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ON THE
PUBLIC
SERVICE

CONFIDENTIAL
DESPATCHES
TO S of S FROM
GOVERNOR
9 May 1914 to 1
December 1915

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Abrahamson 2, ~~2~~

Atkins, W. Chief Constable, 8

Almarcha, W.D., Governor, 12

André, ~~108~~ 108.

Admiralty W/T Station 110, 112,

Bennet. A.G. Custom Office 2, 36.

Bissh, T.A.V. late Col. Sec 12

Board of Survey to inspect Fort. Pulpis 12

Binnie, G.B. 2nd 34

Burys for S. Georgia 32

British Museum 36

Blaker. Wind. measurement 50, 78, 94.

Brookfield, house 50, 94

Boulas, house 56, 96.

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
V
W
X
Y

Th
this &
prepar
work i
of inse

Craigie Hallitt. W. M. C. W. Postmaster 8, 12, 24.

Col. Engineer 12

Canteen. Gov. Officers' 18

Compania Argentina de Puercos, 32

Colonial Treasurer 54

Colonial ~~Eng~~ Postmaster 54

Cyphers. Returns of 16, 90,

Cracked. Rear-Admiral, Sir P. 66, 68, 104,

currency 68

Cruiser Squadron, animal of, 76

Cobb, J. F. 86

Colonial Mining Association 78, 94,

Colonial Steamship Office 96

Chief Clerk, C.S.O. ~~108~~, 106,

Crawford, Lind 110, 112

<u>Dickson</u>	Captain J. Quayle, D.S.O. Colonial Secretary
	Demand Commission 6
	Case of W. M. C. Craigie Hallett 8
	Allyed Infantry in Public Service 12
	Whole Staffing of Fort. Officers 13
	Case of W. B. Binnis 22
	Case of W. Thompson, C.P. Troop 28
	Case of W. J. Lewis, S.M., S. Georgia 30
	Boats for S. Georgia 32
	Letter from, to Governor, on departure on leave 40
	Re. F.I. Volunteers 42
	Re. K.I. M.N. Money Box 48
	Re. Home Accommodation 52

Cressard . W. (Carpenter) 8

Defence Scheme 58, 70, 86, 104,

Documents, sent, custody of 92

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

V

W

X

Y

Executive Council, 12

Electric Light 74

Falkland Club, 8

Ind. Allowance for Port. Office 52

Felton. G. J. 60

Falkland Islands Co. 74, 86,

Felton, Mr R. 84

E
F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T

Grant. H.S.W., Lake Co. Ill. 12

Toddland, T.N. ~~2nd St. 1, 108~~, 106,

Hart-Bennet, late Col. Sec 12

Kandy, R.V. 30

House Accommodation for Port. Officers 51

G
H
I
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
V
W
X
Y

"Smalia" S.S. , 110

Inefficiency. alleged in Public Office of Capt. Dicken. 12

Kirwan. A. 24

I
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
V
W
X
Y

Blank Paper System 12
Slip 12

Mail Service between Stanley & S. Georgia 26

Magistrate . West Falkland 56

Maats. Capt. 80

L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
V
W
X
Y
Z

naval victor of 3.1. 76,84.

hope Whaling Co 98

Organization of Govt. departments # 108

N
O
P
C
R
S
T
V
V
T
T

Portraits . Presentation . of T.M. the King & Queen , 46

Peatshead 44

Plare. Dr. A. H. B. Col. Smyth, 6, 8, 12, 28, 50, 78,

Pack. No. V. 28, 78,

P
Q
R
S
T
V
W
X
Y
Z

Report. W. W. J. Child Club 6, 5, 12, 14, 102, ~~108~~, 106,

Religion Instruction in School , 10

Reports. Confidential in Offices 16

Reyle. G. W. W. D. D. 50

Returns. Cyphus 16, 90,

Rove. Capt. 98

Seal 2

Sea-elephants 2

Schedule of Despatches 4, 38, 48, 54

Sealight, Major Hord 12

South Orkneys abstract of fiscal 2

South Shetlands abstract of fiscal 2

Spencer Customs Officer 2

South Georgia Administration intended journey to, 8

" journey to, 6

Stores at, 20

Lapse of proposal for Wireless Station 24

Appt. of W. F. B. Quinn as A. S. M. at 22

4-weekly mail Service with Stanley 26

Purchase of Buoys for 32

Smith Capt. F. M., Harbour Master 48

Sturdee, Vice-Admiral Sir D. 76, 84, 104.

Stores among books for Admiralty W/T Station 110, 112.

R

S

T

V

W

X

Y

Turner. Dr. H. M. S. 9, 86,

Thompson. W. A. C. T. M. S. 28

Town Hall 42

Volunteers. Capt. Dickson "reorganized" [↓] 42, 58, 64, ~~68~~ 70, 86, 104

Victoria Cottage Home 42, 50

Williams . late Mr Lewis 8, 12, 14.

Watt , Capt 1. 12, 44, 100,

Wicks , Mrs , S.M. S. Syria 26, 30, 34, 82,

West Island Magistrate 56

Warr Geman 58, 66, 68, 76, 84, 86, 104,

Women & Children , departure of , 66

Whaling - Shantling & Gov. Officers 18
Strike among employes at S. George 20
Statistics of Companies 72
Application of Capt. Rowe, 98
Wage Company 98



Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,

Stanley.

9th May 1914

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 7th March respecting Captain Thom's application for a license to take seal and sea-elephants in the South Sandwich, the South Orkney, and the South Shetland Islands.

2. With regard to the sealing license offered to Mr. Abrahamson, the oversight in not supplying you with a report of his operations as requested in paragraph 4 of your Confidential despatch of the 11th November 1912, was doubtless due to the fact that he did not take up the license. Mr Bennett, the Customs Officer at South Shetland during the 1913-14 season informed me that no sealing operations were conducted at that Dependency.

3. In reply to paragraph 4 of your Confidential despatch of the 11th November 1912, the Customs Officers who proceeded to South Orkney and South Shetland have reported that no fur seal ~~was~~ seen.

4. Mr Spencer who was appointed to the former Dependency reported a rookery of about 500 sea-elephants on Signy Island, along the north-east and north shores, and on the south-east portion of the island; also the Weddell seal and sea-leopards on Coronation Island, in Lenthwaite Strait, and on

the Right Hon.

Viscount Harcourt, P.C. Powell Island.

Mr. Ac. Ac.

Secretary of State for the

Colonies,

5. Mr Bennett reported that he had seen only one

sea-elephant

London, S.W.

*Recd S.S. 8th June 1914 TJS
Gn. Compt. S.S. 17th June 1914 TJS*

sea-elephant, and that was at sea in Belgica Strait in latitude 63.45 south, and that seal of the hair varieties were common on all beaches.

6. Neither Officer saw seal in such quantities as would in his opinion justify any considerable diminishing.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

W. A.

Governor.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

*Schedule of Despatches transmitted by the Governor of the
Falkland Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the
12th day of May 1914 per S.S. Orissa*

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosure.
onf.	5th May		+
onf.	6th May		-
onf.	7th May		-
onf.	8th May		-
onf.	9th May		-



Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,

Stanley.

20th May 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer you to your despatch Miscellaneous of the 19th September 1913, transmitting a Dormant Commission by which the administration of the Government devolved, in the absence of the Governor or in the event of his inability to discharge the duties of his office, in the first instance upon the holder of the substantive appointment of Colonial Secretary, or, in his absence &c., upon Dr A. W. P. Pearce.

2. The Dormant Commission was published in the Falkland Islands Gazette for November 1913, and on the 17th February 1914 Administrator Dickson, the holder of the substantive appointment of Colonial Secretary, left the Colony for Buenos Aires en route to South Georgia accompanied by Mr Roper, then Chief Clerk to the Colonial Secretary and Acting Private Secretary, and an Orderly. On the 4th March, after a fruitless trip to South America, he returned to Stanley. Before leaving Headquarters, so I am informed by the Chief Clerk, no written instructions were given by Captain Dickson ~~for~~ the guidance of

Dr

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

Recd S.S. 6th May 1914
Ths

Su Telegram per S.S. 11/9/1914
Ths

Su S.S. despatch Cont
of 24 September 1914
Ths

Dr Pearce and to ensure the efficient carrying on of the work of the Colony, although he knew that this was the first occasion upon which Dr Pearce had been called on to undertake these new responsibilities.

3. It appears, however, that on the Sunday (15th February) immediately prior to the Administrator's departure Dr Pearce asked for an interview for the purpose of discussing the following questions:-

- (1) His position during the Administrator's absence;
- (2) The settlement of Departmental or Interdepartmental difficulties;
- (3) The signing of Vouchers;
- (4) The Code Book (Telegraphic);
- (5) The Mail from the Secretary of State, of 5th March;
- (6) Captain Smith and the launch "Penguin";

All of which subjects he naturally had no knowledge of.

4. Dr Pearce's Minute as to what took place is as follows:-

" The Administrator explained my first question and told me to settle any departmental difficulties. He also stated I was to sign all Vouchers for Administrator absent on duty. I requested that the Code Book be placed in my care, and that I be allowed to open the Secretary of State Mail, to which he acquiesced. With regard to my sixth question I asked that Captain Smith and the "Penguin" be under my control; to this he also acquiesced. The above was all verbal and there were no written instructions. At my request

request the Hon. Colonial Treasurer was present at a second interview on the following morning, when the Voucher question was again discussed."

5. On my return to the Colony on the 30th April I could not find that any Proclamation had been issued showing that Dr Pearce had assumed the Administration of the Government during Captain Dickson's absence at Buenos Aires, nor did it appear from the Oath Book that he had taken the usual oaths of office. I therefore called upon Dr Pearce for his explanation, and attach a copy of his reply with enclosure.

6. What happened during the period from the 17th February to the 4th March when Captain Dickson was absent from the Colony on his journey to and return from Buenos Aires, was as follows:- Owing to the representations which the Administrator made to Dr Pearce before leaving i.e., that there could not be two Administrators at one and the same time, that Officer did not assume the administration of the Government as he ought to have done by virtue of His Majesty's Dormant Commission. Of course there could not be two Administrators at one and the same time, but when Captain Dickson was outside of Colonial waters he was no longer Administrator. The immediate outcome of the advice tendered to Dr Pearce, whether due to lack of experience and knowledge of procedure on the part of Captain Dickson, or other cause, was that the Colony was left without an Administrative Head during the period in question, Mr W. J. Roper being likewise

absent

absent. (According to Administrator Dickson's Confidential despatch of the 20th October 1915 Mr Roper was "the one officer capable of carrying on official work as it is carried on elsewhere", an expression of opinion, however, with which I am unable to concur.

7. Had Captain Dickson been able to proceed to South Georgia as he intended in February, it is highly probable that he could not have returned to Headquarters with Mr Roper for at least two, if not three months from the date of his departure from Stanley, and would therefore have been absent from the Falklands when the Whaling Fleets returned there from the South Shetlands and Graham's Land, and the South Orkneys, when applications for renewals of licenses and other important questions would necessarily arise and would have to be considered by the Governor in Council, and when, according to his own showing there was no one in the Colonial Secretary's Office "capable of conducting official work as it is carried on elsewhere"! Captain Dickson's action in leaving the Colony as he did is to me inexplicable, and was both reprehensible and irregular.

8. To turn for a moment to the Circular Letter which formed the enclosure to Dr Pearce's letter. It seems that this Circular was issued on two occasions, namely, the 25th November and the 4th April to all Heads of Departments including the ex-officio Members of the Executive Council. I am forced to regard it as an unusual document. It clearly indicates the Administrator's lack of confidence in his staff, and you will observe it likewise carries a threat which was naturally resented by all loyal, self-respecting and right-minded

Officers. What exactly is meant by the words appearing in the second paragraph, "should be there addressed without delay as heretofore" I am unable to say. The writer may have expressed himself ungrammatically or ambiguously. Captain Dickson's wish as indicated in the Circulars for the maintenance, in his absence, of 'a high standard of public efficiency', and his enjoinder, 'to work together for the good of the service', and his reference to 'my endeavours to make the Civil Service of the Colony a credit to the Empire' (vide his Confidential despatch of the 31st March 1914), are in marked contradiction to his own actions, his neglect to ensure the coming into force of His Majesty's Dormant Commission and his failure to make adequate provision for the efficient administration of the Government during his two absences from the Colony. That Dr Pearce was placed in an anomalous and difficult position, not to say belittle is beyond dispute.

9. I would suggest in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding in future that the position of the Administrator be more clearly defined when the Officer administering the Government is outside of territorial waters en route to the Dependencies, as also during his stay there. The power to appoint a Deputy seems to me an easy solution of the difficulty.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. A.

Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure to Confidential Despatch of the 20th May 1914.

Dr A.H.B. Pearce

to

The Governor.

When the Administrator first spoke to me of paying an official visit to South Georgia via Buenos Aires, I naturally intended to take the necessary oaths, and administer the Government during his absence. Captain Dickson seemed at first quite agreeable to this. Later on to my surprise he said he had received a communication from the Secretary of State (whether by wireless or by a despatch I cannot remember) from which he said he had received instructions to pay an official visit to South Georgia as Administrator, and he was of the opinion that there could not be two Administrators in the Colony at the same time, as it would be impossible for him to let me know when he was within or outside the precincts of the Colony.

2. I saw his point but at the same time thought it rather hard that I should miss an opportunity which might never occur again in my official career.

3. Captain Dickson, however, informed me that as Senior Member of Executive Council (a position I was doubtful I held) I would take charge of affairs in his absence.

4. Before the Administrator left I had an interview with him and asked that the Heads of Departments might be written to and informed that I would sign all vouchers &c., and be responsible during his absence. He remarked that he did not think it would be at all necessary. He, however, at my request spoke to the Colonial Treasurer in my presence about the signing of vouchers.

5. There was a certain action of the Administrators at which

I took umbrage, as I considered it placed me in a humiliating position. When Captain Dickson left Stanley for the West Falkland and for South Georgia and Mr Roper was left behind at Government House, all Heads of Departments including myself received the enclosed letter, but when the Administrator left the Colony accompanied by Mr Roper no letter was sent to any of the Officials informing them that I would act in his absence.

6. Several Minute Papers, I understand, were in circulation during the Administrator's absence. None of these, I may state, were sent to me for my consideration, Mr Roper apparently making any ruling that was necessary.

(signed) A. H. E. Pearce.

11th May 1914.

Circular to the Heads of Departments sent prior
to the Administrator's visit to South Georgia.

(Enclosed with the above.)

4th April 1914.

Sir,

I am directed by the Administrator to inform you that His Excellency intends to leave Stanley tonight upon an official visit to South Georgia.

2. His Excellency desires that a high standard of public efficiency should be maintained during his absence from Headquarters, and that officers should work loyally together for the good of the service. Any disregard of His Excellency's wishes in this direction will be dealt with upon his return from the South.

3. Government business will be carried on as usual at Government House, and all correspondence intended for either the Administrator or the Colonial Secretary should be there addressed without delay as heretofore. The Heads of the various Departments will oblige by making this generally known throughout Stanley.

(signed) W. J. Roper.

for Colonial Secretary

Recd S.S. 6 July
Su S.S. Cont. 16 Sept 14
Su S.S. Cont. 20 Sept 14
Su Telegrams for S.S. of
10/9/14
11/9/14
Thd.

Falkland Islands.
Confidential.

Government House,
Stanley.

21st May 1914

Sir,

In Administrator Dickson's Confidential despatch of 15th December 1913, he transmitted certain Confidential Reports on Officers serving in the Falkland Islands. These reports were sent to me when in London by the Under Secretary of State in a letter dated 5th February, No 1894/13/14, and I was asked to say whether I concurred in the views expressed. In my letter in reply, dated 7th February I stated that I was unable to agree with many of the opinions expressed by the Administrator, and suggested that on my return to the Colony I should send in a special report on each of the Officers referred to. I now propose to deal with the case of Mr M. C. Craigie-Malkett.

2. The Administrator's report on Mr Craigie-Malkett was as follows:- "This Officer, I regret to say, is a heavy drinker and gambler, in debt to a considerable extent to local people, whose respect, in my opinion, he does not adopt the best measures to command. He has reasonable ability, and should be given a fresh start in another Colony."

3. In a subsequent Confidential despatch dated 31st

The Right Honble.

March

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

March, 1914, the Administrator stated:- "With regard to my report on Mr Craigie-Halkett, Postmaster, I have no reason to doubt that the same was a true statement of facts as they existed at the time the report was made, but I have pleasure in adding that for the last three months I have noticed a marked improvement in this Officer's conduct, and he has been doing all he possibly can to assist me in my endeavours to make the Civil Service of the Colony a credit to the Empire."

4. In that portion of my letter of the 7th February, which referred to Mr Craigie-Halkett, whom I had known since 1904, I stated that I "hesitate to believe that he is a heavy drinker and gambler. I have always found him unactive, steady, and efficient Officer."

5. On the 5th November last Mr Craigie-Halkett caught a severe chill, and on the following day was confined to the house. On this date (6th November) the Colonial Surgeon was directed in writing by order of the Administrator to examine Mr Craigie-Halkett medically. (Vide copy of the Colonial Secretary's letter and Dr Pearce's reply, attached.)

6. You will observe that in order to explain the adoption of so unusual a procedure as the compulsory medical examination of an Officer who was the Head of an important Department, and the Acting Colonial Treasurer, and a Member ex officio of the Executive and Legislative Councils, it is specifically stated in the letter to Dr Pearce that "His Excellency has received news that Mr Halkett is in ^{ill} health." The Administrator therefore had been

Enclosure No. 1.

been told of Mr Craigie-Halkett's "ill-health" by some presumably responsible person who was in his confidence. As I was forced to the conclusion that this person was none other than Mr Roper (who was acting as Private Secretary) I therefore asked him direct whether he had informed the Administrator that Mr Craigie-Halkett was drunk. He replied "No.", but on my pressing him he admitted that he had been to see Mr Craigie-Halkett and that the Administrator might have put this construction on his subsequent remarks. Moreover, on questioning the Colonial Surgeon as to the circumstances of his being requested to examine Mr Craigie-Halkett, I am informed that in addition to receiving a letter to this effect from the Colonial Secretary's Office (Enclosure No 1.) Dr Pearce was also given to understand by word of mouth that the reason for asking him to make the examination was the fact that Mr Roper had been to see Mr Craigie-Halkett and on his return had reported to the Administrator that he, Mr Craigie-Halkett, was drunk.

7. A few days after my return to the Colony on the 30th April, I received a letter from Mr Craigie-Halkett dated 6th May, (vide copy attached), the concluding portion of which deals more especially with the charge made against him of being a heavy drinker. As Mr Craigie-Halkett had stated that Dr Pearce could substantiate what he had written, I referred it accordingly, and enclose a copy of the letter sent and the reply received. Dr Pearce concludes

Enclosure No 2.

