ports., R.M.A. 10590	August 1
Brutt, A.	Private	Chat., 37 Co.	,, 5
Bailey, W.	,,	Woolwich, 52 Co.	,, 6
Revell, J.	Corporal	Ply., 36 Co.	,, 7
Keegan, J.	Private	Ply., 1457	,, 4
Field, J.	,,	Forton, 8 Co.	,, 6
Claxon, J.	,,	Chat., 25 Co.	,, 3
Barrott, W.	Corporal	Ports., R.M.A., 1281	,, 15
Franklin, H.	Private	Ply., 6074	,, 17
Davies, I.	,,	Ply., 39 Co.	,, 14
Read, A.	,,	Ply., 1314	,, 20
Allen, J.	,,	Ports., 5286	,, 17
Stone, J.	Clr.-Sergt.	Ply., 24 Co.	,, 23
Phillips, T. T.	Private	Ports., 1659	,, 23
Gillitt, W.	,,	Ply., "H" Co.	,, 24
Steele, H.	Corporal	Gosport, 10 Co.	,, 25

Corps Advertisements.

A charge of One Shilling will be made for each insertion, not exceeding 24 words in this column, and Sixpence for every additional 12 or fraction of 12 words.

All Advertisements must be prepaid and sent to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth

Printed and Published by GALE & POLDEN, LTD., Nelson House, Portsmouth. October 7th, 1915.

ELLIOTT PERFECT EAR PROTECTOR

To Prevent Gun Deafness.

Price 4/3 Per Pair.

With a Neat Aluminium Pocket Case.

DESCRIPTION.—The body is of celluloid, provided with canals and by-ways, and held in place by two soft rubber disks. Made in one size. Will fit any ear.

IT IS A GUARD, NOT A STOPPER.—The ear is well ventilated, atmospheric pressure on the ear drum remains normal, and sounds of moderate force enter the ear without change; severe sounds and concussion of air are modified as they pass to the ear.

APPLICATION.—Simply insert small rubber disk first until the thick disk covers the opening of the ear canal. Remove with the tip of finger.

During the past nine years many thousands have been wearing "Elliott Ear Protectors" to meet the noise of modern conditions, and all have praised the "Elliott Protectors."

The "Elliott Perfect Ear Protector" admits all sounds to the ear, the striking force being modified to a moderate degree as the sound waves pass through the device. Therefore, it is superior to any other means or device which shuts out or "muffles out" the moderate sounds (voice, etc.); besides, it gives a more efficient protection against the extremely severe sounds.

The "Elliott Perfect Ear Protector" provides for continued ventilation of the ear canal, and permits the normal pressure of atmosphere on the ear drum. Cotton, clay and wool, rubber caps, plugs, waste, or any other material or device used to close the ear canal cause overheating, altered air pressure and displaced head of the ear drum, resulting in discomfort and disease. Therefore, they cannot be compared with the hygienic, scientific and efficient "Elliott Perfect Ear Protector."

The Navy and Army, Aviators, Autoists, Motor Cyclists, Engineers, Machinists, Hydraulic Chippers, Riveters, Boilermakers, Swimmers, and others who suffer from noise, wind, dust, or water entering the ears, will find absolute relief by using this Protector.

SOLE ENGLISH AGENT—

GIEVE'S, *Royal Naval Outfitter,*

THE HARD, PORTSMOUTH.

THE GLOBE AND LAUREL

The Journal of the Royal Marines

PER MARE PER TERRAM

THERE NEVER WAS ANY APPEAL MADE TO THEM FOR HONOUR, COURAGE, OR LOYALTY, THAT THEY DID NOT MORE THAN REALISE MY EXPECTATIONS. IF EVER THE HOUR OF REAL DANGER SHOULD COME TO ENGLAND, THE MARINES WILL BE FOUND THE COUNTRY'S SHEET ANCHOR.
ST VINCENT.

No. 241, Vol. XXII. NOVEMBER 7th, 1915. Price 2d. (Post Free to all parts of the World.)

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NOTICE.

All Subscriptions and Inquiries as to non-delivery of copies should be sent to The Treasurer, "Globe & Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

☛ It is requested that all Cheques and Postal Orders be made payable to "The Treasurer, 'Globe and Laurel.'"

All matter intended for publication should be forwarded to The Editor, "Globe and Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, by the 24th of each month.

All inquiries respecting Advertisements should be made to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

A limited number of Volume XXI. of the "Globe and Laurel" has been bound and is now on sale.

Volumes I., V., VI., and IX. are out of print and cannot be replaced. Only a very limited number of some of the other volumes are on hand.

Application for back numbers or bound volumes should be made to the Treasurer. Price of the latter 3/6 each.

Editorial.

The last month has been one of activity for the Royal Marines.

The R.M.A. Heavy Brigade took part in the artillery preparation to the successful attack on the western front, and the members of the Naval Brigade on the Danube have been in action.

Units have left hurriedly for foreign regions, and from the casualty lists our representatives have not been idle in the Dardanelles. News from various parts of England and Scotland indicates that those left behind are doing their little bit in various capacities.

Bulgaria, having elected to join Germany, has opened out another sphere for Royal Marine activity. The collection of experiences from those engaged will form a new and interesting geography lesson for the succeeding generation of recruits, while the different medals in the divisional collections should form a unique and invaluable memento of this unprecedented war.

The use of gas has recalled an incident some 25 years old, viz.: At the conclusion of combined manœuvres at Portsmouth an attack took place in the presence of the present Kaiser and our late King over the glacis at Fort Cumberland and through the drill field at Eastney, under the cover of a cloud of smoke-balls invented by the late General Crease.

For the present it has been decided to continue the issue of the paper at its original price, in spite of the rise in the rate of postage. An appeal from the advertisement editor appears in our columns.

Applications have been sent to us as to where to send funds for comforts and comforters of men afloat and abroad.

A short notice of the organisation in vogue at each division (which we shall be glad to publish) would enable those desirous of helping, and not in touch with headquarters, to assist.

Officers' Appointments, Promotions, etc.

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned officers, who have been called up from the Retired List for duty with the Corps, being granted the temporary rank, without pay, of the higher rank stated against their names, this temporary rank to take effect from the 12th October, 1915:—

R.M. Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Arthur Glanville Tatham, temporary rank, Colonel 2nd-Commandant; Major and Hon. Colonel Warren Francis Trotter, temporary rank, Lieutenant-Colonel; Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Slessor, temporary rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

R.M.L.I.—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Charles Hope Willis, temporary rank, Lieutenant-Colonel; Major William Price Drury, temporary rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Appointment in the Royal Marine Brigade:—

Date of Orders—Chatham Battalion, 10/9/15. Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Pym, R.M.L.I., appointed Staff Captain, 19/8/15.

The Admiralty have approved of the appointment of Captain F. C. N. Bishop, R.M.A., as a Temporary Assistant Proof and Experimental Officer, Woolwich.

The Admiralty have been pleased to approve of the resignation of Probationary 2nd-Lieutenant William Clifford Parker, R.M. (dated 29th September, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of Captain Cecil Edward Sykes Wright, R.M.L.I., Admiralty War Staff, being seconded for service in the Intelligence Division of the War Staff, vice Major Jones, appointed to the Operations Division (dated 17th September, 1915).

Captain Arthur Meade Moore Shewell, R.M.L.I., supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Wright, seconded (dated 17th September, 1915).

Major Walter T. C. Jones, D.S.O., R.M.L.I., has been appointed as Assistant Director, Operations Division, Admiralty War Staff (Staff Officer, 1st Grade), in place of Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William Dixon, R.M.A., who will return to Corps duties (dated 17th September, 1915).

Major Dixon, on return from the Seconded List, will be borne supernumerary until absorbed.

Temporary Sergeant-Major Charles Ludivico Williams, R.M.L.I., Medical Unit, R.N. Division, has been granted the temporary rank of Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant. This appointment to be for the period of hostilities, or for such shorter period as his services may be required.

The Admiralty have approved of the following pensioner and Reserve non-commissioned officers being promoted to Temporary Lieutenant, R.M., for service in the R.M. Brigade, retaining their temporary rank till the close of hostilities, or until their discharge or demobilisation. The officers affected are:—Temporary Lieutenants James T. Galliford, R.M., Thomas A. Goldring, R.M., G. J. Kenny, R.M., and E. F. Lindsell, R.M.

Captain and Brevet-Major Edward Roden Cottingham, M.V.O., Reserve of Officers, R.M., has been granted the temporary rank of Major whilst called up for service (dated 20th September, 1915).

Major Frederick Charles Edwards, R.M.L.I., has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council, of the 19th March, 1883 (dated 2nd October, 1915).

Major Charles Julian Thoroton, R.M.L.I., Intelligence Officer at Gibraltar, has been granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (dated 25th September, 1915).

The undermentioned gentlemen have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as 2nd-Lieutenants, and will be attached for training to the R.M.A. Division, Eastney:—Llewellyn Henry Harries and Cecil George Tufton (dated 25th September, 1915).

Geoffrey Ramsay Goldingham attached for training to the Chatham R.M. Division (dated 30th September, 1915).

Temporary (Honorary) Lieutenant Charles Joseph Murfitt, R.M., has been granted a temporary commission as Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., and appointed to "President" additional for duty with the R.N. Air Service (dated 1st October, 1915).

Mr. Arthur Innes has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Lieutenant for service with the Royal Marine Submarine Miners (dated 5th October, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned gentlemen being granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as 2nd-Lieutenants. They will be attached for training to the Divisions specified against them:—Portsmouth Division, Charles Robert Hansler Collis; Portsmouth Division, Kenneth Edward Champness; R.M.A. Division, Geoffrey Frederick Conyers (dated 7th October, 1915).

Promoted into the Royal Marines as a 2nd-Lieutenant, Richard Douglas Binnie (from Sapper, Engineer Unit, Royal Naval Division), and attached for training to the R.M.A. Division (dated 13th October, 1915).

Mr. Reginald Charles Frederick Dodgson has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a 2nd-Lieutenant (dated 10th October, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of the appointment of Mr. Philip Albert Smith as Temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Marines, being post-dated from the 1st October to the 5th October, 1915.

Temporary 2nd-Lieutenant Samuel Leslie Potter, R.M., is posted from the Chatham to the R.M.A. Division (dated 16th October, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned gentleman being granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a 2nd-Lieutenant:—Dudley Walter Rowland Hall (from Corporal, R.M.L.I., Chatham Division) (dated 8th October, 1915). This officer will be attached for training to the Plymouth Division.

The Admiralty have approved of Lieutenant G. P. Y. Mascall, R.M., being appointed Adjutant of the 7th Reserve Battalion, Royal Naval Division, to date from the date of taking over the duties.

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned gentlemen being granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a 2nd-Lieutenant:—Chatham Division, Arthur Clark (dated 12th October, 1915); R.M.A. Division, Cecil Arthur Stock (dated 21st October, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of the temporary commission of Lieutenant B. O. March, R.M., being terminated, in order to admit of his accepting a commission in the Royal Field Artillery, Special Reserve. This officer will end in the Royal Marines the 15th October, 1915.

On the 1st November, 1915, the following Probationary 2nd-Lieutenants will be transferred to divisions as stated:—C. G. de B. Godfrey, Chatham; E. St. J. Brockman, Plymouth; T. W. M. Wood, Portsmouth; W. A. D. Twysden, Plymouth; V. G. Clayton, Plymouth; R. W. Bagot, Portsmouth; J. S. S. Tuppen, Chatham. They are to undergo a preliminary course of gunnery prior to proceeding to H.M.S. "Excellent." These officers, together with the six officers under training at Eastney, will proceed to H.M.S. "Excellent" early in December.

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned Temporary 2nd-Lieutenants, R.M., being promoted to the rank of Temporary Lieutenant, R.M.:—Newel Edward Eden Burton-Fanning, Reginald Fowler Durand Baker, William Herbert Begbie, Reginald Harry Rae Savage, Alan Anderson Boyle, Samuel Leslie Potter, Lionel Charles Turner Room, Robert Reginald Freville Cookson, Cecil Wingfield Fiennes, Leonard Frederick William Tayler, Kenneth Howard Hill (all dated 13th September, 1915).

Approval has been given for Captain John Hyndman Howell-Jones, R.M.A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, who completed six years' service in the Army Ordnance Department on the 29th April, 1915, to be retained permanently in that department under Article 411 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion of the Army, 1914 (dated 30th April, 1915). In consequence of the foregoing, the promotion of this officer to Major, R.M.A., referred to in circular hence No. 12505/15 of 13th October, 1915, is to be considered cancelled.

The date of appointment of Captain F. C. N. Bishop, R.M.A., as Temporary Assistant Proof and Experimental Officer is 28th September, 1915.

The Admiralty have approved of Captain Bishop being seconded under the provisions of Article 103 (c) of the Royal Warrant for Pay, etc., of the Army, 1914, whilst holding this appointment (dated 28th September, 1915).

Captain Ivor Harries, R.M.A., supernumerary, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Bishop, seconded (dated 28th September, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of Colonel 2nd-Commandant Ernest Edward Chown, R.M.L.I., being granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst in command of the Royal Naval Division Camp at Blandford (dated 30th September, 1915).

The following changes in the disposal of officers in the R.M.A. Brigades and R.N. Division have been notified:—

R.M.A. Anti-Aircraft Brigade—Temporary 2nd-Lieutenants D. L. Robinson, R. T. Rackham, E. L. Lunt, H. F. Angold, and R. H. Sawyer, R.M., to Anti-Aircraft Brigade.	26/9/15
R.M.A. Howitzer Brigade—Temporary Lieutenants L. L. T. Foster and C. C. Carus-Wilson, R.M., to Howitzer Brigade.	30/9/15
Chatham Battalion—Temporary 2nd-Lieutenant R. H. R. Savage, R.M., rejoined Battalion.	23/8/15
Chatham Battalion—Temporary Lieutenant Harry Hoare, R.M., disembarked at Alexandria from Hospital, Malta.	14/9/15
Portsmouth Battalion—Sergeant-Major F. O. Priscott, R.M.L.I., detained for duty in hospital and placed on very light duty list.	10/9/15
Plymouth Battalion—Lieutenant A. W. Staughton, R.M., to 16th Stationary Hospital (dysentery).	1/9/15
Plymouth Battalion — Temporary Lieutenant Trevor Edwards, R.M., to H.M.T. "Karroo" at Alexandria to rejoin unit.	30/8/15
Portsmouth Battalion—Captain E. F. Trew, R.M.L.I., Temporary duty as Brigade Major, 125th Brigade, 42nd Division.	11/9/15

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned being promoted to Temporary Captain, R.M., for R.M. Submarine Miners:—Temporary Lieutenant Horace Morton Taylor, Temporary Lieutenant Thomas Waterman (dated 1st October, 1915).

The following temporary appointments of Quartermasters are made:—Lieutenant J. Battin, R.M.L.I., to 2nd-Quartermaster, Portsmouth Division; Lieutenant E. J. Sullivan, R.M.L.I., to 3rd-Quartermaster, Portsmouth Division; Lieutenant F. H. H. Chapman, R.M.L.I., to 3rd-Quartermaster, Chatham Division.

The temporary commission as Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant of Frederick John Hill, pensioned Superintending Clerk (Warrant Officer), R.M., is terminated on account of medical unfitness. He will revert to the pension list as a Warrant Officer, R.M.L.I. (dated 5th October, 1915).

The following change in the Royal Marine Brigade has been notified:—Chatham Battalion—Sergeant-Major (W.O.) F. J. Hanson, R.M.L.I., to hospital ship "Valdivia" at Mudros, 19/9/15 (Diarrhoea), arrived Alexandria, 29/9/15.

No. Ch/1520 Colour-Sergeant W. S. Britton, R.M.L.I. (pensioner), has been advanced to Acting Sergeant-Major (W.O.) for duty as Acting Battalion Sergeant-Major of the Deal Battalion, Royal Marine Brigade (dated 5th March, 1915).

No. R.M.A./2966 Quartermaster-Sergeant-Instructor of Gunnery Alfred Carter, R.M.A., has been advanced to Acting Sergeant-Major (W.O.) from the 27th September, 1915, for duty in the Brigade of South African Artillery, commanded by Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Pryce Peacock, R.M.A.

No. Po/8738 Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant Walter Owen, R.M.L.I., has been appointed Acting Sergeant-Major for clerical duties on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding, Royal Naval Division, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Acting Warrant Officer A. Hurford to Quartermaster, dated the 10th August, 1915; and of the promotion to Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant of No. Ch/16391 Acting Sergeant William John Darlow, R.M.L.I., vice Owen.

No. Ply/3714 Colour-Sergeant Samuel Wyatt, R.M.L.I. (pensioner), promoted to Acting Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer) for duty as Sergeant-Major at the Royal Naval Depot, Crystal Palace, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Pensioner Sergeant-Major William Quianlan, R.M.L.I., to the rank of Lieutenant, Royal Marines (dated 31st July, 1915).

No. Ch/3947 Colour-Sergeant James Nealon, R.M.L.I. (pensioner), has been granted a commission in the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), dated 13th October, 1915.

No. Po/5374 (R.F.R.A./569) Colour-Sergeant F. W. Rowe, R.M.L.I., is appointed Clerk at the Royal Marine Office temporarily during the period of hostilities, vice Colour-Sergeant Nealon.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of Temporary 2nd-Lieutenant Reginald George Rowland Hall, R.M., being permitted to resign his commission in the Royal Marines on account of ill-health (dated 9th October, 1915).

EMBARKATION.

Lieutenant Eric J. B. Noyes, R.M.L.I., is to be held in readiness for embarkation in H.M.S. "St. Vincent," vice Major J. D. Dunstan, R.M.L.I., discharged to Chatham Hospital.

Acting Lieutenant Eric Simonds, R.M. (and Attendant) is to be held in readiness for passage to H.M.S. "King Alfred."

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Ford, C.M.G., D.S.O., Army Service Corps, who has been appointed a Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, gained his D.S.O. in the South African War, when he was twice mentioned and received the Queen's medal with six clasps. He has received his C.M.G. during the present war.

Honours and Rewards.

The undermentioned men, serving with the R.M. Artillery Anti-Aircraft Brigade, have been mentioned in French Divisional Orders:—No. R.M.A.R./B/771 Gunner William Woodman, R.F.R.; No. R.M.A.R./B/1107 Gunner J. W. Pooley, R.F.R.; No. 8814 Private William Bell, R.N.A.S.B. Staff.

The reason for the mention is that "they did not hesitate on several occasions under a heavy fire to rescue severely wounded French soldiers, thus affording a fine example of courage, coolness, and military comradeship." These three men have been awarded the "Croix de Guerre."

His Majesty the King has granted unrestricted permission for the wearing of the "Croix de Guerre" by officers and others upon whom it has been or may be conferred during the campaign.

The decoration of the Order of St. Stanilas, 3rd Class, has been conferred upon Acting Lieutenant Norman K. Jolley by H.M. the Emperor of Russia in recognition of the service rendered by him in H.M.S. "Jupiter." Permission for this decoration to be worn has been granted by H.M. the King.

Among the officers who had the honour of being received by the King at Buckingham Palace on October 5th, when His Majesty invested them with the Insignia of Companions of the Orders into which they have been admitted, was Lieutenant J. Cheetham, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross.

Extracts from a Diary.

(Continued from Page 187 of October Number.)

April 23rd.—It has been settled that we leave at 1.30 p.m to-morrow.

It was a fine sight to see some of the big transports leaving duly cheered by the ship's company to the tune of patriotic airs.

The first squadron which is to precede the landing by two hours' bombardment will raze two villages to the ground.

The General and his staff have come on board, the men come to-morrow morning.

April 24th.—The men came on board at 12.30; we left at 1.30.

April 25th.—Got to our rendezvous by 12.30 a.m., position marked by "Triumph." The men were got into boats, which were placed in tow of steamboats. The whole proceeded at five knots to a spot one mile from land. It was afterwards discovered we were two miles north of proper landing place.

The first party got ashore all right, and it was apparently sometime before the enemy discovered them. Musketry fire then became fairly brisk, also some howitzer fire at the troop transports.

A battleship replied with 6in. inadequately. About 6 a.m. the musketry died down. We received a signal from the shore that the landing was progressing favourably; the soldiers seem to have taken possession of a high ridge.

9 a.m.—Landing very successful. Australians charged up the hill (900 feet) after a fine burst of fire, and now hold the ridge, having captured three Krupp guns. The landing will now be extended south so as to embrace proper landing place.

The following signals received:—

8.20 a.m.—Our men now hold Sed-ul-Bahr village.

8.35 a.m.—We have over 8,000 men ashore, disembarkation proceeding rapidly.

8.28 a.m.—South Wales Borderers landed on beach.

8.33 a.m.—South Wales Borderers now on top of hill.

9.30 a.m.—A shell passed just over us, and struck the water two yards off a destroyer—a 12in. by the splash, probably fired across the peninsula by the "Goeben." Shortly after two more arrived, so squadron was ordered to weigh anchor and shift billet.

10 a.m.—It has been discovered that there is a four-knot current, which accounts for our landing on the wrong beach.

10 a.m.—Bombardment by various ships of enemy's gun positions.

11.20 a.m.—It now transpired that Australians dropped their packs and rushed the first line of trenches with the bayonet.

12.30 p.m.—We have seized De Tott's battery on hill above Morto Bay (1st Squadron). The Australians asking for ammunition; there has been a continuous roar of musketry all the forenoon.

4.30 p.m.—Landing not going very well here now; apparently our men advanced a bit too far on the other side of ridge, and about 3 p.m. caught a regular storm of shrapnel from all sides, and had to retire. They could be seen running back over the crest of the hill, carrying their wounded with them. All our aeroplanes have disappeared and firing stopped, because shots were reported by soldiers "short."

Fire was opened again about 4 p.m. with aeroplane spotting, and three guns quickly knocked out.

Casualties very numerous; hospital ship full.

The soldiers urgently asking for howitzers to be landed, as they are suffering severely from unchallenged enemy batteries. The battle continues with ceaseless roar and rattle.

5.30 p.m.—About 600 wounded in hospital ship, 350 in a transport, and many more on beach waiting to be taken off. Firing, except for enemy's howitzers, ceased. Mules have been landed, and it is hoped guns will follow.

7.20 p.m.—Have been bombarding for about two hours reversed slope of ridge. Great difficulty in accommodating the wounded; they are being carted round the fleet looking for attention and billets.

People on shore complain of lack of backing from ships, but no observers were landed to spot fall of shot.

Water problem urgent; they are landing it in large tins.

April 26th.—Bombardment commenced at daylight. Have some wounded on board, including New Zealand major, who tells me that Turks have evidently mapped out country into squares, into which they fire as we pass over.

One of the worst phases of the retirement was the cries of the wounded asking to be taken back as they had a horror of being taken prisoners.

Our right flank got too far inland, and so was unsupported, and was practically turned. It is very hard to keep the Australians back. "Queen Elizabeth," with aeroplane spotting, fired some 15in., and effectively silenced enemy's howitzers.

2.50 p.m.—The "Queen Elizabeth" has been firing for some time it seems, the balloon is spotting for her. Picked up two German rifle bullets on the quarterdeck—someone sniping us.

About 3 p.m. army asked for support, but little firing was done. "Queen Elizabeth" firing continuously, helped by "Majestic."

5.10 p.m.—About eight rifle bullets struck the ship. Difficult to get accurate information as to fall of shots.

6.30 p.m.—Several men hit by spent rifle bullets, only one badly hurt, hit in the arm, and the bullet protruded through

the far side. All the doctors being out of the ship, the Paymaster did the extraction.

8.30 p.m.—Nearly 4,000 casualties here alone. The wounded lie on the beach under shrapnel fire till they can be taken off. Our P.M.O. has, as a hospital ship, a transport recently used to carry horses, in which are now 360 wounded.

10.45 p.m.—Searchlights playing on beach, and continuous rifle fire going on.

April 27th.—5 a.m.—Firing continued all night. About 20 minutes ago four shots, 5in. probably, fell close to us and some small boats. Transports ordered to shift billet.

"Bacchante" has 26 men wounded, mostly in boats; bullets whizzing round us all night; one hit a funnel.

7.15 a.m.—Went to G.Q.'s, closed water-tight doors. Submarine sighted; turned out to be overturned boat.

9.30 a.m.—Heavy bombardment by ships, including "Queen Elizabeth." Enemy's shrapnel falling between us and beach.

5 p.m.—We have made good progress and advanced. Fierce shelling with shrapnel by the enemy, and heavy bombardment by the ships. Effect not known, as we have no means of spotting. Some of the shrapnel very close to ship. The soldiers ask us to fire on certain areas, but this is difficult. H.M.S. ——— fired her after turret, trained fore and aft, and dismounted her anti-aircraft guns with the blast. She also had her boats astern. A trawler struck by a shell, and had to be run on to the beach.

Enemy found crawling among our wounded and killing them. An Australian sergeant caught one and split his head down to the chin with an axe he was carrying.

7.30 p.m.—Shift billet, to be out of range of the usual morning greeting from Chanak, etc. Doctors have returned, being relieved by R.A.M.C., but medical attendance still insufficient. The "Dartmouth" and some empty transports will make a feint landing north of Bulair lines.

Have advanced about a mile to-day. Turks estimated at 100,000 men. The beach is full of spies dressed as English officers, who talk good English.

April 28th.—Firing continued all night, musketry and shore guns. The soldiers twice asked us to open fire on a certain area, but their request was not complied with; no aeroplanes to spot for us. Take in ammunition—rather dangerous, as we are within range of enemy's big guns.