Enclosure No 3.

concludes his letter with the following words:- "I consider ^{his} ~~that~~ (Mr Halkett's) statement is a very straightforward account of what actually ^{occurred} ~~took place~~."

8. On the 14th instant I sent for Mr Craigie-Halkett and told him that he had been reported by the Administrator to the Secretary of State as being a heavy drinker and gambler, and as being in debt to a considerable extent, and asked him for any explanation he might wish to offer. He replied "I challenge anyone to come to this Office and give any evidence in support of my being a heavy drinker. It is absolutely untrue. If such was the case, why was I allowed to continue to perform not only the duties of my substantive appointment but also those of Acting Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, as well as many other duties that did not belong to these Departments ? The allegation that I am a heavy drinker is an absolute libel

9. On the 16th instant I sent for the Chief Constable (Mr Atkins) and enquired as to whether he had ever seen Mr Craigie-Halkett the worse for liquor, or had ever heard of his having overindulged. He replied, "I have known Mr Halkett since he was a boy. I have never seen him the worse for liquor. I regard him as a very steady man and one who never overindulges. Very few things take place in Stanley that do not come to my ears."

10. I likewise sent for a Mr Cressard, a highly respected carpenter who has lived during the last two years

in

in rooms immediately above the Falkland Club, where the alleged drinking and gambling, so I understand, were supposed to have taken place. To my enquiry as to whether he had ever seen or known of any Government Official having left the Club the worse for liquor, he replied in the negative. To my further query as to whether he had ever stated or inferred in any way to anyone that an employee of the Government belonging to the Club was the worse for liquor, he answered "No."

11. On the 19th instant I caused a letter to be addressed to Dr Pearce, the Colonial Surgeon, and a copy of this letter and of his reply are enclosed herewith. I wished to ascertain whether Mr Craigie-Halkett on medical examination showed any of the symptoms of a man who over-indulges in alcoholic liquor. Dr Pearce's report is strongly in the negative.

12. Towards the latter end of November the Administrator paid a visit to the West Falkland. On the 31st of December Mr Craigie-Halkett sent a letter to the Head of the Administration informing him that statements had been made in the West Falkland implying that he, (Craigie-Halkett) was a gambler. I attach a copy of the letter and of the reply received from Captain Dickson. As the Administrator's Confidential Report on Officers was, presumably, known only to himself and to Mr Roper, and the latter did not accompany him to Fox Bay, with which place there is communication only once a month, I am forced to infer either that the Administrator himself while there passed
on

on to others the allegation as to Mr Craigie-Halkett's gambling, or that the information was given out in Stanley by one or both of the only two persons who knew it. Moreover, I learn that Dr Turner has stated to Mr Craigie Halkett's brother-in-law, Mr Michael Robson, that he (Dr Turner) received the information as to Mr Craigie-Halkett alleged gambling direct from the Administrator, and I see no reason to question it.

13. With regard to this charge of gambling you will notice that in his letter of the 31st December to the Administrator Mr Craigie-Halkett denied the charge. When I saw him on the 14th instant he informed me in reply to my queries:- "I don't play cards; I have never handled cards in my life". I have endeavoured to find someone who has played cards with Mr Craigie-Halkett, or has even seen him playing cards, but so far I have not discovered that person.

14. The only game played for money in which Mr Craig Halkett indulged appears to have been "Snooker Pool", which is played at the Falkland Club at a half-penny a ball. I am informed by other members of the Club that it is possible for an average player to lose or win a sum varying from one shilling to four shillings a night, but that as a matter of fact very little money changes hands.

Before the Club was reconstructed a couple of years ago it was usual to play for 3d. and 4d. a ball. This it seems

seems was the custom of the Club, a practice which was in existence long before I came here. I confess to having a difficulty in regarding a game of "Snecker Pool" at halfpenny-a-ball stakes as gambling in the ordinary sense of the word.

15. The third and last charge, "in debt to a considerable extent to local people", is, as you will observe, extremely vague and indefinite. Any charge of "debt" must be considered in conjunction with the financial position and the assets of the debtor. It is imperative that full particulars should be submitted when making a serious charge of this nature. In this case a certain sum was borrowed for a specific purpose on securities satisfactory to the lender. This I have received in writing from the Manager of the Estate of the late Mr Louis Williams from whom the money was borrowed.

16. If Captain Dickson had reason to suppose that Mr Craigie-Halkett was involved locally it is surprising to me that he did not send for him and obtain his explanation before communicating with you. Had he done so he might possibly have ascertained that Mrs Craigie-Halkett has a small income of about £120 from her mother, a wealthy woman, owning a valuable sheep farm, and that with the object of helping Mr Craigie-Halkett's Mother, assisting her with the education of her children, and starting one of the boys in Canada, Mr and Mrs Craigie-Halkett sent her about £150, the larger portion of which was the late Mr Louis Williams's loan. Mr C. A. Harris, if referred to, will I have no doubt corroborate the remittance

remittance to Mrs Craigie-Halkett senior in London. Mrs. M. Craigie-Halkett has now received her annual income and the whole amount has ~~now~~ been paid off, the receipt for which payment I have seen. It was with pardonable and natural hesitancy that Mr Craigie-Halkett divulged to me these private and family details. I may add that Mr Craigie-Halkett's local indebtedness does not now exceed £15.

17. On the 17th February the Administrator left the Colony and proceeded to Buenos Aires accompanied by Mr Roper and an Orderly. This journey cost the Government about £100, an expense which could have been avoided with the exercise of a little forethought and care. His wish had been to proceed to South Georgia. On the day after his return to Stanley, (or possibly on the same day although the cablegram carries the Government House stamp of the 5th March) Captain Dickson received your telegraph ic despatch informing him that my leave had been extended to the 29th April. Being then assured of my return he sent for Mr Craigie-Halkett and according to that gentleman, (vide his letter of the 7th May attached), took him into the boudoir off the Office and said to him:-

"I admit giving you a hard time. I have sent for you to say that I am satisfied that you did all you possibly could to assist me, and I am reporting this specially to the Colonial Office."

18. On receiving Mr Craigie-Halkett's letter I referred to the Administrator's Confidential despatch of the 31st March, and found a considerable discrepancy between the above statement and the text of the despatch. With

regard

Enclosure No. 6.

regard to what Mr Roper is alleged to have stated to Mr Craigie-Halkett, i.e. "That the Administrator was quite satisfied that I had done all I possibly could to make the Colony a credit to the British Empire.", I caused my Private Secretary to inform Mr Craigie-Halkett when acknowledging his letter that no communication had been made to you in that sense, and thus prevent any further misunderstanding. It is unreasonable to suppose that the Administrator sanctioned any such statement on Mr Roper's part.

19. To sum up briefly. Three very serious charges unsupported by any corroborative evidence have been brought by Administrator Dickson against Mr Craigie-Halkett:-

- (a) that he is a heavy drinker,
- (b) that he is a gambler,
- (c) that he is in debt to a considerable extent to local people whose respect he does not adopt the best measures to command.

20. I venture to submit that after a perusal of this despatch and its enclosures you will be satisfied that the charges of heavy drinking and gambling are absolutely untrue, and that the explanation given by Mr Craigie-Halkett with regard to his local indebtedness is clearly satisfactory. I feel very strongly that instead of being grossly misrepresented on this latter account he should be commended for the action which he and his wife jointly took to assist his mother and her family.

21. Mr Roper's conduct in originating the canard that Mr Craigie-Halkett was a heavy drinker is extremely reprehensible. His behaviour on this occasion, and on

other

other occasions has clearly demonstrated what I stated in my Confidential letter of the 7th February when reporting on this Officer, "too young and lacking in experience for the post." I shall address you further on this subject in a subsequent despatch.

22. In fairness to Mr Craigie-Halkett I feel bound to ask what redress he is to receive from Administrator Dickson for the drinking and gaming libels which have been circulated locally, and the official misrepresentation made to you, which, unless refuted, might very possibly have ruined his career in the Colonial Service.

There is likewise the question of what compensation he is entitled to for having his feelings and those of his family lacerated and injured, for the obloquy he has been subjected to, and the mental worry they have all suffered. I feel satisfied that you will see justice done to this deserving, efficient, loyal, and hardworking Officer.

23. A careful perusal of this despatch and its enclosures will show that Captain Dickson apart from the overbearing, bullying, and intimidating attitude he has adopted to Mr Craigie-Halkett, and his subsequent attempt at an apology in the boudoir, is an unsuitable person to administer the government of the Colony. It will likewise be apparent after what has occurred, apart from the

subject

Copy May 20th, 27th
June 2nd, 4th, 6th
7th

subject matter of certain other despatches addressed to you by this mail, (noted in the margin), dealing with Captain Dickson's actions, that he is unfitted by training, temperament, lack of knowledge of official procedure, and otherwise, to be a Colonial Secretary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. A.

Governor.

Enclosed herewith
is
Despatch No. 1000

In accordance with the request of the Secretary
to the Hon. the Secy. of State for the Colonies, I
have the honour to forward to you the enclosed
Despatch No. 1000, which contains a copy of the
report of the Committee of Enquiry into the
conduct of Captain Dickson, and a copy of the
report of the Committee of Enquiry into the
conduct of the Hon. the Secy. of State for the Colonies.

Yours faithfully,
W. A.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure (No 1) to Confidential Despatch of May 1914.

Colonial Secretary
to
Dr Pearce, Colonial Surgeon.

6th November 1913

Sir,

I am directed by the Administrator to inform you that His Excellency has received news that Mr M. Craigie-Halkett is in ill-health. His Excellency desires that you should medically examine Mr Halkett this afternoon, and furnish a detailed report upon his condition.

(signed) W. J. Roper.

for Colonial Secretary

Colonial Surgeon
to
Colonial Secretary

6th November 1913

Sir,

In accordance with the request of His Excellency in the Hon. Col. Sec. letter to me of to-day's date, I have visited Mr M. Craigie-Halkett & examined him.

I can find nothing organically the matter with Mr Craigie-Halkett, except that he appears to be recovering from the effects of a severe chill.

(signed) A. H. E. Pearce,

Colonial Surgeon.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure (No 2) to Confidential Despatch of May 1914.

Mr M. C. Craigie-Halkett future absolutely lied and terrorized with threats. I was informed by Capt. Dickson that The Governor had to suspend the whole Official staff. Subsequent actions will prove that every effort was made to break us, for what reason 6th May 1914 except

Dear Sir,

I feel it my duty to lay the following facts before you in order that there may be no misunderstanding. Soon after you went on leave I was informed by Captain Dickson that the Government of this Colony was the laughing stock of the World, and that he had heard about it in various places before he got here- I was also informed that he intended to re-organize the Civil service of the Colony as in his opinion there was only one good officer and that was Mr Roper. Shortly after this a Meeting of the Executive was held and Members were informed that the Treasury and Postal Depts. required drastic organization as they were both inefficient - as an Official Member dependent on my position this statement came as a severe shock as I naturally thought that by Capt. Dickson's own statement he had come here with power to remove Officials. The next item was a vote of censure on the Colonial Engineer (I should like to make it plain that all this was sprung on me) ; at this point I asked whether Officials could state their opinion; the reply was that they were expected to support the Govt., and that he, Capt. Dickson, intended in the interests of the Colony to put the motion through - I was further informed that he would report to the Secretary of State any proposition offered. All this naturally came as a shock to me and

(signed) M. Craigie-Halkett the

the Official Members were for the future absolutely tied and terrorized with threats. I was informed by Capt. Dickson that he was prepared to suspend the whole Official staff. Subsequent actions will prove that every effort was made to break me, for what reason I do not know except perhaps on some occasions I ventured to remind Capt. Dickson concerning certain things that you desired done, but his reply was usually that you would never return. On the 5th. November last while I had charge of the Treasury and Postal Depts. (in addition performing all sorts of work that had nothing to do with these departments) I caught a severe chill and had to remain indoors for half a day. Mr Roper was sent to see me and on arrival said I looked very ill and advised me not to go out for a day or two, but I stated I would be well enough to resume duty in the morning. Mr Roper then went to the Administrator and made the scandalous statement that I was suffering from the effects of liquor. The Colonial Surgeon was sent to see me and told to give a certificate to that effect! Dr Pearce was unable to do such a thing. The matter is generally known in the town and I have received many expressions of sympathy. Just previous to this I had endeavoured to get Mr Binnie sent to the Shetlands, but was told that he drank and was useless. I asked whether an Officer should not have some opportunity of defending himself against such baseless charges, but with no avail. I think, Sir, you will see the position in which I was placed. Dr Pearce can substantiate everything in this letter.

(signed) M. Craigie-Halkett.

Enclosure (No 3) to Confidential Despatch of May 1914.

Private Secretary

to

Colonial Surgeon

7th May 1914

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor to enclose for your perusal and return a letter which His Excellency has received from Mr Craigie-Halkett.

The Governor would be glad to be informed in writing whether you are in a position to substantiate what Mr Halkett has written.

(signed) T. N. Goddard.

Private Secretary.

Colonial Surgeon

to

Private Secretary.

8th May 1914

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith a letter from Mr Craigie-Halkett which His Excellency the Governor sent me for my perusal and remarks.

I concur in what Mr Craigie-Halkett has said, and I consider his statement a very straightforward account of what actually occurred.

(signed) A. H. B. Pearce.

Colonial Surgeon.

Falkland Islands.
 Enclosure (No 4) to Confidential Despatch of May 1914.

Private Secretary
 to
 Colonial Surgeon.

19th May 1914

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of November 11th last to the Colonial Secretary, reporting your having medically examined Mr Craigie-Halkett, I am directed by the Governor to enquire whether as a result of that examination you considered that Mr Craigie-Halkett was in the habit of overindulgence in alcohol, or whether you have any reason to suppose from his general condition, physique, and habits that he has at any time been a heavy drinker.

(signed) T. N. Goddard.

Private Secretary.

Colonial Surgeon
 to
 Private Secretary

19th May 1914

Sir,

In reply to your letter of today's date, I have every confidence in stating that Mr Craigie-Halkett has never in my opinion been in the habit of overindulgence in alcohol, and from his general appearance and physique he shows not the slightest signs of alcoholism.

I would be prepared to pass him if necessary as a first class life for an Insurance Policy.

(signed) A. H. B. Pearce.

Colonial Surgeon.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure (No 5) to Confidential Despatch of May 1914.

Mr M. Craigie-Halkett
to
The Administrator

31st December 1913

Dear Sir,

On the 24th inst. I received a letter from my brother in-law at Fox Bay, wherein he stated that Dr Turner told him that it had been said it was thought that I was in the habit of gambling. Seeing that I have never played cards of any sort kind or description in my life I don't quite see where such an unfounded statement could have started from, and it seems unfair that such a statement should be made when there isn't even a shadow of foundation for it. It is extremely hard that persons should make these statements without their being brought to the notice of the Officials concerned, and I was very much upset when I heard this statement on the same day from two different sources. The card games of Bridge and Poker have been played for a considerable time by the Falkland Islands Co. Officials and certain other Govt. officials; likewise billiards has been played for stakes by the same persons for the past 17 years, but I do not think billiards, which is a game of skill, can be considered gambling.

(signed) M. Craigie-Halkett.

The Administrator
to
Mr M. Craigie-Halkett
Mr

1/1/14

Dear Sir,

Your letter of yesterday's date to hand, the contents of which I have noted.

(signed) Jno. Quayle Dickson.

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Falkland Islands.
closure (No 6) to Confidential Despatch of May 1914.

Mr M. Craigie-Halkett

to

The Governor.

May 7th 1914

Dear Sir,

There is one other matter I omitted to mention to you in my letter of yesterday's date. On the return of Captain Dickson from Buenos Aires (at which time it was practically certain that you would return here) I was sent for. On arrival at Govt. House I was asked to come into the boudoir, Mr Roper being left in the Office. Captain Dickson then said:-

"I admit giving you a hard time. I have sent for you to say that I am satisfied that you did all you possibly could to assist me and I am reporting this specially to the Colonial Office."

I naturally thought this exceedingly nice of him, but at this time I knew nothing of the attempts to injure Officers.

I afterwards asked whether the Administrator had carried out his promise. I was told (by Mr Roper) that the words used were as follows:-

"That the Administrator was quite satisfied that I had done all I possibly could to make the Colony a credit to the British Empire"

This despatch would I think be sent home in March.

(signed) M. Craigie-Halkett.

*Recd SS. 6 Jul
Su SS. Conf of "Jul" 7th*

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,
Stanley.

23rd May 1914.

Sir,

With reference to my Confidential despatch of the 20th December 1913 enclosing a Memorial from the Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands urging the necessity for religious education in the Government School of Stanley, I have the honour to inform you that during my absence on leave meetings were held in the town on the 6th September and on the 13th September 1914 for the purpose of reconsidering this question.

2. No result was arrived at by the former meeting, and discussion was postponed. At the second meeting the proposal to introduce religious instruction into the School was thrown out by an overwhelming majority of 73 votes to 18, thus substantiating my contention expressed in the Confidential despatch noted above that the people of Stanley were averse from such a proposition.

3. I cannot but regard it as significant that the promoters of these meetings selected a time for the further consideration of this subject when not only I myself

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

myself was absent from the colony, but the Government Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress were likewise on leave in England.

4. It is to be regretted that such an important expression of public opinion as the above was not brought to your notice at the time by Administrator Ticksen.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. A.
Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,
Stanley.

27th May, 1914.

Sir,

In continuation of my Confidential despatch of the 3th instant, and Administrator Dickson's Confidential despatch of the 24th September 1913 reporting on the inefficiency of certain Public Offices in this Colony, I have the honour to state that I find that it is not only in that despatch that he levels these charges but also in his subsequent Confidential despatches of the 20th and the 22nd October, the 20th December, 1913, and the 11th January 1914. Subjoined are extracts A, B, C, D, and E, from the despatches in question. I propose to deal with these and cognate matters seriatim.

2. When I came to the Colony in 1904 I introduced the Minute Paper System which we had in Fiji after its introduction there by Governor Sir George O'Brien, who brought it from Ceylon. Here, owing to lack of clerical staff, the system could not be carried out in its entirety, but it was sufficient. Successive Colonial Secretaries, Mr Hart-Bennett, Mr H. E. W. Grant, Mr T. A. V. Best and Major fferde Searight, had found it to work satisfactorily and smoothly, registration was simple, a

record

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

record was kept in a precise form, and little difficulty was experienced in referring to previous papers.

3. Extracts A and B from the Administrator's Confidential despatches of the 24th September and the 20th October, 1913.

A

"I had not been here twenty-four hours before I noticed that the Colonial Secretary's Office was in a hopeless muddle. When I had been here about a week I spoke to Mr Allardyce on the subject and he agreed that I should reorganize on the lines that similar offices are conducted in other Colonies."

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"The condition of the Colonial Secretary's Office was, in my opinion, due to the hopeless incompetence of the Senior Clerk (Captain I. Watt) who is now retiring. In this and all other Departments no inventory of Government property has been kept."