Bombarded a battery all the morning, the "London" an observation station. The artillery general came on board. We have suffered few losses compared to other landing parties, apparently due to our accidentally selecting the wrong landing place. The New Zealanders threw away their entrenching tools on landing, and consequently suffered heavily, being unable to dig in.

Two men killed in the "Queen" by stray rifle bullets.

In the afternoon battle continued, accompanied by bombardment from ships when suitable target indicated. Our object selected was team of horses dragging heavy gun into position, which turned out to be a plough.

Feint landing ineffective, Turks did not show any interest. Wind rising, heavy rain.

29th April.—Some big shells fell near the ships about 5.30 a.m., nearly hitting the "Majestic."

"Agamemnon" returns from ceremonial visit to Dedeagatch, a town under Bulgarian administration.

Battle continues, accompanied by bombardment.

A big fire broke out this afternoon inland on our right front, in the direction of Maidos. Air wonderfully clear; can see the ships of First Squadron hull down, a slight mirage throws the funnels and masts above the water, and gives them the appearance of floating in mid-air.

During this afternoon's bombardment one 6in. fired 87 rounds. So far our casualties are one killed and four wounded. Firing kept up all night. The village still blazing.

30th April.—Fire still visible. Waterplane reported warship in the Narrows; all ships open fire with 12in., firing two rounds each. She made off—probably the "Goeben" out for her "morning hate." This time we got ours in first.

Coaled ship, and fired at same time.

Chanak is in flames, due to "Lord Nelson." General Liman von Sanders is there. An 11-in. shell has just dropped about 200 yards astern.

The fire last night was Maidos, and now we can see the smoke from Chanak village. Germans mix with our troops and pass down false orders in English; now no orders are to be obeyed except those issued through central exchange.

An officer of G.H.Q. went mad; he was found bending over another with a loaded revolver, muttering "Here's another Turk."

Seaplane reports that shots at battleship fell within 100 yards of her.

May 1st.—Fired across the Peninsula this morning at two battleships and they returned fire. No damage done on either side. Battle still proceeding, assisted by fire from ships. Marine Brigade is holding the left of the line and made an advance yesterday, incurring some casualties. Cox's Indian brigade are now coming to us.

We bombarded a windmill and a minaret at 9,000 yards. Hit the windmill. The Marines lost ground but recovered it later.

May 2nd.—Intercepted enemy's wireless. Submarine A.E 2 sunk, April 30th, by Turkish torpedo boat, crew saved and made prisoners.

A French submarine ("Joule") struck a mine and sank immediately.

The E 14 went up on April 28th and has not been heard of. It is getting more dangerous than when B 11 went up.

Started firing about 5 a.m., but our aeroplane broke down, so continued without any spotting.

The enemy's big shells fell near us, two as close as 150 yards.

Caught a column of Turks with 12-pdr. cannon. Great success, bits of Turk seen flying about. The kite balloon doing good work. "Agamemnon" knocked out three guns with her assistance. The observer is a trained spotter.

Turkish "B" battery opened fire on us, so we shifted billet and replied with 12in., as they had got the range.

Fire on named squares opened by all ships, but as the signal was made in plain English it was probably read on shore and squares evacuated. Hear that 250 Marines held a line against 3,000 Turks.

"Canopus" leaves to complete with coal and ammunition. "Bacchante" and "Dartmouth" located and wiped out shore battery. Fleet Surgeon of "Implacable" hit in the stomach by a sniper while on the quarterdeck and died.

10.30 p.m.—The bombardment began at 7 p.m.; deliberate firing till 7.30 and then cease fire, no need for rapid. It was a fine sight to see the shells bursting over the ridge. There is a perfect roar of musketry and heavy firing from the ships of the other squadron.

May 3rd, 10 a.m.—The usual morning messages of hate from across the land fell very close to three of us.

11.45 a.m.—Intermittent bombardment going on. ——— had to shift billet as the projectiles were falling alongside.

11.55 a.m.—Turks scored a hit on a collier; got her in the after hold; she got under way and two more landed in the

spot she was lying immediately after. Most ships followed her example; our old billet is being fairly peppered.

1 p.m.—Enemy's aeroplane paid us a visit.

4th May, 10 p.m.—The Turks' morning message was answered by the "Queen Elizabeth" in due form. Some cruisers and destroyers bombarded Gaba Tepe from 5 a.m. to 6 a.m. A landing to cut telephone cable was attempted and opposed and was unsuccessful. Turks respecting our Red Cross Flag, and burying our dead.

11 p.m.—Considerable activity on shore, heavy guns firing. German aeroplane chased this afternoon; wish ours would do a bit of spotting in their spare time.

5th May.—Heard that "Irresistible," "Bulwark," and "Ocean" sunk; report has it that they ran into shallow water where our minesweepers had been dumping mines, but as it is known that the Turks laid 300 mines a group of overlooked ones seems indicated.

May 6th.—Favourable reports of our advance received.

May 7th.—Fired across the land, aeroplane spotting; no results achieved. Enemy's aeroplane dropped bombs on the fleet, narrowly escaped hitting a battleship and a transport.

May 8th.—Enemy's aeroplane flew over the ship, much firing, no result.

May 9th.—Spotter reports that it is the "Goeben" firing across the Peninsula, and complains that when he gets our ships within hitting distance they cease fire.

May 10th, 2 p.m.—Enemy opened with concealed howitzer from Gaba Tepe, enfilading the beach. We replied but could not locate the gun owing to absence of aircraft.

May 11th.—German submarine sighted and all precautions are being taken.

Sixty suspects in a ship flying the Greek flag brought here pending investigation.

All detachments giving up their short rifles to R.N. Division.

May 12th.—Heavy bombardment proceeded all night from southern squadron and heavy musketry from Gaba Tepe. Our beach again enfiladed with shrapnel from Gaba Tepe, which is being bombarded without much effect.

2 p.m.—A submarine has been sighted about 100 miles away. The "Queen Elizabeth" firing with balloon spotting.

7.30 p.m.—A very heavy bombardment for about two hours directed on howitzers reported successful.

11 p.m.—Heavy rifle firing from the beach again to-night.

May 13th, 11.30.—"Goliath" torpedoed at 1.30 a.m. this morning by destroyer, which escaped down the Straits. Four of our destroyers on watch, but night very dark. "Goliath" was using searchlights.

E 14 sank a large transport and can remain in Sea of Marmora for another week.

Enemy shelling our beach heavily again from Gaba Tepe. Marine Brigade transferred to southern party.

May 14th.—A reconnaissance in force near Mount Falcon successful in opposition. About 10 p.m. two rockets, indicating the presence of a submarine, went up. All ships got under way; nothing happened, name of signalling ship unknown.

Submarines reported from various sources; five seen by aeroplane turn out to be buoys.

Left for Mudros, coaled.

May 15th.—Arrived Gaba Tepe at 11 a.m.

May 16th.—Six thousand more Australians landed. Sapping and mining is being carried out; a line of Turkish trenches expected to go up to-morrow. Turks continue to enfilade the beach, cannot pick up the position or the flash of guns.

May 17th.—A real submarine sighted off Rabbit Island. Biyuk Anafarta and Kuchuk Anafarta bombarded and set on fire.

May 18th.—Left the battle area, destination unknown.

Casualties.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the following further casualties have been reported in connection with the operations in the Dardanelles :—

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, 26th September, 1915.

Tempy. 2nd-Lieutenant G. D. Lowdell, R.M.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, 2nd October, 1915.

Actg. Lieut. C. F. Mead, R.M. (2nd occasion), still at duty.

The following information has been received regarding the disposal of officers :—

OFFICER.	CASUALTY.	DISPOSAL.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. T. R. McCready, R.M.	Systitis.	Admitted to Military Hospital, Ras-el-Tin, Alexandria, 23/9/15.
Capt. A. A. Cordner, R.M.L.I.	Sick, no wound.	Ditto.
Tempy. Lt. T. A. Goldring, R.M.	Dysentery.	Transferred to Convalescent Home No. 1, 21/9/15.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. A. G. Kyle, R.M.	——	Discharged to duty, 22/9/15.
Actg.-Lt. F. W. Dewhurst, 1st R.M.L.I. Bn.	Enteric (severe).	Admitted to No. 21 Gen. Hospital, Alexandria, 10/10/15.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. K. H. Hill, 1st R.M.L.I. Bn.	Enteric (severe).	Ditto.
Lt. T. H. Clarke, 1st R.M.L.I. Bn.	Sick (slight).	Admitted to No. 17 Gen. Hospt., Alexandria.
Capt. B. G. Weller, 2nd R.M.L.I., Bn.	Dysentery and Jaundice.	Admitted to Malta Hospital, 4/10/15.
Tempy. Lt. S. H. E. Inskip, 1st R.M.L.I. Bn.	Dysentery.	Ditto.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. G. D. Lowdell, 1st R.M.L.I. Bn.	Bullet wound, left forearm, slight, satisfactory.	Ditto.
Capt. C. L. E. Muntz, 1st R.M.L.I. Bn.	Hepatic abscess, favourable.	Admitted No. 19 Gen. Hospital, Alexandria, 1/10/15.

The following information has been received regarding the disposal of officers :—

Actg. Lieutenant C. R. W. Lamplough, R.M.L.I., discharged to light duty, 7th September, 1915.

Tempy. Captain C. P. Goodden, R.M., admitted to Hospital at Malta, 26th September, 1915, suffering from debility.

The following officer has left Alexandria for England : Lieutenant J. W. Carroll, R.M.

WOUNDED, 20th October, 1915.

Temporary 2nd-Lieutenant A. G. Kyle, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

The following information has been received regarding the disposal of officers in the Royal Marine Brigade :—

Captain B. G. Weller, R.M.L.I., embarked for England.

Temporary Lieutenant G. R. Curtis, R.M., admitted to No. 19 General Hospital, Alexandria, 14th October, 1915, suffering from enteritis; condition good.

Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) G. H. C. Seath, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. "Europa," admitted to hospital, Malta, 22nd October, 1915, suffering from malaria.

Temporary 2nd-Lieutenant R. H. R. Savage, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion, admitted to New Zealand Stationary Hospital, Port Said, 30th September, 1915, suffering from dyspepsia (slight).

Chatham Battalion—Acting Sergeant-Major (W.O.) W. C. Gwynne, R.M.L.I., to Clearing Hospital, "W" Beach, 16th September, 1915, suffering from diarrhœa.

Chatham Battalion—Sergeant-Major (W.O.) F. J. Hanson, R.M.L.I., to Clearing Hospital, "W" Beach, 17th September, 1915, suffering from diarrhœa.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the following further casualties have been reported in connection with the operations in the Dardanelles :—

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Reported 24th September, 1915.

Po/17461 Pte. Edward J. Newman, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.
Po/11200 Pte. George H. Dyer, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED, Reported 25th September, 1915.

Ply/S/773 Pte. John Holt, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 26th September, 1915.

Po/S/631 Pte. Joseph Howe, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.
Ply/S/205 Pte. Edward P. Skidmore, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 28th September, 1915.

Ply/16454 Pte. Frederick J. G. Mills, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 27th September, 1915.

Ch/19538 Pte. Frederick Nicholls, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW ASSUMED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Reported 28th September, 1915.

Po/S/339 Pte. Joseph Hope, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED, Reported 27th September, 1915.

Deal/S/3053 Cpl. G. Billsborough, Medical Unit.

The following casualties have been reported in H.M. Ships :—

WOUNDED.

Po/11197 Pte. George J. Priest.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Po/17782 Pte. Robert Beauchamp.

DIED OF DISEASE, at R.N. Hospital, Haslar, 30th September, 1915.

Ch/17621 Pte. Frank Buckell, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED, Reported 28th September, 1915.

Ch/18515 Pte. Herbert Reynolds, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/1382 Spr. Frederick W. Meleady.

WOUNDED, Reported 29th September, 1915.

Ply/16993 Pte. William Clutterbuck, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

Reported 30th September, 1915.

Ply/14525 Lce.-Cpl. G. J. Rich, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

KILLED, Reported 30th September.

2ND R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Ply/S/693 Pte. Thomas R. Arnold (previously reported missing).

WOUNDED.

1ST R.M.L.I. BATTALION.

Ch/B/1579 Lce.-Cpl. J. Vince, R.F.R.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 2nd October, 1915.

Po/15797 Pte. P. F. Darville, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

KILLED, Reported 3rd October, 1915.

Po/16995 Pte. Frederick G. Bright, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

DIED OF DISEASE, 4th October, 1915, telegram from R.N. Hospital, Plymouth.

Ch/19337 Pte. George Williamson, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED, Reported 3rd October, 1915.

Ch/19525 Pte. W. G. Wiseman, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

KILLED, Reported 6th October, 1915.

Ply/16990 Pte. James T. Hargreaves, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.
Po/17484 Pte. A. J. R. Holliman, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.
Po/S/390 Pte. William Jarvis, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn. (previously reported missing).

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 5th October, 1915.

Ch/S/444 Pte. Sidney W. Smith, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

Reported 6th October, 1915.

Po/S/764 Pte. William Baseley, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED AND MISSING, Reported 4th October, 1915.

Po/S/643 Pte. Matthew S. Coulson, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn. (previously reported wounded).

WOUNDED.

Po/17403 Pte. Stanley H. Sinfield, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED NOT WOUNDED, BUT SICK.

Reported 5th October, 1915.

Deal/S/1382 Spr. Frederick W. Meleady.

SEVERELY WOUNDED, Reported 7th October, 1915.

H.M. SHIPS.

Ch/17157 Pte. William F. Hammond, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. "Astræa" (6th October, 1915).

WOUNDED.

Ch/17080 Pte. Walter J. Mole, R.M.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 8th October, 1915.

Depôt/S/175 Spr. Hugh Woodside, Divisional Engineers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING, Reported 8th October, 1915.

Po/S/333 Pte. Robert C. Reedman, 2nd R.M. Battalion (previously reported wounded).

TAKEN OFF DANGEROUSLY ILL LIST, Reported 6th October, 1915.

Po/S/730 Pte. L. F. Bond.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 9th October, 1915.

Ch/18776 Pte. E. M. Riddiford, 1st R.M. Battalion (previously reported wounded).

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 9th October, 1915.

Ply/16447 Pte. J. J. Tees, 2nd R.M. Battalion.

WOUNDED (ACCIDENTALLY), Reported 9th October, 1915.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3383 Pte. W. H. Lea.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 11th October, 1915.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/1466 Spr. Arnold Leah.

WOUNDED.

Ply/17669 Pte. W. E. Stanley, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

The following casualties have been reported at Belgrade between 6th and 8th October, 1915 :—

KILLED, Reported 12th October, 1915.

Ply/10964 Sgt. Harry Bolton, R.M.L.I.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

R.M.A./12733 Gnr. Samuel E. Davies, R.M. Artillery.
R.M.A./8885 Gnr. Harry J. Carter, R.M. Artillery.

WOUNDED, Reported 12th October, 1915.

Deal/S/932 Spr. H. R. Cameron, Divisional Engineers (2nd occasion).

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW ASSUMED WOUNDED AND MISSING, Reported 13th October, 1915.

Po/17403 Pte. Stanley H. Sinfield, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

WOUNDED, Reported 15th October, 1915.

Ch/S/214 Pte. John Hodges, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.
Deal/S/1058 Sapper W. P. Rook, Divisional Engineers.

KILLED, Reported 17th October, 1915.

Ply/S/244 Pte. Edwin C .Rome, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.
Deal/S/3258 Pte. G. Morton, Medical Unit.

WOUNDED.

Ch/18555 Pte. Allan D. Watkins, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion (2nd occasion).
Ply/17605 Pte. Richard C. Brereton, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.
Ply/17671 Pte. William Logan, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.
Ply/17580 Pte. Reginald Potts, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

KILLED, Reported 19th October, 1915.

Po/S/658 Pte. John Bright, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion (previously reported missing).

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 18th October, 1915.

Po/S/894 Pte. Samuel Landy, Cyclist Company.

WOUNDED, Reported 19th October, 1915.

Deal/S/3291 Pte. W. Lloyd, Medical Unit (since rejoined unit).

KILLED, Reported 21st October, 1915.

Ply/17699 Pte. S. Holland, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 20th October, 1915.

Deal/S/501 Corporal Percival Britton, Divisional Engineers.

WOUNDED, Reported 21st October, 1915.

Po/12032 Pte. Harry Burley, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.
Ch/17429 Pte. G. G. Histed, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion.
Ply/16282 Pte. T. Derrick, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.
Po/18273 Pte. Harry Oldham, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 22nd October, 1915.

Po/15999 Pte. Albert E. Smith, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

The following casualties in H.M. ships have been reported :—

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED.

Ply/13484 Pte. John W. Mace, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. "Talbot."

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Ch/13289 Pte. Arthur George May, R.M.L.I.

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 23rd October, 1915.

Ch/18555 Pte. Allan D. Watkins, 1st R.M.L.I. Battalion (previously reported wounded).

The following casualty in the R.M. Artillery Howitzer Brigade has been reported :—

WOUNDED, 30th September, 1915.

R.M.A./B/873 Gnr. C. A. Wilcox, R.M.A.

The following casualty in the R.M.A. Howitzer Brigade has been reported :—

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, 25th September, 1915.

Acting Lieutenant W. F. S. Fawckner, R.M.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to report the death of Tempy. Lieutenant Henry C. Walcot, R.M., which occurred at Haslar Hospital on 10th October from general peritonitis.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that a report dated the 4th October, 1915, has been received from the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, notifying the death, apparently from heart failure, of Captain Aylmer G. Stacey, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. "Minerva."

(Captain Gordon H. H. Prynne, R.M.L.I., is to be held in readiness for passage to H.M.S. "Minerva," vice Captain Stacey).

Corps Gazette

(*Continued from opposite Paye*).

W. Read, Musns. L. S. Bloxham, H. J. Reed, J. W. Gilbertson, W. P. Neville, S. Fesler, T. Johnson, C. E. Martin, R. Telfer, H. A. G. Blaxhall, J. M. Saville, Percy Alexander, J. W. H. Ferry, J. C. Clayton. "St. Vincent" Musns. E. G. Upstell, E. Bradley. "Argyll"—Musn. R. Sibbett. "Queen Elizabeth"—Musn. J. W. Ford. "Britannia"—Musn. W. P. Wright. "Barham"—Musn. F. E. Friend. "Bellerophon"—Bandmaster 2nd Class J. H. Hutchinson. "Prince of Wales"—Bandmaster 1st Class S. Fairfield.

Disembarked—"Inflexible"—Musician A. A. Davis. "Commonwealth"—Band Corporal H. Kenward.. "Hibernia" — Band Corporal R. Cookson. "Canada" — Musician E. W. Griffiths, Musician J. Freeman. "Dominion" — Musician N. C. Widdicombe. "Marlborough" Band Cpl. W. Walsham. "Inflexible"—Musn. A. S. Kilmurray. "Cochrane"—Musn. R. Sibbett. "Queen Elizabeth"—Musn. J. H. Burrows. "Roxburgh"—Musn. A. E. Bulgin. "St. Vincent"—Musn. J. F. Webber. "Ajax"—Musn. E. C. Moores. "Lion"—Band Cpl. W. A. Weaving. "Britannia"—Musn. W. E. R. Cridland. "Barham"—Musn. R. E. Compton. "Prince of Wales"—Bandmaster 1st Class J. W. Yates. "Bellerophon"—Bandmaster 2nd Class P. J. Whelan. "King George V."—Musn. G. A. Jones. "Britannia"—Musn. T. Dorritty.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Musn. E. C. Moores, Band Boy H. A. Stark, Musn. E. W. Griffiths. *Transferred to Royal Navy as Wireless Telegraphist*—Musn. J. E. Thomas.

CORPS GAZETTE.

Eastney.

Promotions—*To be Acting Sergeant-Major*—Q.M.S.I. A. Carter, Col.-Sgt. E. Flaye. *To be Temporary Sergeants*—Cpls. W. Guest, G. Miles, W. Backhouse, J. Goodman, H. Rann, A. Howard, A. Chatfield, S. Hales. *To be Corporal*—Bombr. A. Rogers. *To be Temporary Corporal*—Bombr. E. Morgans. *To be Temporary Bombardiers*—Actg. Bombrs. C. Richardson, R. Homer, G. Noyce, J. Keneally, T. Dorling, W. Davis, Gnrs. C. Kersey, A. Griffen, W. Ashton, F. Lambert, C. Hutchinson, W. Marsh, S. Challis, J. McIntosh. *To be Bombardiers*—Gnrs. G. Buckell, F. Arnold.

Appointments—Gnrs. S. Churchill, J. Vincent, L. Harvey, to Paid Acting Bombardiers. Cpl. W. Stokes to Paid Lance-Sergeant. Bombr. J. Pitchforth to School Assistant, Children's School. Sgt. F. Burden to Instructor of Gunnery, Sea Service.

Embarked—"Columbine"—Gnr. C. Colgan. "Certurion"—Gnr. H. Cooper. "Antrim"—Gnrs. T. King, A. Walters. "Emperor of India"—Gnr. L. Hall. "Swiftsure"—Bglr. R. Spencer. "Royal Arthur"—Gnr. F. Astles. "Inflexible"—Gnrs. W. Wells, F. Veal. "St. Vincent"—Gnrs. H. Scotton, A. Fullwood. "Barham"—Gnrs. C. Welch, C. Read. "Warrior"—Gnr. A. Turner. "Zealandia"—Bglr. J. Walker. "Britannia"—Gnrs. O. Drawbridge, R. Magee. "Cochrane"—Gnr. L. Burrows. "Natal"—Gnr. W. Stewart. "Cyclops"—Gnrs. A. Davenport, J. Wright, W. Brown, S. Drew, C. Worrell, J. Wilson, R. Harrington, G. Hough, E. Woolley, R. Hancox, P. Wright, E. Laker, T. Dredge, A. Purnell, F. Barnes, W. Chamley, E. Fuller, D. Burke, J. Otter, F. Starnes, G. Smith, C. Fry, G. Smith, H. Crook, R. Holloway, F. Gillott, P. Ping, H. Kerwin, J. Watson, A. Goode, D. Cameron, J. Sams, J. Foley, P. Scattergood, J. Hunt, J. Holland, F. Bates, P. Mann. "Monarch"—Gnr. A. Butcher. "Invincible"—Gnr. E. Mann. "Erin"—Bglr. V. Perkins. "Collingwood"—Gnr. W. Blunden. "Princess Royal"—Gnrs. A. Sneddon, A. Marriott.

Disembarked—"Britannia"—Gnr. C. Russell. "Temeraire"—Gnr. F. Hollingsworth. "Queen Mary"—Gnr. W. Woodvine. "Zealandia"—Bglr. A. Race. "Tiger"—Gnr. W. Privett. "Inflexible"—Gnrs. W. Stewart, W. Price. "Agincourt"—Gnr. G. Forsey. "Warspite"—Gnrs. W. Longman, J. Watchman. "Warrior"—Gnrs. A. Harding, E. Baker, W. Wright, A. Miller. "New Zealand"—Bombr. M. Donoghue. "Collingwood"—Gnr. A. Downhill. "Barham"—Gnr. W. White. "Erin"—Bglr. J. Worrall. "Dominion"—Cpl. H. Fitzgerald. "Hyacinth"—Gnr. C. King. "Achilles"—Gnrs. C. Oakes, C. Beedles. "Cyclops"—Gnr. G. Connett. "Defence"—Col.-Sgt. E. Kelsey. Gnrs. G. Pincott, J. Coburn. "Swiftsure"—Bombrs. S. Kingswell, T. Broome. "Neptune"—Gnrs. J. Allan, B. Clerke. "Benbow"—Gnrs. F. Harcup, W. Hawkins. "Natal"—Gnrs. F. Haynes, A. Winter, A. Bartram. "Antrim"—Gnrs. G. Cobbett, C. McKnight. "Cochrane"—Gnrs. R. Gill, R. Bateman. "Minotaur"—Gnrs. W. Holliday, R. Harman. "Shannon"—Gnrs. J. Morrow, W. Everest. "St. Vincent"—Bglr. W. Walker, Gnrs. H. Smith, J. Wells. "Columbine"—Bglr. H. Chapman, Gnr. H. Hill.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Mech. H. Harrison, Dvrs. P. Holland, L. Herz, Ptes. W. Kinsman, P. Brennan, P. McSweeney, J. Eyley. *Granted Temporary Commissions in the Army*—Gnr. H. Hill, Dvr. R. Hitchins.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Gnrs. A. Jones, G. Welby, A. Pratt, J. Loker, E. Gent, H. Banks, Pte. E. Watts. 2nd—Gnr. C. Watson. 3rd—Cpl. W. Johnston, Gnrs. M. Mulkerrins, S. Hooper, F. Barton. 4th—Sgt. F. Stevenson, Gnrs. G. Smith, J. Foster, Pte. C. Hoskin. 5th—Gnrs. W. Lawrence, S. Bourner.

Medals—*L.S. and G.C.*—Sgt. W. Ballard, Gnrs. G. Helyer, J. Mason, A. Jackson.

Examinations—*Qualified as Gunlayers 2nd Class*—Gnrs. W. Ball, E. Ellingham, A. Staphnill, A. Harland, A. Willingale, J. Lawson, S. Bolton, A. Davies. *Qualified as Gunlayer 3rd Class*—Gnr. J. Maison.

Depot.

Promotions—*To be Colour-Sergeants*—Sgt. R. Hankinson (Depot), Sgt. W. G. Hall (Depot), Sgt. F. L. White (Depot). *To be Sergeant*—Lce.-Sgt. W. Vernon (Depot). *To be Corporal*—Lce.-Cpl. W. H. Terry.

Appointments—Sgt. A. W. Bartlett (Ch.) to 2nd Class Infantry Drill Instructor. Pte. J. W. Preston (Ch.) to P.T. Instructor. Sgt. F. J. Ricketts (Po.) to 2nd Class Infantry Drill Instructor. Sgt. F. G. Knight (Po.) to 2nd Class Infantry Drill Instructor. Pte. T. Newell (Po.) to Orderly, Staff Office.

Good Conduct Badges—4th—Pte. E. A. C. Coventry (Ch.), Pte. R. Steel (Ply.) 5th—Col.-Sgt. N. Everett (Depot), Sgt. W. C. Holland (Po.).

Transfers—*To Ranks*—Bglr. E. C. Gouge (Po.). *To Divisional Engineers, R.N.D.*—Pte. C. Myers.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Ptes. L. Jessop, W. W. Taylor, H. Cheetham, J. Rall, R. Rapley, A. V. Jackson, G. E. Bellchambers, F. Leatherbarrow, W. Freestone, and C. Pilling.

Medals—*L. S. and G.C.*—Pte. B. H. Skeet (Depot), Pte. A. R. Grainger (Ch.), Pte. G. C. Woodbury (Ply.).

Musketry Company Challenge Shield—Winners for Quarter ended 30th September, 1915: "F" Company. Best individual score: Pte. A. O. Burford (97).

R.N. School of Music.

Promotions—*To be Bandmaster 1st Class*—Bandmaster 2nd Class J. A. Taylor, serving in H.M.S. "Queen Mary." *To be Bandmaster 2nd Class*—Band Cpl. S. E. Smith, serving in H.M.S. "Exmouth." *To be Band Corporal*—Musn. J. Vincent, serving in H.M.S. "Achilles."

Embarked—"Hibernia"—Band Cpl. A. W. Richardson. "Orion"—Musn. J. F. Cox. "King George V."—Musns. W. McGrath, T. R. Wigmore, T. C. Poore. "Natal"—Musn. S. E. J. Jamieson. "Marlborough"—Musn. E. H. Hulse. "Commonwealth"—Musn. T. W. Rose. "Monarch"—Musn. H. A. Lenaghan. "Ajax"—Musn. J. Fienson, Musn. B. Fenn. "Inflexible"—Musns. H. Fogden, H. W. Harris, F. Ede, S. Fellows, and W. A. Slaughter. "Canada"—Musns. T. G. Clubb, A. J. E. White. "Berwick"—Musn. F. Hatton. "Dominion" Musn. M. C. Orrin. "King Alfred"—Bandmaster W. Bristow, Band Cpl. H. Bailey, Musns. T. S. Butler, M. J. Smith, C. Humphrey, C. Congram, J. C. R. Moore, S. Williams, W. A. V. Macklin, A. H. Goodyer, T. Locker, L. Lemare, J. E. Keenan, A. W. Scott, E. Evans, H. Sinclair, J. Wilson. "Donegal"—Bandmaster 2nd Class J. Yardley, Band Cpl.

(*Continued on opposite Page*).

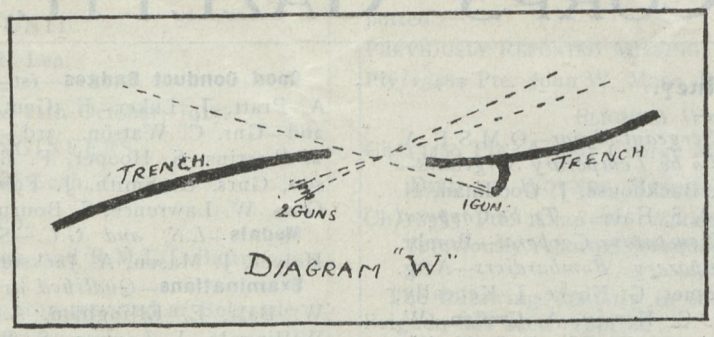
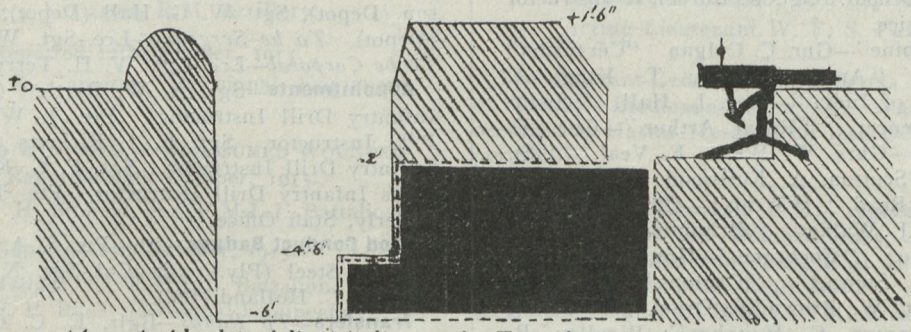


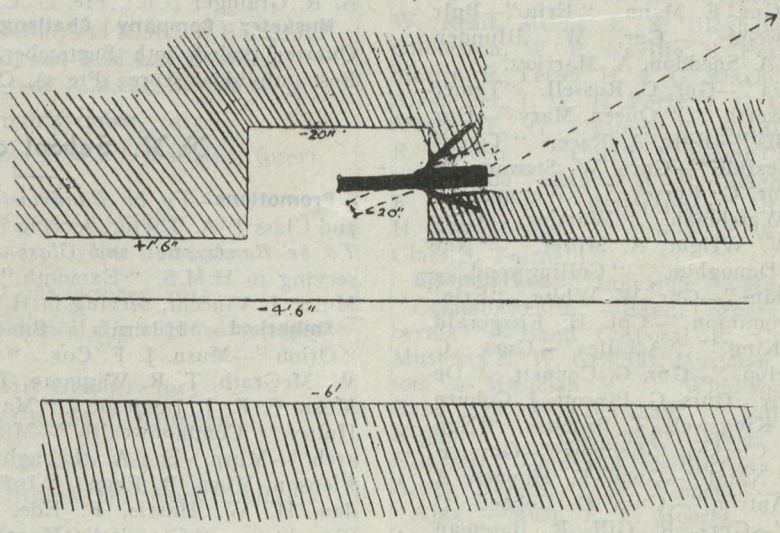
DIAGRAM "W"

DIAGRAM "X" IN SECTION



Area inside dotted lines indicates the Tunnel.

DIAGRAM "Y" IN PLAN



The above diagrams have reference to the article opposite "Machine Guns in Trenches." Diagram "W" explains the reasons for *gaps* in trenches, viz.: (*a*) easier to bring enfilade fire to bear, and (*b*) more easy to conceal the guns. Diagram "X" illustrates the tunnelling method, which provides an all-round field of fire and also a low and inconspicuous position for the gun. Diagram "Y" describes another method of obtaining enfilade fire, "by pushing the parapet out."

Machine Guns in Trenches.

An Outline of the Employment of the Machine Guns of the Royal Marine Brigade in the Peninsula of Gallipoli from 28th April till 5th September.

I will endeavour to give this account from a tactical point of view, also mention a few mechanical details, and give a few suggestions for training, dealing with certain requirements that are not provided for by Table "C," Musketry Regulations.

How to make use of the guns, where to go and for what reasons, were the first points machine-gun officers had to decide the moment we landed. This was a very difficult matter, because they did not get ashore till after dark.

Except for the actual landing by the Plymouth Battalion on "Y" Beach, all our work with machine guns has been conducted throughout in or quite close to trenches, and always in very close contact with infantry. I suppose that a trench is the worst place in which to place a machine gun, because it is difficult to conceal, and by no means easy to bring enfilade fire to bear, especially in our trenches, but it was never possible to place them anywhere else until the middle of August, when we took over a sector of trenches previously held by the 29th Division on their being withdrawn from Cape Helles and sent to Suvla Bay, and then for a limited number of guns only. The ground has always been falling behind us, and only latterly did we have ground behind higher than our first line trenches, which enabled us to annoy the Turks more, and many of our guns, especially the Deal guns, which happened to be in the best position, were able to indulge in good morning and evening "hates." The Turks appear to hold their first line trenches lightly only by day, and increase their numbers in the evening and reduce them in the early morning. We allowed five rounds only for each Turk, and many of the newcomers were trained in shooting in this manner.

We have been compelled to put our guns in trenches for the following reasons:—(1) Owing to siting of trenches; (2) no other field of fire available or obtainable due to ground.

Our trench lines were always "continuous" from sea to sea, and nearly everywhere "straight." The two points I wish to emphasise are "continuous" and "straight," because therein lay our difficulties in finding positions and in concealment. I very often asked for deliberate gaps in trenches such as the Turks had in most of their second and third lines, and in many cases in their first line trenches. The reasons for "gaps" are:—(a) It is easier to bring enfilade fire to bear; (b) it is more easy to conceal your guns (see Diagram "W").

We were, however, never permitted to have these gaps, because (a) they create difficulties of communication and supply, and (b) perhaps machine guns were not sufficiently relied on. To obtain enfilade fire, therefore, we resorted to the only two possible methods of obtaining it in a trench, and they were (a) by "tunnelling" and (b) by "pushing the parapet out." Diagram "X" shows the tunnelling method. The object of tunnelling under the parapet is to get a good all-round field of fire, and obtain a very low and inconspicuous position. A loophole restricts the width of traverse, and is liable to be discovered, especially at close quarters, and some portions of our trenches were often within 50 yards of the Turks. Loopholes have been rather liable to discovery in our trenches because we never use them for rifles, except iron plates; on the other hand, the Turk always fires his rifle through a loophole. Our machine-gun loopholes have been remarkably immune from being sniped, and have apparently been fairly inconspicuous.

A gun placed in front of the parapet is, perhaps, exposed, but we only used tunnel positions at night, leaving a tripod in position all day, and the gun on the platform close by, the gun being mounted after dark. These positions are quite free from the possibility of discovery. A deep hole for No. 2 was dug to give that number complete cover. The platform for the gun is "clean cut" in the field.

The Turk always fires at the top of the parapet both by day and night. A man can therefore sit at his gun in comparative safety in these positions by night, as the bullets go over his head. No casualty had occurred at any of these positions up to the date that I left the Peninsula.

If our trench is very close to the enemy, it is next to impossible to make an undiscoverable loophole; they are bound to see it in no time. Once discovered, it is untenable and useless. The tunnel method is excellent for night purposes, but by day some different method must be resorted to. The only one method that appears possible in this case is to mount the gun just behind the top of the parapet, and to make the parapet easily removeable if necessary. It is not, however, easy to remove earth or sandbags quickly: if you do so too soon you will be discovered, if too late the enemy will be on you. But its position must be kept secret, otherwise it becomes food for snipers. Personally, I think it better to discard the tripod in cases of this sort, and rest the gun on a sandbag only. Men should be trained to do this, as it may be useful on many occasions, and it could be taught on a range. There is ample margin for errors of elevation at 100 yards distance on a man who is rushing you. The gun requires a good deal of holding, but it is quite a feasible method.

The other method of obtaining enfilade fire: "by pushing the parapet out" (see Diagram "Y"). Here the gun and gun numbers are very well protected using a loophole, which has overhead cover, giving cover from shrapnel. These loopholes take a long time to make, and can only be done at night because they necessitate breaking down the parapet temporarily. Sandbags must be freely used for the inside walls; about forty of them are required for each loophole. The loophole should not be more than 15 inches wide; this gives a width of ground swept at a distance of 150 yards of about 100 yards. The cross-head of the tripod must be placed close up to the loophole, otherwise the width of traverse will be considerably reduced. The vertical height of the loophole must not be less than 9 inches, nor need be more than 12 inches high. The line of sight is always low in trench warfare, so there is no necessity to make a big hole.

Some other units never used loopholes at all, but I think our method enables a gun to be quicker on to its mark, and certainly gives very much better cover.

A few of our guns have been hit through these loopholes, but not from deliberate sniping, and they have never been damaged sufficiently to defeat us. The chief damage that usually occurs from bullets is a hit in the end of the barrel casing, but an armour plate defeats this difficulty. All Turkish guns, which are of German manufacture, have these armour end-plates.

Primarily a weapon of defence, the Turk has made full use of machine guns, although I do not think he has had so many guns as we possess. Numbers are not always important, because one gun, suitably placed, can break up a battalion in less time than it takes to write this. Our

losses have been in great measure due to machine guns. It is next to impossible to get away from the zone of fire, and the only thing to be done appears to be to lie absolutely flat. The Turks' guns were probably worked by Germans. They never appear to "follow" a moving target, but always create a "zone" of fire on a definite bearing. This is explained perhaps by the fact that their machine gun loopholes are very small. Their tripod, again, does not permit of a greater traverse than 60 degrees. I do not think this method to be always satisfactory, and they missed one or two opportunities in consequence.

Our division had over forty guns in position on a frontage of about 1,000 yards during the whole period of the feast of "Ramadan," which lasted a fortnight. We had no luck, however, as the Turks did not make their expected attack.

All our guns have the Army Mark IV Tripod, and each section has two Barr and Stroud one-man range-finders. The only fault we had to find in the gear, which was otherwise excellent, was that we possessed the terrible "long naval ammunition box." It is far too heavy for field work: men simply cannot carry it for any distance without frequent rest. It was wonderful how our men managed to get "short" boxes, and everyone else, too, I noticed. We found a good many Turkish short boxes, which were excellent, and exactly like the Army box.

I never allowed machine gunners to "snipe" with their rifles, because one cannot afford to lose trained men, as they are so difficult to replace. If the men wanted to snipe, they had to do it with the gun, firing single shots. This checks for direction, but is not a reliable guide for elevation, as rapid fire is considerably higher in elevation.

It was sometimes very difficult to prevent men firing their guns needlessly. One's time is spent in keeping the position hidden, but the men like, naturally, to loose off a few rounds (1) just to see if the gun will work, but more frequently because (2) they saw "one" Turk. However, I do not blame them. They have had a long wait for an enemy whose game is to sit tight in his trenches, and who has had all the advantages of position and being on the defensive. However, we have a few down to our account.

Men usually aim too low with a machine gun. If you are being attacked, aim should be taken at "stomach level"; this aim allows for liberal errors in elevation, a matter of, say, 2 feet 6 inches both ways, which is roughly equivalent to errors of 50 and 100 yards at a distance of 500 and 250 yards respectively. So one is almost bound to hit a standing man somewhere, if you aim at his stomach.

I find that if one allows men to use their sights "when firing" the tendency is for them to forget to look where their shots are going, and to miss the result of their effect. I make them put their sights down therefore after they have laid the gun. They are then compelled to "look at" the enemy, will see him better, and will see their own errors quicker. The men do not like this at first because they have not done it on the range, but they soon see its advantage.

Another reason is that if their elevation is wrong they have a tendency, when a little excited, to alter the sights rather than work the wheel, which is three times quicker. This is obviously so, as it is much quicker to turn a wheel a standard turn than (1) alter sights, which would be probably badly done in a hurry, (2) look along the sights, and (3) re-lay by working the wheel. It is simply a matter of training and getting the men used to it, which could be done on the ranges.

I think "hosing" should be taught for short ranges only. I know it is contrary to our methods of training, but it is necessary sometimes. Men generally hose too fast at first, and do not understand the disadvantages of quick hosing. This would not be necessary at a greater range than 200 yards.

When at Port Said each battalion had its four limbered wagons per section of four guns; also its complement of eight mules. These latter were very refractory at first, and would not pull, but they afforded a certain amount of amusement. However, we never saw our transport again when we left Port Said for the Peninsula.

Each battalion had four guns on landing and two officers. The establishment is now only one officer.

We have suffered from the want of officers just as much as the battalions; it is not easy to train new officers in the field, and I had to refuse many volunteers for this reason. One or two said they knew all about the Colt machine gun, but that is not much use if we are armed with maxims.

The officers of sections on landing were as follows:—

Chatham.—Lieutenant Curtin, R.M.L.I., 2nd-Lieutenant Watts, R.M.

Portsmouth.—2nd-Lieutenant Adamson, R.M., Sergeant-Major Priscott, R.M.

Plymouth.—Lieutenant C. B. Conybeare, R.M., Sergeant-Major (now Lieutenant) Staughton, R.M.L.I.

Deal.—Temporary Lieutenant Millett, R.M., 2nd-Lieutenant Higgins, R.M.

Of the above, one only, namely, Lieutenant Conybeare, is in the Peninsula. The remainder have either become casualties or have gone sick. Lieutenant Curtin was a great loss, because he had taken a great amount of trouble to make his detachments efficient, in which he had so well succeeded. Most of the detachments have been commanded by sergeants, and very well too.

Event—Preliminary canter preparing for inspection of detachment by S.M.O. of the Fleet.

Sergeant-Major of Detachment has at last got the kits, etc., in such a state that he is not expecting any such reports as "names on the blankets were not at a uniform distance from the edge" or "some laces in the boots had tags on them and some had not." He has the kits now laid out for the inspection of the Marine Officer of the Detachment, nicely dressed by the right.

Marine Officer (pointing to a gunner's canteen): "What's the matter with this, Sergeant-Major?"

Sergeant-Major: "Nothing that I can see, sir."

Marine Officer: "But it is not the same as the others."

Sergeant-Major: "Oh! I see, sir, the others have got 'spots' on them; his is polished only."

Marine Officer: "I must have them all alike. Put him down for some 'spots.'"

Collapse of Sergeant-Major.

Brilliant Services.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

In a despatch from the General Headquarters of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force dated September 22nd, General Sir Ian Hamilton submits a long list of additional names of officers, non-commissioned officers and men whose services during the operations described in his despatch of August 26th he considers deserving of special mention:—

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

Many Naval officers and men are mentioned including the following:—

Staff, &c.

Paris, Colonel Second Commandant (temporary Major-General) A., C.B., Royal Marine Artillery.

Mercer, Colonel Second Commandant (temporary Brigadier-General) D., Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Trotman, Colonel Second Commandant (temporary Brigadier-General) C. N., Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Bangor, Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. C., Viscount, Royal Marines (Major, Reserve of Officers).

Wilberforce, Temporary Major W., Royal Marines.

Saunders, Temporary Major W., Royal Marines (Captain, Indian Army).

Lawson, Temporary Captain J. H., Royal Marines.

Hurford, No. Ply/5935 Acting Sergeant-Major A., Royal Marine Light Infantry (now Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant, Royal Marines).

"Portsmouth" (10th) Battalion.

Stockley, Captain H. H. F., Reserve of Officers, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Channer, Captain H. W., Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Syson, Captain A. E., Reserve of Officers (Royal Marines).

Empson, Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) R. W. H. M., Royal Marines (killed).

Gibbs, Acting Sergeant-Major C. J., R.M.L.I.; Lamacraft, Po/15425 R.M.L.I., Sergeant E. J.; Welch, P.O./12543 Sergeant J. J. (died of wounds); Wilcox, Po/16936 R.M.L.I., Sergeant F. (killed); Moss, Po/S/57 R.M.L.I. Private H.

Wanted—a Bosch.

It was in orders. There was no doubt about it, for even the cooks knew that a Bosch was wanted.

Offers of rewards and further recognitions loomed in front of us as something finer than a bribe.

It was a horribly dark night, too dark even to see to work, and the sort of night that frightened the Germans, with their guilty consciences, into keeping up a regular stream of flares.

I was out with a working party, and as the night was very still I felt sure that some English-speaking Bosch—they all are—would be crawling close to our parapet in order to hear our orders for the following day—G.B.S.!

(G.B.S. does not mean George Bernard Shaw, at least not always. In this case it stands for Gott Bosch Strafe—a sort of mixture between Latin grammar and a split infinitive in a "Times" leader.)

To continue. My heart full of medals, and my head choc-a-bloc with francs, I determined to catch one of these pestilential persons. Gad! what a night it was! I left my work and crawled forward through the long grass. Suddenly a misty figure loomed in front of me. I seized him by the ankles and brought him down with a crash—such a crash as only Sergeant Jones could make! I did not offer to help him up. I stood more or less petrified. Sergeant Jones rose slowly to his feet.

"See here, young feller," he said in a tragic whisper, "you do that again and I'll tie one of your legs to a rocket and the other to a bomb and set 'em off sideways! Get on with your work!"

I shut my eyes, turned round three times, lost my direction, and in less than ten minutes, my zeal over-riding my discretion, I did it again. I thought I was miles away, over the Bosch end of the field! Was Sergeant Jones everywhere?

"Looking for Bosches, Private Mullins?" he asked, quieter than ever.

"Yes, sergeant," I replied eagerly. Oh! the tuition of the man.

"And you thought that I ———" (his voice was terrible, but his looks were comfortable, so I owned up).

"Well, you see, sir, you've such a big st———, you're so—so fat that I ———." That was all. I got no further.

"Consider yourself under arrest! Corporal Parker, V.C., this is your job. Guard-room!"

If a V.C. was wanted to take me prisoner, what ought I to get for taking Sergeant Jones twice?

"C'est le guerre," as they say in this rotten country. "Medals or mushrooms, V.C.'s or the clink!"

Truth from the Front.

A new division took over.

Staff captains literally bulging with secrets, whose imports were to cancel each other, were tearing this way and that on frenzied quadrupeds.

Short-haired, youthful subalterns, with soaking respirators dripping round their necks, stumbled over rifle butts along the front-line trench.

Rockets of many colours, white, blue, green, and red, flew in all directions—mostly along the ground—and even the intake of Bosch breath (in amazement at this brilliant pyrotechnic display) was heard above the turmoil of the night.

Anyone asleep was trampled to a state of consciousness again.

Anyone awake was bowled over in the bustle.

German artillery, fearing a panic among their own infantry, opened fire on their front line trench, and killed the very men who might have taken advantage of our own chaotic state.

Our own artillery being used to scares, and "test S.O.S.'s," continued to sleep, except the guard, who stood stock still for three-quarters of an hour, counting rockets. He counted seven—out of twenty-five mentioned in divisional orders (the others had run along the ground)—but the said seven, as seen, meant nothing, and the telephone wire having been broken our artillery continued to sleep.

The battery in question was heartily thanked by the C.R.A. for its splendid shooting on this occasion, due no doubt to the enemy's timely shelling of their own men.

The forward observing officer got a medal, and the guard, for only seeing seven rockets out of twenty-five, the sack. Such is life!

British Naval Force in Serbia.

Mention having been made at intervals in some of the newspapers of the presence of a British Force in Serbia, it may be of interest to describe the circumstances which led to its being sent. In the early days of the war, the Austrian monitors on the rivers Danube and Sava were a perpetual thorn in the flesh of the Serbians. Carrying a fairly heavy armament, and protected by armour, they used to steam up and down the rivers past Belgrade just as they wished, the small guns of the Serbians being quite impotent against them. For months this continued, and in October Russian and French detachments arrived in the country. At the same time a British Naval Commander, accompanied by a R.N. gunner, arrived in the country, having been applied for by the Serbian Government in an advisory capacity. The monitors still continued to cause trouble, and application was made for a British force to be sent. Owing to various reasons this application could not be entertained, but about three weeks later the situation was

changed, and permission was given for Captain B. N. Elliot, R.M.L.I., with a party of petty officers and men to proceed from Malta to Belgrade. The party was in readiness to start when news came of the evacuation of Belgrade, and its departure was cancelled. Naturally a great deal of disappointment was felt, but as time went on, and the news of the Serbian re-occupation came, hopes were again raised. Finally, on Christmas morning orders came from the Admiralty for the party to start, and at 7 a.m. on the morning of the 27th December, Captain (now Temporary Major) Elliot and his detachment, including a proportion of Royal Marines, left Malta, and arrived at Nish on January 4th. After a stay of two days there they proceeded to Belgrade, but owing to a big railway viaduct having been blown up on the evacuation all material had to be left behind at Ralia. The party was taken by train to the near end of the broken bridge, and then had to walk down through the valley to the other side, where an engine and two cattle trucks were waiting, and finally arrived at Topschider Station, outside Belgrade, at 5 p.m. on the 7th of January, this being Christmas Day, O.S. Calendar. After a somewhat depressing walk up to the knees in mud, with a guide who persistently lost his way, the detachment arrived at their quarters at 7.45 p.m. Work was commenced the next day, and at the present time the monitors never come below Semlin.

On February 22nd, Rear-Admiral Troubridge, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., arrived, and took over command of the combined naval mission, and the next day saw the departure of the original Commander. About ten days later a further party of men arrived, again including some Royal Marines, this bringing the force up to its present strength. On May 1st a hospital unit arrived, attached by Admiralty authority to the mission, and it is now doing excellent work in Belgrade. As regards the nature of the work done, and the results achieved, it is perhaps at present not advisable to speak, but it is a tale that may be told later.

ROYAL MARINE OLD COMRADES' ASSOCIATION.

This Association has regularly forwarded parcels of food and comforts to their comrades who were wounded at Antwerp and made prisoners by the Germans, packed and dispatched under the careful supervision of the honorary secretary, Mr. W. J. Clifford, 16, King Street, Snow Hill, E.C., who receives grateful acknowledgments from the recipients, and this help will be continued during the winter if funds admit of it.

Correspondence.

Base Depot,
Royal Naval Division,
Alexandria.
27th September, 1915.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

DEAR SIR,—I shall be glad if you will inform (through the "Globe and Laurel") the relatives of those who are fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula that there is a Naval Enquiry Bureau established in Alexandria, where all enquiries are promptly attended to. I do not think this can be generally known as I frequently receive enquiries myself, which I pass on to the bureau in question.

Yours truly,
R. D. BEITH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Base Depot, R.N.D.

German S.W. Africa.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF MEMBERS OF R.M.A. BRIGADE.