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"The following Resolution was carried unanimously at a Meeting of the Executive Council held on 20 September, 'That there is great need of reorganization in the Government service of the Colony with a view to greater efficiency and economy, and that this be carried into effect in the Colonial Secretary's Office, the Treasury, and the Post Office, as opportunity offers.'" (The Administrator adds 'Steps are being taken accordingly'.)

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"I regret to say that in only two instances, those
of

of Dr A. H. B. Pearce and Mr W. J. Roper, do I consider that the duties of Public Servants are being carried on in this Colony in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Dr Pearce has greatly assisted me with his advice in the difficult situation in which I have found myself placed, and Mr Roper's services have been available at all hours to keep the work of the Governor's and the Colonial Secretary's Office up to date."

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B

"Colonial Secretary's Office. On fuller examination I find this Office in even a greater state of muddle than I had anticipated, but even now though very little time has been available for organization in this direction, we are able to conduct public business in a more efficient manner."

4. Captain Dickson starts with a mis-statement in his despatch of the 24th September. I certainly said to him that I considered that the work of the Colonial Secretary Office should be continued on lines similar to those in vogue in past years, and, had such a proposal been made, I should have been averse from reorganizing "on the lines that similar offices are conducted in other Colonies" for the simple reason that there was no need for such reorganization, and in any case we have not a sufficiently large staff to accomplish it. I quite admit that the late Chief Clerk was a hopeless muddler, but not that "the Colonial Secretary's Office was in a hopeless muddle". Later Captain Dickson emphasizes his opinion in the following words:-"On fuller examination I find this Office

in

in even a greater state of muddle than I had anticipated but even now, though little time has been available for organisation in this direction, we are able to conduct business in a more efficient manner."

5. I was so astonished when I read this last statement that I stopped reading, and looking up and seeing Mr Roper in my Office, I at once read it to him and asked him to tell me (since he had typed the despatch himself) what it meant. I took down his reply immediately on the margin of the despatch. He said, "I have not the faintest idea what the Administrator meant."

6. Seeing that the question of the reorganisation of the Government Service of the Colony, including the Colonial Secretary's Department, had been taken to the Executive Council, I was anxious to ascertain from the Chief Clerk the extent to which he considered such reorganisation to be necessary in that Department, and also what reorganisation had taken place since the Meeting of the Executive Council held on the 20th September 1913. I attach a copy of my minute and of the reply received. The Chief Clerk, who, in the words of the Administrator, vide his confidential despatch to you of the 20th October is "the only Officer in the Service capable of conducting official work as it is carried on elsewhere", has expressed the opinion that no reorganisation was necessary, but merely an enforcement of the system that had been established during the previous eighty years, and that no such reorganisation has taken place since the Executive Council Meeting in question.

7. Being desirous of knowing exactly what took place

at

at that particular Council Meeting I caused the accompanying letter to be addressed to the ex-officio Members who were present, namely, Mr Craigie-Halkett and Dr Pearce, (the only other Member was Mr Lewis Williams, since dead) and append a copy of the replies received, which speak for themselves. This particular Meeting seems to have been a most unusual and extraordinary one, no papers were circulated to Members beforehand, no specific indictments either oral or documentary were produced in connection with the alleged inefficiency of the present system, and no indication of the lines upon which reorganization was to be conducted was vouchsafed, while, most surprising of all, the Acting Clerk to the Council (Mr Roper) himself admits that the word "reorganization" did not at all express the feelings of the Meeting with regard to the Colonial Secretary's Office. The President seems to have adopted the same blustering and threatening attitude to which I have been obliged to refer before, vide my Confidential despatches noted in the margin, and suppressed any expression of opinion by Members whose views did not happen to coincide with his own.

8. Were further proof wanting to show that the Office was by no means in a hopeless saddle, I may perhaps mention that during the years 1906-1913 the development of the Dependencies has taken place, a very large and remunerative Whaling industry has been established the details and working of which have of necessity been extremely complicated and have called for much serious consideration, legislative enactments for which there was no precedent have had to be framed, regulations varying from

time

time to time with the increase of the industry have had to be drafted to control an entirely new set of conditions at groups of islands lying several hundreds of miles apart and nearly a thousand miles away on the confines of the Antarctic Circle, leases had to be prepared, application for whaling rights had to be registered, the priority of applicants and the claims of rival companies carefully weighed and considered, the numerous unsuccessful ones communicated with, licenses issued, fees collected, and when I add that the whole system, notwithstanding its novelties and complications, was put into operation and conducted smoothly and successfully by a staff consisting of the Colonial Secretary (and when absent the Governor), an inefficient and muddling Chief Clerk, and a Junior Clerk (first Mr E. Watt, and later Mr Roper who held this post for about a year prior to my departure on leave), I venture to submit that the statements made by Administrator Dickson, namely, "I noticed (on arrival) that the Colonial Secretary's Office was in a hopeless muddle", and, "on fuller examination I find this Office in even a greater state of muddle than I had anticipated", are both unsubstantiated and untrue. As to the further allegation "even now, though very little time has been available for organisation in this direction, we are able to conduct business in a more efficient manner", the Chief Clerk's minute as to the amount of reorganisation that has since taken place, may be accepted. In view of the above, is it at all likely that, as stated by the Administrator, (vide his confidential despatch of the 26th September, paragraph 2), I should have been led into the commission of several serious mistakes which he (Captain Dickson)

only

only averted by not giving Captain Watt any work of the least consequence to perform? I can only say that this is not the case.

9. As the reorganization in the Colonial Secretary's Office appears to have consisted of the introduction of a Minute Slip system, the erection of a counter, and the affixing of some locks to cupboards, you may wish to know something about the former, as being presumably the most important. The Minute Slip is a piece of paper in size about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 4, and when a dozen or more are attached to a Minute Paper it is almost impossible to ascertain quickly what instructions have been issued or what action has been taken. I regard it as an innovation in the Minute Paper system which does not make for efficiency and have therefore given instructions that its use shall be discontinued except in the case of trivial and unimportant matters, and that the abandoned method of using consecutively numbered sheets and placing them in the Minute Paper shall be reverted to.

10. I find that during my absence there has sprung up a practice of avoiding putting pen to paper (except in the case of Confidential and Numbered despatches from the Administrator to the Colonial Office). It is an extremely inconvenient habit inasmuch as it prevents anyone perusing the original Minute Paper from knowing what decisions have been arrived at in particular cases, and what actions have been taken. The result is that the official records are becoming incomplete and unsatisfactory, and already there is considerable confusion in consequence of this disorganization.

11. Extracts

11. Extracts from the Administrator's Confidential Despatches of the 20th October, and the 20th December 1913.

C

"I see no difficulty in allowing a Senior Officer e.g., the Colonial Secretary, the Collector of Customs, or the Postmaster, to visit the outlying Islands from time to time, and with an experience of similar work elsewhere, I feel sure that this would be much more effective than appointing an Officer to a post where there is no work to do."

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"I am strongly in favour, as opportunity offers, of doing away with the office of Postmaster and adding his duties to those of the Treasurer, and of transferring the work of the Collector of Customs to the Colonial Secretary. We have one too many Senior Officials in Stanley for the work that has to be accomplished, so that, if you should decide to make the appointment in the West Falkland I would suggest Mr Halkett."

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"What is really required for the Service here is a capable Junior Clerk with a good general business knowledge, particularly with regard to bookkeeping . . . This Officer should be attached to the Colonial Secretary's Department, not for work in that Office but in order that I may direct his duties in organising the other Departments of the Service

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" I

"I think it is to be regretted that Mr Allardyce did not consult the Acting Collector of Customs (Mr Craig Halkett) before sending his Confidential despatch of 21 July. This Officer expressed the opinion strongly to me prior to the receipt of your despatch that, should you concur in Mr Allardyce's suggestions, the appointment of a Magistrate would be a waste of public money and that the Officer would have little or nothing to do."

B

"Since writing my Confidential despatch of 24th September efforts have been continued to remedy defects in organization and I feel confident have been the means of curtailing a considerable amount of loss of public property and also waste of time of Government Officials. Much yet remains to be done, but, where Officers have in so many instances worked quite independent of both supervision and system some considerable period must elapse before a highly efficient Service can be established."

12. The Administrator's suggestion to allow a Senior Official, e.g., the Colonial Secretary, the Collector of Customs, or the Postmaster to visit the outlying Islands from time to time, is no new proposal and has been acted on occasionally in the past when it has been possible to spare their services from Headquarters. A flying visit, however, is of but little use.

13. The Administrator's next proposal is to do away with the office of Postmaster and add his duties to those of

of the Treasurer, and transfer the work of the Collector of Customs to the Colonial Secretary, explaining, "We have one too many Senior Officials in Stanley for the ^{work that has} ~~work that has~~ to be accomplished."

14. The question of the redistribution of work in this Colony among the Senior Officials was discussed as long ago as 1905, when your predecessor decided in his despatch No 59 of the 28th October of that year to maintain the Office of Colonial Secretary, and expressed himself satisfied with the then existing number of Heads of Departments, and with the distribution of their work as proposed in my despatch No 58 of the 10th August 1905.

15. We have the same number of Heads of Departments to-day, with this difference, however, that the Colony has progressed very much since that time, the Dependencies have been added, a large whaling industry has been established, and the work of each Department has proportionately increased. I cannot help feeling that had the earlier despatches on this subject been referred to by the Administrator such needless correspondence would have been avoided. The proposal that a Junior Clerk should be procured for the purpose of organizing other Departments under the direction of the Administrator DOES NOT commend itself to me and would I am sure be very strongly resented.

16. I quite admit that there may be defects in organization, since no system is really perfect, but the alleged loss of public property is so vague a statement that it does not seem to me to be worth following up until

very

very much more definite particulars are given, while the statement that Officers have been in the habit of working "independent of supervision and system" is entirely unfounded and untrue. As for "waste of time of Government officials" the majority have so many duties imposed on them that, to use an Irishman, they simply have not got time to waste time.

17. With regard to Captain Dickson's statement, "I think it is to be regretted that Mr Allardyce did not consult the Acting Collector of Customs (Mr Craigie-Hallett) before sending his Confidential Despatch of 21 July, 1914." I have the honour to refer you to paragraph 17 of that despatch where I distinctly state that I had consulted my advisers of whom Mr Craigie-Hallett, in his capacity of Acting Colonial Treasurer happened to be one, and also to the appended copies of letters from Mr Craigie-Hallett and Dr Pearce which speak for themselves. I regret that you should have been misled by the Administrator.

18. Extract from the Administrator's Confidential despatch of 28th January, 1914.

B

"Although I am still strongly of opinion that we have one too many Senior Officials in Stanley after further consideration it would I think be better, provided that the Officer entrusted with the duties of Treasurer and Collector of Customs is one who is capable of working amicably with the public, to combine the duties of the Offices

as at present, and to add to those of the Colonial Secretary the duties of Postmaster. In a small service such as this the number of the staff is of little importance in comparison with a spirit of loyalty one to the other, when as oftentimes happens the Officers of one Department are having a busy time while the Officers of another are having little to do."

19. In the Administrator's despatch of the 11th January, 1914, he makes certain new proposals for the redistribution of officers, and this within three months of his earlier recommendations. The conclusion one is forced to is that in both cases these were hastily conceived ideas which had not been carefully thought out, while the statement that "the number of the staff is of little importance" is hardly supported by Captain Dickson's despatch No 172 of the 15th December in which he states, "Owing to the absence from duty of so many Officials Mr Roper and myself have had to work continuously till late at night." As I was the only Official absent on leave at the time the above statement would seem to indicate according to the Administrator's own showing, that the staff was undermanned.

20. There is one other despatch to which I propose to allude, namely, No 159 of the 25th October, 1913, which gives particulars of a Board of Survey appointed to inspect all Government property. In my opinion there was no need to appoint such a Board, nor, after it had been appointed, was there any need to trouble you with its findings. The Colonial Engineer is perfectly capable of reporting on Government property and to appoint such a Board

Board, with the Government Foreman Carpenter nominated to serve on it, was undoubtedly a serious reflection on the ability of the Head of the Public Works Department, for which I can see not the slightest justification. As for the house occupied by Dr Pearce, the improvement of the drainage system and the needful repairs had all been discussed and decided upon before I left the Colony. The Board therefore were unwittingly wasting their time in carrying out the instructions issued by the Administrator. I may mention incidentally that for a period of three years after I came here the Government Carpenters by my orders did nothing but repair Government property; while the state of Government House itself, owing to damp, dust and neglect, was such that I had serious thoughts of procuring temporary quarters elsewhere. I did not however deem it necessary to trouble your predecessor with what after all were trivial matters which I was in a position to rectify.

21. As will be apparent from this despatch and the despatches noted in the margin, notwithstanding this continuous appeal by circular and otherwise, to a spirit of loyalty, the relations between the Administrator, his Advisers, and the Heads of Departments were anything but cordial, and so far from having achieved this much vaunted reorganization I find on my return that the Service is distinctly disorganized (even in my own office the books were in arrears), and on every hand I hear expressions of relief that the interregnum is over.

22. I regret to have inflicted on you such a lengthy despatch

despatch on what after all are in most cases trivial matters; defects of organisation will of course be remedied where possible, but it is only fair to point out that some of the so-called irregularities of which mention has been made by the Administrator had very good reasons in support of them to which no allusion has been made whatever. It must always be remembered in dealing with this Colony that we have to carry on the functions of a full-blown administration with a mere handful of Officials, that all Heads of Departments hold more than one appointment, and that it is impossible as your predecessors have admitted, to expect an exact compliance with all the Colonial Regulations.

23. In view of the many loose statements, misrepresentations, and impracticable suggestions with which I have already dealt in this despatch, I do not propose to occupy your time and mine with other despatches of a similar nature unless you particularly desire me to do so. This of course in no way applies to those despatches in the cases of which you have asked for special reports.

24. In conclusion I should like to express my surprise at the tenor of Captain Nicholson's despatches in view of the fact that he was in Stanley for four weeks prior to my departure on leave, during which period I explained to him very fully the local conditions and the policy of the Government, and the additional fact that while en route to Santa Arenas I received from him the following wireless message:- "Will strive to continue your good work."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure (No 1) to Confidential despatch of the 27th May 1914

Memorandum. Governor to Chief Clerk.

At a Meeting of the Executive Council held on the 20th September, at which, as you may perhaps remember, you acted as Clerk, the Council expressed the opinion "that there was great need for reorganization . . . in the Colonial Secretary's Office". I should be glad to be informed

- (1) to what extent did you consider that reorganization was necessary,
- (2) what reorganization has since taken place.

(signed) W.L.Allardyce

Governor. 8 May
1914

Chief Clerk to Governor.

I have a good recollection of the Meeting of the Executive Council held on the 20th September 1913. In my humble opinion the word "re-organization" did not adequately express the feelings of the Meeting as applied to the "Colonial Secretary's Office" but rather to the inefficient working of the system in vogue by the Officers of that Department. The Resolution entered in the Minutes is, however, to the exact phraseology concurred in by the Members.

2. In reply to (1) of Your Excellency's minute of to-day's date I beg to state that it was only in the above sense that I considered reorganization to be necessary for the good of the Service. The system of work in the Office has, I believe, been in operation for the past eight years and can only be judged by results which appear to have been satisfactory in every way when the system has been carefully followed.

3. (2) No re-organization in the true sense of the word

has

has taken place subsequent to the Council Meeting of 20th September last.

- (i) A minute-slip system, which has not been entirely satisfactory, has been introduced into the minute papers.
- (ii) A counter has been erected in the Office to prevent the Public straying into the room as heretofore.
- (iii) Locks have been placed on the minute paper cupboards.

Apart from the above no alterations have been made.

(signed) W.J.Roper

Chief Clerk

Colonial Secretary's

Office, 8th May 1911.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure (No 2) to Confidential Despatch of the 27th May, 1914.

Private Secretary

to

The Colonial Surgeon and

W. C. Craigie-Halkett, J.P. (late Member Ex. Coun.)

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you the following extracts from the Minutes of the Executive Council Meeting of 20th September 1913:-

"3/Council were of opinion that there was great need of reorganization in the Government Service of the Colony with a view to greater economy and efficiency, and that this be carried into effect in the Colonial Secretary's Department, the Treasury, and the Post Office as opportunity offers".

"C.S.O.No.413/1913. Organization of Colonial Engineer's Department. Council advised that a considerable proportion of the amount voted for Public Works was not being spent to the best advantage owing to the lack of efficient supervision, want of organization, and forethought, on the part of the Head of the Department, and also to the number of undertakings on hand at the same time."

2. His Excellency would be glad to be informed (a) who introduced the question of reorganization in the Departments therein alluded to, (b) in what particular directions reorganization was suggested, (c) what documentary evidence -if any- in support of the lack of organization was laid upon the table and (d) whether any papers had previously been circulated to Members on these subjects.

3. I am likewise to inquire whether you are really satisfied

in

in your own mind

(i) that there was great need for reorganization in the Departments of the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Post Office, and Public Works.

(ii) that there was a waste of Public Money in the case of the last named Department.

4. His Excellency would also be glad to know whether the recommendations which were presumably made by the Council have since been carried into effect, and whether such alterations as may have been made have materially added to the efficiency of the Public Service.

(signed) T. M. Goddard.

Private Secretary.

8th May 1914.

Colonial Surgeon to

Private Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 8th May containing extracts from the Minutes of the Executive Council Meeting of 20th September 1913, and queries from His Excellency the Governor on same. In reply I have to state as follows:-

2. With regard to (a) of paragraph 2 of your letter, the Administrator introduced the question of reorganization, (b) I do not remember any particular directions for reorganization being introduced or suggested, (c) no documentary evidence was laid on the table, (d) no papers had previously been circulated.

3. I think there was need of improvement in the Colonial Secretary's Office, which was met by the retirement of Captain

Watt

Watt from the Service.

4. Concerning the other three Departments I am unable to give any positive opinion, as I never saw or perused any documentary evidence. Personally I have always every courtesy from the Treasury and Post Office Officials and have never had any difficulty in transacting business in either of those two Departments. I have heard despatches read in Council from the Secretary of State concerning the excessive expenditure in the erection of the Town Hall, but am not in a position to state that there was an actual waste in the Public Works Department. In regard to the censure on the Colonial Engineer I wish to state I spoke in Council on his behalf, but do not think there is any record of this in the Minutes. Mr Craigie-Walkett who was present can, however, substantiate what I have said.

5. There were no recommendations made by Council. The Administrator I believe caused several additional desks, locks, and drawers to be placed in the Public Offices, but whether they have added to the efficiency of the service I cannot say. In conclusion I may add that this all came as a great surprise to me, and I left the Council with the impression that the Administrator had the authority of the Secretary of State for his actions.

(signed) A. M. B. Pearce, M.B.C.

Colonial Surgeon

9th May, 1914.

M. C. Craigie-Walkett Esq.

to the

Private Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter confidential dated 8th May last, forwarding extracts
from

from the Minutes of the Executive Council Meeting of 20th September 1913.