Karibib.

I have just returned here from Windhuk, and I daresay you would like to hear what the place is like. The town is very scattered. All the business portion is in one long street about 1½ miles in length, and the official and private dwellings are scattered all over a low kopje to the north of the town, and behind that again on another ridge is the new Government building. Still further north behind another higher ridge lies Klein Windhuk, a little valley where there is a settlement rather like Elsburg. To the south of the town is the native location which is a very large one, and is neatly laid out into streets. Beyond this is the famous wireless station, consisting of five steel masts, and a very powerful electric generating plant with a voltage, I am told, of 250 volts, very much more powerful than anybody imagined. Berlin is 500 volts. It is intact except for a few parts which have been removed. The buildings in the town are all brick or stone, and have acteylene gas and hot water laid on, the latter direct from the hot spring on the side of the hill. The Government buildings are a large square double-storied pile, with no verandah but a balcony all round half-way up. It is a very large substantial building, and must contain at least 100 rooms, all nicely but plainly furnished. The inhabitants are quite happy, and business is quite as usual. They are all sure that Germany will win, and that they will get the country back. There is not much in the town, but fresh butter and vegetables are obtainable from the farms. Klein Windhuk is rather a nice little place, but the valley is very dry and the holdings quite small. Every house has its windmill. It looked a bit neglected as many of the men are on active service, but, on the other hand, any amount of others have been left on the farms. The natives seem quite happy at the change of masters, and our only trouble is going to be to keep them from getting a bit of their own back. It was nice and cool in the town, and I believe later in the winter it freezes. The town is 5,500 feet above sea level, and the mountains in the vicinity rise to 7,000. The general character of the surrounding country is bush-veldt and very small broken kopjes rather like the Barberton district. East and South one gets high veldt, carrying good grass, but at Windhuk the grass is poor, although it does cover the hills up a bit. Between Karibib-Windhuk the country is very like the Komati Poort bush veldt, only that as a rule the bush is more stunted and the grass except near Okahandja is very dry and poor. Instead of grass there are stunted shrubs like the Karroo, the most useful being a yellow bush which the oxen eat well. There seems to be plenty of guinea fowl and francolin, also stembok and koodoo. Along the Okahandja and Swakop Rivers, where the railway runs, I saw some of the largest patches of big thorn trees I have ever seen, and the country looked very nice except for the want of grass. The rivers are all dry sand beds, and there is no surface water between Windhuk and Swakopmund. Farms run to 5,000 hectaire (or 12,000 acres), costing 1s. 6d. per hectaire from the Government, but they will only carry 300 head of cattle, and they are no use for agriculture except what little garden can be irrigated from a windmill. As, however, nobody was allowed to take a farm without £1,000 cash, and was given very easy terms of payment, a very superior class of settlers was obtained, and the district looks prosperous. All the farms have good stone buildings and

outbuildings, and the women are well dressed, and look in good condition. Okahanie supports three hotels, including the usual "Bahnhof" and "Kaiser Wilhelm Hof." The Barberton Commando, so far, have not seen a shot fired. I saw Cruickshank and Matthews yesterday, the latter on his way back home; neither of them had fired a shot, so none of us has been in much danger. I did get shot at one night at Ubib—by the Rand Rifles!—one blighter had two deliberate goes at me.

I have not seen any mines yet, but the copper mines at Tsumeb up north should be of interest when we get there. The mineral possibilities of the country are said to be great, but so far I have not seen any mineralised country at all—it looks as barren a land as one could well imagine. The Germans have hooked it up north, but anyway as soon as we have enough supplies to move forward we shall soon find them again with our aeroplane, and I do not think it will take long to settle them finally, unless they try to break across to British East, which is nearly an impossibility for them to attempt. In any event, I think the natives will give them a bad time if they try and go into Angola. The country is said to improve further north, and it will have to do so a lot to make it worth all the money we have spent on it. So far, it is most disappointing.

My luck was dead in, as I rode bang across the whole of that minefield at Aus before any of the 100 odd mines had been found and removed.

* * * * * *

We were a pukka transport. Eight hundred and odd natives—labour for the railway construction between Swakopmund and Windhuk—together with some 700 oxen for trek and slaughter purposes—formed the main lawfulness of our occasion. We, the half-hundred details returning from leave to rejoin our regiments at the front, were an afterthought, and we had learned in the four days and five nights of our joyless voyaging to bless the inspired economy that had included us in the transport's miscellany.

We were dirty, and we knew it. We were not perturbed thereat, nor, on the other hand, did we, as men on active service are said to do, glory in the fact. We were not even consciously passive. We were just dirty.

The natives, all 800 of them—raw savages from the outer fringes of the Eastern Provinces, from the skirt of the Kalahari, and even from the far Sabi—lay in fœtid heaps on the after well-deck and were splendidly indifferent. The oxen were—oxen, and in that were blessed above all mankind. Our crew was Chinese, our superfluous cargo mainly bilge-water, and the net result of our noisome "toute ensemble" was adequately describable only by its own smell.

There are those of us who to this day will aver that that smell had colours in it. Smoky-red, mostly, in the day time smoky-red flushed with a vagrant magenta, and, when things were very bad indeed, shot with jaundiced yellow, while through the rat-infested nights, it was purple, laced with a rich green that rose in swathes from the heaving bilge below.

To landward of us—we were anchored at a mile and a half out in the bay—a yellow fog of sandstorm was obliterating any remote chance of scenery, and even on board the sand whirled vagrantly across the greasy decks.

Sandstorms at sea, and, so we have been told, tidal waves inland! The newest of our territorial acquisitions is indeed fraught with possibilities.

Somewhere, suddenly, in the murk to our starboard, a tug bellowed with the vehemence of a stricken calf, and the steel decks of the transport vibrated to our answering blast. We were found, and a black wave of Kafirs flung itself across the deck to see what was to be seen and to jabber all at once in all the dialects of Africa south of the Equator.

A half-dozen of them perched monkey-wise on the projection of a donkey engine. There was a sort of cough—half apologetic it seemed—from the bowels of the machine. The elderly and eminently respectable-looking coloured gentleman who had elected to perch on the drum glanced mistrustfully at the thin wisp of steam that followed, was reassured, and turned his attention seaward. His mistake lay not so much in confining his attention to the engine as to altogether ignoring the guileless-looking Celestial with his hand on the starting lever. Exactly 30 seconds later the elderly coloured gentleman was flung neatly on to his back into the midst of an altercation in several languages that turned on the instant into a great yell of laughter. The ox-like stoicism of the past four days vanished with that laughter, and his fellows, five deep to the taffrail, jostled and laughed and clicked and jabbered with the abandon of baboons in a mealie field.

Someone shouted from the bridge, someone from somewhere else threw a rope; there was a blatant toot from the tug alongside, a general craning of necks and the silence of interest, while those of us who had travelled "per transport" before stood aside from the mob of details that jostled and swore for places near the dipping gangway, and awaited events.

They came. First the doctor, all stethoscope and sand-goggles, then a weary-looking embarkation clerk, followed by a nondescript-looking individual, who, we understood, was the tug's captain, and who wiped his mouth furtively and disappeared into the chief officer's cabin.

"I want," the Doctor was shouting to no one in particular, "I want someone—an interpreter, to talk to these boys for me." To him slouched a sun-dried transport rider, and stood awkwardly to attention. The Doctor, for all his Major's crown, was still a doctor, and seized on the weary one as on a colleague. "I want you to get all these"—he waved his stethoscope at the crowd of natives—"into some sort of line, and march 'em past me, and—don't forget—tell them all to put their tongues out, and to hold out their wrists for me to feel their pulses as they pass." "From a suspected area—bubonic plague, y'know," said a voice from behind me, and "Golly, 800 niggers in a row with their tongues out! What a sight for the gods!" breathed another over my shoulder.

The transport rider spun round and jerked out a sentence that sounded like the smack of a sjambok. Followed some 30 seconds of confusion, out of which emerged a native with a hang-dog expression and a tongue that, with very little exaggeration, hung down to his collar-bone. "Don't he do it easy?" breathed the same whisper behind me. "I've seen 'em lick flies off their shoulders—dozens of times." No one took any notice, and No. 2 Kafir was pushed forward by the transport man. "Put out your tongue," snapped the Doctor, putting out his own by way of illustration. A friendly grin stole over No. 2's face. This white man was obviously a humorist, but a white man for all that, and as such to be obeyed promptly. "Don't lick me, hang you!" The Doctor recoiled from the flap of red tongue that hid his vis-a-vis' dewlap. "Come on, next one!" And so they passed him, natives of all ages, and shapes and sizes, uniform only in their goggling eyes and in their general bewilderment. The great majority of them were passed after the briefest of examinations, but here and there the Doctor shook a doubtful head at some manifestation, and looked closely into the eyes and told the suspected one to stand aside to await a more comprehensive examination.

Eight hundred natives take some considerable time to be medically examined, but it was all over at length, and the Doctor was packing up his instruments. "I shall be seeing tongues all to-night," he said, and was gone.

Next came an embarkation officer, but he was easily satisfied, and an hour later we were packed into a tug that took us on what appeared to be a speculative cruise among shapes that loomed vaguely through the sand haze. These were other transports, bound on the same lawful occasions as ourselves. One exception was the "Armadale Castle": we passed close under her stern, and were impressed with the incongruity of 4.7 guns staring out of her peaceful-looking superstructure. Nine of these shapes we counted, and once we all but ran down a lesser tug that squittered like a winged mallard across our bows. Loomed then before us the vague bulk of the whaling station, decorated with four lofty chimneys and a smell of general dissolution. A voice from some unseen landing-stage bade us, in the hybrid language of the stevedore, to be gone to some other place where we are not told that sandstorms await us. We were obviously not welcome, so we put about in a smother of backwash and repartee and headed back for Walvis proper.

"Tango Army," scornfully muttered a voice. "Number one mistake!" and a disgrunted chorus of details took up the tale and informed us of the extreme improbability of our being landed for at least a week. Poor prophets these. A spider-legged jetty, garnished with cranes and hand trollies, flung itself across our horizon with a disconcerting suddenness. A silhouette, uplifted upon a pile of forage, flung us a rope; there was a bump and a furious churning of our reversed screw, and we had arrived.

So this was Walvis Bay! Mountains of forage, a wilderness of cranes and water tanks, acres of corrugated iron, furlongs of rolling stock, and leagues of canvas and—sand!

This was not seen all at once. The curtain of sand-fog would lift now and again and reveal things. Once, in the nearer distance, we saw the three immense corrugated-iron hangars of the South African Aviation Corps, but the wind threshed anew across the floor of the desert, and held it up before us and hid everything again, and we tried to remember that we were men and not mounds, and derived a negative comfort from coffee mixed with sand.

This flying sand is, for the main part, composed of shining particles of mica, and a bewhiskered and bespangled burgher who loomed down on us on the wings of the gale looked like a grotesque and excessively dirty Father Christmas.

Not always is Walvis Bay so depicturesque. A fortnight later I saw it again, and the sand-dunes—the "wanderdunen" of the Germans—were lit by an altogether unaccountable pink and grey radiance that stood up into a sky so blue that it almost burnt. The sweep of the bay, gold and blue where land and water met, would have broken the heart of any artist for its very impossibility, and the smoke of a train, hull-down over the water's horizon, showed out against the further distance like a wisp of cotton wool.

It is always in those wonderful further distances that the witchery—devil-craft—call it what you will, lies. The foreground has always its lizards and its grotesque plant life, but the distances hold always a sinister lure.

There is a brief five minutes of the dawn, and, in a lesser degree, of the twilight, when the horizon is banked up on the thunder of purple—purple slashed with discordant scarlet—purple that fades, fades down all the mellow tones of greys and lilacs and silvers to the little reedy notes that lie in the flecks of gold and unaccountable green that are so bewildering because when you look again they are gone, and their music with them.

This is all desert magic, however, and is only within the comprehension of those who have thirsted greatly and suffered not a little in that land of sand-dunes that move ever before the restless winds, where a man's shadow at high noon falls purple on the white sand, and where the Heavens hold high riot of mirage and cloud-chicanery, and who yet find in that very grimness a magnet to draw them back.

There have been no devils in Walvis Bay, however, since the canvas and the rolling stock came, and although one may see traces of their handiwork along the line of desolate sandhills that fringes the railroad—or why else should a mere dead transport-donkey that I saw by the way present a blazing spectacle in scarlet and black and gleaming white? True, that particular donkey had elected to die beside an immense chunk of bleaching whale's bone, and it was sunset at the time, but the effect was uncanny anyway.

Phantasy and Teuton solidness can never meet, and in Swakopmund there is too much that is uncomfortably real for one to worry about such imagery. That, even before the war. Swakopmund, now, is an amazing place with a sort of self-obsessed democracy of arms that appears to exist on an import trade in munitions of war, and an export of sick and wounded. Swakopmund, where the inhabitants wear bath-towels and khaki shirts and drink afternoon tea in garrison institutes; where war news is nightly read to enthusiastic and crowded meetings at the local Young Men's Christian Association. Where one bathes daily in parties as exclusive as one likes to make them, or, if one is a burgher, shoots cormorants from the pier-head with ammunition that a benevolent Government pays for. Where it is considered bad form for an officer to speak with the voice of authority, and where the scribe lives under the awful shadow of the Censor.

In years to come the inevitable "Cook's man" will conduct green-veiled and blue-goggled tourists from the shell-torn pier to the mass of twisted girders and iron-work which is all that the "Armadale's" 4.7 guns left of the wireless station, and will then tell the story of the captors of Swakopmund, so that no one present who was at that taking will any longer be able to respect his own memory, but that will only be, of course, when a lot more sand will have blown down what may then be known as Regent Street or Botha Avenue, but which now looks monstrously unmeaning as "Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse."

WAR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Marines' Guests at Gosport.

The President and members of the Royal Marine Old Comrades' Association invited the widows and orphans of the men who have lost their lives in the present war, while belonging to the Portsmouth Division R.M.L.I., to a tea and entertainment at the Christ Church Institute, Stoke Road, Gosport, recently. A party of 31 widows and 63 children attended, and the members of the Association with their wives and families were also present, making a company of about 200.

The tea was a bountiful one, and well served. The following officers and ladies of the Portsmouth Division accepted invitations and took tea with the company:—Brigadier-General and Mrs. Roe, Major Langford, Major Houghton, the Rev. Hughes, R.N., Mr. Rodney, Mrs. Chichester, Mrs. Coode, Mrs. Vizard, Colonel Miller (President of the Association), and Miss Miller. The tables were tastefully decorated with cut flowers arranged by Mrs. Chichester, and thanks are due to her and to Miss Aitken, Miss Hann, Mrs. Thomas, and several others for gifts of flowers. During the

tea and interval the band of the Royal Garrison Artillery discoursed various selections. After tea the tables were cleared and prepared for the concert.

At the conclusion of the concert every child guest was called to the front and given a bag of cakes, apples, pears, and sweets. Mr. C. Rodney kindly contributed the apples, Colonel Miller the pears, and Mrs. and the Misses Aitken the bags of sweets.

After the gifts Mr. Rogers (the Secretary) thanked the company for their attendance, and hoped to see them all again at Christmas. Colonel Miller addressed them, and wished them good health, and said that if ever they were in trouble they could appeal to the Old Comrades' Association, the members of which would give them all the help they possibly could.

At the conclusion the company sang the National Anthem. Some widows came from Fareham, Landport, and Eastney, and the early closing of the entertainment enabled them to get home in reasonable time.

THE LAST SURVIVORS OF TRAFALGAR.

The 110th anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, occurring at the height of the Great War, provides a suitable occasion for recording the names of the last survivors of the British, French, and Spanish vessels engaged in the battle. Probably the last British survivor, and certainly the last officer, was Lieutenant-Colonel James Fynmore, R.M., who died at Peckham on April 15th, 1887, aged 93. He was a first-class volunteer on the "Africa"—a battleship which suffered so severely in her action with the "Intrépide" that she nearly foundered in the great storm that followed the battle. Colonel Fynmore entered the Marines in 1808, and retired 40 years later. He received the medal for Trafalgar granted in 1848, and was the son of Major (then Captain) James Fynmore, Senior Officer of Marines in the same ship at Trafalgar.

The last French survivor was Louis André Manuel Cartigny, who died at Hyères on March 21st, 1892, aged 100. He was a powder-monkey on the "Redoubtable," and was slightly wounded. He was taken prisoner, and remained a captive on board the hulks at Plymouth and in the war prisons at Dartmoor and Stapledon for some years. On being exchanged, he returned to France, and was attached to the "Seamen of the Guard," with whom he was present at Napoleon I's adieu to the Grand Army in 1814. During the last years of his life he was the landlord of a café at Hyères. Napoleon III decorated him with the Legion of Honour, and Queen Victoria sent a wreath to be placed on his grave.

The last Spanish survivor was Gaspar Costela Vasquez, who died at San Fernando, Cadiz, in April, 1892, aged 104. He was present at Trafalgar on the Santa Anna. For many years he lived in the Convalescent Hospital of the garrison at San Fernando. His funeral was attended by the principal officers and men of the naval and military forces and of the Marines.

It will thus be seen that the last Englishman survived the battle 81½ years, the last Frenchman and last Spaniard 86½ years. It is not improbable, therefore, that one or two of the naval veterans of the Great War of to-day may survive till the 21st century.

At the celebration in Trafalgar Square on October 21st, 1915, one of the most striking tributes was that to the memory of Flight-Commander Charles Collet, D.S.O., R.M.A., who was killed in Gallipoli. It took the form of an aeroplane of white lilies, carnations, and gardenias.—("The Times.")

Obituary.

Lieutenant Henry Edward Charles Walcott, R.M.A., died on Sunday, October 10th, at Haslar Hospital from acute peritonitis after a short illness. The deceased officer, who was only 42 years of age, was formerly a Captain of the "Queen's," seeing with them active service with the West African Frontier Force in 1901, and again in Northern Nigeria under Sir Frederick Lugard. He held the general service medal. His health suffered considerably during this period. Holding a Brooklands aviation certificate he joined the R.M.A. some months ago, being attached to the D (Howitzer Brigade) Company.

The funeral took place on October 12th, will full military honours, at Highland Road Cemetery, Southsea. The cortege was headed by the band of the R.M.A. The Commandant, Brigadier-General Sir Geo. Aston, and the other officers from Eastney Barracks, attended, the pall bearers being eight of deceased's fellow officers, Lieutenants March, Winder, Whale, and Percy, 2nd-Lieutenants Rose, Mitchell, Stevens, and Hutchinson.

The firing party of forty was under the command of Lieutenant Russell.

Births.

O'SULLIVAN.—On October 17th, at Gorse Cottage, Bowes Road, Walton-on-Thames, the wife of Major Hugh D. E. O'Sullivan, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a daughter.

SYSON.—On October 5th, at Walmer, Kent, the wife of Captain A. E. Syson, R.M.L.I., of a daughter .

WILTON.—On October 6th, at Brook Cottage, Walmer, the wife of Captain J. E. L. Wilton, R.M.L.I., of a daughter.

HILL.—On September 25th, at Norfolk Lodge, Rochester, the wife of Captain C. E. Hill, R.M.L.I., of H.M.S. "Colossus," of a daughter.

PARIS.—On September 27th, at 116, Cheriton Road, Folkestone, the wife of A. C. M. Paris, Oxford and Bucks L.I., and Temporary Captain R.M., of a son.

Marriages.

COURTNEY—COURTNEY.—On October 20th, at St. James's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. C. P. Fynes-Clinton, Rector of Old Malden, Surrey, Squadron Commander Ivon Terencē Courtney, R.N.A.S., Major, R.M.L.I., youngest son of the late Wm. McD. Courtney, to Emily Lilian, surviving daughter of the late A. C. Courtney and of Mrs. Courtney, Clanage, Bishopsteignton, S. Devon.

CLAVELL—ROSS.—On October 11th (by special licence), at St. Patrick's Church, Belfast, Lieutenant Richard Charles Clavell, only son of Colonel Clavell, R.M.L.I., retired, and Mrs. Clavell, to Miss Eileen M. A. Ross, daughter of the late G. L. Ross, Esq , and Mrs. R. Colles, Dublin.

THORNTON—TATE.—On September 30th (by special licence), at St. Michael's, Chester Square, by Prebendary Gordon Ponsonby, Chaplain to the Forces, Devonport, assisted by the Rev. F. Oldham, Reginald Trelawny Thornton, 2nd-Lieutenant, attached 40th Pathans, of Ceylon, second son of the late Canon A. V. Thornton, Hon. Canon of Truro, to Elsie Barbara Anson, only child of the late Captain H. Pennell Tate, Royal Marines, and of Mrs. Tate, 1, Sloane Court, S.W.

Deaths.

CRADOCK.—On October 10th, at 23, Abercorn Place, N.W., Alice Susannah, younger daughter of the late Henry and Mary Anne Cradock, granddaughter of the late Colonel Wm. Jolliffe, Royal Marines.

WATERS.—On September 24th, 1915, at Worthing, Sarah, dearly loved fourth daughter of the late Major Thomas Waters, R.M.L.I., and Elizabeth Waters.

WALCOTT.—On October 10th, at Haslar Hospital, of acute peritonitis, Henry Edward Charles Walcott (late Captain the Queen's Regiment and now Royal Marine Artillery), beloved husband of Muriel Walcott and son of the late Colonel E. Y. Walcott, Indian Staff Corps, and Mrs. E. Y. Walcott, of Bournemouth.

ELMER.—On October 1st, at Haslar, John Bishop Elmer, Q.-M.-Sgt., Royal Marine Artillery (Reserve).

TOLLEY.—Vernon Tolley, Company Sergeant-Major (D. of W.) West Riding Regiment, third son of Wm. Tolley (late Colour-Sergeant R.M.L.I. and Sergeant-Major 3rd W.R. Regiment), killed in action on 16th October by bursting of a shell while assisting in repulsing a German attack near Ypres.

STONE.—On September 24th, 1915, at R.M. Infirmary, Deal, R.M.A. 11561 Sergeant W. L. Stone, D.C.M., aged 28 years.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed contemporaries:—"Royal Military Academy Magazine," "The Household Brigade Magazine," "R.E. Journal," "The Sapper," "The Lion and Rose," "St. George's Gazette," "The Antelope," "The Snapper," "The Green Tiger," "Green Howards' Gazette," "The Acorn," "The 'XXX.'" "The Men of Harlech," "Essex Regimental Gazette," "The Old Stubborns," "Queen's Own Gazette," "Tiger and Rose," "The 79th News," "The Ranger," "Thin Red Line," "The Argyllshire Highlanders' Gazette," "Army Service Corps Journal," "The A.O.C. Gazette," "London Scottish Regimental Gazette," "The Military Mail," "The Army and Navy Gazette," "Camp Magazine," etc., 1st R.N. Brigade, Groningen.

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations during the past month:—

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Capt. Garnier ...	0	10	0	Mrs. Wylde... ...	0	2	0
Col. C. H. Willis ...	0	5	0	Sgt. Shimmings ...	0	2	0
J. Hanna	0	2	0	Clr.-Sgt. Burrell ...	0	2	0
Capt. C. L. Hall ...	0	5	0	Lt.-Col. B. A. Milne	0	2	0
Capt. S. G. Leslie ...	0	5	0	H.M.S. "Indefatigable"	0	3	0
Clr.-Sgt. G. Duncan	0	2	6	H.M.S. "Glory"...	0	11	0
Major E. Y. Daniel	0	5	0	H.M.S. "Swiftsure"	0	12	0
H.M.S. "Inflexible"	0	9	0	H.M.S. "Exmouth"	0	19	6
H.M.S. "Marlborough"	1	4	0	Mr. E. J. Harrison	0	5	0
				Lt.-Col. Lambert ...	0	2	0
Corpl. Gibbs... ...	0	2	0	Capt. J. B. Chancellor	2	2	0
Depôt, R.M. Deal ...	0	19	10	Mr. Geo. Lee ...	0	2	0
Clr.-Sgt. J. Williams	0	2	0	Maj. H. A. H. Jones	0	4	0
Pte. R. F. Miller ...	0	0	6	Mrs. N. C. Lyne ...	0	1	0
H.M.S. "Hindustan"	0	3	0	Mrs. E. Larkman...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Conqueror"	0	2	6	Corpl. S. Howe ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Hibernia"	0	7	0	Mr. H. J. Carpenter	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Centurion"	0	12	0	10th Bn. R.M. Bde.	1	0	0
H.M.S. "King George V." ...	0	14	6	Clr.-Sergt. J. S. Thompson ...	0	2	6
H.M.S. "Benbow"	0	9	0	Sergt. J. Rance ...	0	11	0
Pte. Bean	0	1	6	Mr. A. W. Brooker	0	5	0
H.M.S. "Erin" ...	1	13	6	Mr. W. H. Davis ...	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Neptune"	0	16	8	H.M.C.S. "Rainbow"	0	8	0
Pte. E. Sherwin ...	0	3	0	H.M.S. "Argyll"...	0	3	6
Mr. Brock	0	10	0	Pte. W. E. H. Richardson ...	0	2	6
Mr. A. Morley ...	0	2	0	Mrs. Wale	9	0	4
H.M.S. "Roxburgh"	0	5	0	H.M.S. "Zealandia"	0	4	0
H.M.S. "Duke of Edinburgh" ...	2	0	0	Mrs. Haycox ...	0	0	6
Mrs. M. Jones	0	0	6	H.M.S. "King Edward VII." ...	0	17	0
Mr. F. Puddick ...	0	2	0	Holm Battery ...	0	1	8
H.M.S "Dublin"...	0	5	0		£35	8	6½
H.M.S. "Invincible"	1	3	6				
H.M.S. "Cochrane"	0	9	0				
Maj.-Gen. Money ...	0	2	6				
Lieut. Hills	0	2	0				
Messrs. E. A. Kirby	0	0	2				

List of Pensioners of the Royal Marines whose deaths have been reported during the month of September, 1915.