2. With reference to (a) of paragraph 2 of your letter I beg to state that the question of reorganization in various Government Departments was introduced by the Administrator. (b) This was not explained. The Administrator let Council to believe that he would do what he thought necessary. (c) No documentary evidence of any description was produced. (d) No papers were circulated concerning the matter.

3. With reference to (1) of paragraph 3 of your letter I beg to state that I was not aware that there was any need for any reorganization in any of the Government Departments mentioned; such a suggestion came as a great surprise to me; (2) I was not aware that there had been a waste of Public money in the case of the Public Works Departments. The Administrator stated that there had been a waste through want of organization. I recollect despatches concerning excessive cost of Town Hall being read to Council.

4. I am unable to say with regard to the Public Works Department whether any reorganization was made. With regard to the Treasury various locks were fixed and a cupboard made; in addition a considerable amount of extra work was thrown on the Treasury which did not in any add to the efficiency of that Department. In the Post Office a parcel protector was put up, also a sorting rack; these however did not add to the efficiency of the Department.

5. I was personally led to understand that the Administrator had been sent to the Colony especially to alter the Civil Service, and the statement was made by the Administrator that the Falkland Islands Civil Service was laughed at both outside and inside

inside the Colony. The late Mr Louis Williams expressed considerable surprise at this statement and stated that he did not understand it. The Administrator in reply stated that he had served in large Colonies and was therefore a competent Judge.

(signed) M. Craigie-Halkett,

(late M. B. C.)

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure (No 3) to Confidential Despatch of the 27th May, 1913.

Private Secretary to
the Colonial Surgeon.

Sir,

18th May 1914

I am directed by the Governor to ask you to be good enough to answer the following questions:-

(1) Before proceeding on leave in August last did Governor Allardyce discuss with you the general question of the desirability of creating two new appointments and reviving the posts of Magistrate and Police Constable on the West Falkland?

If so, (ii)

(ii) Did the views you expressed on that occasion concure with those held by His Excellency?

(In answering these two questions will you kindly give such particulars as you are able to remember.)

(iii) Were you at that time a Member of the Executive Council?

(signed) T. R. Goddard.

Private Secretary.

Colonial Surgeon to
Private Secretary.

Sir,

19th May 1914

In reply to your letter of the 18th May 1914, I have the honour to answer the Governor's questions therein.

(1) Governor Allardyce read to me before he went on leave of absence, his despatch to the Secretary of State on the desirability of creating two new appointments and reviving the posts of Magistrate and

Police

Police Constable on the West Falklands, and I concurred with the views he expressed.

(2) I am of the opinion that the Assistant Colonial Surgeon at Port Bay has been badly treated by the Farmers not only in Dr Turner's case but also in his predecessor's. I feel that if a Magistrate were stationed on the West Falkland at least justice would be done to the Doctor. I believe I mentioned this fact to His Excellency at the time we were discussing the matter.

I was a Member of the Executive Council at the time.

(Signed) A. H. B. Pearce.

Colonial Surgeon.

Private Secretary to

M. C. Craigie-Hallett Esq.

Sir,

18th May 1914

I am directed by the Governor to ask you to be good enough to answer the following questions:-

- (i) Before proceeding on leave in August last did Governor Allardyce discuss with you the general question of the desirability of creating two new appointments and reviving the posts of Magistrate and Police Constable at the West Falkland?
- (ii) Were you at the time acting as Treasurer and Collector of Customs and therefore ex-officio a Member of the Executive Council?
- (iii) Did you state to Administrator Dickson that the Governor had not consulted you on the above question?
- (iv) Did you ever express to Administrator Dickson the opinion that you considered the appointment of a Magistrate on the West Falkland would be a waste of public money and that the Officer would have little or nothing to do?

(Signed) T. H. Goddard.

Private Secretary

M. C. Craigie-Halkett

to

Private Secretary.

Sir,

22nd May 1914

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter confidential dated the 16th instant, and in reply there to to state with reference to:-

- (i) His Excellency the Governor discussed with me the question of reviving the Posts of Magistrate and Police Constable on the West Falkland. The last conversation I recollect took place in the Colonial Secretary's Office; I was then informed by His Excellency the Governor that he proposed getting Mr Wilson from South Georgia as Magistrate for the West Falkland, as that Officer had good experience of the West Falkland; it was also proposed that Mr M. Binnie, who had previous experience at South Georgia should go to that place in succession to Mr Wilson. I was asked my opinion of the proposal and stated that it was quite good.
- (ii) I was at the time acting as Treasurer and Collector of Customs and therefore ex-officio a Member of the Executive Council.
- (iii) I have no recollection of stating to the Administrator that I had not been consulted by the Governor concerning the proposal.
- (iv) The Administrator spoke to me on the subject of the West Falkland, concerning smuggling and the proposed appointment of a Magistrate. I was asked whether, when a Magistrate was previously stationed on the West Falkland, he had much work to do. I stated that there were very few cases as there was at that particular period little or no shipping at Fox Bay, and that so far

far as I knew the post had been abolished as it was thought that the holder would be more useful in Stanley. I then stated my opinion that it would seem better for administrative purposes to close New Island and to make Fox Bay the Government Headquarters on the West Falkland, this being specially so, as there would be a Wireless Station at Fox Bay. I stated that I knew some of the places on the West Falkland, but not all. I mentioned the suspicion of smuggling at Hill Cove. I finally understood that the matter would be held over temporarily pending a visit to the West Falkland by the Administrator, after which he would be in a better position to consider the matter. I understood that the Administrator was not opposed to the proposal of having a Magistrate but that he was of opinion that such an Officer should tour the Colony and not remain at Fox Bay. I mentioned that when the Collector of Customs returned that Officer should give his views on the matter.

I have no recollection of stating that the appointment of a Magistrate would be a waste of public money, or that he would have nothing to do. Conversation concerning the previous Magistracy on the West Falkland undoubtedly led to some misunderstanding on the matter. As I understood that the matter was held up temporarily pending reorganisation of the Service I attached no importance to conversation on the matter, especially as no written report was asked for. The Administrator mentioned that he thought that there were already too many Officers in the Falkland Islands Civil Service.

(signed) W. Craigie-Malkett.

Recd S.S. 6/10/14

Su Telegram 7 11/9/14 pm S.S. The

Falkland Islands.

Government House,

Confidential.

Stanley.

30th May 1914.

Sir,

In paragraphs 6 and 21 of my Confidential despatch of the 21st May I informed you of the extremely improper and reprehensible conduct of Mr Roper in originating the canard that Mr Craigie-Makett was a heavy drinker.

2. When in England lately I wrote to the Under Secretary of State (letter dated 7th March) and expressed my opinion that Mr Roper was "too young and lacking in experience for the post of Chief Clerk to the Colonial Secretary.

3. It was only in 1912 that Mr Roper, at the age of 20 was temporarily seconded from the Office of the Crown Agents for service in this Colony for any period up to ~~two~~ twenty months. His duties had consisted in keeping a cash account, assisting in the payment of salaries of Colonial Officials home on leave, typewriting and general office work. As you will see at once he was absolutely lacking in experience.

4. It was most unfortunate for the youth that he should in August of last year have been called upon to perform the duties of Acting Private Secretary to Administrator Dickson, an Officer whose lack of administrative knowledge and experience of secretariat work made him to a very great extent dependent on Mr Roper, more especially in the matter of drafting despatches and letters and office routine generally; in fact it would have been practically impossible for Captain Dickson to carry on without him.

The Right Hon.

5. Mr

Lewis Harcourt, P. C. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies. London. S. W.

5. Mr Roper very soon recognized that he was indispensable and, as was very natural in the circumstances, he appears to have taken advantage of his position. Being practically allowed a free hand he at times forgot his subordinate status.

6. I am informed by Members of the Executive that as Acting Clerk to the Council Mr Roper simply took charge, read the despatches and explained them, gave his views on the action to be taken with regard to the papers under discussion, while the President, to the surprise of the other Members, made no attempt to check him.

7. Owing to lack of discipline and control Mr Roper's familiarity became unbounded and he finally wrote to the Hon the Colonial Surgeon as "Dear Doc." (letter of the 8th April 1914). Here Dr Pearce very properly drew the line.

8. A few days after my return I came across the following minute by Mr Roper attached to a scientific ^{report} by Mr A.G. Bennett on the natural history of the South Shetlands, much of which must have been absolutely unintelligible to the Chief Clerk:-

Mr A.G. Bennett,

Perused with great interest.

(sgd) W.J. Roper

3/4/14.

It is only fair to say that he seemed surprised that I took very strong exception to his minute.

9. As Acting Private Secretary Mr Roper sent out invitations to a formal Dinner Party given by the Administrator, on cards of which I attach a sample. A number of these cards were sent on board H. M. S. "Glasgow", where the mistake in spelling created considerable ridicule.

10. In the Administrator's Confidential despatch of the

the 16th December 1913, in reply to your despatch asking for a report on Mr Boileau's services, Captain Dickson states in paragraph 3, "My Private Secretary assures me that he has never before taken over the duties of a Public Officer in which a greater state of efficiency had been maintained."

11. The above instances, taken from a number which have come to my notice, sufficiently indicate to my mind Mr Roper's unfitness for the post of Chief Clerk. He has neither the education, the tact, nor the savoir faire that the position expects, and I am forced to express my surprise that the appointment was confirmed without any reference whatever to me.

12. In the Administrator's Despatch No 168 of the 24th November he reports the death of the Hon Louis Williams owing to the effects of a rifle accident. No allusion is made to the fact that the calamity occurred on account of the accidental discharge of Mr Roper's rifle. At the Coroner's inquest which followed the jury expressed themselves as follows:—"We are of opinion that greater care should have been taken using a rifle of that type."

13. How anyone could remain in a small place like Stanley after playing the part he did in such a fatality is beyond my comprehension; in fact I am assured that Mr Roper would have left had not the Administrator persuaded him to stay as he could not get on without him. Mr Williams was extremely popular, an excellent type of Colonist, and very highly respected locally where he had many relations and connections. The poor fellow had only just married an English girl a few months previously. There is, perhaps naturally, a most bitter feeling in Stanley and throughout the Colony on account of this tragic calamity.

14. Were

14. Were further proof wanted to show that Mr Roper has not the very faintest conception of the fitness of things, I may add that he arranged with Captain Dickson to give a dance at Government House on his account within two or three weeks after the fatal accident to Mr Williams. The cards were printed, but wiser counsels prevailed and the dance lapsed.

15. It would be in the interests of the Service, the Public, and Mr Roper himself were it possible to transfer this Officer to another Colony, or allow him to return to the Office of the Crown Agents, for I am satisfied that he will never live down locally the results of this most regrettable accident, quite apart from his unsuitability for the permanent post of Chief Clerk to the Colonial Secretary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W.L.A.
Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure to Confidential despatch of the 30th May 1914.

His Excellency the Administrator
requests the honour of the company of

The Hon A. H. R. Pearce

at Dinner

on Thursday 12th February 1914 at 8 p.m.

Government House,

Falkland Islands.

R.S.V.P. to Private Secretary.

Prof SS 6/12

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,

Stanley,

1st June, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to the letter from the
Under Secretary of State No 4922/1913 of the
17th February last, I have the honour to trans-
mit herewith as requested Confidential Reports
on the Senior Officers serving in this Colony.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(W. G.)

Governor.

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

Sec. Sec. Sec.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

Falkland Islands.

Secret.

Government House,

Stanley.

1st June, 1914.

Sir,

In reply to your Secret despatch of the 21st April, and in accordance with instructions contained in your predecessor's Secret circular of the 28th April, 1899, I have the honour to inform you that the following Cyphers and Decyphers are in my possession in safe custody:-

A C No 24,

G No 653.

2. I regret that owing to my absence from the Colony this Return has not been forwarded to you earlier.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. G.
Governor.

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

Ac. Ac. Ac.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

Falkland Islands.
Confidential.

Government House,
Stanley.

2nd June, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 10th January on the subject of Shareholding by Government Officials in Whaling Companies operating in the territorial waters of the Falkland Islands and their Dependencies.

1. As requested I attach herewith a précis of the replies received to the Circular which was addressed to all Public Officials in the Colony. From this return you will observe that no Official possesses any whaling shares, and that the wife of the Chief Constable (she is about to retire when the new Chief Constable and Volunteer Instructor arrives) is the only Official's wife owning whaling shares, and that these were her private property before she married.

2. One of the Officials own a few shares in the Government Officers' Canteen, an institution which I found in existence when I arrived here in 1904. Its foundation seems to have been rendered necessary by the excessive charges made by the local storekeepers.

3. I have to express regret that Administrator

Dickson

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

cc. cc. cc.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S.W.

Recd S.S. 6th July

Su Telegram 7 11/9/14 per S.S. T.R.

Su S.S. Cont 7
22 Sept 1914 T.R.

Dickson should have created a wrong impression by the following statements in his despatch:- "I have strong reasons for believing that several of the Civil Servants of this Colony are holders of shares in Whaling Companies". . . . "As I anticipate that the number of Officials implicated may be large I refer the matter to you before taking further action.", and that an unnecessary slur should have been cast thereby upon a large number of loyal, hardworking and innocent Officials.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

W.R. 9

Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure to Confidential despatch of 2nd June, 1914.

Return of whaling shares and other local investments held by the Public Officers of the Falkland Islands Government, prepared in accordance with the Secretary of State's Confidential despatch dated 10th January, 1914.

Department & Appointment.	Name.	No. of whaling shares.	Any other investment contrary to Reg. No. 41.	Remarks.
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COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Col. Secy.	Capt. Quayle Dickson,	Nil.	Nil.	-
Chief Clerk.	W. J. Roper,	"	"	£25 G.O.C.
Printer.	A. E. Smith,	"	"	-
Asst. Printer.	C. G. Allan,	"	"	-
Gardener.	A. W. Benton,	"	"	£25 G.O.C.

TREASURY & CUSTOMS.

Treasurer.	W. A. Thompson,	"	"	-
Clerk.	A. C. Kirwan,	"	"	-
Customs Ofcr.	A. G. Bennett,	"	"	£10 G.O.C.
Asst. C.O.	S. H. Riches,	"	"	-
Ag. Dep. Collec.	N. C. Watt,	"	"	£30 G.O.C.
New Island.				
Magistrate,	J. I. Wilson,	"	"	-
South Georgia,				
Customs Ofcr.	A. Newing,	"	"	-
South Georgia				

PORT & MARINE.

Harbourmaster.	G. M. Smith,	"	"	-
Engr. Launch.	G. Kelway,	"	"	-
Deck Hand "	J. Walsh,	"	"	-

POLICE & PRISONS.

Chf. Constable.	W. Atkins,	"	"	Wife invested £660 in whaling shares prior to marriage & owns 2 pieces of land in Stanley
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Department & Appointment.	Name.	No. of whaling shares.	Any other investment contrary to Reg. No. 41.	2.	Remarks.
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POLICE & PRISONS (Contd.)

Chf. Constable	W. Atkins,	Nil.	Nil.		Owens one cottage in Stanley
Gaoler,	D. J. Sullivan,	"	"		£15 in G.O.C.
Constable,	E. H. Spencer,	"	"		Owens one cottage in Stanley.
"	E. Pound,	"	"		-
"	L. Barnes,	"	"		-
"	A. P. Hardy,	"	"		-
"	S. H. Hooley,	"	"		-

MEDICAL.

Col. Surgeon,	A. H. D. Pearce,	"	"		-
Asst. Col. Surg.	H. M. S. Turner,	"	"		-
Col. Dentist,	C. W. Royle,	"	"		-
Matron,	Miss L. Elaber,	"	"		-
Nurse,	Miss M. E. Brookfield	"	"		-

EDUCATION.

Schoolmaster,	A. M. Souter,	"	"		-
Asst. Mistress,	Miss E. Henry,	"	"		-
"	Miss M. Carey,	"	"		-
Itinerant Schoolmaster,	J. Milne,	"	"		-
"	F. P. Thomson,	"	"		-
"	A. G. Simon,	"	"		-
"	W. D. Currie,	"	"		-
"	W. E. Conway,	"	"		-

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster,	M. C. Craigie-Halkett				
Ag. Clerk,	Miss I. Atkins,	Nil.	"		-

COLONIAL ENGINEER & PUBLIC WORKS.

Colonial Engineer,	R. B. Baseley,	"	"		-
Sen. Wireless Oprtr,	W. D. Lacey,	"	"		-
Jun. " "	G. F. Ball,	"	"		-
Foreman Carpenter,	G. T. King	"	"		Owens 2 cottages in Stanley.
					Wife has conducted small store for last 20 yrs i.e. long before King entered the Public Service.
Carpenter,	G. L. Challen,	"	"		
"	W. Lees,	"	"		
"	S. A. Griffiths,	"	"		£60 G.O.C.
Blacksmith,	R. Bradbury,	"	"		£5
Carter,	W. Lehen,	"	"		

STOCK DEPARTMENT

Chf. Inspector,	H. W. Townson,	"	"		£60 G.O.C.
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Falkland Islands.
Confidential.

Government House,
Stanley.

3rd June, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to your Confidential despatch of the 23rd July, 1913, relative to a strike at South Georgia among the employees of the South Georgia Whaling Company, I enclose herewith in original a report by Captain Gayle Dickson covering his recommendations for dealing with any similar case that may arise in the future.

2. I regret to say that I am unable to regard these suggestions as either helpful or practical. The proposal that at such a juncture the Magistrate should leave the Dependency in order to proceed 900 miles by sea to Stanley together with the Manager and other interested parties is one for which I am not prepared to accept any responsibility if given effect to.

3. It seems to me to be impossible to lay down a hard and fast line for the guidance of the Magistrate. He will of course need to exercise firmness and tact, but in the main he must be guided by the local conditions and the circumstances of each case. The Colonial

Government

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

cc. cc. cc.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

Recd S.S. 6th Aug
Su S.S. Cont of 15th July 1914
Su Telegram of 11/9/14 per S.S. 7th

Government should endeavour to give such support to its
 Officer as it legitimately can, being cognizant of the
 difficulties of the Stipendiary Magistrate's isolated
 position.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. A.
 Governor.

Stanley, Falkland Islands,

2nd June, 1914.

Confidential.

Sir,

With reference to my confidential despatch of 25th September, 1913 in reply to one from the Secretary of State dated 23rd July, 1913 regarding the measures taken by the Stipendiary Magistrate for the termination of a strike of the employees of the South Georgia Whaling Co.. and to recommendations as to the manner of dealing with a like one.

3. Before making any suggestions on this subject I would like to draw attention to the difficulties a Stipendiary Magistrate in South Georgia will always have in dealing with such questions owing to the isolation of the dependency and the inferior class of labour which must always to a large extent be employed at whaling stations as no better is procurable.

4. In the future I anticipate far graver difficulties to arise than in the past owing amongst other reasons to the extravagance of some of the Companies which now that whales are not so easily procurable has led them into financial difficulties with the result that I understand it is contemplated by some of the Companies if they continued to carry on operations to curtail some of the privileges the men have had in the past.