NAME.	RATING.	DIVISION AND NUMBER.	DATE OF DEATH.
J. Wooding	Private	Ports. 2996	Aug. 12, 1915
W. J. T. Russell	,,	Chat. 12326	Sept. 7, 1915
A. Smith	Gunner	Ports. R.M.A. 6220	Aug. 28, 1915
K. Whitaker	Col.-Sgt.	Ports. 12th Co.	Sept. 4, 1915
P. Lynch	Gunner	Ports. R.M.A. 13th Co.	Aug. 28, 1915
T. King	Gunner	Ports. R.M.A. 407	Sept. 5, 1915

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of course, one does not need the assistance of the police to regulate the crowd of advertisers bringing their orders to the editorial offices. As a matter of fact the advertisement manager has *sometimes* to go to firms and ask for their patronage. In most cases he gets severely snubbed, as happened the other day. One firm in ———, which does such a big share of the "providing" for one of our canteens (which shall be nameless) that the canteen in question is often called a "branch" of the firm, was approached by our advertisement manager, who was informed, in a very off-handed manner, that it was an **unnecessary** expense to advertise in the "Globe and Laurel," and that they would rather advertise in the parish magazine.

Having this instance in mind, it is hoped that our readers, also our canteens, will deal as far as is possible with those firms who advertise in our journal, and thus "do their bit" in keeping the "Globe and Laurel" going.

The advertisements enable us to sell the paper at its original price, in spite of the increased rate of postage.

Corps Advertisements.

A charge of One Shilling will be made for each insertion not exceeding 24 words in this column, and Sixpence for every additional 12 or fraction of 12 words

All Advertisements must be prepaid and sent to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth

Printed and Published by GALE & POLDEN, LTD., Nelson House, Portsmouth. November 7th, 1915.

THE GLOBE AND LAUREL

The Journal of the Royal Marines

GIBRALTAR — PER MARE PER TERRAM

There never was any appeal made to them for honour, courage, or loyalty, that they did not more than realise my expectations. If ever the hour of real danger should come to England, the Marines will be found the country's sheet anchor.
ST. VINCENT.

No. 242, Vol. XXII. DECEMBER 7th, 1915. Price 2d. (Post Free to all parts of the World.)

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NOTICE.

All Subscriptions and Inquiries as to non-delivery of copies should be sent to The Treasurer, "Globe & Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

It is requested that all Cheques and Postal Orders be made payable to "The Treasurer, 'Globe and Laurel.'"

All matter intended for publication should be forwarded to The Editor, "Globe and Laurel," Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, by the 24th of each month.

All inquiries respecting Advertisements should be made to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

A limited number of Volume XXI. of the "Globe and Laurel" has been bound and is now on sale.

Volumes I., V., VI., and IX. are out of print and cannot be replaced. Only a very limited number of some of the other volumes are on hand.

Application for back numbers or bound volumes should be made to the Treasurer. Price of the latter 3/6 each.

Editorial.

The last few weeks have been anxious ones, as the fate of the Naval Mission in Serbia, including two officers and 16 non-commissioned officers and men, Royal Marines, was in doubt, but a message from Admiral Trowbridge has reported its safety.

In response to our notice in last month's number, we have received some accounts of what Divisions are doing for those on service and prisoners, which are published, with a view of enabling those who are not in touch with Divisional Headquarters to assist.

A reader of our journal from its first start has for sale Nos. 14 to 21. Offers sent to the Editor will be forwarded.

The daughters of an officer, R.M.L.I., retired for age, are endeavouring to make both ends meet by manufacturing hand-made cigarettes. The address is:—

Miss Bartlett,
37, Wyoming Mansions,
Maida Vale, London.

They will be grateful for any orders from messes or individuals.

Officers' Appointments, Promotions, etc.

Lieut.-Colonel Parker, R.M.L.I., has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Boy Scouts for the Fareham District.

The Admiralty have approved of Major Reginald Hallward Morgan, R.M.L.I., being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, under the provisions of Order-in-Council of the 19th March, 1883 (dated 31st October, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of Major Edward McCarthy, R.M.A., being appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, temporarily, vice Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Edward Blumberg, R.M.L.I., lent to the Army (dated 4th November, 1915.)

Captain William Wellington Godfrey, R.M.L.I., has been granted the temporary rank of Major (dated 1st May, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of the temporary rank of Captain being granted to Acting Lieutenant Claude Frederick Mead, R.M., whilst commanding a company in the 1st Royal Marine Battalion, Royal Naval Division (dated 8th October, 1915).

Captain Edward F. Trew, R.M.L.I., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in the Army. The Admiralty have approved of this officer being seconded whilst holding this appointment. Captain George

Pinckard Lathbury, R.M.L.I., supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Trew, seconded (dated 20th September, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned officer, called up from the Retired List for duty with the Corps, being granted the temporary rank, without pay, of the higher rank, as specified against his name:—Major and Honorary Colonel Dacre Lennard Barrett (Reserve of Officers), R.M., Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel (dated 12th October, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of Captain Arthur Peel, R.M.L.I., Naval Intelligence Officer, Jamaica, being granted the temporary rank of Major, to date from the 5th August, 1914.

Temporary Lieutenant George Bullock, R.M.. has been granted the temporary rank of Captain, R.M. (dated 5th November, 1915). This officer is serving in Serbia.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned gentlemen being granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as 2nd-Lieutenants:—R.M.A. Division, Ernest McDermott Howe (dated 5th November, 1915); Chatham Division, David Archibald Pipe, Portsmouth Division, Henry Sawyer Rider, Portsmouth Division, Thomas Westby (dated 10th November, 1915); Plymouth Division, Winfred Marlit Curtis (dated 13th November, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of the undermentioned gentlemen being appointed Probationary 2nd-Lieutenants, Royal Marines:—Ernest James Bisiker, William Frederick Lowther Leftwich (dated 10th November, 1915).

These officers will join the Depot, R.M., Deal, for preliminary training, and on completion they will be sent to R.M. Divisions for a preliminary course of instruction in gunnery.

The Admiralty have been pleased to approve of the undermentioned non-commissioned officers being promoted to the rank of Royal Marine Gunner with seniority of 29th October, 1915. The number of R.M. gunners authorised to be borne is to be increased at the several divisions by two, the number of gunners and privates being reduced correspondingly:—

		Appointed to.
Ch/10458	Col.-Sergt. William Shannon, R.M.L.I.	Ch. Gunnery School.
Ply/9620	Sergt Henry William Edmunds, R.M.L.I. ...	Ply. Gunnery School.
Ch/9660	Sergt. Frederick Charles Wyld, R.M.L.I. ...	Ch. Gunnery School.
Ply/10026	Sergt. Ellis Howarth Taylor, R.M L.I.	Ply. Gunnery School.
R.M A./5782	Sergt. Henry Samuel Fee. R.M.A.	Po. Gunnery School.
Po/8261	Sergt. Charles William Ryman, R.M.L.I. ...	Po. Gunnery School.
Po/11975	Sergt. John Creeden, R M.L.I.	Po. Gunnery School.
R.M.A./8173	Sergt. Frederick Charles Waters, R.M.A. ...	Po. Gunnery School.

In consequence of an increase of establishment, the following promotions in Royal Marines are made with effect from the 23rd September, 1915:—

Captains, R.M.A., to be Majors:—Nathaniel Fiennes Trotman (Seconded List); George Leonard Raikes; Richard Vernon Tredennick Ford; Francis Clifford Kendle; Arthur William George Ridings; Arthur George Troup; William Skeffington Poë (Supernumerary); George Young Russell; Charles Arthur Bishop (Supernumerary); Richard Foster Carter Foster (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) (Supernumerary); Frederick George Tanqueray-Willaume.

Captains, R.M.L.I., to be Majors:—George Carpenter, Chatham Division; Frank Bruce Annandale Lawrie, Portsmouth Division; Charles Leigh Hall, Portsmouth Division; Henry Spencer Hamilton Richmond, Plymouth Division; Charles D'Oyly Harmar, Chatham Division; James Hazel, Portsmouth Division; Hugh Watson Channer, Portsmouth Division; Henry Ralph Neville D'Oyly, Chatham Division; George Lewis Forster Shewell, Plymouth Division; Maurice Filmer Bennett, Portsmouth Division; William Patrick Arbuthnot, Plymouth Division; Lewis Charles Lampen, Chatham Division; Harold Ozanne, Plymouth Division; Gerald Robert Stedall Hickson, Chatham Division; Lawrence Norcock, Plymouth Division.

The R.M.L.I. officers are posted to the Divisions specified against their names.

The examinations for the promotion of officers, Royal Marines, are suspended until further orders.

In consequence of the above, the following officers are absorbed in the establishment:—

Major, R.M.A.:—William Dixon (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) (Supernumerary).

Captains, R.M.A.:—Godfrey Herbert Jollye, vice Raikes; Seymour Cruddas, vice Ford; Stephen Charles Wace, vice Kendle; George Rutledge, vice Ridings; Freeman Charles Nepean Bishop, P.A.C., vice Troup; Dudley Leigh Aman, P.S.C., vice Russell; Rowland Harries, vice Tanqueray-Willaume (dated 23rd September, 1915).

Captains, R.M.L.I.:—John Henry de Marie Hickie Knight, vice Carpenter; Mark Ker Gray, vice Lawrie; Henry Compton Pope, vice Hall; Charles Horace Malden, vice Richmond; Henry Fawcett, vice Harmar; Frank Barclay Anderson, vice Hazel; Thomas Anthony Victor Wright, vice Channer; Robert Warrington Joseph Laing, vice D'Oyly; Francis Joseph Brett, vice Shewell; Cecil Graham Farquharson, vice Bennett; Godfrey Philip Oppenheim, vice Arbuthnot; Cecil Francis Kilner, D.S.O., vice Lampen; Charles Arthur Tennyson, vice Ozanne; John Maurice Palmer, vice Hickson; Wilfred Thomas de Lacey Clark, vice Norcock (dated 23rd September, 1915).

Major Francis Doveton Bridges, R.M.L.I., relinquishes the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on alteration in posting (dated 11th November, 1915).

The undermentioned Temporary Lieutenants, R.M., being promoted to Temporary Captains, R.M.:—Robert Cotesworth, Lancelot Francis Orde, John Osborne Curtis (dated 13th November, 1915).

The Admiralty have approved of Lieutenant-Colonel John Beville Pym, R.M.L.I., being seconded whilst holding the appointment of Temporary Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, Army Ordnance Department (dated 2nd November, 1915).

The following promotions have been made from the 20th November, 1915:—

To be Temporary Captains, R.M.:—Temporary Lieutenant Geoffrey L. Wilks, R.M.; Temporary Lieutenant Cuthbert Wellesley Foster, R.M.

To be Temporary Lieutenants, R.M.:—Temporary 2nd-Lieutenants Thomas Robert McCready, R.M., Matthew Fletcher Cope, R.M., Adam J. Beer, R.M., Harry Leopold Pollak, R.M., John Thornton Gardner, R.M., Edward Kinsey Alexander, R.M., George William Dunkley, R.M., Robert Henry Willan, R.M., Humphrey Deane, R.M., Edwin Theodore Corfield, R.M.

The following have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Marines as 2nd-Lieutenants, from 13th November, 1915:—

Handley Anthony Steel Ferris, R.M.A. Division; Charles Walter Martin, Chatham Division.

Mr. Ernest John William Pordage has been granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a 2nd-Lieutenant, from the 19th November, 1915, and will be attached for training to the R.M.A., Division.

The undermentioned officers have been selected to attend the rifle course, assembling at the Southern Command School of Musketry, Hayling Island, on the 6th December, 1915:—Lieutenant Charles H. Congdon, R.M., Temporary Lieutenant Lionel C. T. Room, R.M.

The Admiralty have approved of the Commission of Temporary Lieutenant Geoffrey Dunnel Garrett, R.M., being terminated on the 25th October, 1915, on account of medical unfitness, the result of wounds received whilst serving in the Dardanelles.

The Admiralty have approved of the Commission of Temporary Lieutenant Harry Millett, R.M., being terminated, at his request (dated 12th November, 1915).

Captain Godfrey Philip Oppenheim, R.M.L.I., having by Deed Poll, on the 12th October, 1915, changed his surname to Orde, will henceforth be styled Godfrey Philip Orde, in all official documents.

The Admiralty have approved of Temporary Lieutenant Lancelot Francis Orde, R.N.V.R., of the Royal Naval Division, being granted a temporary commission in the Royal Marines as a Lieutenant for service as Paymaster of the R.M.A. Anti-Aircraft Brigade, dated 1st October, 1914.

TRANSFERS.

2nd-Lieutenant C. G. de B. Godfrey will be transferred to the Portsmouth Division, and 2nd-Lieutenant R. W. Bagot to the Chatham Division, instead of as previously ordered.

The following change in the officers of the Royal Marine Brigade has been notified:—

Captain Claude L. E. Muntz, R.M.L.I., to Hospital ship "Karapara" (pleurisy).	24/9/15
Lieutenant G. S. Perkins, R.M., to be disembarked to Headquarters.	
Temporary Lieutenant O. D. Bisset, R.M., to Base details, Mustapha.	3/10/15
Temporary Lieutenant Trevor Edwards, R.M., to Field Ambulance, R.N. Division	16/9/15

The following extracts from Divisional Routine Orders, R.N. Division, are notified:—

Order No. 260, dated 2nd October, 1915.

Brigadier-General C. N. Trotman resumed command of the 2nd Brigade, dated 1st instant.

Lieut.-Colonel E. J. Stroud resumed command of the 1st Battalion, R.M., 2nd Brigade, dated 1st instant.

Lieut.-Colonel G. J. H. Mullins joined the R.N. Division, and has taken over command of the Cyclist Company and Bomb School, dated 1st instant.

Order No. 262, dated 4th October, 1915.

2nd-Corporal E. Nixon, No. 562, Divisional Engineers, is provisionally promoted to the rank of Temporary Lieutenant, R.M., pending Admiralty approval, vice Lieutenant J. Hassell, to Hospital, 1st September.

War Office Gazette.

26th October, 1915.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

The following are granted temporary rank:—

As Lieutenant-Colonel.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Pryce-Peacock, R. Marine Artillery (August 23rd).

As Major.—Captain W. H. L. Tripp, R.M.A., Lieutenant H. C. Harrison, R.M.A. (September 30th).

As Captain.—Lieutenant A. E. Rann, R. Marines, Lieutenant H. E. Purser, R. Marines (August 23rd).

November 16th.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Pym, R.M.L.I. (R.N.D.) to be Temporary Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class (November 2nd).

November 19th.

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

Major F. B. A. Lawrie, R.M.L.I., to be Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion (October 21st).

Honours and Rewards.

(From the *Court Circular*).

FOREIGN DECORATIONS FOR MARINE OFFICERS.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned officers of the Royal Naval and Royal Marines His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear decorations (as stated against their respective names) which have been conferred upon them by His Majesty the King of Serbia in recognition of valuable services rendered by them:—4th Class, Order of the White Eagle, Captain (temporary Major) Bertram Nowell Elliot, D.S.O., R.M.L.I.; 4th Class of the Order of St. Sava, Lieutenant George Bullock, Royal Marines.

The President of the French Republic conferred the Legion of Honour on Major-General Percy E. F. Hobbs, C.B., C.M.G., formerly of the R.M.L.I., and it was presented to him on the 25th of October.

Distinguished Service Order.

Admiralty, November 19th.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the following officer to be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order:—

Captain (Temporary Major) Bertram Nowell Elliot, R.M.L.I.—For his services in laying mines and in charge of minefields in the Serbian rivers for several months. This work has very many times been carried on under the fire of the enemy's patrols, and always with a fine courage and much skill in organisation.

Distinguished Service Cross.

The King has further been graciously pleased to give orders for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officer:—

Captain George Carpenter, R.M.L.I.—For services during landing operations in the Persian Gulf in August, 1915.

Distinguished Service Medal.

Sergt. E. C. Bonnett, R.M.L.I., Chatham 15161, Portsmouth Battalion.

Bugler R. D. Skelton, O.N.T.1/157, Drake Battalion.

Private P. Lowes, R.M.L.I., No. S/3433, 2nd Field Ambulance.

Sergt. John Wall, R.M.L.I., Ply/11072.

Private Frederick William Rayner, R.M.L.I., Ch/19271.

Private Arthur Ramsey, R.M.L.I., Ch/18994.

Private George Arthur Keefe, R.M.L.I., Po/14571.

Private Frederick Deane, R.M.L.I., Po/7791, R.F.R./699.

An interesting and popular honour is that conferred upon Major Elliot, R.M.L.I., for service in charge of minefields in the Serbian rivers for several months. It is unusual to hear of a Marine officer employed in mine-laying duties. It may be noted that, including the new "Gazette," 71 D.S.O.'s have been distributed among the naval services, of which nine have been given for submarine work, five to the Royal Marines, ten to the Royal Naval and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves, and 36 to the general service.—"The Times," 20th November.

It is notified for information that His Majesty King Peter of Serbia has conferred upon the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men the medals mentioned against their names for services in the defence of Belgrade during the war:—

Gold Medal for "Zealous Service."

No. Ply/10964 Sergt. Harry Bolton, R.M.L.I.

Gold Medal for "Military Virtue."

No. R.M.A./9294 Sergeant Charles Arthur Pearce, R.M.A.

Silver Medal for "Zealous Service."

No. R.M.A./11046 Corpl. Albion Henry Turner, R.M.A.

No. R.M.A./11800 Gunner Daniel Wass, R.M.A.

No. R.M.A./10383 Gunner Alfred T. H. Fish, R.M.A.

No. R.M.A./12733 Gunner Samuel E. Davies, R.M.A.

No. R.M.A./8885 Gunner Harry J. Carter, R.M.A.

No. R.M.A./12972 Gunner Paul H. Oates, R.M.A.

No. R.M.A./13160 Gunner James R. Ransom, R.M.A.

No. Ch/10469 Private Albert E. C. Joyner, R.M.L.I.

No. Po/13728 Private Frank Fry, R.M.L.I.

No. Ply/14095 Private Fred Turner, R.M.L.I.

No. Ply/15582 Private Charles E. Bird, R.M.L.I.

The acceptance and wearing of the medals is covered by the King's general permission in the case of decorations and medals conferred by Allied Powers for services rendered in the active prosecution of the war.

The following extracts from the "London Gazette" are notified for information:—

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Naval Division in the Gallipoli Peninsula:—

To be additional members of the Military Division of the 3rd Class or Companions:—Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) C. N. Trotman, R.M.L.I., Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) D. Mercer, R.M.L.I., Colonel Cunliffe McN. Parsons, R.M.L.I.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the undermentioned officer of the Royal Naval Division to be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of his services in the Gallipoli operations:—Lt.-Col. C. Kennedy-Crauford-Stuart, R.M.

The King has further been pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the undermentioned officers of the Royal Naval Division in recognition of their services in the Gallipoli Peninsula:—Lieutenant E. H. Lamb, R.M., Lieutenant M. C. Browne, R.M., Lieutenant R. H. Roe, R.M.

The undermentioned officer has been noted for distinguished service in command of the Royal Naval Division:—Colonel (Temporary Major-General) A. Paris, C.B., R.M.A

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George for distinguished service in the field during the operations at the Dardanelles:—

To be additional member of the 3rd Class, or Companion, of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. B. Carey, Royal Engineers (attached Royal Naval Division).

THE HORSE MARINES REVIVED!

The tradition of the Royal Marine Camel Corps of '82—the "Horse Marines" lives long. It seems to have reached the ears of the rural postman in a west country village. He has been awakened to his responsibilities by the appeal of the Postmaster-General, and, ingenuously confessing that his "tender feet" prevent him joining an infantry regiment, desires to enlist in the "Royal Marine Mounted Cavalry" [*sic*]. There being no Royal Marine Cavalry or Ocean Light Horse yet in existence, he was invited to enlist as driver, R.N.D. He has "great delight when in charge of animals," but whether his delight will survive his experience with refractory mules on the sands of Egypt remains to be seen.

LORD MAYOR'S WAR PAGEANT.

Men From the Trenches.

In all the long procession no units received heartier cheers and were welcomed with greater enthusiasm than the men of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry. It is very rare that they make an appearance in public. Their blue uniforms and white helmets, flashing bayonets, and flying colours, and the precision of their marching fixed attention everywhere.

The crowd gave an uproarious welcome to the captured German guns, the 77mm., labelled for all to see. Tens of thousands of necks were craned to see these weapons from Flanders—the first sight of the reality of the great struggle that many have been permitted to see.

A Fine Service Record.

WALTER ELLIOT, the eldest son of Gilbert Elliot, of Stonedge, Co. Roxburgh, and grandson of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart., of Stobs, was appointed 1st-Lieutenant in Colonel Villiers' Regiment of Marines (now 31st Regiment) in 1702, became Adjutant of his regiment, Captain-Lieutenant in Lutterell's regiment, and Captain in Churchill's Regiment of Marines in March, 1706. Served in the expedition to Canada in 1710, and was Major of Brigade at Boston, taking part in the Council of War held at Annapolis Royal in June, 1711.

GEORGE ELLIOT, a most distinguished officer, as a Captain served in the Battalion of Marines at Bunker's Hill, and afterwards at Halifax; the order books of his company are preserved at Forton Barracks. He inspected the R.M. Battalions on Southsea Common before they were disbanded under Sir Richard Williams and Sir James Malcolm, on their return from service, under Lord Wellington, in the Peninsula, and the lines of Torres Vedras. Commanded the Portsmouth Division for many years, and died, aged 88, a full General, at Bath, in the Abbey Church of which there is a handsome tablet to his memory. A fine photograph of this officer was in the album at Forton Barracks in 1860, taken from an original picture then in the possession of Mr. Dudley, the well-known silversmith opposite the Grand Parade of Portsmouth.

HENRY ELLIOT, a son, was wounded when serving in the R.M. Battalion at Java, 1811 (medal and clasp), and again severely wounded in the battalion at New Orleans, his life being saved by a soldier of his company, who shot an Indian just about to scalp him.

JOHN FURZER ELLIOT, a son, also served at Java, and on the reduction in 1814 settled in Canada, becoming a Major in the Canadian Militia.

GEORGE ELLIOT, a son, was awarded the Military Cross of the Order of San Fernando for service in the R.M. Battalion, under General Sir de Lacy Evans, on the North Coast of Spain during the Carlist War. He was severely wounded in the foot in China, 1841, for which he had the medal, and served with the battalion in the Crimea—medals and Order of the Medjidie—dying as Major-General.

SIR HENRY GEORGE ELLIOT, C.B., K.C.M.G., son of Major J. F. Elliot, served throughout the Crimea campaign, rescuing the wounded after the battle of the Alma—medals and clasps and 5th Class of the Order of the Medjidie—and greatly distinguished himself in command of native levies during the wars in South Africa, dying at Pietermaritzburg when upwards of 80.

GEORGE HENRY ELLIOT, son of Major-General George, served on the staff of the Corps for many years.

BERTRAM NOWELL ELLIOT has now been awarded the Distinguished Service Order and the 4th Class of the Order of the White Eagle by the King of Serbia for his gallant services as recorded in the "London Gazette" recently.

GILBERT ELLIOT was a Captain in the battalion at New Orleans, and wounded, his life being saved by a toothpick case in his waistcoat pocket.

The services of this family confer honour on the Corps, in which so many families have done gallant services to their King and country, such as Adair, Connolly, Oldfield, Stransham and others.

W. PORTLOCK-DADSON.

Persian Gulf.

A SHORT SKETCH OF A SMALL AFFAIR ON THE OUTPOSTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Objective.—To effect a landing in a hostile country, and destroy village and tower. Beach, sand and shallow, strength of enemy, uncertain.

13TH AUGUST, 1915.

After a bombardment from the ships of half an hour, at 11.30 a.m. the covering force, consisting of sixty men of the R.M.L.I., under our Marine Officer, and 150 Indian Infantry, left the ship. The boats were arranged in three tows, each with four boats. Unfortunately, the three steamboats were not powerful enough to tow their heavy loads with sufficient speed. Had we possessed fast piquet boats our losses would have been less.

The fact of us going slow caused us to be a good target from the beach, and when we were slipped we had scarcely any way on, and, being under a heavy fire (men were getting hit fast now), it was very difficult to get the oars out owing to the crowded condition of the boats. The Indians were helpless at boat work, but Marines had been distributed round the boats for this purpose. We soon got to a depth of five feet, when our Marine Officer leaped out of the boat, the remainder following. With a rush the beach was ours, the enemy not waiting for any bayonet work.

The Officer Commanding having chosen the site, the rest of the day was spent in forming the camp and entrenching ourselves, the remainder of the force (100 Indians and a seamen's demolition party) and stores arriving during the afternoon.

Detached posts were sent out to prevent the enemy concentrating on our flank. The night was very cold (in contrast to the great heat of the day); sleep was impossible. We received no attention from the enemy during the night.

14TH AUGUST, 1915.