5. It is most difficult to suggest what measures should be taken in dealing with a future strike as it is

Excellency, impossible to say what the circumstances at the time may be the Governor,

Falkland Islands.

I would recommend that a minor matter as regards labour the Stipendiary Magistrate should be given as free a hand as possible subject to reporting every step taken to His Excellency the Governor and if considered advisable a copy of such letter being sent to the Secretary of State and should serious trouble arise be authorised to charter a small whaler and proceed to Stanley with the Manager of the Station and the leading representatives of the men if both parties are willing to this suggestion which I should feel convinced they would so that His Excellency the Governor or some other person appointed by him should decide the matter or if considered better a whaler should be sent for the purpose of a senior officer proceeding to South Georgia. In matters of this sort rightly or wrongly a Government Official living amongst the people is thought to be biased in favour of one side or the other whereas if a stranger is sent to decide the matter both sides will consent to abide by his decision.

5. I would suggest so as to give greater security to both employers and employees that all agreements be either in the English language or if not a copy of a translation in that language be ^{supplied} ~~sufficient~~ and that the same be registered before the Stipendiary Magistrate and that any alteration of an agreement be also made before this officer.

6. That every station or floating factory employing 100 men or more be compelled to engage a medical officer who should either reside on the station or floating factory or visit ~~floating-factory~~ same at least once in each fortnight and that as all agreements state that if men are absent from work through ill health food is to be supplied to them at the expense of the Company which employs them, the decision of the Medical Officer as to whether an employ

is ill or otherwise should be final.

7. That an officer either the Stipendiary Magistrate or his deputy or a medical officer specially appointed be made Health officer for the Dependency with instructions to inspect the food supplied, mess quarters, general sanitation etc., I heard several complaints of the food but on every visit to the mess rooms the provisions I saw were good and well cooked, but the conditions of the mess quarters, sanitation etc., left much to be desired, especially was this the case on the floating factory "Restation" where Natives from South ^{Africa} ~~Africa~~ were employed (^{Zulus} ~~Zulus~~) one had just died of chest trouble, I think if possible for health reasons it would be advisable not to encourage the employment of South ^{African} ~~African~~ Natives though I understand they give every satisfaction that the white, and it is wished to employ them in ^{larger} ~~larger~~ numbers next season.

8. The appointment of a Court Day so that all persons would be able to bring any charge or complaint before the Magistrate great dissatisfaction exists owing to cases being decided by the Factory Managers. The best times to hold such Courts would be either two or three days before the outward steamer sails.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

John Lucyle Fullerton

Falkland Islands.

Confidential

Government House,

Stanley.

24th June 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 20th March asking for a report on the termination of Mr E. B. Binnie's appointment in this Colony.

2. On the 3th November administrator Dickson appointed Mr Binnie to be temporarily and provisionally Magistrate, Coroner, and Customs Officer in the South Shetland Islands and Graham's Land, and issued to him the necessary Commission.

3. On the following day (7th November) his appointment was cancelled in consequence of a report by Mr Craigie-Halkett as to the condition in which he found the Post Office on taking it over from Mr Binnie. A copy of that report is attached together with Mr Binnie's explanation in reply. A reference to the different items of alleged irregularity shows that there is not one serious charge among them; they are without exception trivialities which are easily explainable and ought to have been adjusted between the two Officers concerned.

4. Being somewhat at a loss to understand how Mr Craigie-Halkett came to make such a report I asked him for his explanation, and attach a copy of his reply.

5. On the following day (8th November) Mr Binnie was instructed

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

Ac. Ac. Ac.

Secretary of State for the Colonies

Inclosure N° 1.

Inclosure N° 2.

*Recd S.S. 6 July
S.S. 9 22nd July 1914
S.S. 11/9/14
S.S. 16 Sept 1914*

instructed by direction of the Administrator to hand over all Government property in his possession together with his recently cancelled appointment to Mr A. G. Bennett, and on the 18th November Mr Binnie was given notice in writing of the termination of his temporary appointment under the Colonial Government with effect from the 31st December, 1913.

6. The following are extracts from Administrator Dickson's Confidential despatches of the 24th September and the 22nd October, 1913, relative to Mr Binnie, and he relies on these in conjunction with the report already alluded to, to justify his action.

Extract from Confidential despatch of the 24th September, 1913.

"Post Office. On visiting this Office before breakfast on the morning of the 29th August I found the cupboards unlocked and several valuable papers not under lock and key. On an early visit on the 3rd September I found blank Savings Bank Pass Books and also the Postal obliterating stamps lying unprotected

.

Extract from Confidential despatch of 22nd October 1913.

"Post Office. I believe Mr Binnie does his best but I do not consider him at all a suitable man to be in the Civil Service of the Colony."

.

Extract from Confidential despatch of 23rd November, 1913.

"Mr E. B. Binnie is one of the Officials financially interested in the whaling industry, and as he holds only a temporary appointment, I have given him notice that the same will terminate on 31st December, 1913.

I consider this Officer to be quite unsuitable for the

Civil

Civil Service; his want of care in dealing with Government Business, his inattention in carrying out instructions, his conduct on the bench as Acting Magistrate, and his general behaviour is such that the continuance of his service is impossible."

.

7. It is unusual for the Head of the Administration to proceed through the Government Officer in the early hours of the morning before they are open to the public, and the practice does not commend itself to me.

8. As you will observe, Mr Binnie's appointment to the South Shetlands and Graham's Land bears the date 8th November, and was therefore made after the Administrator had written his despatches of the 24th September and the 22nd October.

9. A reference to the extract from his despatch of the 22nd November shows that Captain Dickson's real reason for terminating Mr Binnie's appointment was the fact that he was financially interested in the whaling industry. Although I have applied to Captain Dickson for such further observations as he may wish to offer with regard to the other allegation made, i.e. want of care in dealing with Government business, inattention in carrying out instructions, conduct on the bench, &c., he has omitted to furnish me with any, and I am perforce therefore to regard them as mere vague, unsupported and inconclusive statements.

10. Mr Edward Binnie was first given a Government appointment in 1907 as Customs Officer. It is true that this appointment was not gazetted, but as far as I can recollect this was due to the fact that I deemed it advisable, after consulting with my Legal Adviser, and in view of the fact

that

that Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to provide for the Government of the Dependencies had not then been issued, to draw no more attention than was necessary to the South Shetlands and Graham's Land.

12. Later, in June 1908, Mr Binnie was in charge of the Government station at Fox Bay, West Falkland, and had charge of the Post Office, and was likewise Customs Officer. In July 1909 when South Harbour, New Island, was made a Port of Entry, and Mr A.C. Kirwan was sent there as Deputy Collector of Customs, Postmaster, &c., Mr Binnie was brought to Headquarters and was appointed a Customs Officer, vide August Gazette, 1909, and likewise took over Mr Kirwan's duties as Treasury Clerk.

13. In June 1910 Mr Kirwan returned to Headquarters and took over the duties of Customs Officer in Stanley owing to the fact that his health had suffered in New Island, and Mr Binnie was appointed Deputy Collector, Deputy Postmaster, Deputy Shipping Master, &c. in his place, (vide July Gazette, 1910). Mr Binnie subsequently acted as Stipendiary Magistrate at South Georgia from September, 1911 to February, 1912, and on the 25th September 1912 he was appointed temporarily and provisionally Magistrate, Coroner, and Customs Officer for the South Shetlands and Graham's Land.

14. Mr Edward Binnie was educated locally, and therefore has not had all the advantages which many other Civil Servants enjoy. He has however done his best to improve himself, has shown considerable ability, and by his actions and conduct has again and again merited the praise of the Head of the Administration, (vide the extra

tracts

tracts given in his Petition, which formed the enclosure to the Administrator's Confidential despatch of the 22nd January 1914.)

14. I find on referring to his Minute Paper that Mr Best, when Colonial Secretary, wrote thus, early in 1912:- "Mr Binnie should draw the salary of his substantive post Deputy Collector and Postmaster, New Island, 22-5-8, and 22-11-1 permanent", and I myself was certainly under the impression that he had been confirmed in what I understood to be his substantive appointment. It was a more accidental oversight that he was not confirmed, for which the Government and not Mr Binnie must I fear be held responsible.

15. After rendering nearly seven years of what was undoubtedly efficient work, including three and a half years at a post which was recognized to be his substantive appointment, the sudden termination of his service on six weeks notice was by no means justified by the letters of the 7th and 8th November which were addressed to him from the Colonial Secretary's Office (copy enclosed), nor the statement which was made to you that he was alleged to be financially interested in the whaling industry.

16. In the case of the latter it seems to me that the proper course to have adopted was to have sent for Mr Binnie ascertained to what extent he was a shareholder in the Companies, and instructed him (if he held shares) to get rid of them at once since to hold them was contrary to Colonial Office Regulation No 41, otherwise the matter would have to be reported to the Secretary of State. No such action was taken, nor had Captain Picken made any attempt to ascertain the facts, as you will see from his own words contained in

Enclosure N. 3.

is the first stage that the actual facts were ascertained and
 cleared the misleading and unfounded statements of others

a Minute which I have just received from him this morning, "I regret I cannot state to what extent Mr Binnie was financially interested in the whaling industry. (sgd.) J.Q.D. 4/6/14."

17. I have within this hour sent for Mr Binnie in order to ascertain from him ^{how many shares} he held when his Service with Government was terminated, and how many he holds at the present time. He has assured me that he never held any shares in any of the Whaling Companies operating in the territorial waters of this Colony or its Dependencies, and has never at any time been interested in the Whaling industry in any way whatsoever. I told him to sit down and write me a letter to this effect, and I now attach a copy.

18. But according to the extract from the Administrator's Confidential despatch of the 2nd November Mr Binnie's appointment was terminated because he was alleged to be financially interested in the Whaling industry, although this was never communicated to him, and he consequently never had an opportunity of clearing himself. If this is so the charge against Mr Binnie must necessarily lapse.

19. The slight irregularities in connection with Mr Binnie's handing over of the Post Office to Mr Craigie-Halkett, which in my opinion ought never to have been committed to paper, were at worst mere trivialities, and since they were quite easy of adjustment by the Officers concerned there was no need to take official cognisance of them.

20. I feel very strongly, as in the case of Mr Craigie-Halkett, that this Officer has been very improperly treated by Administrator Dickson, who ought to have ascertained in the first place what the actual facts were, and not believed the misleading and unfounded statements of others

as to Mr Binnie's whaling investments.

21. The only reparation which, subject to your approval, I can see my way to make to Mr Binnie for the termination of his Service under Government without sufficient cause, a condition of things which has been felt very deeply by him and by his relations, is (a) to send him to South Georgia by the first opportunity to act as Magistrate thus relieving Mr J. James Wilson who has applied for leave, (b) to allow his service to count as continuous service from the 1st January last, and (c) to permit his pensionable service to take effect from the 18th November 1887 when he was first appointed a Customs Officer.

22. I propose to allow Mr Binnie to draw salary at the rate of £1500 a year from this date and until the expiration of Mr James Wilson's 4½ months vacation leave, after which Mr Wilson should draw half salary as Stipendiary Magistrate, Fox Bay, at £300 a year, and Mr Binnie should draw the whole of the salary of the Stipendiary Magistrate South Georgia.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

W. A.

Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 1 to Confidential Despatch of the 4th June 1914.

Report by Colonial Postmaster on taking
over Post Office from Mr Binnie

7th November 1913.

I should like to draw attention to the following points:-
Postmasters Key of Vault. This was in Postmaster's desk, but should have been handed over to the Colonial Secretary.

Agreement.- Messrs Pitalgua. This was forwarded to me by Mr Binnie to be placed in the Registrar General's safe. I see that the deed is still in the desk.

Postmaster's Desk. Full of dust and generally untidy.

Paid Postal Notes. Three paid Postal notes in paid postal order book. My attention was drawn to these by Mr Binnie.

Wireless Telegrams. Casual examination of these would seem to shew that they require placing in order and arranging in proper manner.

Telephone Service a/c. This account for month of October not entered in book.

Registrar General's Book. Receipts in this should have been neatly pasted in instead of being put in loosely

Cemetery Register. Not posted to date.

Registered letters. 6 Registered letters addressed to Mr Van Water Schoot in Postmaster's desk. These have now been taken out and placed in a safe.

The amount of Postal monies handed over to me by Mr Binnie was correct.

The cupboards are not in a tidy state; these will be put straight.

(signed) M. Craigie-Halkett

Colonial Postmaster.

Reply

Reply to above report, by Mr Binnie.

Postmaster's Key of Vault. This was not left in the desk by me. I always kept it in the safe until the morning of the handing over. I regret not having handed it to the Colonial Secretary, although I think Mr Halkett could have mentioned it to me at the moment.

Agreement.- Messrs Pitalqua. this also was taken out of the Registrar Genl's safe on Saturday morning, from Volume VI As it was loose I placed it in the top of the desk and drew Mr Halkett's attention to it.

Postmaster's Desk. With regard to the dust, the mere fact of the desk being placed so near the fire will explain that although it was dusted regularly every morning. The desk was made untidy by pulling out the various books etc to show Mr Halkett that all was in order. When I gave Mr Halkett the key of the desk along with others he closed the desk before anything was put straight.

Paid Postal Notes. These are always kept in the book, and not entered until the end of the month when each denomination is placed separately; only three had been paid up to that date and they were got out to show instead of cash.

Wireless Telegrams. One of the first things I did in the Post Office was to sort out the Telegrams from Sept. 1912 and have them rivetted together and labelled. The present system has only been adopted since July, and have been waiting for the returns from Rio Grande in order to have the amount now distributed entered in; each month as I showed Mr Halkett was in a separate parcel and marked R. or S. The telegrams for the current month cannot be properly arranged until the returns are received from the Wireless Station, as there are many telegrams go direct to the Station. This I also explained.

Telephone

Telephone Service Account. The returns were sent up from the Exchange at about 11 a.m. on Saturday morning about an hour before I handed over to Mr Mallett, and I then explained to him that the Clerk was working them out.

Registrar General's Book. I have never made a practice of pasting in receipts until the page is filled, on account of their being in the way when writing. The same case with the P. O. Journal.

Cemetery Register. This I regret was not posted up to date it is so seldom used that one is apt to forget it.

Registered Letters. These were handed to me personally by Governor Allardyce before he left and I was asked to retain them until after the Whaling Season, as they had already been signed for. The Post Office Officials could not be held responsible, this was a private concern between the Postmaster and Governor Allardyce.

The cupboards on the west end were seldom used by me; the small cupboards were used in preference having a better fastening, and they were quite in order, the one on the east end, where the different forms are kept, perhaps not as tidy as it could be.

(signed) Edw. B. Binnie.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure (No 2) to Confidential Despatch of the 4th June 1914.

M. C. McCraigie-Halkett, Esq.

to the

Private Secretary.

4th June, 1914

Sir,

In accordance with the request of His Excellency the Governor I beg to report the following facts concerning a Report which I was requested to make on the Post Office after Mr Edward B. Binnie had handed that Department over to me.

1. Soon after taking over the Post Office I had to go home sick. At that time Mr Roper came to my house and asked for the keys as he stated that someone wanted a postal order. After this I was informed that the Postmaster's desk, safes, books, &c. had been examined. Both Miss I. Atkins and Mr Binnie are aware of this.
2. Next day certain paid Postal notes which had been removed from a book were returned to me by Mr Roper. I informed Mr Roper that I had not been able to find time to look into anything in the Post Office as I had been very busy with Treasury work, and that the Post Office was exactly as handed over to me. I was then told by Mr Roper to furnish a report for the information of the Administrator as to the state of the Office when I took it over. I then received another message to furnish the report at once. At this time I knew that the Office had been examined. I then went to the Post Office and after looking through all I could I sent in the report in question. Just at this time Mr Binnie came to the Office and I said to him:- "While I was sick they got my keys and looked through the Office before I had time to straighten anything up, and I have had to furnish a report

port

port about it; there is nothing in it and I can square everything up in a few minutes. As the place had been previously examined I had no option. When you handed over to me I stated I was very busy but when I had time to look into matters I would send you a note about everything I did not understand."

3. After sending in the report I was requested to go to Government House. The Administrator informed me that he intended to suspend Mr Binnie on my report. I replied:- "I see nothing in it; I can straighten things up in a few minutes." I was then asked concerning certain paid Postal notes and how it was I signed for the balance from Mr Binnie when it was apparently incorrect. I explained the matter and that the balance was correct. The Administrator then informed me that he was prepared to suspend every Officer if necessary. Dr Pearce was present at this interview and will no doubt recollect what was said.
4. At this period I had to work two Departments owing to Mr Thompson being absent at New Island, and this was the reason I was unable to go into Postal matters at once.

(signed) M. Craigie-Malkett.

Alfred M. J. Meyer,

For Special Secretary.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 3 to Confidential Despatch of the 4th June, 1914.

Colonial Secretary

to

Edward B. Binnie Esq.

7th November, 1913

Sir,

I am directed by the Administrator to enclose herewith a copy of a Report on the condition of the Post Office as handed over by you by Mr Craigie-Halkett, and to request that you will furnish a full explanation of the various points raised by the Acting Colonial Treasurer.

2. Pending His Excellency's consideration of such an explanation the Administrator is compelled to cancel your appointment in the South Shetlands and Graham's Land conveyed to you in the letter from this Office dated 6th November, 1913.

(signed) W. J. Roper,

for Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary

to

Edward B. Binnie Esq.

8th November 1913.

Sir,

With reference to the letter from this Office of yesterday's date I am directed by the Administrator to request that you will hand over all Government property in your possession in connection with your recently cancelled appointment in the South Shetlands to Mr A. G. Bennett.

(signed) W. J. Roper,

for Colonial Secretary.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 4 to Confidential Despatch of the 4th June, 1914.

Edward P. Binnie Esq.

to the
Governor.

4th June 1914.

Sir,

You have asked me to state specifically what financial interest I have, or have had, in any Whaling Company or Companies operating in the territorial waters of this Colony or its Dependencies. In reply I beg to inform you that I have never held shares in any of such Companies, and I am not at the present time, nor have I ever been at any time, financially interested in such Companies in any way whatsoever.

I may add that until this morning I had not the slightest suspicion that such a charge had been preferred against me, or that any one had any grounds for supposing that I was thus interested in Whaling Companies.

(signed) Edw. P. Binnie.

24

Rev SS. 6 Aug
 Su SS. Cont 11 Aug Thel.

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,

Stanley.

4th June 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential Despatch of the 27th February on the subject of the proposed wireless station at South Georgia.

1. Captain Dickson has lately returned from that Dependency and informs me that there is no person there capable of conducting the test suggested in the letter from the Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company dated 29th January.

2. The erection of a wireless station at that remote and inaccessible island presents such great difficulties, and the cost of building and maintenance would be so large and altogether out of proportion to the probable results obtained that I am unable to support the proposition any longer.

3. I am led to understand that the Thaling Companies would infinitely prefer to have direct steam communication with Stanley, even if the vessel running the service were only a small whale-catcher, rather

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

rather than the proposed wireless station.

5. In these circumstances I propose to abandon all thought of installing an ætheric installation in South Georgia, and will address you in a separate despatch on the subject of a four-weekly mail service between King Edward Cove and Stanley.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

your most obedient,

Humble servant,

W. A.

Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,

Stanley

5th June, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to your Confidential despatch of the 15th November, 1913, relative to the employment of the revenue derived from the export duty on whale oil, &c. for the benefit of the Dependencies, I have the honour to report that as the proposal for the erection of a wireless station at South Georgia has lapsed, vide my Confidential despatch of the 4th inst., it is essential that a Mail and Passenger Service between King Edward Cove and Port Stanley, (which is what the Whaling Companies seem to wish for most) should be put into operation as soon as possible.

2. As it is now June, and owing to the impossibility of getting a reply for three or four months to a letter addressed either to Norway or to South Georgia, and the desire to begin in October next a four-weekly service between King Edward Cove and Stanley, I have deemed it advisable to give the Magistrate at South Georgia a free hand to make the best arrangements he

can

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, E. W.

can on the spot for such a service at a cost not exceeding \$300 a trip, up to the end of the year. I attach a copy of the letter I have caused to be addressed to Mr J. James Wilson.

Enclos N° 1.

Enclos N° 2.

3. I enclose herewith a Form of Tender, a copy of which should, I think, be sent by the Crown Agents to each of the Norwegian and British Whaling Companies (list attached) operating not only in South Georgian waters, but also in the waters of the Dependencies further south. An advertisement should likewise be put in the principal Norwegian papers. The Tenders should reach the Crown Agents not later than the 1st October in order that the successful tenderer may have time to make the requisite preparations and arrangements before starting the service in January 1916. Personally I am by no means averse from an agreement for a period of even three years.

4. As it seems doubtful, according to Captain Dickson, whether many persons will in future remain at South Georgia during the winter months, the draft Form of Tender attached provides for such a contingency.

5. Should you approve of these proposals, I would ask you to be good enough to cause the necessary instructions to be sent to the Crown Agents in order that

the Tenders

3

Tenders may be called for with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. D. L.

Governor.

Enclosure to Confidential Despatch of the 5th June 1914.
 Falkland Islands
 Enclosure No 1 to Confidential despatch of the 5th June 1914.

Colonial Secretary

to

Stipendiary Magistrate, South Georgia.

No. 173/14.

Stanley, 5th June, 1914.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor to inform you that as it has been decided to allow the proposal to erect a wireless station at South Georgia to lapse, partly owing to the difficulties of erection, and partly owing to the expense which would it is feared be out of proportion to the benefits which would be likely to accrue. His Excellency is extremely anxious to arrange for a four-weekly mail and passenger service between King Edward Cove and Stanley, and Stanley and King Edward Cove.

2. It is proposed to at once call for Tenders through the Crown Agents for such a service, commencing 1st January, 1915, and I attach for your information a copy of the draft Tender.

3. With regard however to the three months of October, November and December next I am requested to inform you that His Excellency gives you a free hand to make whatever arrangements you can for a four-weekly mail service between South Georgia and Headquarters and Headquarters and South Georgia at a cost not exceeding £500 a trip.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) Jno. Maxwell Nicholson,
 Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure to Confidential Despatch of the 5th June 1914.

FAKLAND ISLANDS.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND PORT STANLEY MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

Tenders are invited by the Government of the Falkland Islands for a four-weekly Mail and Passenger Service between King Edward Cove (Grytviken), South Georgia, and Stanley and King Edward Cove by a good and efficient steamship to be approved by the Government, capable of carrying with comfort not less than two cabin passengers.

All mails and passengers to be embarked and disembarked at the expense of the contractor. The mails (including parcel post) to be conveyed from Post Office to Post Office.

The vessel employed in the service to be provided with a suitable place for the deposit and safe-keeping of the mails under lock and key.

Each tender must be accompanied by a schedule of rates of freight and passage money.

The subsidy to be paid by the Government for the service will not exceed £300 per trip. *(x vide ss. 11/12/14)*

The agreement to be :

- (a) for a period of two or three years; or
- (b) for the months of January, February, March, October, November and December only in each year.

The contractor will be required to furnish security to the satisfaction of the Government for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders should be in the hands of the Crown Agents for the

the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., not later
that the 1st of October, 1914.

M.P.173/14.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 3 to Confidential Despatch of the 5th June 1914.

Rothval & Thule Whaling Companies, Christiania, Norway.

The Hektor Whaling Company, Tonsberg, Norway.

The Odd Whaling Company, Sandefjord, Norway.

The Laboromus Whaling Company, (Messrs T. Dannevig & Co.), Sandefjord, Norway.

The Aktieselskabot "Hvalon", (Messrs Andorsen & Neumann), P.O.Box 23, Christiania, Norway.

The Southern Whaling Company, Sandefjord, Norway.

The Norge Whaling Company, (Messrs Chr. Nielsen & Co.), Larvik, Norway.

The Normanna Whaling Company, Sandefjord, Norway.

The Haugesund Whaling Company, Haugesund, Norway.

The Ørnen & Nor Whaling Companies, Kamfjord, pr. Sandefjord, Norway.

Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, Punta Arenas, Chile.

Messrs Salvosen & Co., 29, Bernard Street, Leith, Scotland.

Cia Argentina de Pesca, 132, San Martin, Buenos Aires.

South Georgia Co. Ltd., 31, Bernard Street, Leith, Scotland.

Sandefjord Whaling Co. Ltd., Sandefjord, Norway.

Tønsberg Whaling Co., Tønsberg, Norway.

Dahl & Bryde, Sandefjord, Norway.

Ocean Whaling Co., Larvik, Norway.

Southern Whaling & Sealing Co. Ltd., Fish Quay, North Shields.

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,
Stanley.

6th June, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 3rd April in reply to Administrator Dickson's telegraphic despatch of the 29th March, regarding the condition of Mr Thompson, the Colonial Treasurer.

2. In accordance with instructions contained in paragraph 4. of that despatch, on my arrival in the Colony at the end of April I proceeded to make inquiry into the circumstances attending the Administrator's decision to send the telegram referred to. Had I known when to expect the return of Captain Dickson from South Georgia I should have preferred to defer consideration of the matter until such time as I might have had the whole of the facts from every point of view placed before me; but in view of the serious nature of the question, and the uncertainty of Captain Dickson's movements, and the impossibility of establishing communication with him, I considered it advisable at any rate to initiate my investigations without his assistance.

3. I therefore addressed the attached Memorandum to Dr Pearce and the Hon Vere Packe, both of whom had been present at an informal meeting of the Executive Council held in the Colonial Secretary's Office on the 19th March.

The

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

cc. cc. cc.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,
London, S.W.

The reply to my Memorandum, signed by these two gentlemen is also attached herewith. Having no further means at my disposal for getting at the truth of the nature of the vague charges which the Administrator proposed to prefer against the Treasurer, I was then compelled to await Captain Dickson's arrival in the Colony.

4. On the 28th May I sent Captain Dickson the first minute appearing on the Confidential Minute Paper, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. I venture to submit that a perusal of this minute paper will convince you that so far from having the strong case well supported by irrefutable proof that would be the only justification for sending such a telegram as the Administrator despatched to you on the 19th March, Captain Dickson lacked sufficient confidence in his case to enable him to place the whole matter before me and seems in this matter as in others to have been guided by utterly untrustworthy hearsay evidence.

Captain Dickson's minute of the 4th June, which constitutes an apology and a withdrawal made by him to the Treasurer in the presence of myself and my Private Secretary would seem to argue that he is only too anxious to allow the whole matter to drop, and in consequence, after giving him my personal view of the serious responsibility he has incurred in thus carelessly jeopardized the careers of several Civil Servants in this Colony, and my strong personal conviction as to the nature of the means of reparation that are in his power, I propose to take no further action in the matter pending further instructions from you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. J. A.
Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure to E to Confidential Despatch of the 6th June 1914.

Memorandum.

The Honble the Colonial Surgeon,
The Honble Vere Packe, M.E.C.

Regarding the condition of the Colonial Treasurer, Mr W.A. Thompson, which was I understand discussed with you by the Administrator at an informal meeting of the Executive Council held in the Col. Secretary's Office on 19 March, I should be obliged if you would inform me exactly what the charges against Mr Thompson were, and what decision was arrived at.

(signed) W. L. Allardyce,

Governor.

7, May, 1914.

His Excellency the Governor,

The Administrator asked us to meet him at the Col. Secretary's Office on the above mentioned date, and stated that he had serious charges to bring against the official behaviour of the Col. Treasurer, and during the discussion informed us that he himself had been exposed to ridicule in way he had made him some payment of money; he had also had numerous complaints from the public, and had heard outside the Colony that the Government had been held up to ridicule owing to the actions of this Officer.

We advised that no action should be taken which would deprive him of his pension and suggested that the Administrator should communicate with the Secretary of State by Wireless before taking any further steps.

(signed) A. H. B. Pearce.

Vere Packe.

8 May, 1914.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure (No 2) to Confidential Despatch of the 6th June, 1914.

Minute Paper.

(COPY)

Confidential.

Conduct of Hon. W. A. Thompson.

(MINUTES)

C.S.

With reference to your telegrams of 19th and 29th March when Administrator relative to Mr W.A. Thompson, and the S.S.'s telegraphic reply to the former, dated 23rd March, I have received instructions to make a full report on this Officer.

I have therefore to request that you will inform me in writing what your specific charges against this Officer are

(signed) W.L. Allardyce.
25th May 1914.

H.E.

My principal reason for urging the S. of S. to retire Mr Thompson was the oft repeated opinion of Dr Pearce, Principal Medical Officer, that some day this Officer would do serious harm to someone.

(signed) J.Q.D.
28/5/14.

C.S.

You should supply full particulars of the other reasons to which you refer if you desire them to be enquired into

(signed) W.L.A.
28/5/14.

H.E.

H.R.

I personally have no desire to press this matter further. The action was taken with the Concurrence of the Exec. Co. in the persons of the Hon. the Col. Surgeon, and the Hon Vere Packe.

(signed) J.C.D.
2/6/14.

Colonial Secretary.

Early

This very serious question cannot be allowed to rest because you personally 'have no desire to press this matter further', Your statement as to the concurrence of the Executive Council is somewhat at variance with the enclosed report of the Officers who were present, while Dr Pearce whose minute is attached, denies having expressed the opinion given in your minute of 28/5/14 that Mr Thompson 'would do serious injury to someone'

2. In your telegram of 19th March you informed the S.S. that 'Mr Thompson has become much worse; immediate action should be taken in opinion of Executive Officers'. I have been unable to find any evidence in support of this; and it follows, if this statement of yours cannot be substantiated, you have grossly misled the Sec. of State, apart from inflicting a very serious injury on Mr Thompson.

(signed) W.L.A.

3 June, 1914.

H.R.

I have no wish that this serious question should rest if the S. of S. after my arrival in England wishes otherwise. I regret that Dr Pearce and Mr Packe should have been asked for a report of my meeting with them before my return from South Georgia. I used every effort in my power to be back before your arrival.

2. If the S. of S. considers that I have grossly misled him I will at once take every means in my power of rep;

in

ing any wrong he considers I have done to Mr Thompson or any other man.

(signed) J. Q. D.
4/6/14.

C.S.

But the S.S. desires me to make an enquiry here. I must therefore ask you for the second time to state specifically what the serious charges were which you had against the Treasurer, or else definitely to withdraw such charges, or all suggestion of such charges.

(signed) W.L.A.
4/6/14.

H.E.

At the time I wrote my despatches and sent my telegram regarding Mr Thompson I firmly believed every word contained in same. I greatly regret having forwarded same to the S. of S. Colonies if my information was unreliable.

I now wish to withdraw such charges definitely.

(signed) J.Q.D.
4/6/14.

I saw Captain Dickson and Mr W.A.Thompson in my Office this morning when the former apologised to Mr Thompson, vide the attached statement which I have initialled. At the conclusion, as a serious injury had been done not only to Mr Thompson but to other Civil Servants by Captain Dickson when administering the Government lately, I said:- "The Head of the Administration must accept the entire responsibility of his action; His Majesty has reposed great confidence in him; and if through carelessness, or neglect, or otherwise, this power is abused, and other Officers of His Majesty's Service are made to suffer, the only alternative, in my opinion, left to that Officer is to make as ample an apology as the circumstances will permit, after which he should tender his resignation."

(I did not hesitate to say that this was the course I should have adopted had I been placed in a similar position.)

(signed) W.L.A.
5 June, 1914.

(attached)

(attached)

W. L. A.

5/6/14

Confidential

H.E.

The following is what I am prepared to say at any interview with the Hon W. A. Thompson in your presence:-

"With reference to certain despatches and telegrams sent by me as Administrator reporting adversely on your conduct. When forwarding such despatches and telegrams I firmly believed every word contained in same. I now wish to withdraw such charges and greatly regret having made same. I wish to reserve to myself the right at any future time should I so desire it of communicating to the S. of S. for Colonies the names of my informant or informants, should I do so I will at the same time communicate these names to His Excellency the Governor and the Hon W. A. Thompson. Mr W. J. Roper, who acted as my private secretary was not my informant."

(signed) J. Q. D.

4/6/14.

(Memorandum referred to in Governor's Minute of 3 June Early)

Memorandum for

The Honble the Colonial Surgeon.

Captain J. Quayle Dickson has informed me that his principal reason when Administrator for urging the Sec. of State to retire Mr W.A.Thompson was the oft-repeated opinion expressed by you (his Principal Medical Adviser) that some day this Officer would do serious injury to someone. I desire to be furnished with your early observations on this question.

(signed) W. L. Allardyce.

Governor,

28 May 19

H. E. the Governor,

I regret being unable to remember ever having expressed such an
opinion

opinion. On Captain J. Quayle Dickson's return from the West Falkland he expressed the opinion that Mr Thompson was a danger to life, and mentioned the fact that there was nearly loss of life in New Island during Mr Thompson's sojourn there. When the question of Mr Thompson's medical examination came up later, he wished me to examine him as to his mental state, and I refused unless another Doctor was called in.

(signed) A. H. B. Pearce.

Colonial Surgeon.

29/5/1914.

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,

Stanley.

7th June, 1914.

Sir,

On the enclosure to Administrator Dickson's despatch No 141 of the 25th September, 1913, covering an application for transfer by Mr J. Innes Wilson, appears the following endorsement:- "I regret that from information received I am unable to recommend this Officer for promotion, but I hope during the forthcoming summer to be able to visit South Georgia, after which I will be in a position to speak from a personal knowledge of his work."

2. Later, in the Administrator's Confidential Reports which formed the enclosure to his Confidential despatch of the 15th December, 1913, he states:- "Much that I have heard of this Officer (Mr Wilson) is of an unsatisfactory nature, but I will report fully after my visit to South Georgia."

3. On Captain Dickson's return from South Georgia I at once called upon him to substantiate these two statements. In reply he sent me a report of which I enclose an original copy. This report refers to occurrences and incidents with which Captain Dickson became acquainted on reaching South Georgia. Some are mere trivialities, while the question of "monkey-money" is quite irrelevant and should have formed the subject of a separate despatch dealing with the scarcity

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

Sec. Sec. Sec.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

Recd 8 SS. 6th July

Su T. 10/10/14 SS. 9 22nd July 1914 T.R.

Su T. 10/10/14 SS. 9 11/9/1914 T.R.

Su T. 10/10/14 SS. 9 23rd December 1914 T.R.

Enclosure N° 1.

of currency at the Dependency supported by practical suggestions as to how the difficulty might be overcome.

4. On being pressed by me to place on record full particulars of the circumstances referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this despatch, Captain Dickson stated:- "I have no wish to record full particulars of the circumstances referred to in my Confidential despatch and the information received to which I refer on the endorsement to the form containing his application for transfer in case my information was not correct. I much prefer to withdraw both these statements and confine myself to my report which I have forwarded in consequence of my visit to South Georgia." It will be noticed that my first report was made when I had been less than two months in the Colony, and my farther Confidential Report on the 15th December, 1914, and I promised the Secretary of State to visit South Georgia and report which I have done."

5. But I venture to submit that this explanation is no justification whatsoever for making statements which I am compelled to presume he is unable to substantiate in as much as he now prefers to withdraw them.

6. With regard to Captain Dickson's report of the 2nd June, his first charge against Mr Wilson is in connection with two cheques for \$83-3-3 and \$26-12-9, the latter of which Mr Asbensen asked the Stipendiary Magistrate to accept instead of the former which had been handed in three days previously. Until Mr Wilson's explanation is available it would be premature to express an opinion on the subject, but I am surprised that being on the spot Captain Dickson

did

did not go into the matter thoroughly.

7. The succeeding paragraph in the report has reference to "monkey-money", and as far as I am able to judge, bears no relation whatever to Mr Wilson personally.

8. The next change has reference to some photographs of South Georgia taken by Mr Wilson, which the late Customs Officer, Mr Hardy, made into coloured post-cards and tried to find agents who would undertake their sale. Captain Dickson remarks:- "I am unaware whether Mr Wilson has any interest in the sale of these cards or not." It is to be regretted that this point was not definitely ascertained by Captain Dickson before he left South Georgia. As it happens Mr Hardy has just returned from South Georgia; I therefore wrote for him and in answer to my verbal inquiries he has written me the attached letter explaining about the postcards and stating that Mr Wilson has no financial interest whatever in their sale. I may add that Captain Dickson and Mr Hardy were fellow-passengers from South Georgia to Stanley via Buenos Aires.

9. The next complaint is that Mr Fitterton and Mr Wilson were not on speaking terms, and that the former complained bitterly of Mr Wilson's treatment of him. No particulars are given. Captain Dickson adds however :- "I think the Doctor must be a difficult man to get on with." To me it seems nothing less than puerile to make a complaint of this nature.

10. The disagreement, apparently private, between Mr Wilson and Mr Yeaker forms the subject of a further complaint similar in nature to the preceding one.

11. In the following paragraph of this report Captain

Dickson

Dickson says that Captain Larsen spoke disrespectfully of Mr Wilson, saying that he did not like either him or the Government. The report then concludes with the information that Mr Wilson (like many another man before him) had lost his keys but had recovered them later.

12. I am sending Mr Wilson a copy of paragraph 2 of the report and have requested him to furnish me with his explanation of this matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most obedient,

Humble servant, William I. Co.,

Governor.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

2nd June, 1914.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir,

With reference to my Confidential reports on Mr. J. Innes Wilson's work as Stipendiary Magistrate, South Georgia.