At 3 30 a.m., by orders passed over night, we moved out to the village and date palm grove by assault under cover of darkness, the distance inland being about 2,600 yards over soft sand with slight undulations. We advanced in three lines, with about 100 yards' frontage. The first and second lines were composed of Marines and Indians, the Marines being distributed down the lines, and under the command of our Marine Officer, the remainder of the force, minus the base guard, forming the reserve and third line; each line 50 yards distance. After carefully advancing through the grove (about 100 yards in depth), we charged what we expected to be the village, but proved to be a dozen or so grass huts. The village and tower were some distance away to our left. Dawn was now breaking. The Marines were now ordered to defend the grove from attack, while the Indians started cutting down the date palms, axes being previously provided.

We were left undisturbed about an hour, when the sniping started, and grew so warm that the tree-felling had to be abandoned, and every man utilised for defence. Several Indian soldiers were now badly hit, and our Commander being fatally wounded. The Officer Commanding having now located the village, and found the best lines of approach, ordered a general retirement, and decided to carry the village by assault the next morning. Part of a section of

Royal Marines holding a corner of the grove became detached at this stage, and were in danger of being cut off, two of them being badly wounded, but with difficulty they were extricated, and the retirement carried out successfully to the base, everybody (white troops especially) being nearly done up by the intense heat. Luckily, the afternoon and evening were quiet.

15TH AUGUST, 1915.

At 3 0 a m. the force again advanced as before, the operations proving successful. Opposition of a sniping nature was encountered, one A.B. being fatally wounded. About a dozen white men were unable to take part in this day's outing, being knocked out by the heat the previous day.

The re-embarkation was carried out without incident at night, under cover of darkness, the rear covering party embarking just before dawn.

Casualties :—H.M.S. —— alone : Officers killed, 1 (Commander) ; officers wounded, 1 (Lieutenant, R.N.R.). Rank and file—Killed : A.B.'s, 3 ; ldg. signalman, 1 ; private, R.M.L.I., 1. Wounded : Carpenter's mate, 1 ; ldg. seaman, 1 ; A.B.'s, 3 ; privates, R.M.L.I., 7.

Gas Shells from the Front.

GONGS FOR GASES.

"Cave gasem," or "Beware of the stinks," is not exactly our war cry, but the next best thing to it.

Even at home there is a demand for respirators, smoke helmets, or funk masks, that in itself would cause a panic amongst tried troops.

Out in the battlefield, however, there are methods of warning the men of the approach of gas that must cause the fat, sleek hands of our Bosch enemies to slip slyly from their trousers' pockets in anticipation of a tip.

There are gongs—gongs for gases, and many a rifle is ready to fire towards those shadowy voices, whose refrain even war cannot stop, "Thick or clear, sir?"

How *can* they resist the call of dinner or the splash of lager beer? And do not gongs recall their life in cruel England? Cruel? Ach, Gott! Zee dam Ingleesh who fight the hand that fed them with good food, and fleeced them of good gold! Sauerkraut for ever, and death to herrings! Long live vinegar, and victory to smells!

S. O. S.

The Corporal doing cook for the officers' mess was swearing quietly to himself while trying to light a fire of damp sticks with Swedish matches, whose British name was "Beefeaters."

"Beefeaters!" he muttered in disgust, "why, they can't even light a fire to cook the blooming stuff, let alone eat it! Here you, Smith, mail in yet?"

"Yus!" says Smith, the Colonel's orderly.

"Wot's there for *us?*" in a whisper.

"A bit of orlright!" replies Smith. "Two parcels from Fortnum, and some other bloke for the Old Man."

"'Oo's Fortnum? Sounds like a 'lectric light bulb!"

"Fortnum's the bloke wot sends sausages for *us* and the Colonel"—very decisively.

"Oh! 'e is, is 'e," snaps the Corporal. "Well, 'e's a dam noosense! Why, I packed 'is blooming stuff four times larst night!"

"Wot for?"

"S. O. S., yer blockhead! Save our sausages! Ain't the Colonel told you that before? 'Nuff to break yer blooming 'art—let alone yer nerves! Phew! Damn this blankety fire! 'Ullo! wot's up?"

A stretcher was being borne slowly towards him on its way to the first-aid post.

The Corporal, however, went on talking to himself and striking matches.

"Bloke wounded, eh? Poor devil! Why, I'm jiggered if it ain't Bill"—as the stretcher came near enough for him to see. "Wot cheer, Bill—stopped one of them big 'uns, eh?"

"I'm in the pink, thanks, Corporal," came the cheery reply; "only got a bullet through my elber! I'm for *'ome!* So long, you fellers!"

"Look 'ere," says the Corporal, suddenly serious, "I'll give yer five blooming francs for that there wound o' yours, *and* look out for Nancy in Boulogne! Tell yer wot! I'll throw in two parcels of grub wot just come for me from a feller with a name like a medicine! Yer won't? Well, cheeroh, and good luck to yer! Remember me to Nancy, and if yer *do* see this Fortnum feller, tell 'im for the Lord's sake no more sausages!"

THE ADVENTURES OF A GENT.

X—— was a gent, with two stars and an abundance of nonchalance.

He was dreaming the peace that his rum-stricken tired eyes contradicted, when he was told to take out a working party to repair some wire entanglements.

Being a gent, he never hesitated, and never hurried. However, he was very tired, and, as a result, having led his party out and seen them get to work, he lost himself—quite slowly, as he did everything else.

Probably the Germans had been offering rewards for prisoners, or he would have been shot; but suddenly he fell over some barbed wire, and was almost immediately taken prisoner.

"Damn the Kaiser!" was all he muttered, still sleepy.

He was taken in, and roughly handled. His belt and revolver were seized, his money, and also a photo of a little French girl he had met; he didn't remember where, but probably in peace time in Paris. He was a gent.

After a long discussion between two or three German non-commissioned officers, it was decided that he should be kept under escort in the front trenches until daylight, when the Officer Commanding would be awake.

X——, however, did not wait for their decision, but took the law into his own hands and slept!

After the non-commissioned officers had departed, the guard did ditto—slept!

X—— awoke first.

He climbed leisurely over the parapet—it was still dark—and sauntered sleepily across to the other side, where he was again taken prisoner—by the French!

They told him he would be shot as a spy! He didn't even wake up at that, but disagreed so politely that he was put under escort and taken before their Commandant, who, being a Frenchman, was always awake.

On X—— saying he belonged to the W——shires, the French Colonel not wanting to kill so delightful a man, decided to shift the responsibility on to the shoulders of the Colonel of the mentioned regiment, who at least would have evidence to disprove this charming fellow's statement.

So X—— was again marched off under a still bigger escort—(perhaps they feared a rescue)—and eventually fetched up at his own headquarters.

Here they recognised him, gave him breakfast, reprimanded him for losing his revolver, and then offered the escort a drink of some forbidden beverage, which was refused—and swallowed even too quickly to be comfortable.

X—— was still sleepy—he was, as I said, a gent.

EXTRACT FROM A GERMAN DIARY FOUND ON DEAD GERMAN SOLDIER.

(1) Lieutenant Reinocher is drunk.

(2) Lieutenant Reinocher is again drunk.

(3) This evening our Lieutenant Reinocher went sick.

(4) To-day we made an attack. Lieutenant Reinocher could be heard ceaselessly shouting "Vorwarts" from the 2nd line dug-outs.

(5) A final entry briefly mentions the fact that Lieutenant Reinocher has been awarded the Iron Cross.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

BRITISH MERCHANT SEAMEN DETAINED IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

SIR,—This Association, as a representative body of British shipmasters and officers, is gravely concerned in the distressed condition of those British merchant seamen who are detained as prisoners of war in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey.

For some time the members of this body have privately assisted a number of these with a weekly contribution.

In view of the approach of Christmastide, it is felt that a special effort should be made to ameliorate the pitiable plight of these British subjects by sending them a gift of provisions and, if the funds permit, some warm clothing.

There are 2,000 merchant seamen prisoners of all ranks, and to carry out this proposal at least £1,000 will be needed.

The position of these prisoners is a serious one, and my Council, in asking the favour of your columns for this appeal, are assured that the proposal to bring them Christmas cheer will meet with the approval and support of all who recognise our indebtedness to the sailor for the maintenance of the vital overseas services which at the present moment mean so much to us as a nation.

Gifts will be gratefully acknowledged by the undersigned.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
THOS. SCOTT,
Secretary.

Mercantile Marine Service Association,
Tower Building, Water Street, Liverpool.
November 15th, 1915.

A few verses on how the Marines and the K.O.S.B.'s landed on Gallipoli, although greatly out-numbered.

The time was fixed on Sunday morn.
We landed here just after dawn,
Like little ants we scaled the cliff,
We reached the top all tired and stiff.

Here we started digging in,
That khaki line so very thin.
With bold determined faces all,
We pledged the vow to stand or fall.

All at once, with craft and cunning,
The "Wily Turk" had caught us napping.
Without the warning they attacked,
A hail of lead their rifles cracked.

All through the day with British grit
We forced them back, bit by bit.
Every man did his best,
So nobly did they stand the test.

Till darkness came we held our ground,
Both dead and dying lay around
"Stretchers, stretchers!" was the cry.
"O God! don't leave me here to die!"

Now the Turks got reinforcements,
They slowly neared our weak entrenchments.
Maxim thunder, rifle crack,
The order came, "No turning back."

As night wore on the tide was turning,
A fierce attack our line was shaking.
Try they might, they couldn't get through,
Those trenches manned by brave and true.

If there is hell, that night was one,
Many a V.C. those Scotties won.
And Royal Marines of world wide fame,
Added honour to their name.

When morning broke the welcome light
Revealed to us an awful sight.
Wounded groaning, piles of dead,
With British blood the ground dyed red.

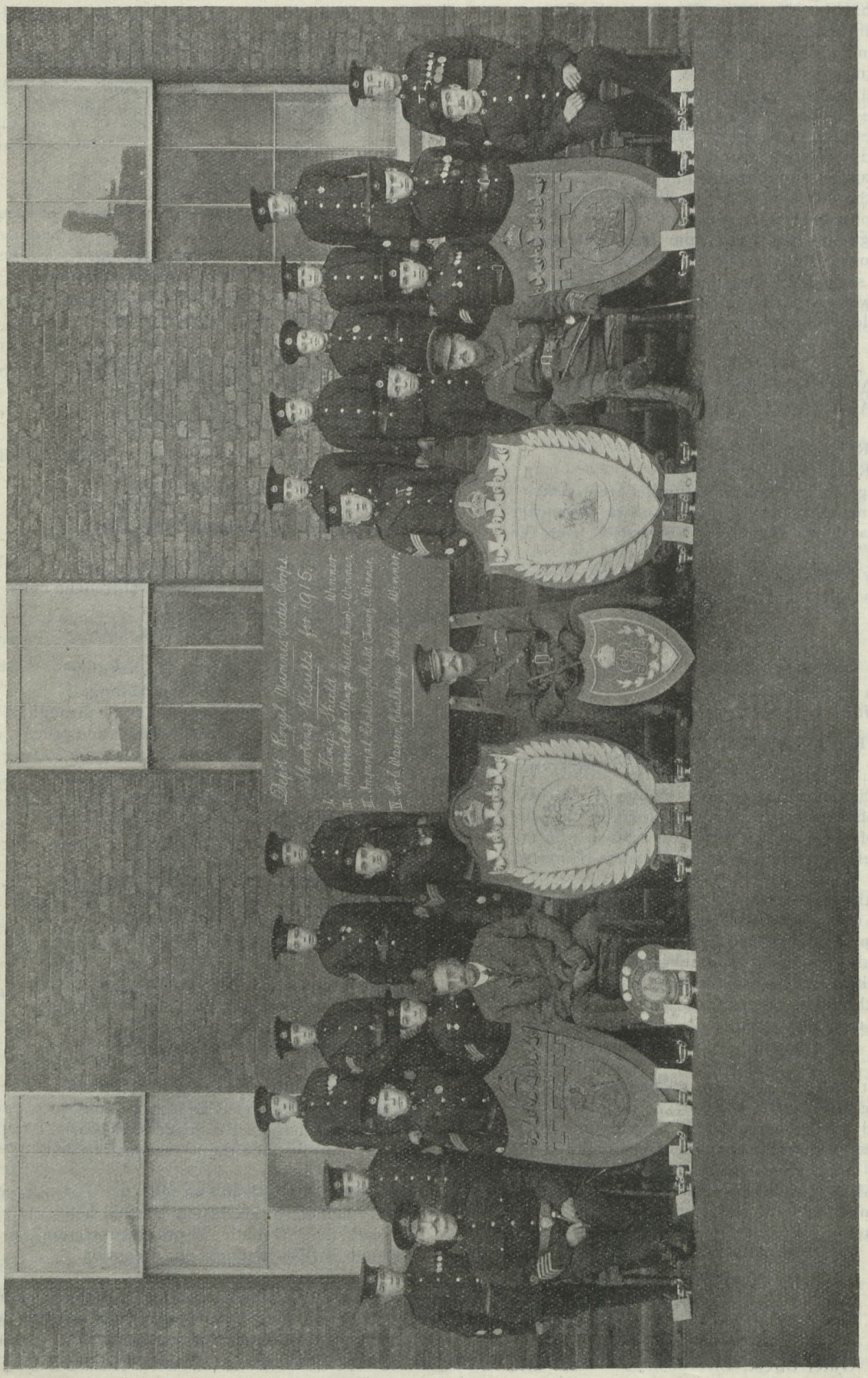
With fierce attacks the Turks were pressing.
We did our best, the lines were thinning.
Slowly, slowly, driven back,
No strength left in us to attack.

Down the gully through pools of blood,
Helping the wounded as best we could,
Twice we charged like maddened beasts,
With half our men the beach was reached.

Wading deep in boats we fell,
Only half were saved from infernal hell.
'Neath the "Goliath's" strong protection,
Rough British kindness our reception.

We thought of chums who had met their death,
And fought for England with their last breath.
'Tis men like these who won her fame,
And will keep for her the stainless name.

Written in the trenches on the Peninsula, Dardanelles, 1915.



Names Left to Right.

J. Morey. A. Wood. L. Trigg. W. Mantle. L. Noble. A. East. H. Hull. R. Marston. C. Hayden.
J. Ward. F. Lawlor. G. Stuart S. Rivers. F. Hurd W. Bowles. W. Ratcliffe. T. Hinds. E. Bilbow. T. Wickenden.
Q.M.S.I. D. A. Bunyan. Col. R. W. Schunmacher. Brig.-Gen. H. S. Neville White, M.V.O. Capt. H. G. Grant. Sergt. J. Jardine.

[*Photo by Sawyer, Deal.*

CORPS GAZETTE.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The following letter has been received from His Majesty the King:—

Buckingham Palace.
8th November, 1915.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM NICHOLLS,—

I have laid before the King your letter of the 6th instant and its enclosures.

His Majesty is delighted to hear that all three competitions, namely, the King's Shield, Senior Imperial Challenge Shield, and Junior Imperial Challenge Shield were won by the Royal Marine Cadet Corps, and the King will be glad if you will convey to all concerned his congratulations upon the signal success achieved by the Corps.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) STAMFORDHAM.

General,
Sir W. Nicholls, K.C.B.,
Adjutant-General,
Royal Marines.

Eastney.

Promotions—*To be Foreman Mechanic*—Mech. C. May. *To be R.M. Gunners*—Sgt. H. Fee, Sgt. H. Waters. *To be Colour-Sergeants*—Sgts. W. Emeny, J. Thompson, R. Denham, F. Burden, W. Mitchell, P. McIntosh, H. Rouse, G. Barton, C. Walker, W. Rogers, J. Franklyn, R. Magson, W. Dooley, C. Sedgwick, T. Trott, W. Phelps, F. Turpin, G. Macdonald, S. Doree, A. Jackson, F. Smith, F. Berry. *To be Temporary Colour-Sergeants*—Sgts. W. Wilson, A. Moyce, H. Usborne. *To be Sergeants*—Cpls. W. Guest, T. Grimes, T. White, T. Parker, F. Bird, R. Cartwright, A. Budden, Tempy. Sgt. J. Goodman, Cpls. A. Warren, H. Simmonds, Tempy. Sgts. S. Bull, A. Morris, W. France, G. Smith, Paid Lce.-Sgt. R. Courtney, J. Crockett, Cpls. W. Carey, G. Millard, C. Ellis, A. Bawden, H. Lott, A. Turner, C. Morris (Bugle Major), O. Smith, A. Millson, A. Edwards, E. Matthews, H. Kimber, G. Oakes, J. Burley, G. Frost. *To be Temporary Sergeant*—Cpl. R. Chappell. *To be Corporals*—Bombrs. A. Magson, J. Howes, E. Shirliker, W. Russell, P. Buckingham, A. Dixon, F. Jackson, H. Allison, S. Berry, H. Tarbotton, E. Winch, H. Dursley, W. McCanna, A. Miller, R. Ridding, O. Perkins, G. Clifford, W. Reeves, H. King, F. Hambly, W. Watts, A. Hawkins, L. Rouse, W. Darters, G. Patchett, C. Helps, J. Matthews, J. Warren, G. Symon, Musn. C. Harding, Bglrs. R. Bryan, F. Graham. *To be Temporary Corporals*—Bombrs. C. Richardson, O. Jackson. *To be Bombardiers*—Gnrs. B. Baseby, W. Last, S. Jones, C. Lawrence, T. Dolan, C. Walsh, J. Illingworth, W. Lord, V. Ledger, H. Mann, W. Hawke, J. Cooper, W. Ring, J. Lee, H. Nichols, S. Tilley, C. Arnold, A. Brough, A. Butcher, T. Stockden, A. Grewcock, J. Kersey, F. Fuller, K. Loveless, C. Wickins, W. Hutchins, S. Blake, H. Smith, J. Limbeer, C. Barker. *To be Temporary Bombardiers*—Gnrs. T. Cavanagh, A. Meacham, E. Perry, F. Hall, J. Glaum.

Appointments—Col.-Sgt. H. McCalman to 4th Clerk, Staff Office. Bombr. T. Broome, Actg. Bombr. R. Harman to School Assistants (Adults). Cpl. W. Wenham to 3rd Clerk, Barrack Department. Paid Lce.-Sgt. C. Powell to 7th Clerk, Paymaster's Office. Col.-Sgt. H. Gregg to Pay Sergeant. Col.-Sgt. G. Waterman to Supernumerary Pay Sergeant. Col.-Sgt. A. Burrell, Sgt. R. Viney to Musketry Instructors. Sgt. G. Thomas to Orderly-room Clerk, R.N. School of Music. Band Cpls. G. Hamilton, C. Harding, Cpl. A. Budden to Paid Lance-Sergeants. Musns. F. Taylor, W. Heighway, H. Howe, Gnr. J. Keogh to Paid Acting Bombardiers.

Embarked—"Barham"—Gnr. H. Clifton. "Columbine"—Sgt. T. Parker, Cpl. F. Copping, Gnrs. F. Barton, C. King, E. Beaton, F. Bowern, A. Carter. "Britannia"—Gnr. F. Newman. "President"—Col.-Sgt. F. Skinner. "Inflexible"—Sgt. E. Francis, Gnrs. R. Lorne, G. Green, A. Coleman, L. Lloyd, A. Napier, T. Winter. "Cormorant"—Gnr. G. Stevens. "Cyclops"—Bglr. J. Worrell, Gnrs. J. Miller, L. Webber, T. Smith, E. Hindley, F. Pope, C. Hodgson, J. Walker, D. Whelan, E. Walters, W. Bristow, T. Wilcox, W. Jerram, W. Boyd, P. Rule. "St. Vincent"—Gnr. G. Perkins. "Queen Elizabeth"—Sgt. A. Chave. "Indomitable"—Gnr. H. Newman. "Dominion"—Gnr. E. Hillen. "Indefatigable"—Gnr. W. Fallon. "Collingwood"—Gnr. W. Talbot. "Hindustan"—Gnrs. F. Andrews, R. Trowbridge. "Iron Duke"—Gnr. G. Forsey. "Defence"—Gnr. H. Packer. "Warspite"—Gnrs. S. Press, W. Phasey. "Dreadnought"—Gnr. A. Watson. "Canada"—Gnr. G. Collins. "Superb"—Gnr. E. Jones. "Colossus"—Gnr. E. James. "King George V."—Cpl. A. Ahier. "Thunderer"—Gnr. H. Daft. "Invincible"—Sgt. E. Moore, Gnr. E. Dexter.

Disembarked—"Benbow"—Gnrs. W. Hawkins, J. Kebby. "St. Vincent"—Gnr. J. Wells. "Natal"—Gnr. A. Bartram. "Marlborough"—Bombr. W. Heath. "Invincible"—Bombr. F. Swinbank. "Barham"—Gnrs. W. White, H. Crowe. "Monarch"—Gnr. V. Ledger. "Inflexible"—Gnr. E. Taylor. "Emperor of India"—Gnr. J. Tonks. "Warspite"—Gnrs. W. Longman, W. Bowhay. "Defence"—Gnrs. A. Dusgate, S. Bradford, C. Palmer. "Hyacinth" (St. Helena)—Actg. Sgt.-Maj. G. Grayston. "Cyclops II."—Gnr. W. Carter. "Collingwood"—Gnr. W. Talbot. "Columbine"—Sgt. E. Evans. Bombrs. A. Brinkman, J. Brooksbank, J. Murphy, Gnr. W. Haynes. "Swiftsure"—Gnr. T. Broome. "Dreadnought"—Gnr. G. Brand. "Indomitable"—Gnr. A. Smith. "Centurion"—Gnr. E. Steele. "Iron Duke"—Gnr. A. Chandler. "Neptune"—Gnr. A. Watson. "Cochrane"—Gnr. H. Kelly. "Tiger"—Gnr. G. Payne. "Agamemnon"—Gnr. G. Pike. "King George V."—Cpl. W. Budd. "Agincourt"—Gnr. F. McClure. "Canada"—Gnr. G. West.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Gnrs. W. White, F. Lunt, J. Waite, H. Fisher, Dvrs. H. Cox, F. Goodenough, A. Easson, Mech. J. Hogan, Motor Cyclist S. Hersey, Ptes. C. Sheppard, H. Broughton, F. Wilson, A. Chillman, W. West. *Having been nominated for a commission in the Army*—Gnr. H. Hill, Dvr. A. Williams.

Good Conduct Badges—1st—Gnrs. H. White, H. Phillips, R. Goddard, S. Watkins, A. Gagg, J. Keogh, E. Steele. 2nd—Bglr. W. Youngs, Gnrs. W. Weller, H. White, A. Newbery, S. Bradford. 3rd—Sgt. J. Hayward, Gnr. F. Edwards. 4th—Gnrs. F. Timbury, F. Ifould. 5th—Col.-Sgt. G. Tarryer, Gnr. A. Warwick.

Medals—*Naval General Service Medal, with Persian Gulf, 1909-14 Clasps*—Bombrs. T. Broome, S. Kingswell.

Portsmouth.

Appointments—Sgt. Board to P.T. Instructor (1st Class). Pte. Hand to Servant to Lieut. Sullivan. Col.-Sgt. Ryman to Clerk, Separation and Allotments Branch. Col.-Sgt. Powell to Clerk, Separation and Allotments Branch. Lce.-Cpl. Bailey to Instructor of Lamptrimmers. Pte. Ray to Markers' Shop. Pte. Beel to servant to Capt. Graham. Col.-Sgts. Wolfe, Lunnen, Davis to Pay Sergeants. Sgt. Barwick to P.T. Instructor. Col.-Sgt. Howard to 1st Clerk, 2nd Quartermaster's Department. Sgt. Edwards to 2nd Clerk, 2nd Quartermaster's Department. Col.-Sgt. Allen to 5th Clerk, Staff Office. Sgt. Copeland to Clerk, Staff Office. Col.-Sgt. Yates to Pay Sergeant. Pte. Hindry to Servant to Lieut. Brooke-Short. Pte. Gurney to Divisional Barber. Sgt. Spicer, Cpl. West, and Lce.-Cpl. Ford to Infantry Staff. Pte. Hailey to Markers' Shop.

Promotions—The following Sergeants have been promoted to Colour-Sergeants (in same companies) :—E/7045 Sgt. C. H. Sweet ("Victory"); B/9998 Sgt. F. C. Guy ("Galatea"); F/10090 Sgt. R. Weller ("Royalist"); C/9609 Sgt. E. L. Milner ("Proserpine"); A/9668 Sgt. J. F. Lunnun (Headquarters); D/10389 Sgt. W. F. Howard ("Queen Mary"); G/9424 Sgt. J. M. Gray ("Venerable"); E/10300 Sgt. C. A. Haynes ("King George V."); F/8545 Sgt. H. Holton (Headquarters); B/8366 Sgt. F. J. Honour ("Motague"); G/7121 Sgt. H. S. Snell (Headquarters); C/10084 Sgt. J. P. Jones ("Cyclops," Scapa Flow); E/10248 Sgt. A. G. Squibb ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), supernumerary whilst serving in R.M. Brigade; F/10345 Sgt. L. D. Roberts ("Superb"); E/8726 Sgt. J. U. Drewry (Headquarters).

The following Corporals have been promoted to Sergeants (in same companies) :—C/10373 Cpl. C. H. W. Brown ("Leviathan"); G/9202 Cpl. A. E. Hawkes; H/10816 Cpl. J. B. Matthews ("Columbine"); D/13332 Cpl. A. J. Blake ("Dryad"); F/13971 Cpl. C. Hatch ("Columbine"); B/13930 Cpl. A. C. H. Hewitt ("Cumberland"); E/13334 Cpl. W. J. Moore ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary whilst serving in R.M. Brigade; E/12000 Cpl. J. Elphage ("Queen"); E/14069 Cpl. J. A. F. Worth ("Tamar"); D/10534 Cpl. R. Berry ("Achilles"); E/10060 Cpl. J. J. Gentry ("Britannia"); G/11738 Cpl. W. C. A. Clarke ("Ark Royal"); A/13001 Cpl. C. R. B. Greene ("Prince of Wales"); D/14230 Cpl. E. R. Emery ("Assistance"); C/14072 Cpl. G. S. Hayles ("Bristol"); A/14608 Cpl. H. A. Gafford ("Vernon"); F/13720 Cpl. W. S. King ("Cyclops," Scapa Flow); H/14207 Cpl. L. A. Scott ("Armadale Castle"); E/9945 Cpl. T. F. S. Beard ("Albemarle"); C/12128 Cpl. J. P. Bugden (Depot, R.M.); A/13898 Cpl. H. L. Embleton (Headquarters); A/13231 Cpl. W. J. H. Wells ("Albion"); A/14042 Cpl. R. E. Sanders ("Britannia"); C/12373 Cpl. J. Miller ("Royalist"); E/12082 Cpl. E. R. Holness ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary whilst serving in R.M. Brigade; H/8519 Cpl. W. J. Waters ("Hindustan"); D/11790 Cpl. A. O. Lyne ("Hindustan"); H/14380 Cpl. G. L. Barfield, Acting Sergeant-Major ("Victory," R.N. Division), to be borne supernumerary whilst serving in R.M. Brigade; C/13295 Cpl. J. Clark ("Cormorant"); F/13916 Cpl. J. Flitcroft (Headquarters); B/13293 Cpl. S. H. Harrop ("Albemarle"); A/11871 Cpl. B. Morris (Headquarters); F/14364 Cpl. A. Duffield ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary whilst serving in R.M. Brigade; F/14385 Cpl. H. Williams ("Columbine"); C/13381 Cpl. E. Tinkler ("Zealandia"); C/12724 Cpl. W. Lunn ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary whilst serving in R.M. Brigade); A/14468 Cpl. H. Bolt ("Dolphin," F.B.); G/14482 Cpl. H. F. Lovett ("Minotaur"); B/11933 Cpl. W. A. T. Martin ("Columbine"); D/14106 Cpl. H. R. H. Camfield ("Glory"); E/14476 Cpl. L. G. Gordon ("Egmont"); D/9916 Cpl. E. W. Porter ("Comus"); G/15388 Cpl. B. J. Fielder ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary; B/10224 Cpl. W. H. Padwick "Hindustan").

The following Privates have been promoted Corporals (in same companies) :—H/15742 Pte. A. V. Chaffey ("Caroline"); E/14905 Pte. W. Hall ("Queen"); A/13045 Pte. W. J. Payne ("Bristol"); C/16038 Pte. J. W. Sadler ("Bristol"); C/14228 Pte. W. W. House ("Prince of Wales"); G/14852 Pte. W. L. Helbert (Headquarters); G/15022 Pte. W. Giles (Headquarters); H/15465 Pte. E. J. Jones ("Bristol"); D/15952 Pte. W. Stanley ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary; F/15979 Pte. W. W. Love ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary; H/12654 Pte. G. A. Longhurst ("Zealandia"); B/16190 Pte. C. W. Morgan ("Ark Royal"); D/15735 Pte. A. E. Nunn ("Victory"); D/13167 Pte. J. Shatwell ("Comus"); C/14791 Pte. F. T. Powell ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary whilst serving with R.M. Brigade; C/15595 Pte. W. E. Shergold ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary whilst serving with R.M. Brigade; F/15624 Pte. S. Searle ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary whilst serving with R.M. Brigade; A/15562 Pte. R. E. Walker ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary whilst serving with R.M. Brigade; D/12698 Pte. E. Stretton ("Albemarle"); D/15525 Pte. B. Chaffey ("Maidstone"); F/10755 Pte. H. Dowdell (Headquarters); C/15937 Pte. R. Bailey ("Albemarle"); C/15943 Pte. A. S. G. Dolman ("Birkenhead"); A/15209 Pte. R. D. Kelly ("Egmont"); B/12228 Pte. J. P. Shaw ("Marshal Ney"); E/10767 Pte. A. J. Please ("Egmont"); C/14510 Pte. S. G. H. Burnett ("Leviathan"); C/15398 Pte. G. B. Smith ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary whilst serving with R.M. Brigade; D/15945 Pte. F. T. Crosby ("Queen"); F/14849 Pte. W. A. Gouge (Depot, R.M.); H/15373 Pte. J. Hook ("Victory," R.M. Brigade), to be borne supernumerary whilst serving with R.M. Brigade; E/14032 Pte. W. J. Macauley ("Iron Duke"); E/15970 Pte. F. C. Fowler ("Royalist"); A/15987 Pte. B. Kirby ("Hyacinth"); C/15941 Pte. W. J. Kerslake ("Achilles"); G/14561 Pte. A. A. Smith ("Hyacinth"); B/9469 Pte. A. Phipps (Headquarters); A/14654 Pte. W. J. Townsley ("Agincourt"); A/16011 Pte. W. H. Wood ("Neptune"); A/16013 Pte. J. Rimer ("Columbine"); G/15993 Pte. C. J. Munday ("Hindustan"); C/16039 Pte. W. R. Harris ("Hindustan"), E/15961 Pte. W. Scott ("Egmont"); D/12240 Pte. G. W. Gedney (Headquarters); A/16015 Pte. C. H. Crane ("Hindustan"); C/15068 Pte. E. Luff ("Swiftsure"); G/15901 Pte. H. E. Goddard ("Vindictive"); D/14591 Pte. J. K. Sanderson (Headquarters); D/15044 Pte. C. F. Haskins ("Southampton"); D/15527 Pte. C. H. Edwards ("Venus"); G/16064 Pte. A. W. Howard (Headquarters); C/34465 Pte. G. T. J. Harrison ("Ark Royal"); G/16076 Pte. F. J. Betteridge ("Venerable"); H/14179 Pte. J. Eedle ("Agincourt"); C/15985 Pte. L. Jones ("Ark Royal").

Promotions—*To be Lance-Corporals*—Ptes. W. T. W. Cole, W. W. Cuff, J. Temple, H. Clarke, S. G. Brison, J. K. Sanderson, F. W. Bailey, S. Ashton, S. J. Hayes, R. W. Sait, C. J. Staddon, W. Tooke.

Discharged—*Invalided*—Ptes. C. Saxton, S. Davies, Cpl. W. G. Keable, Ptes. J. McEwan, A. Chadwick, C. Swithenbank, C. Beastall, J. Gibbons, L. Read, I. Page, A. Burnham, G. H. Bolton, A. E. Pitts, J. W. Parker, Lce.-Cpl. A. W. Richardson, Pte. R. S. Shillito, Bglr. A. E. Keen, Ptes. A. H. Matthews, E. Brooks, R. J. Symons, J. Denny, B. C. Garner, C. A. Burt, H. Jones, A. O'Rourke, J. O. Hall, J. Harrington, A. W. Jordan, G. H. Noble, J. Hartill, W. Stanton. *In order to return to former civil employment*—Pte. B. A. Kitcher. *Service no longer required*—Pte. J. Smith, Pte. R. L. Stevens.

Good Conduct Badges—5th—Col.-Sgt. V. G. Tillman, Sgt. S. H. Batchelor, Ptes. J. Hart, C. Talmage, W. Tolley. 4th—Sgt. W. B. Dean, Sgt. A. Priscott, Pte. E. Merritt, Musn. G. H. J. Warr, Pte. H. T. Mustion, Musn. G. F. Meadley. 3rd—Ptes. A. Higgott, J. Russell, T. A. Mills, E. F. M. House, F. L. Dewick, C. E. Leader, A. Moores, Lce.-Sgt. A. E. Gough, Pte. J. Martin, Pte. D. Fleming. 2nd—Ptes. L. Evans, G. W. Fordham, J. S. Lockhart, H. Hawker, R. Price, W. Murdock. 1st—Ptes. H. Collyer, G. Millard, J. Parker, G. H. Bolton, J. F. Beadle, H. Cornish, J. W. Westwood, S. J. Coombs, W. Corbett, S. Morgan, A. Dudley, H. Jackson, J. M. Church.

Medals—The Naval General Service Medals with Persian Gulf 1909-14 Clasps have been presented to the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men:—A/9483 Sgt. V. Willbond; D/12221 Sgt. H. Clarke; D/10227 Sgt. P. E. A. Smith; D/14384 Cpl. A. B. Barfoot; B/9469 Cpl. A. Phipps; H/15174 Cpl. R. G. Hall; G/14852 Lce.-Cpl. W. L. Helbert; B/11434 Pte. D. G. Mulley; H/12842 Pte. W. Lawrence; D/12507 Pte. A. W. Dack; A/15472 Pte. F. Walden; H/11942 Pte. J. S. Lockhart; G/14736 Pte. J. R. Swan; F/11568 Pte. F. M. Hutchison; B/8341 Pte. C. Stones; A/7480 Pte. G. Mills; E/14985 Pte. E. Hudson; H/15649 Pte. R. B. Gale; D/13868 Pte. S. H. Wallace; F/6192 Pte. J. T. Worman; A/8759 Pte. A. Child.

Depot.

Appointments—Col.-Sgt. J. Hatherill (Ch.) to School Assistant. Pte. G. Garstin (Ch.) to Shopman, Canteen. Sgt. W. Mist (Po.) to School Assistant.

Promotions—*To Colour-Sergeants*—Sgt. J. S. Rowe, Drum-Maj. (Depot), Sgt. F. W. Haines (Ch.), transferred to Depot Establishment. *To Sergeant*—Lce.-Sgt. J. P. Bugden (Po.). *To Corporal*—Lce.-Cpl. W. A. Gouge (Po.). *To be Lance-Sergeant*—Cpl. G. C. Withers (Ch.), Cpl. J. F. Kemp (Ch.). *To be Lance-Corporal*—Pte. T. E. Smeed (Po.).

Good Conduct Badges—5th—Col.-Sgt. J. S. White (Depot). 4th—Q.M.S.I. H. T. Hazelwood (Depot), Pte. F. Peckham (Depot), Pte. E. Blaise (Ch.). 3rd—Armr.-Sgt. A. C. Somner (Depot), Pte. F. Bennett (Ch.). 2nd—Pte. S. M. Wells (Depot), Musn. S. C. Lawes (Depot), Lce.-Sgt. J. C. O. Beynon (Ply.). 1st—Pte. P. A. Harris (Depot), Pte. J. W. Preston (Ch.).

Transfers—*To Musician*—Bglr. W. C. Monckton (Depot). *To Bugler*—Pte. F. Greenhalgh (Depot). *To Royal Navy*—Pte. J. Cutler (Depot).

Medals—*Naval General Service (Persian Gulf*, 1909-14 *Clasp*—Q.M.S.I. C. J. Thatcher (Depot), Sgt. J. J. Delahaye (Ch.), Pte. W. Bentick (Ch.), Pte. W. W. Bailes (Ch.), Pte. A. G. R. Thorne (Ply.).

Casualties.

OFFICERS.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the following further casualties have been reported in connection with the operations in the Dardanelles:—

WOUNDED, Reported 8th November, 1915.

Tempy. 2nd-Lieut. L. A. Unwin, Cyclist Company, R.M.

The following information has been received regarding the disposal of officers in the Royal Marine Brigade:—

OFFICER.	CASUALTY.	DISPOSAL.
Tempy. Lt. J. T. Galliford, 1st R.M.L.I. Bn.	Sick, slight.	Admitted to No. 15 Stat. Hospl., Mudros, 14/10/15.
Tempy. Lt. A. C. Miller, 1st R.M.L.I. Bn.	Sick, slight.	Disembarked at Malta 6th Nov., 1915.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. M. W. Craig, 1st R.M.L.I. Bn.	Dysentery.	Admitted to No. 19 Gen. Hospl., Alexandria, 29th Oct., 1915.
Lt. H. G. W. Beard, Qmstr., R.M.L.I., "Drake" Bn., R.N. Division.	Icterus and Otorrhœa.	Ditto.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. A. G. Kyle, 2nd R.M.L.I. Bn.	Bullet wound (head, slight)	Admitted to Ras-el-Tin Military Hospl. 30/10/15.
Tempy. Lt. O. D. Bissett, 2nd R.M.L.I. Bn.	Sick.	Admitted to No. 15 Gen. Hospl., Alexandria. 7/11/15.
Tempy. Lt. E. F. Lindsell, 2nd R.M.L.I. Bn.	Rheumatic fever (satisfactory)	Admitted to No. 17 Gen. Hospl., Alexandria. 12/11/15.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. B. C. V. Weeks, R.M.	Slight jaundice	Admitted to Ras-el-Tin Military Hospl., Alexandria. 13/10/15.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. S. J. Tracy, 1st R.M.L.I. Bn.	Slight jaundice.	Ditto. Ditto.
Tempy. 2nd Lt. L. A. Unwin, Cyclist Co., R.M.	Bomb wound, right thigh, severe (satisfactory).	Admitted to Hospl. Malta 17/11/15.

The undermentioned left Mudros for England on or about the 21st October, 1915:—

Captain A. A. Cordner, R.M.L.I.
Acting Lieutenant A. B. F. Alcock, D.S.C., R.M.
Acting Lieutenant M. H. Spicer, R.M.

The undermentioned officer left Alexandria for England on 22nd October, 1915:—

Captain C. L. E. Muntz, R.M.L.I.

The undermentioned officer left Malta for England on the 27th October, 1915:—

Tempy. Lieutenant S. H. E. Inskip, 1st R.M.L.I. Bn.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

The Adjutant-General, R.M., regrets to state that the following further casualties have been reported in connection with the operations in the Dardanelles:—

WOUNDED AND MISSING, Reported 26th October, 1915.

Po/S/509 Pte. Rupert S. Effemy, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED.

(First information received 24th October, 1915, from report of admittance to Plymouth Hospital.)

Ch/13528 Sergt. H. R. Ellender, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

(First information received from report of admittance to hospital in Malta.)

Deal/S/3142 Pte. H. Johnson, Medical Unit.

The following casualty in the R.M.A. Anti-Aircraft Brigade has been reported:—

WOUNDED (accidentally), 28th September, 1915.

R.M.A.R./B/1273 Bombr. A. T. Jones, R.M. Artillery.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 28th October, 1915.

Ch/S/250 Pte. Richard L. Fisher, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

PRISONER OF WAR IN TURKEY.

(War Office List M 10412 of 21st October, 1915.)

Po/S/385 Pte. Robert Fryer, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn. (previously reported missing).

DIED OF WOUNDS, Reported 28th October, 1915.

Deal/S/1229 Sapper Reginald M. Goodwin, Divisional Engineers.

WOUNDED, Reported 29th October, 1915.

Po/S/677 Pte. Charles H. Barlow, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

Reported 30th October, 1915.

Ch/B/1571 Corpl. James A. Boyce, R.F.R., 1st R.M.L.I. Battn. (2nd occasion).

Ch/19510 Pte. G. F. Hughes, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

Ply/16889 Pte. Thomas Moss, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn. (2nd occasion).

KILLED (accidentally), Reported 31st October, 1915.

Po/S/691 Pte. Bertie Turrell, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED, Reported 31st October, 1915.

Ply/S/423 Pte. Arthur Griswold, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

Po/17954 Pte. Arthur Ward, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED, Reported 31st October, 1915.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/363 Lce.-Corpl. Walter Astley (2nd occasion).

KILLED, Reported 1st November, 1915.

Ply/17240 Pte. Duncan McCallum, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

Deal/S/3666 Pte. Thomas Benfold, Medical Unit.

Reported 2nd November, 1915.

Ch/S/573 Pte. D. S. Burns, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED.

Ch/19012 Pte. B. G. Grimsdale, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

Ch/S/240 Pte. James T. Rowdon, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

Ch/S/166 Pte. Arthur Turner, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED, Reported 2nd November, 1915.

Ply/S/602 Pte. Alfred Holt, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn. (2nd occasion).

Reported 3rd November, 1915.

Ch/19016 Pte. S. J. Moss, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

Ch/18681 Pte. Thomas W. Stokes, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

Deal/S/1107 Sapper Bertie Fisher, Divisional Engrs.

DIED OF DISEASE (telegram from Plymouth Hospital, dated 3rd November, 1915).

Deal/S/1160 Sapper Thomas Austin, Divisional Engineers.

WOUNDED, Reported 5th November, 1915.

Ply/9911 Pte. J. Hunter, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

Deal/S/534 Spr. Henry Journeaux, Divisional Engineers (2nd occasion).

Reported 6th November, 1915.

Deal/S/3346 Corpl. R. Murray, Medical Unit (rejoined unit).

DIED OF DISEASE, R.N. Hospital, Haslar, dated 6th November, 1915.

Po/S/580 Pte. Samuel E. Cholerton, 2nd R.M.L.I. Bn.

WOUNDED, Reported 7th November, 1915.

Ply/17080 Lce.-Corpl. Henry L. Weaver, 1st R.M.L.I. Bn.

WOUNDED, Reported 8th November, 1915.

Ply/17082 Pte. Hugh Wilkinson, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED, Reported 12th November, 1915.

Ch/S/401 Pte. Allan McNeill, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn. (2nd occasion).

Ply/S/204 Lce.-Corpl. Sidney James Preece, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn. (2nd occasion).

Depot/S/1379 Sapper William George Layton, Divisional Engineers, R.N. Division.

KILLED, Reported 13th November, 1915.

Ply/S/689 Pte. George Pearce, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

Ply/16727 Pte. Robert Warnock, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn. (previously reported missing).

WOUNDED.

Po/7770 Sergt. John C. Dunn, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

Ply/7846 Sergt. George C. Trevett, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn. (2nd occasion).

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 15th November, 1915.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Deal/S/1316 Sapper Arthur J. Gaunt.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported received from M.D.G. (M.D. 17432), dated 16th November, 1915.

MEDICAL UNIT.

Deal/S/3765 Pte. Fred Parker.

KILLED, Reported 18th November, 1915.

Ply/14808 Corpl. Harry C. Woodruff, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED.

Ch/19275 Pte. F. G. Rogers, 1st R.M.L.I. Battn.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported by telegram from Malta Hospital, 18th November, 1915.

Deal/S/1293 Sapper Ashton J. Hambrook, Divisional Engineers.

Reported 18th November, 1915.

Deal/S/2067 Pte. William Robertson, Divisional Train.

Reported 19th November, 1915.

Po/17337 Pte. Henry H. Snow, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

WOUNDED, Reported 18th November, 1915.

Ply/17772 Pte. F. R. Hammacott, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

Ply/17719 Pte. H. J. Summerhayes, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

Ply/S/455 Pte. William Worrell, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn.

Reported 19th November, 1915.

Po/14593 Pte. Alfred Leach, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battn. (R.F.R./B/1191).

WOUNDED, Reported 19th November, 1915.

Deal/S/278 Corpl. Thomas Rowatt, Divisional Engineers.

WOUNDED, Reported 19th November, 1915 (first information received from report of admittance to R.N. Hospital, Haslar).

Deal/S/549 Sapper Frederick W. Davies, Divl. Engineers.

WOUNDED, War Office Hospital List No. H/3116, received 19th November, 1915.

Ply/17585 Pte. M. Brady, 2nd R.M.L.I. Battalion.

DIED OF DISEASE, Reported 23rd November, 1915.

Deal/S/3698 Lance-Corpl. Robert Whiteside, Medical Unit.

WOUNDHD, War Office Hospital List No. H/3214, received 25th November, 1915.

R.M.A./12733 Gunner S. Davies.
R.M.A./8885 Gunner H. J. Carter.

The following casualties in the R.M.A. Anti-Aircraft Brigade have been reported:—

WOUNDED, 11th November, 1915.

R.M.A./S/337 Gunner (2nd Class) James Potter.
R.M.A./S/748 Gunner (2nd Class) C. A. Bunn.

Prisoners of War Help Committee.

The following is an extract from a letter issued by the above Committee, 5 and 7, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

IMPORT DUTY.—The Committee will be obliged if any Secretaries having received complaints will kindly send information of any parcels to prisoners of war having been charged *import duty* because of the name of sender and the words "A Present" and "Liebesgaben" in English and German not being placed on the labels of parcels, with name of sender. These should always appear.

HOUSEWIVES.—It has been recommended that a "housewife" should be included in the first parcel to a prisoner.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.—Official notice has been received to the effect that prisoners of war in the zone of operations and in occupied territory may now communicate by post with their relatives and receive parcels on the same terms as other prisoners of war and interned civilians in Germany.

Eastney.

The following accounts of methods in vogue for providing non-commissioned officers and men with comforts have been sent to us:—

A committee of ladies collects comforts of all kinds for the R.M.A. batteries on active service and for members of the R.M.A. and R.N. School of Music not provided for by other organisations.

The chief need at present is for khaki woollen mufflers (58 inches by 10 inches), mittens, and *hand-knitted* socks, or money to buy wool and special Christmas gifts. If any readers of THE GLOBE AND LAUREL can help, or get their friends to help, Lady Aston will be glad to receive parcels at the Commandant's house, Eastney Barracks. All gifts will be acknowledged and will reach men really in need of them.

Apart from this organisation the R.M.A. Canteen has made many gifts of footballs, literature, etc., to batteries on service and to coast defence garrisons.

Forton.

The Royal Marines War Comforts Fund was established at Forton under the management of Brigadier-General E. C. B. Roe on the 15th October, 1915. This fund is used solely for the supply of food, etc., to the prisoners of war.

Each of the latter receives a parcel of food once a fortnight. The parcels are packed and sent by the R.N. Division Comforts Fund, Denison House, Westminster, and at the end of each month 5/- for each is remitted to the Hon. Secretary.

The parcels actually cost about 6/-; the R.N. Division Comforts Fund pays the difference. The Fund is composed of subscriptions from the R.M. Divisions and Depot, and from officers and men on the active and retired lists.

The Portsmouth Battalion R.M.L.I. Comforts Fund at Forton sends gifts to the battalion serving in the Dardanelles.

Mrs. Roe, Commandant's House, would be glad to receive any comforters, mitts, socks, or warm clothing for the above.

Plymouth.

The following articles, provided by the War Gifts Fund of the Plymouth Division R.M.L.I., have been sent to the men of the Division on active service at the Dardanelles:—340 Christmas puddings; 2,000 cigarettes; sets of ring quoits; draughts; dominoes; footballs; 500 packets, each containing 1 woollen helmet, 1 pair woollen mitts, 1 tin bivouac cocoa and milk, 1 pencil, 10 postcards, 10 envelopes, 1 writing pad, 1 khaki handkerchief, 1 pipe, 1 packet cigarette papers, 1 piece of soap and flannel, 1 pair boot laces, 1 night light.

These gifts have been much appreciated by the men of the Division, and it is hoped that it will be possible to send further gifts from time to time.

The following is an extract of a letter from one of our Royal Marines at Dyrotz, Germany, showing that the treatment towards prisoners has greatly improved, and that they receive their parcels of food, etc., which they greatly appreciate.

"We have 116 Marines here; 66 have received clothing; pleased to hear remainder are getting theirs; all here are in very good health. This place much better, officials very good, study men's welfare, cleanliness, etc., and generally cannot grumble. It is quite true I have not seen any regiment amongst the English like our men, very good discipline, clean and respectable. Of course, at times a bit of grumbling. The great spirit of our countrymen is fine, never downhearted whatever occurs; see two boys boxing, banging each other about, laughing all the time, and watch the faces of the cosmopolitan audience. We have a lot of men out working in different parts of the country; parties of all sizes; all parcels, etc., are sent to them from Doberitz or here. The C.S.-Majors are in a barracks with the French Adjutants and Russian Sergt.-Majors."

FORTON SMOKING CONCERTS.

The weekly smoking concerts under the able guidance of Sergt.-Major Ward continue to be a great success, the Lecture Hall, in which the concerts are held, being crowded each week to its fullest capacity.

The popularity of these gatherings has been greatly enhanced owing to the keen interest taken in them by the Commandant and officers and ladies of the Division, their appearance each week being very much appreciated by the non-commissioned officers and men, both officers and ladies contributing to the programme. Miss Pym's singing is very popular, while the appearance of Lieut. Van Praagh is the signal for vigorous applause. Old favourites are once more seen behind the footlights.

Q.M.-Sgts Underhay and Tildersley, Armr.-Sgt. Jacobs, and Sgt. Colverson are always heartily welcomed, and some good talent is shown by the special recruits. Pte. Spencer, who is leaving for the front, has rendered excellent service by his splendid singing, and he will be missed by those who have listened to his songs.

The Staff P.T. Instructors—Sgts. Broad, Barwick, and Embleton—have worked hard to make the concerts a success, and their drawing room gymnastics and clever bar work are heartily applauded.

The Divisional Band, under the conductorship of Band-Sergt. La Gallez, delights the audience with well-known and popular selections, Sergt. Ramsey making a most excellent pianist. A new feature this month is a weekly collection made in aid of the Portsmouth Division R.M.L.I. Comforts Fund. The result of each collection so far has been extremely satisfactory, and both performers and audience will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are assisting each week in adding materially to the comforts of our comrades at the front. Sergt. Colverson makes an excellent stage manager, and the chair is ably taken by Q.M.S. Hale.

R.M.L.I. (Plymouth) Shooting.

SERGEANTS' MESS AND GRAHAM CUPS.