2. Mr. W. Esbensen of the Ocean Whaling Company claims that he handed a draft to Mr. Wilson on ~~3rd~~ ^{3rd} ~~October~~ ^{November}, 1913, for £62.9.3 in favour of A.H. Brandt & Co.; on the 3rd November, 1913, He says he handed to Mr. Wilson a draft for £66.19.9 in favour of Chr. Nielsen & Co., with the understanding that the draft for £62.9.3 should be cancelled. By the mail that arrived by the same steamer that I was a passenger by Mr. Esbensen found out according to his statement that both these drafts had been cashed. He was greatly annoyed and wished to sue the Government for the amount. Mr. Wilson states that he cannot remember whether this amount was for cash he gave to Mr. Esbensen or whether he should have cancelled the first draft. He said he was unable to trace it at present, but would give the matter attention as soon as I had left South Georgia, and report fully.

3. I regret to say I found grave dissatisfaction amongst the inhabitants with regard to "monkey money" issued by the Compania Argentina de Pesca. This money is received for payment of stamps at the Post Office at a slightly less value than that which the Compania Argentina de Pesca charge for it. The greatest drawback to same is that the Compania Argentine de Pesca will not redeem

His Excellency

W.L. Allardyce, Esq., C.M.G.,

Falkland Islands.

2.

redeem this money if they think it has been won by gambling, or if in their opinion it is a portion of the money stolen at the time of the fire at Capt. Larsen's residence. A complaint was made to the Stipendiary Magistrate by a workman who was leaving by the "Harpun" on 29th April that he could not obtain a draft in return for a considerable value of this monkey money. I instructed Mr. Wilson to see the Manager of the Company. At first he refused to redeem same but on Mr. Wilson visiting the Compania Argentina de Pesca's Office a draft was issued for the amount. I spoke to Capt. Larsen regarding monkey money and he agrees that it should be withdrawn and coin and notes substituted.

4. Mr. Wilson has, as you are aware, a very good collection of South Georgia photographs. Copies of these Mr. R.V. Hardy, late Customs Officer who returned with me from South Georgia in the s.s. "Harpun", has had made into coloured postcards and during the time Mr. Hardy was Customs Officer he was canvassing for agents to sell these. Amongst others whom he approached was Dr. Yanker of the Husvik Station who brought the matter to my notice. I am unaware whether Mr. Wilson has any interest in the sale of these cards or not.

5. Dr. Titterton complained bitterly of Mr. Wilson's treatment of him. I think the doctor must be a difficult man to get on with. At present these gentlemen are not on speaking terms.

6. Dr. Yanker also complained of Mr. Wilson's treatment. He remarked that it was a pity that a little disagreement over an official matter should be carried into private life. He informed me that at the time a visit was paid to Husvik elephant-seal rookery in my honour Mr. Wilson did not wish to go if he went; both gentlemen, however, were present and I did my best to draw them together.

7. Captain Larsen of the Compania Argentina de Pesca spoke

3.

spoke very disrespectfully of Mr. Wilson, and said he did not care for Wilson nor the Government. I spoke quietly to him on the subject and advised Mr. Wilson to mention the matter to him after I had left which he promised to do. I was in rather a delicate position as all the Managers, including Capt. Larsen, were doing everything in their power to assist me in visiting the stations, etc., on the island.

8. I made many little suggestions regarding the care of keys, one to be kept by the Stipendiary Magistrate, (unfortunately Mr. Wilson recently lost all but he was fortunate enough to recover same), keeping of papers, cleanliness of Office and premises, etc., all of which Mr. Wilson promised to carry out.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,



Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 2 to Confidential despatch of the 7th June, 1914.

Mr R. V. Hardy to
The Governor.

Stanley,
6th June, 1914.

Sir,

In answer to your verbal enquiries, I beg to state that Mr James Wilson, Stipendiary Magistrate at South Georgia, is in no way financially interested in the sale of postcards made from photographs which he handed over to me. He gave me a free hand to deal with these photographs exactly as I thought fit, and refused to accept any remuneration or benefit from the sale of them. I resigned my position as a Customs Officer in August last but afterwards remained on to suit the convenience of the Magistrate, and it was in October that I forwarded the prints to England for the purpose of having postcards made. So far I have only received the sample cards. I have arranged with several persons in South Georgia for the sale of these cards hereafter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) Ray V. Hardy.

His Excellency the Governor,
Stanley.

32

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,

Stanley.

7th June 1914.

Sir,

With reference to my Confidential despatch of the 5th instant relative to a Mail and Passenger Service between King Edward Cove, South Georgia, and Port Stanley, and your despatch of the 15th November, 1913, dealing with expenditure for the benefit of the Dependencies, I have the honour to submit herewith in original a report by Captain Quayle Dickson with regard to certain buoys and beacons which he considers could advantageously be purchased at once, an opinion which he states is strongly supported by the Stipendiary Magistrate at South Georgia and by the various Whaling Managers and others who are directly interested.

2. The first proposal, namely, to purchase for the sum of £250 from the Compania Argentina de Pesca a buoy now lying near King Edward Cove and place it in position on the Hansen rocks opposite Cape George (this is where the steamer "Fridtjof Hansen" struck and foundered a few years ago), is distinctly a practical suggestion. I have therefore accepted the attached offer of the Manager of the Compania Argentina de Pesca who has undertaken to sell the buoy and deliver it anchored on the Hansen rocks, conditional on the work

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

Sec. Sec. Sec.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

work being done to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, who is being communicated with. I now submit my action for your approval.

3. With regard however to the proposed purchase of two other buoys for

(a) the rocks opposite Welcome Island, and

(b) the rocks between Barton Rocks and Godthull,

the one a whistling, and the other a bell buoy, at a cost of \$250 each, anchored, the particulars given in Captain Dickson's report are so incomplete that it seems to me that until further details are available there is not sufficient data to work on.

4. The accompanying list shows the material which is being supplied with the buoy for the Hansen rocks, and Captain Hansen has stated to Captain Dickson that similar gear will be sufficient for the buoys at (a) and (b). He is a person of great experience of South Georgian conditions and ought to know what is required. It is unfortunate however that Captain Dickson did not request him to state specifically what was required in each case. Should however the Marine Engineers to the Crown Agents consider that with the information now supplied the buoys could now be obtained, I strongly recommend that the order be placed, and sent out by one of the Whaling Factories, consigned to the Stipendiary Magistrate at King Edward Cove, South Georgia.

5. The same trouble exactly, only in a more acute form occurs in connection with the proposed light at Cape Fuller. I fail to see how effect can possibly be given to this proposal until the following data are available:- type of

flash,

flash, range, luminous period, position of light, distance above sea-level, whether lens is to be cut so as to cut off a particular arc, &c., and until the above details are supplied to the Gas Accumulator Company of Stockholm.

6. I have pointed out to Captain Dickson the above mentioned difficulties which occur to me in connection with his proposals, and have now received from him the following Minute:-

"With regard to 2 Captain Larsen informs me that the same class of buoys as those to be erected on Hansen rocks are what are required, the same tackle &c., the only request is that one should be a whistling and the other a bell buoy.

3. I endeavoured to get full details of the Cape Buller Light but the Managers were not in agreement as to height, &c.. but the S. M. and they were consulting and will have by now come to a decision of which Mr Ekelsen will be aware.

4. Mr Ekelsen, Manager of the Ocean Whaling Coy who is on his way to Norway by now and whose address is:-

c/o Chr. Nielsen & Co.

Larvik

Norway

expressed his willingness to give the Crown Agents any information and will bring out both buoys and lights. This gentleman brought out the buoy you have agreed to purchase and also the lights erected by the C. A. de Penca

(sgd) J. Q. D.

6/5/18. "

7. I

7. I feel I must apologise for sending you such incomplete and disjointed proposals, but you will recognise that I am handicapped by the nature of the reports received and the information at my disposal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. A.
Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 2 to Confidential despatch of the 7th June 1914.

Compania Argentina de Pesca.

Grytviken, April 27th 1914

(South Georgia)

To His Excellency

The Administrator of the Falkland Islands

Captain John Quayle Dickson

King Edward Point.

Sir,

With reference to former conversation about the anchoring of a bell-buoy on the Hansen Shoals of this Island, we have the honour- according to Your Excellency's wishes- to offer the Government herewith the bell-buoy we have at present lying in the entrance to the harbour at Grytviken and to deliver it anchored on the said Hansen Shoals for the sum of £250-0-0 two hundred and fifty pounds.

We remain,

Sir,

(sgd) C. A. Larsen

Compania Argentina de Pesca

Sociedad Anonima.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 3 to Confidential despatch of the 7th June 1914.

Bell Buoy

(List of Material supplied with,)

	£	s	d
1 Buoy	66	-	12-66
1 Mushroom Sinker	15	-	7-66
Bolts, Washers and Nuts			18- 6
Two 45 fathom lengths of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " chains			
with two swivels and four shackles	103	-	0- 0
1 Cast Iron Sinker	15	-	0- 0
Charges	39	-	14- 0

£ 238 - 10- 6

Delivered f. o. b. England.

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,

Stanley.

8th June, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 7th February with regard to an application for leave of absence from Mr J. Innes Wilson, Stipendiary Magistrate at South Georgia.

2. In my Confidential despatch of yesterday's date I submitted for your information a copy of Captain Bickson's report on this Officer as a result of his late visit to the Dependency, and as you will have learnt from my Confidential despatch of the 4th instant, I have, subject to your approval, and after careful enquiry, decided to give further Government employment to Mr E. B. Binnie whose services were in my opinion improperly terminated on the 31st December.
3. As explained in the above-mentioned despatch of the 4th instant, Mr Binnie will proceed to South Georgia and relieve Mr Wilson to whom I have granted 4½ months vacation leave.
4. On the termination of Mr Wilson's vacation, or of any half-pay leave which you may be pleased to grant him, I would recommend that he return direct to Stanley and assume the duties of Stipendiary Magistrate, West Falkland, as indicated in your Confidential despatch of the 1st April, 1914.
5. Such half-pay leave, if sanctioned, would, as explained in

Right Hon.

my

Lewis Harcourt, P. C. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

2

Confidential despatch of the 21st July, 1913, be at
rate of £125 per annum (the salary of the Magistrate
£250 rising by increments of £25 annually to £300)
would leave the whole of the salary provided on the
rates under South Georgia available for the Officer
B.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. A.

Governor.

South Georgia

36

Ruf SS 6 July

Su SS. Int 31 Aug 14
T.H.P.

Falkland Islands,

Government House,

Confidential.

Stanley.

9th June, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to your Confidential despatch of the 18th December, 1913, enclosing an extract from a letter from the British Museum authorities asking me to procure specimens of the Giant Petrel I have the honour to transmit herewith a list of different birds &c., which are being despatched by this Mail for the British Museum.

2. For the purpose of economizing in freight the specimens are being sent with a number of others destined for other collections to H. B. Preston Esq., F.Z.S., of 53 Cromwell Road, S.W., who will forward them on arrival to the Museum authorities.

3. The collection was made by Mr A. G. Bennet Customs Officer, during a recent visit to the South Shetlands.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Governor.

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies,
London, S. W.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure to Confidential Despatch of the 9th June, 1914.

List of Specimens sent to the British Museum

per H. B. Preston Esq., F.Z.S.

53 Cromwell Road, S.W.

10/11	Giant Petrel	Ossifraga Gigantea	o o
12	" "	" "	o (white variety, dirty)
13	" "	" "	o (moulting)
14	Macaroni Penguin	C crysolophus	o
15	Ringed "	P antarctica	o
A	Sternum	Sterna hirundinacea.	White-rumped Tern.
B	"	C oceanites	Wilson's S. Petrel
No 1	"	C gigantia	Giant Petrel from Bird II o
C	"	" "	" " <u>o</u>
D	"	P antarctica	<u>o</u> Ringed Penguin
E	"	" adeline	<u>o</u> Adele Penguin
F	"	C crysolophus	Macaroni Penguin
G	"	D capensis or	Privialis found
H	"	" "	" "
2 skulls		Privialis found	
2 Skulls		Partaritia found	

(signed) A. G. Bennett

(Customs Officer)

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Recd S.S. 6th 8

*Schedule of Despatches transmitted by the Governor of the
Falkland Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the*
10th day of JUNE 1914 per S.S. C. OPI SA

No.	Date.			SUBJECT.					Number of Enclosure.
Conf.	20th	May	1914	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conf.	21st	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	3
Conf.	23rd	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conf.	27th	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	3
Conf.	30th	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conf.	1st	June	"	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conf.	2nd	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conf.	3rd	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conf.	4th	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	4
Conf.	4th	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conf.	5th	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	3
Conf.	6th	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	2
Conf.	7th	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	2
Conf.	7th	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	3
Conf.	8th	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conf.	9th	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1
Secret	1st	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-

Palkland Islands.
Confidential.

Government House,
Stanley.

18th June, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received from Captain Dickson about an hour after he had left Stanley by the Mail boat on the 10th instant.

2. I venture to submit that a perusal of my Confidential despatches noted in the margin will have convinced you that I was well advised in taking the action I did in the matter.

3. I felt very strongly that during my absence the reliance that Captain Dickson placed on conversations and verbal communications in preference to definite minutes written and signed, had led to misunderstandings and misrepresentation of a very serious nature, and therefore felt myself bound to insist that all information of any importance that Captain Dickson desired to impart to me should be put on record in the usual manner.

4. In view of the fact that before I left the Colony last year Captain Dickson expressed to me his firm intention of applying for leave immediately on my return I am forced to regard the information conveyed in paragraph 4 of his letter as being in the nature of an afterthought.

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt,

P.C., &c. &c.

Secretary of State for
the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, S. W.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Governor.

*Recd 1 Aug 1914
Su Telegram S.S. 11/9/14*

*Emb 28 Aug 20
" 21
" 17
" 2
" 4
" 6
" 7*

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure to Confidential despatch of the 13th June, 1914.

Captain Dickson

to

The Governor.

Confidential.

Stanley,

Falkland Islands

June 9th, 1914.

Sir,

On the eve of my departure from the Colony on three months vacation leave I wish to express my extreme regret at the view Your Excellency has taken of my conduct during the period of my assumption of the office of Administrator while you were absent on leave.

2. I feel confident that had you granted me an interview on my arrival here from duty in South Georgia, or on subsequent dates up to the 4th June, when you expressed in reply to my request when speaking to you on the telephone that as I was a dangerous man you would not see me, many of the reports on my conduct which you are forwarding to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by this mail would not have been written, and that you would not have considered it necessary for me to have apologised to the Hon. W. A. Thompson on the 5th of June.

3. On my arrival here from South Georgia I found that a certain action of yours taken during my absence made it absolutely

absolutely impossible for me at the present time to convey to you the information I would have willingly done under other circumstances. At the same time in doing what you did I feel convinced that you were in no wise trying to injure me.

4. My only object in applying for leave was to for the time being close an impossible position.

5. I request that you will forward a copy of this letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have &c.

(signed)

Jno. Quayle Dickson.

ne

7

Stanley.
Falkland Islands.
June 9th 1914.

Confidential.

Sir,

On the eve of my departure from the colony on three months vacation leave I wish to express my extreme regrets at the view your Excellency has taken of my conduct during the period of my assumption of the office of Administrator while you were absent on leave.

2. I feel confident that had you granted me an interview on my arrival here from duty in South Georgia, or on subsequent dates up to the 4th June, when you expressed in reply to my request when speaking to you on the telephone that as I was a dangerous man you would not see me, many of the reports on my conduct which you are forwarding to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by this mail would not have been.

Recd.
12.4.14
W.D.
10/6/14

Received due to
sent at 11.00 AM

2

written, and that you would not have considered it necessary for me to have apologized to the Hon N A Thompson on the 5th of June.

3. On my arrival here from South Georgia I found that a certain action of yours taken during my absence made it absolutely impossible for me at the present time to convey to you the information I would have willingly done under other circumstances, At the same time in doing what you did I feel convinced you were in no wise trying to injure me.

4. My only object in applying for leave was to for the time being close an impossible position.

5. I request that you will

3.

forward a copy of this letter
to the Secretary of State for the
Colonies.

I have the honour to be.

Sr.

Your obedient servant.

Jno Duayle Dickson.

His Excellency.

W L Allardyce C. B. F.

Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Administration Jackson
 informed the Members of the
 Executive Council on 2 April, 1914, that
 with "he was pleased to say that the
 Committee (of Imperial Defence) approved
 to visit his suggestions (for the organization
 New Force) favourably." !! W.J.A.

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,

Stanley.

30th June, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 4th March, transmitting copies of Remarks (Confidential No 354 S.) by the Oversea Defence Committee on the Report of the Falkland Islands Volunteer Force for the year 1912-13, and on Captain Dickson's Confidential despatches of the 22nd September and the 21st October and his despatch No 157 of the 24th October relative to the proposed reorganization of the Force.

2. In order to obviate any misunderstanding as to this alleged reorganization, and to avoid misleading you and the Oversea Defence Committee as to the extent of Administrator Dickson's reforms, I propose to deal serially with the following paragraphs of his despatches referred to above.

3. Paragraph 6 of Confidential despatch of the 22nd September, 1913:-

"I feel that a small and efficient Volunteer Force can be maintained in this Colony provided that a suitable officer can be placed in command
Paragraph 4 of Confidential despatch of the 21st October, 1913 :-

"I have decided, in compliance with the wish of the men, to retain the command for a few months

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P.C., &c. &c. &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies

in

in my own hands, and I feel confident that I will then be able to hand same over to an officer capable of holding it."

I may here remark that so far as I have been able to ascertain, there is nothing on record to show that the Volunteers ever expressed the above wish, but on referring to the Volunteer Minute Book I find, under date of the 1st October, that Captain Dickson said he would hold the command of the Corps until the end of the year.

4. Captain Dickson returned from paying a visit to South Georgia on the 25th May, and on the 8th June I wrote and referred him to paragraph 4 of his despatch and asked him what person he had in mind at the time of writing as a possible candidate for the post, or what person he had since considered suitable for the appointment. I attach a copy of my letter and of his reply.

5. Captain Dickson's confidence was apparently quite misplaced, for after a period of seven months the only suggestion he is able to make is that "several of the younger men of Stanley, especially one or two of the Civil Servants, would be quite suitable for the appointment provided they had someone of experience to advise them at any rate for the first year or two." The above is altogether too indefinite, and I am unable to regard it as a practical suggestion.

6. Had Captain Dickson carefully perused the earlier Annual Reports of the Volunteer Force, and more particularly taken to heart the following extract from the Remarks of the Oversea Defence Committee of the 8th June, 1913:- "Experience shows that the efficiency of a Volunteer unit depends not only on the military efficiency

of its Commanding Officer, but to a great extent on the personality, popularity, and social standing of the officer holding the appointment; and if the present Commanding Officer of the Falkland Islands Volunteer Force (Captain Watt) does not possess these qualities, the Committee recommend that endeavours should be made to find some more suitable gentleman to fill the post.", he would have hesitated before so rapidly forming the opinion, "I feel confident that (in a few months) I will then be able to hand same over to an officer capable of holding it."