Firing in the contests for the Sergeants' Mess and Graham Cups, offered in connection with the Plymouth Division R.M.L.I. took place on November 6th in excellent weather. The following four practices were fired :—Two hundred yards, 10 rounds rapid, in one minute; 200 yards at a figure target, snap shooting, four seconds exposure; 300 yards, 10 rounds rapid, in 45 seconds; 500 yards, five rounds slow. The aggregate points in practices 1 to 4 counted for the Men's Cup, and the aggregate in practices 2 and 3 for the Graham Cup. Results :—Mess Cup—Q.M.S. Cross, 95 points; Q.M.S. Sturdy and Sergt.-Maj. Jefford tied with 94. Graham Cup—Q.M.S. Cross 45; Sergt.-Maj. Jefford, 44; Q.M.S. Sturdy, 41.

Information to influence Officers in their Conversation with their Men.

ISSUED BY GENERAL PETAIN TO THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND FRENCH ARMY, JULY 15TH, 1915.

TRANSLATED BY IVAN FIRTH, 2ND LIEUTENANT, R.F.A.

Many people have false ideas as to the duration and result of the war because they view the situation from but a small front in the whole theatre of operations.

When one considers a struggle in which the nations concerned pit against each other not only their armies but their whole economic resources, and when the commercial and industrial action of every neutral power exerts its own particular influence, it is impossible to base an argument upon the passage of events, or even a situation of some months standing, but only on the general outlook that the knowledge of all forces employed and the experience of the past year allow one to foresee.

The German plan of campaign against France, such as it had always been foretold, and such as was actually put into operation in August, 1914, was the immediate annihilation of the enemy on their west so as to turn at once against the enemy on the east.

They counted, however, on the Russians' tardiness to mobilise, and unwillingness to take the offensive.

A false diplomacy had made our enemies pin their faith on internal complications favourable to themselves. The break-up of parties, pacifist action by the Socialists and anti-militarists in France, insurrection in Russia, inaction in England, the passivity of Belgium, and Italy fighting on their side, or at the very least maintaining their neutrality.

All these hopes have failed.

France showed a consolidated front and an enthusiasm which astonished the world. In Russia no war could have been more popular, and the mobilisation of the Russian Army was completed far sooner than anybody expected. The Belgians put up an heroic struggle against their invaders, and caused them serious delay, while the violation of their country roused the indignation of England, who resolutely plunged into the struggle, and sent her Expeditionary Force, which surpassed all expectations, across to France. Italy remained neutral, but allowed France to organise the complete mobilisation of her Army Corps, and to transport them to the Continent, which gave her the opportunity of removing the army of occupation from Northern Africa.

In spite of all efforts by the agents of the German Government, there was actually no serious attempt at rebellion in either the French or English Colonies, who gave the most devoted assistance with munitions of all sorts.

The plans of the Germans, based on the immediate defeat of France, fell through. The battle of the Marne broke their offensive, and put a very different complexion on things from what they fondly imagined. They tried for some time to continue their primitive idea, and made a desperate effort to destroy our left wing on the Yser, then to take all that territory directly north and south of our position before returning against the Russians.

The masses who threw themselves with so little effect against our men, having only just disembarked in the marshes of Belgium, suffered terrible loss. Eventually they were compelled to adopt a defensive attitude along the whole western front, and to transport across Germany forces of even greater strength for their offensive against the Russians. The Russians, however (yet another disillusion), far from being forced to submit to the German offensive, had actually taken the aggressive—invaded a part of Eastern Prussia, driven back the German armies almost to the Silesian frontier, inflicted heavy defeats on the Austrian Army, and invaded Galicia and the Bukovina in its rear.

The necessity to restore order in our armies after the first three months of the war, to re-organise them, and to re-equip them with the necessary munitions to begin a new kind of warfare, gave the Germans the opportunity to mass more men, and to be better prepared for an effort sufficiently strong to break, after sundry changes, the Russian offensive.

One must understand that until October, when they were compelled to give up their original plan, the enemy had recognised, with remarkable foresight, the probability of a long war, and gave marvellous proof of their powers of organisation.

The development of their industries, their rapid and complete mobilisation in view of a prolonged struggle—prolonged far beyond any preparations they had deemed sufficient until peace time—allowed them then, and allows them still, to continue to fight against the three formidable Allies under conditions which from the very first seemed impossible.

They benefited, too, because these Powers did not recognise the necessity of preparing for a long war, and organised too late the means to do so.

But, in the meantime, until the Allies have remedied this mistake, and taken measures which will assure to them at a future date superiority in material resources simultaneously with effectives, Germany continues to exhaust herself on both fronts with her criss-cross method, and Austria rushes towards her doom.

The most moderate statistics, based on the official lists of casualties, allow one to estimate the German losses as actually double ours, although the population of Germany is only one-third more than that of France.

Out of nine million men mobilised, three millions are permanently *hors de combat*. More than a hundred thousand are prisoners in France or England, two hundred and thirty thousand in Russia, as well as six hundred thousand Austrians. Serbia has also taken sixty thousand Austrians.

In the opinion of those who have passed through the Eastern zone, the Austrian Army, which has always been beaten when unsupported by the Germans, and which has suffered colossal loss, is of no military importance. It is even dependant upon German reserves.

However, in addition to the forces necessary to meet the ever-threatening Serbians and Montenegrins, a considerable army must also be sent against the Italians. Sixteen divisions are already there, vainly trying to prevent the invasion which is carrying the war beyond her frontiers, over the Alpine peaks, and along the Isonzo to within thirty kilometres of Trieste.

In this new zone the requirements in men and munitions are in addition to the expenditure of their constant fighting in Russia, where the Germans have an ever-increasing demand for help from their Allies. The Turkish Army is in the same boat, and must be fed with munitions and officers.

In the Gallipoli Peninsula the Turkish losses continue to increase with no sensible result.

The attendant disillusion has given rise in Constantinople to opinions far from favourable to the German cause. The German Military Attaché has just been assassinated there, and it seems that several officers may have suffered the same fate. It is not only men and munitions that Germany has to provide for these incapable friends of hers, but actual gold.

Also she has entirely replaced their leaders with her own, both to carry on the war, and to direct their internal and external political affairs.

Realising that she will get no thanks for this, she has compelled them to confess to the world their irremediable hopelessness by publishing their territorial sacrifices demanded by threatening neutral Powers. Up to the present she has cynically exploited *their* future downfall to save *her own* existence.

In such a state of affairs, and with such Allies, how can she hope to escape the fate which awaits her?

Is it possible that she believes her strength sufficient to tackle each of the four powerful Allies in Europe, that three hundred millions of Russians, French, English and Italians, all fighting for their very existence, will not always be able to raise an army superior to that drawn from the hundred and ten millions of Germans and Austrians? Does she imagine that they will throw up the sponge without having first obtained a decisive victory?

It is so easy for our enemies to make a résumé of the situation each from their own point of view, but Germany herself can have no illusions on the subject.

While France, in spite of heavy casualties, possesses an army larger and more fitted for war than at the beginning, supplied chiefly from the depôts, where material is ever increasing, while Russia has an army still consisting of only the youngest classes of enormous reserves, while England has only sent across the water one-half of the men she has raised and trained, and while Italy has scarcely started her struggle, Germany has reached the full extent of her power.

We see in the firing line very third-rate units, to whom, formerly, the Germans would most certainly have never dreamt of trusting weapons: broken-down men, men whose wounds are improperly healed, men in some cases mutilated, forced back into the ranks in spite of their deplorable state of weakness.

The proportion of these incapables increases with each fresh batch of prisoners.

A batch of employees engaged on important work, such as railways, are called to the Colours. Everybody is made use of so as to employ only as late as possible the young class, on which is based the hope of preserving in the numberless units a remnant of dash and the spirit of aggression. But this young class itself and those following it are considerably reduced because of the enlistments (more than a million) which were due to enthusiasm at the beginning of the war.

The Germans have eaten their apples before they were ripe.

So much for their resources of men.

What can be said of the economic situation? German commerce has been ruined for a year. Every day while manufactories close that use raw material, the markets close because the workers are missing.

The cost of living has gone up by leaps and bounds.

In spite of a tariff mutually arranged with certain neutral Powers, the food problem remains. More than three months ago the bread ration for one man was reduced by a third; fresh meat is obtained with difficulty; the next harvest will most certainly be inferior to all previous ones because of insufficient care being taken in the cultivation of the crops. It will be necessary to exercise strict economy in food after the harvest is over if they want it to last. Information from a reliable source leads one to suppose that the importation of wool is insufficient to meet the demand and the want of warm clothes for a winter campaign is causing genuine anxiety. It is probable that their resources in skins will be equally under the necessary requirements.

Certain indications point to financial difficulties, such as the suppression of allotments to the families of men at the front and pensions to widows and the maimed.

On the other hand, the Austrian financial situation was already pitiable before the war, and it is universally acknowledged that a defeat would bring about the complete

bankruptcy of Austria-Hungary. As for Turkish finance—*non est*!

However, who should finance both these States unless it be Germany?

Whatever advantage she has been able to maintain during the long months of superiority in her steel industry, mobilised in view of the war, it is nearing its end. She cannot forget that the moment is at hand when the Allies will reap the fruit of their industrial efforts. All the workshops of Europe, not counting those of America, are straining every nerve to equip them.

Can Germany retain her hope of keeping the powerful Balkan States neutral?

Italy, who has the best diplomatic information, has made her choice between the belligerents, and has shown the road to follow.

The bait of gain will lose its attractiveness when the crops will be sold, when the debtor will appear less solvent, when the hour will come for a frank decision between fleeting profit and the acquisition of territory inhabited by people of the same race, and claimed by the vast masses of the people.

Statesmen and Sovereigns, who actually control the external policy of these countries, will then have to submit to the will of the people.

The sword of Damocles will fall on the Austro-German alliance when new armies, greedy for conquest, take the field in consort with the re-organised forces of Serbia on a new front, and that the most vulnerable.

Then, again Germany views with despair the prolongation of the struggle, and above all the prospects of another winter campaign, when victory will become harder and loss more certain. This anxiety increases every day, and explains the recent operations of the German Staff, their hesitation, and the almost incomprehensible resolutions that they seem to have made.

Assured during the winter of formidable defensive works on our front, and having made many attacks of a more or less huge enveloping nature against the Russians, they decided in April to play a decisive game against one of their enemies.

Speculating with great boldness on the want of munitions which prevented a general offensive by the French and English, they left only just sufficient men to hold the line, supporting them by effective and largely munitioned artillery. On April 24th the best German troops were scattered among different Austrian army corps. Sixty Austro-German divisions commenced a gigantic offensive on the Dunajetz, which stretched almost into the Bukovina. Bombardments of unheard-of violence were opened against the Russians, who were unable to reply, as their artillery were short of ammunition.

(To be continued.)

Obituary.

CH/2204 PTE. THOS. WM. ASHTON BAGLEY.

Enlisted (Recruit Depot) 18th January, 1882; discharged, invalided (pension), 13th May, 1890.

Called up for the war as invalid pensioner 2nd August, 1914; discharged "medically unfit" 5th August, 1914.

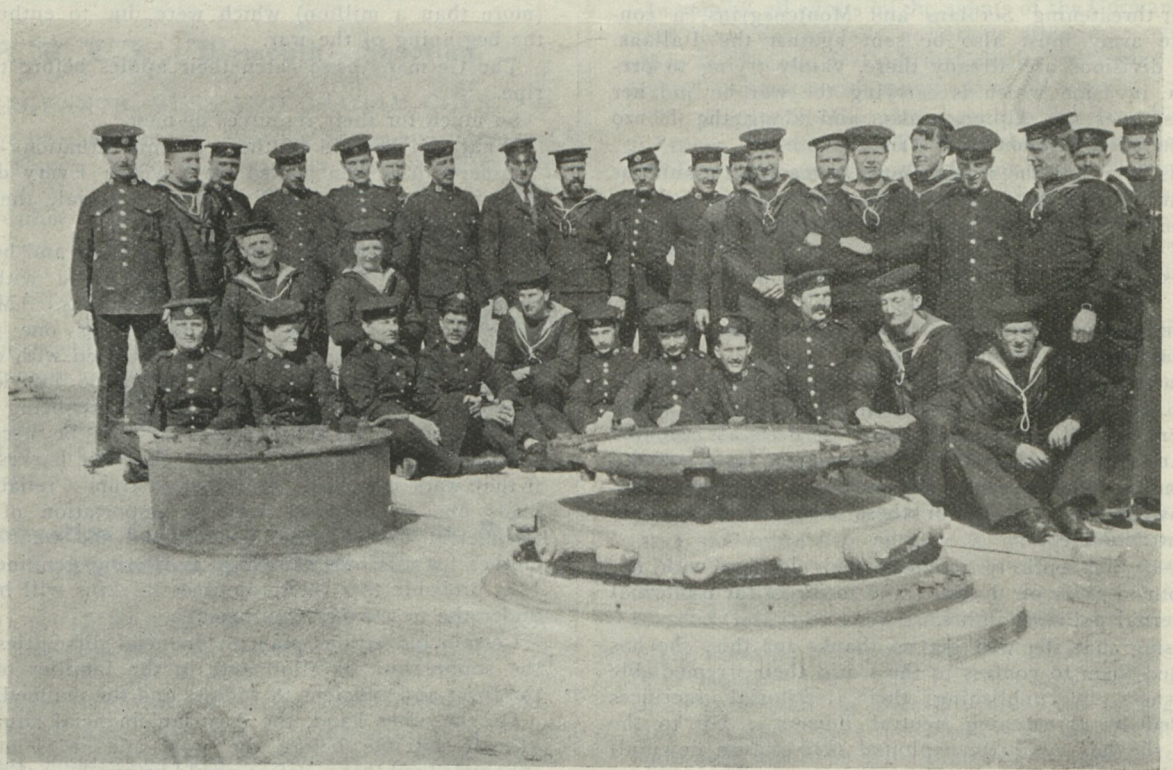
Two G.C.B.'s; Soudan Medal (H.M.S. "Turquoise"), 1886; Bronze Star, 4th November, 1887; India Medal and Burma Clasp, 8th March, 1890.

Wounded in action, Naval Brigade, Upper Burma, 25th February, 1886.

In "The Times," 18th November, 1915, as deceased, Major in A.S.C.

Was Secretary of Tariff Reform League, and was thinking of entering Parliament.

He visited Chatham barracks as a private, Lieutenant, and Major since the outbreak of war.



MARINES PAST AND PRESENT, H.M S. NIOBE, HALIFAX.

Masonic Roll of Honour.

"Faithful to our God, our country, and our laws."

Bro. James Frederick Moxham, Lieutenant R.M.L.I. A member of the Lord Charles Beresford Lodge, No. 2404, Chatham, and the Lord Warden Lodge, No. 1096, Deal. Killed in action, 7th May, 1915.

Bro. Maurice Curtin, Lieutenant R.M.L.I. A member of the Lord Charles Beresford Lodge, No. 2404, Chatham. Killed in action in the Dardanelles.

Bro. Colour-Sergeant William George Chard, R.M.L.I. A member of the Lord Warden Lodge, No. 1096, Deal. Killed in the Dardanelles.

Bro. Edward Albert Churchard, Colour-Sergeant Royal Marine Light Infantry (pensioner). A member of the Lord Charles Beresford Lodge, No. 2404, Chatham. Killed in action at Antwerp.

Bro. Sergeant-Major Herbert Frank Clark, R.M.L.I., Deal Battalion of the Royal Naval Division. Worshipful Master of the Per Mare, Per Terram Lodge, No. 3609, Chatham. Killed in the Dardanelles.

Bro. Samuel George Cawse, Sergeant Royal Marine Light Infantry. A member of the Per Mare, Per Terram Lodge, No. 3609, Chatham. Lost on the "Hawke," 15th October, 1914.

Bro. Sergeant Henry Stamp, R.M.L.I. A member of the United Service Lodge, 3124, Sheerness. Killed in action at the Dardanelles, 26th May, 1915.

Bro. Horace Farmer, Colour-Sergeant Royal Marine Light Infantry. Past Junior Warden of the United Service Lodge, No. 3124, Sheerness. Lost on the "Cressy."

Bro. Benjamin George Joyce, Sergeant R.M.L.I. A member of the Per Mare, Per Terram Lodge, No. 3609, Chatham. Lost on the armoured cruiser "Clan McNaughton," about 3rd February, 1915.

"Freemasons' Chronicle," *23rd October.*

COMMANDER BRANDON MARRIED.

Commander Vivian R. Brandon, R.N., one of the English officers sentenced in December, 1910, to four years' detention in a German fortress for espionage, was married recently at St. Andrew's, Ashley Place, to Miss Joan Simpson, daughter of Captain Simpson, R.N., of Ardingly, Sussex.

Captain Trench,, who was captured at the same time as Commander (then Lieutenant) Brandon and given a similar sentence, was best man. The bride's father is now in the Dardanelles, and she was given away by her brother.

Commander Brandon and Captain Trench were pardoned by the Kaiser on the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen to Berlin in May, 1913, for the marriage of Princess Luise to Prince Ernst Augustus, son of the Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. W. d'Ambrumenil and Miss Barrett.

An engagement is announced between Wilfrid d'Ambrumenil, 2nd-Lieutenant D.C.L.I., youngest son of Benerice Henry d'Ambrumenil, of Hampstead, and Maud Mary, youngest daughter of Colonel Dacre Lennard Barrett, serving in the Royal Marine Brigade, of Vigers Hall, Tavistock.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Captain J. H. M. Douglas and Miss Bulpett.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, very quietly on account of the war, between Captain J. H. M. Douglas, 1st Battalion the Sherwood Foresters, third son of the late Major Gordon Douglas, Royal Marine Artillery, and Mrs. Gordon Douglas, of 5, Herbert Mansions, Sloane Street, S.W., and Geraldine, youngest daughter of W. H. Bulpett, Old Alresford, Hampshire.

Captain G. P. Lathbury and Miss Dove.

An engagement is announced between Captain George Pinckard Lathbury, Royal Marine Light Infantry, only son of the late Rev. R. H. Lathbury, M.A., of the Rectory, Denham, Bucks, and Winifred Hedley, daughter of Edward J. Dove, J.P., and Mrs. Dove, of Causey House, Gosforth, Northumberland.

Mr. C. H. Congdon and Miss Elphinston.

An engagement is announced between Lieutenant C. H. Congdon, R.M.L.I., younger son of Colonel Congdon, late R.M.L.I., of Beechlands, Walmer, and Marjorie, younger daughter of the late John Elphinston, Bombay Civil Service, and Mrs. Elphinston, Glack, Upper Deal, Kent, and granddaughter of the late Alexander Elphinston, of Chewton Glen, Christchurch, Hants.

Births.

Dauntesey.—On October 20th, at Lovells Court, Marnhull, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Dauntesey, C.B. R.M.A. (9th Battalion Cheshire Regiment) of a daughter.

Ching.—On November 23rd, at Forth View, Aberdour, Fife, the wife of Captain J. T. L. Ching (Royal Marines) —a daughter.

Marriages.

Rooney—Brook.—On November 10th, at Christ Church, Ealing, W., Thomas John, fourth son of Henry Rooney, Glenmore House, Lismore, Ireland, to Irene Florence, only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brook of 18, Amherst Avenue, Ealing, and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Webb, R.M.L.I.

Kennedy—Helby.—On November 6th, at St. Mary's, Alverstoke, by the Rev. G. D. S. Bushnell, Vicar of Beenham, assisted by the Rev. F. G. G. Jellicoe, Rector of Alresford, and the Rev. Guy Landon (Rector), Captain G. R. T. Kennedy, Royal Scots Fusiliers, elder son of Colonel C. H. Kennedy, C.B., R.M.L.I., and grandson of the late Major-General H. F. Kennedy, 60th King's Royal Rifles, to Irene, daughter of Commander E. C. H. Helby, R N., of Alverstoke, Hampshire.

SILVER WEDDING.

Hire—Williamson.—On November 20th, 1890, at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. E. B. C. Churchill, M.A., Vicar of Ashmansworth, Hants, assisted by the Rev. A. F. Blood, Rector of Kilmarnock, Ashton Hope Hire, Lieutenant, Royal Marine Artillery, only son of the late Rear-Admiral H. W. Hire, C.B., to Minnie Mary, eldest daughter of James Williamson, Esq., 11, Victoria Crescent, Glasgow, West.

Deaths.

BRITTAN.—On October 23rd, at 3, San Remo, Hove, Julia, widow of the Rev. Charles Brittain, M.A., formerly Vicar of Darley Abbey, Derby.

THOMPSON.—On October 19th, 1915, on board H.M.S. "Suffolk," R.M.A./517 Gunner Walter Thompson, aged 44 years.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

DYMOCK.—Died of wounds, in Flanders, on October 27th, 2nd-Lieutenant Robert Townsend Vaughton Dymock, K.S.L.I., dearly loved only son of Rowland Griffith Vaughan Dymock, of Prestfelde, Shrewsbury.

2nd-Lieutenant Vaughton Dymock, who belonged to the 3rd Shropshire Light Infantry, died of wounds in Flanders on October 27th. He was the only son of Mr. R. C. Vaughton Dymock, of Prestfelde, Shrewsbury, and grandson of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Theophilus Vaughton Dymock, R.M.L.I., of Penley Hall, Flintshire. Lieutenant Dymock was born in 1894, and educated at Clifton College, Oriel College, Oxford, and Sandhurst. He received his commission in December last. (Colonel Vaughton received permission to add the surname of Dymock on succession to the property. He was a J.P. for Bath, where he died.)

The death of Temporary Lieutenant Guy Struthers Perkins, R.M., took place on 23rd November, at 17, Park Lane Hospital, London, as a result of gunshot wounds received in action. The funeral took place at noon on Friday, November 26th, at the Forest Hill Cemetery.

The Editor begs to acknowledge the receipt of our esteemed contemporaries:—"Royal Military Academy Magazine," "The Household Brigade Magazine," "R.E. Journal," "The Sapper," "The Lion and Rose," "St. George's Gazette," "The Antelope," "The Snapper," "The Green Tiger," "Green Howards' Gazette," "The Acorn," "The 'XXX.'" "The Men of Harlech," "Essex Regimental Gazette," "The Old Stubborns," "Queen's Own Gazette," "Tiger and Rose," "The 79th News," "The Ranger," "Thin Red Line," "The Argyllshire Highlanders' Gazette," "Army Service Corps Journal," "The A.O.C. Gazette," "London Scottish Regimental Gazette," "The Military Mail," "The Army and Navy Gazette," "Camp Magazine," etc., 1st R.N. Brigade, Groningen.

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations during the past month:—

	£	s.	d.
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Miss Graham ...	0	0	1
H.M.S. "Hibernia"	0	5	0
H.M.S. "Indefatigable"	0	3	0
H.M.S. "Africa" ...	2	0	0
Mr. Sartin	0	2	0
H.M.S. "Falmouth"	0	6	0
Musn. Kirby... ...	0	0	2
Sergt. Rance ...	0	0	4
Mrs. McCarthy ...	0	0	6
Gnr. Stratton ...	0	6	0
H.M.S. "Queen Mary"	0	3	4
Miss J. Graham ...	0	1	6
Mrs. Homfray ...	0	1	0
Gnr. Vigor	0	0	2
Br. Rubick	0	2	0
Mrs. Allen	0	0	3
Corpl. Kent	0	2	6
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Mr. J. W. Gillespie	0	5	
H.M.S. "King George"	0	14	
Major Bewes ...	0	1	
Major Francis ...	0	5	
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H.M.S. "Temeraire"	0	4	
Mr. Rea	0	1	
Lieut.-Col. Hungerford	0	2	
10th Bn. R.M.A. Bgde.	1	0	
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Driver A. W. Smith	0	2	
Clr.-Sergt. Kirk ...	0	2	
	£26	10	

List of Pensioners of the Royal Marines whose deaths have been reported during the month of October, 1915.

NAME.	RATING.	DIVISION AND NUMBER.	DATE OF DEATH.
Burgess, W.	Private	Plymouth, N.K.	August 20
Arnold, W.	,,	Gosport, 26 Co.	Sept. 1
Clarke, M.	,,	Forton, 42 Co.	August 28
Clissold, C.	Clr.-Sergt.	Chatham, 288	Sept. 15
Gatrell, W.	Private	Chatham, 40 Co.	,, 6
Hermitage, J.	,,	Chatham, 49 Co.	,, 15
Hughes, A. L.	Corporal	Ports., R.M.A., 871	July 9
Marshall, H. G.	Private	Chatham, 4368	Sept. 6
Riddell, J.	Sergeant	Plymouth, 35 Co.	,, 5
Stokes, F. S.	Private	Chatham, 5254	,, 26
Copley, T.	,,	Plymouth, 4656	,, 20
Hammond, J.	,,	Gosport, "C" Co.	,, 21
Belcher, F. J.	Gunner	Ports., R.M.A., 2860	,, 26
Davy, T.	Private	Plymouth, "D" Co.	August 23
Bonny, W.	Gunner	Ports., R.M.A., 1321	Sept. 25
Cornish, W. H.	Sergeant	Plymouth, "A" Co.	October 6
Clarke, G.	Private	Gosport, 62 Co.	,, 12
Gage, J.	Sergeant	Gosport, 10 Co.	,, 13
Jellis, C. W.	Private	Chatham, 14274	August 8
Bramble, W.	Sergeant	Ports., R.M.A., 15 Co.	Sept. 27
Beaton, E.	Gunner	Ports., R.M.A., 614	October 8
Bruce, W.	,,	Ports., R.M.A., 646	,, 12
Pellow, J.	,,	Ports., R.M.A., 16 Co.	,, 13
Pink, H. T.	Corporal	Chatham, 13610	,, 13

Corps Advertisements.

A charge of One Shilling will be made for each insertion not exceeding 24 words in this column, and Sixpence for every additional 12 or fraction of 12 words

All Advertisements must be prepaid and sent to the Advertisement Manager, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth

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