7. Captain Dickson's desire to place the Force forthwith on a more satisfactory footing was praiseworthy, but when he began his reorganization he had only been three months in the Colony, he was lacking in experience of local conditions, he failed to grasp adequately the nature of the difficulties which he had so lightly undertaken to overcome, he did not understand the Volunteer, and he was averse from accepting what had been stated again and again by those who knew the Falklands very much better than he did, namely, that there was no person locally capable of holding the command of the Volunteers.

8. Paragraph 1 of Confidential despatch of the 21st October, 1913:-

"I am pleased to be able to report that all non-commissioned officers have voluntarily reverted to the rank of private, and so given me an opportunity of organizing the Corps on a workable basis."

As I was anxious to ascertain the extent to which the reorganization of the Force had taken place, I caused a letter to be addressed to the senior non-commissioned officer

I attach a copy of my letter and of his reply.

9. As you will observe from Sergeant Watson's letter but little has been done; few of the matters mentioned in the Confidential despatch of the 21st October received any attention:-

The Volunteers have not been sworn in before the Commanding Officer, Captain Dickson, (paragraph 2),

The command has not been handed over to an officer capable of holding it; (paragraph 4),

No attempt has been made by the Officer in Command up to the date of his departure on leave (11th June) to prepare a 1913-14 Balance Sheet, (paragraph 5),

All arms and equipments were not "by the end of the year received into store", nor had they been received when the Commanding Officer proceeded on leave, (paragraph 6), and in any case the allegation that they had been distributed broadcast throughout the Colony and that some have even arrived to Chile, is entirely without foundation. A certain number of arms had some two years previously been sent to Lieut. Turner at Fox Bay for the purpose of assisting him in his efforts to raise a contingent of Volunteers on the West Falkland, a project which did not receive the encouragement it deserved. These are still safe in his keeping, and together with those in Stanley make up the full tally of rifles in the possession of the Force. Sergeant Watson, who supplied me with the above information, also states that there is some slight ground for suspecting that one band instrument may have been inad-

vertently

vertently taken to Punta Arenas, but of this there is no proof whatever, and in face of the ascertained facts of the matter Captain Dickson is hardly justified in saying:- "Same (i.e. arms and equipments &c.) are scattered all over the Falkland Islands and some even in Chile."

The Volunteers, according to Sergeant Watson, have never had "almost free use of the reserve ammunition", but have invariably paid sixpence a packet for all ammunition used, (paragraph 7), while ammunition for Class firing is paid for by the Corps fund,

The rifles have not been tested, nor those unfit for use or repair condemned, (paragraph 8),

The statements that "the Volunteer Santeen and all other matters in connection with the Corps are receiving attention and I trust to be able to start 1914 with every prospect of making the Corps a credit to the Falklands", (paragraph 9), were no nearer accomplishment on the 11th June, when Captain Dickson proceeded on leave than on the day when the above extracts from his despatch were written.

10. Owing to a misunderstanding with regard to the future Headquarters, coupled with the alterations actual and prospective which Captain Dickson's scheme involved, on my return to the Colony I found the Volunteers in a distinctly perturbed state. To use the words of one of the privates, "the many choppings and changes that have taken place within the last few months have made us that we don't know where we are".

11. Paragraphs 4 and 5 of despatch No 157 of the 24th October, 1913:-

The want of a suitable Headquarters has long been felt, and I propose, subject to your approval, to let the Victoria Cottage Home to the Volunteers at a rental of £1 a month when the Hospital is moved to the new building.

A portion would be used for an armoury, storage office &c., and the rest for recreation rooms. I visited the rooms rented for what is called the Volunteer Canteen the other day, and they are only in keeping with the rest of the equipment. I believe it was the idea, when the Town Hall is completed about the end of 1914, to allot five rooms to the Volunteers. I agree with the Members that these rooms will not be suitable for the Headquarters of the Corps, and at the same time I am convinced that they can be put to far better use as Government Offices."

"When the Town Hall is built the large room will be used on certain nights as a drill hall."

On referring to the Minute Book of the Volunteers I found that no decision had been come to by the Volunteers as to the unsuitability of the rooms in the Town Hall; indeed they had never been consulted. I therefore summoned a Special General Meeting of the Corps for the purpose of ascertaining what had really taken place and what their wishes were. Before doing so I requested the men who had been selected to form a deputation to wait on Captain Dickson on the 1st October with regard to certain matters connected with the Corps, to put down in writing exactly what occurred at that Meeting with regard to the question of Headquarters, a matter which I may explain was outside the scope of the duties assigned to the deputation. I attach a copy of their report in reply.

11. At the Special General Meeting of the Corps held on the 18th instant I read to the Volunteers a Memorandum of which I attach a copy, detailing the circumstances which led to the provision of the prospective Headquarters and Drill Hall in the Town Hall. I likewise append a copy of the Min-

utes of that Meeting. They are not as full as they ought to be, and I observe that no mention is made of the question I put to the Meeting, asking whether any Volunteer present considered that the building occupied by the Victoria Cottage Home would be preferable to the quarters which had been allotted to the Volunteers in the Town Hall. As the accommodation which could be obtained in the former building is altogether too small for the requirements of the Corps, and otherwise unsuitable, it was not surprising that no one was prepared to advocate such a proposal.

12.. You will note that I have assessed the yearly rent which the Volunteers are to pay for the accommodation in the Town Hall at £30. I recognize that this figure is on the low side, and I had hoped at one time to be able to ask for a higher sum, as the cost of erecting a building locally with equally good accommodation could not be done for £3000. On the other hand I deemed it expedient, in order to encourage the Volunteer movement, not to press for a larger amount. To have done so might, probably would, have led to a demand for an increase to the Capitation Grant of £2 for each efficient, which it might have been inconvenient to resist in view of the low state of the Corps' finances and the somewhat heavy expenditure they will have to face hereafter.

13. In addition to what I have stated in my Memorandum as to suitable Headquarters I should like to draw attention to the following extracts from the Remarks of the Oversea Defence Committee on this subject:-

Report on Volunteer Force, 1908-09, "The need for such a headquarters and drill room (conveniently situated) is specially urgent in the case of the Falkland Islands, where, owing to the conditions of employment of Members, the greater part of the

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the training takes place during the inclement winter months. The Committee accordingly venture to hope that no time will be lost in providing suitable headquarters for the force in a central position."

Captain Webb, R.N., commanding H.M.S. "Amethyst" (vide report on inspection of Volunteer Force, February, 1910) endorsed the above remarks, i.e., that a suitable headquarters should be provided.

Report on Volunteer Force, 1902-10, "The Committee desire however again to urge upon the Governor the necessity in the interests of the efficiency and popularity of the force alike for the provision of a suitable headquarters and drill-hall."

14. The rooms provided for the Volunteers in the new Town Hall consist of Officers' Room, Reading Room, Armoury, Billiard Room, Canteen, and Store, with the use of the large Hall for drilling purposes. When the original plans of the building were under discussion the question of accommodation was carefully gone into, and that set aside for the Volunteer Force was considered by the Governor-in-Council and by the then Commanding Officer (Captain Webb) to be both suitable and adequate. Why such accommodation was considered unsuitable by Captain Dickson I am unable to understand; it is both central and commodious. As to the Volunteers having expressed the opinion that the rooms in question would not be suitable as their Headquarters I can only repeat that the Corps were never consulted on the point by Captain Dickson, and that they never expressed any such opinion. As you will see from enclosure No 5 when the question was laid before the Special General Meeting all present were unanimously in favour of the premises which had been set aside for them in the Town Hall.

15. I cannot refrain from remarking in passing that in my opinion there could be no arrangement more open to objection than the conversion into Government Offices of the premises in course of construction in the Town Hall. The rooms were not planned for that purpose; they are unsuitable for Offices in point of size, arrangement and convenience; and to put them to this use would decentralize the Public Offices of the Colony, would add very considerably to the work of our small staff, and would moreover be subversive of one of the main objects of the erection of the Town Hall.

16. There are one or two other points in Captain Dickson's despatch of the 24th October to which I desire to allude:-

Paragraph 3. New Rifle Range, costing £250. It appears to me that the present range is quite adequate, although new target are required. Excellent shooting results are obtained.

Clothing, costing £400. I propose to make provision on the 1915 draft estimates for half the clothing required, and so distribute the total cost over a period of two years.

Saddlery, costing £50. I am doubtful whether the purchase of any saddlery is imperatively necessary at this juncture; at present every man with a horse has his own equipment.

Heliograph lines and gymnasium apparatus, costing £40. I will confer with the new Volunteer Drill Instructor on this subject when he arrives in the Colony.

It will I think be apparent from a perusal of the Minutes of the Special General Meeting of the 18th instant that it would be beyond the capabilities of the Volunteers to contribute £240 out of an original total of £740 on account of the above items.

17. But the financial aspect of the Volunteer question i.e., the excessive cost of the Corps to the local Government

does not appear to me to have received that consideration either from Administrator Dickson, or from the Oversea Defence Committee, which it merited. In addition to the sum of £740 referred to above there has to be added the price of 100 M.L.B. rifles, if new at £3 each, if part worn at £2-3/- each with bayonet and scabbard, or a total expenditure on the above items of £1000, being 1/28th of the total ordinary revenue of the Colony in 1913 which is the highest so far obtained, and one which is, I fear, not likely to be maintained in the future. If to these figures are added the cost of the Headquarter accommodation in the Town Hall, say £5000, and the annually recurrent expenditure under Volunteers which amounts to at least £500 (Drill-Instructor £100, Capitation Grant £25, ammunition £105, at least) a gross total of not less than £4200 is obtained, to which add another £300 for the second year thus making a total of £4500 which I feel confident you will agree with me is an excessive disbursement for this small Colony to bear on this account, even when spread over a period of two years. I feel sure that a very large proportion of the Colonists, if consulted, would express the opinion that the public revenue of the Falkland Islands ought not to be called upon to defray the entire cost of a scheme which is admittedly of Imperial importance.

18. The financial position of the Falklands is undoubtedly stronger to-day than it has ever been, but on the other hand there are a great many public undertakings which the people are demanding, such as electric lighting, a water supply, lights coastwise, small subsidies to link up the Dependencies, improved communications (wireless and telephonic), and many other obligations which need not be referred to but for which we have not adequate funds. From these proposals, if given effect to, the Colonists would undoubtedly derive

more immediate and direct benefit than would accrue from a heavy expenditure on a small Volunteer force which has also readily received much encouragement including the provision of very excellent Headquarters accommodation at an exceedingly moderate rent.

19. Seeing that the Colony has received no grant-in-aid since 1884, that little has been done for it by the Imperial Government of late years, that visits by ships of His Majesty's Navy have been few and far between, I beg to urge very strongly that in these exceptional circumstances the Falkland Islands may be regarded as falling within category 7 of the exceptions in the report of the Committee on Colonial Military Contributions dated the 7th August, 1889, and be supplied with 100 M.L.M. rifles free of cost. I may add that the longer rifle is preferred and is considered to be the more accurate weapon.

20. Paragraph 3, mounted section. The proposal to give each efficient mounted Volunteer a forage allowance of £2 per annum and free grazing on the common I am unable to recommend for the time being. There is undoubtedly a risk that pecuniary benefit would be derived therefrom, apart from the fact that to grant free commonage would be strongly resented by a considerable section of the community. At present there is not sufficient feed on the common for licensed animals and additional grazing ground is required as explained in my despatch No 53 of the 27th May. The mounted section in a land where all are expert riders is not a matter for great concern, and can easily be given effect to later when the force is better organized than at present.

21. Paragraph 5, honorary Volunteer members. The most encouraging feature in this somewhat lengthy correspondence is undoubtedly the list of Honorary Members, but the future alone

12

alone can decide whether this is a flash in the pan like so many other schemes which are started from time to time in Stanley and afterwards lapse, or whether the enthusiasm of these gentlemen and their annual subscriptions will be continuous. The new Headquarters will without doubt help to popularize the Corps, but without the proper type of Commanding Officer the Volunteers can never in my opinion be other than a very qualified success.

22. Paragraph 7, Volunteer Finances. The Corps has at present a credit balance of about £100, and is owed about £100 by the Canteen. The general feeling among the Volunteers is that the Canteen returns will improve when the new Headquarters are available. But as already stated in the Minutes of the General Meeting, and in paragraph 12 of this despatch the finances of the Corps will need to be very carefully controlled, owing to the somewhat extensive purchase of furniture necessitated by the contemplated removal into new quarters, and the exercise of considerable economy will be called for for some time to come.

23. As I understand that a successor to Captain Watt may be expected to arrive shortly I gave instructions to Sergeants Watson and Grierson to make an inventory of all the Volunteer arms, ammunition, equipment, &c., in order that they might be handed over at once to the new Drill-Instructor. They have now reported that there are 47,500 rounds of rifle ammunition in stock, which is 9000 rounds in excess of the 38,500 given in paragraph 7 of Captain Dickson's confidential despatch of the 21st October. I presume the discrepancy may be accounted for by the fact that the 1913 supply had not been received in this Colony at the time Captain Dickson wrote the despatch above mentioned.

Parliamentary Debates.

13

24. But as the above still shows a deficit of 7,500 rounds to make good the reserve of 500 rounds per rifle laid down by the Oversea Defence Committee, I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to take immediate steps to send out an additional 10,000 rounds, and I enclose an indent for this quantity. Personally I see no benefit but only a danger in keeping the reserve and the ordinary ammunition separate, provided that the reserve does not fall short of the reserve of 500 rounds a rifle. In this damp climate the ammunition should be worked off in rotation.

25. In conclusion I have to express my sincere regret for the many loose, inaccurate, and unsubstantiated statements made by Captain Dickson in his Confidential Despatches of the 22nd September and the 1st October and his despatch No 187 of the 24th October, which have undoubtedly misled both you and the Oversea Defence Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

W. J. G.
Governor

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 1 to Confidential despatch of the 30th June, 1914

Governor to Captain J. Quayle Dickson

8th June, 1914

Sir,

Falkland Islands Volunteers.

Paragraph 4 of your Confidential despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 21st October, 1914, reads as follows:-

"I have decided in compliance with the wish of the men, to retain the command for a few months in my own hands and I feel confident that I will then be able to hand same over to an officer capable of holding it."

I shall be glad to be informed what person you had in mind at the time of writing, as a possible candidate for this post, or what person you have since considered to be suitable for the appointment.

(signed) W. L. Allardyce

Governor.

Captain J. Quayle Dickson to the Governor.

8th June, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 8th June, 1914, with reference to paragraph 4 of my Confidential despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 21st October, 1913, on the subject of the command of the Falkland Islands Volunteers.

2. In my opinion several of the younger men of Stanley especially one or two of the Civil Servants, would be quite suitable for the appointment provided they had some one of experience to advise them at any rate for the first year or so. It was my intention to suggest to Your Excellency that I should undertake this. If it had not been for the severe

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Bellevue Island,

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climatic conditions I would have accepted the command myself subject to the Secretary of State's approval.

(signed) Jno. Quayle Dickson.

Sir,

I am pleased to hear from you and to be glad to hear of your successful voyage.

The first part of the voyage was very successful and the second part was very successful.

I am glad to hear that you are well and that you are still in the service.

I am glad to hear that you are well and that you are still in the service.

I am glad to hear that you are well and that you are still in the service.

I am glad to hear that you are well and that you are still in the service.

I am glad to hear that you are well and that you are still in the service.

Yours faithfully,

John Quayle Dickson.

Bellevue Island, 1891.

John Quayle Dickson.

Sir,

I am glad to hear that you are well and that you are still in the service.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 2 to Confidential despatch of the 30th June, 1914.

Private Secretary to Sergeant Watson. F. I. V.

20th June, 1914.

Sir,

I am requested by the Governor to ask you to be good enough to answer the following questions at your earliest convenience:--

- (a) What definite reorganisation of the Volunteer Corps took place during Captain Dickson's administration?
- (b) Were any Members of the Corps sworn in before the Administrator in accordance with the Volunteer Ordinance, 1892?
- (c) Was it the wish of the men that Captain Dickson should retain the command in his own hands for a few months? Is this in writing?
- (d) Have any replies been received to the letters that were sent to various firms in England with whom the Corps had dealings?
- (e) Have all the arms, &c., scattered about the Colony and elsewhere, been recovered? If not, what amount remain outstanding?
- (f) Were all the rifles cleaned and tested, and those unfit condemned?
- (g) Who are the present Members of the Finance Committee?

(signed) T. M. Goddard,

Private Secretary.

Sergeant Watson to the Private Secretary.

June 22nd, 1914.

Sir,

In reply to yours of the 20th inst, I have the honour
to

to forward the information required to the best of my knowledge, as follows:-

- (a) 1. Reducing of non-commissioned officers,
2. Medical Examination,
3. Soliciting leading citizens and camp managers to become honorary members.
 - (b) None.
 - (c) Extract from minutes of October last; "His Excellency said he would hold the command of the corps until the end of the year".
 - (d) Replies have been received, some have been settled from the Canteen funds and others from the Corps fund
 - (e) Arms, &c. have not all been recovered. A quantity of rifles are yet at Fox Bay, Band instruments with N.C. Watt.
 - (f) Rifles were cleaned and examined and those faulty left over for further examination by new instructor.
 - (g) Finance Committee;- Sergt. D. R. Watson, Privates J. F. Summers, H. Newing, W. Etheridge, E. Bennett.
- (signed) D. R. Watson, Sergt.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 3 to Confidential despatch of the 30th June, 1914.

Extract from Minute regarding Meeting of
Volunteer Deputation with the
Administrator.

In course of discussion (after the business of the Meeting was concluded) Captain Dickson remarked on the present quarters not being at all suitable but hoped to have the Volunteers in better quarters by the end of the year; the Town Hall was mentioned, but Captain Dickson stated that he did not think it would be of any use to the Volunteers owing to the high rent that would be required and the many restrictions that would be put on; he thought the Volunteers would be better in a place of their own, only using the main room for drilling purposes.

In replying to Captain Dickson, Sergt. Grierson stated that there had been a grant of £1300 to the Volunteers and it had been used for the Town Hall erection and he thought the Volunteers should have some right of use of Town Hall.

Captain Dickson replied that there was no record of loan or grant to the Volunteers, and almost the last words of Governor Allardyce to him were:- "Be sure and secure a good rent from the Volunteers for the Town Hall."

The subject of instruction was discussed and it was decided by Captain Dickson that an instructor be sent for by first mail.

As no Minutes of this consultation were taken by the Volunteers we give this as a true report of what transpired between Captain Dickson and the representatives of the Falkland Islands Volunteers

(signed) Sergt. John W. Grierson,

J. McNicoll,

H. E. Bennett,

John E. Summers.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 4 of Confidential despatch of the 30th June, 1914.

Memorandum read by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief

at the Special General Meeting of the

Volunteers,

held on the 18th June, 1914.

As some misunderstanding seems to exist with regard to the future Headquarters and Drill-Hall of the Falkland Islands Volunteers I desire to place on record the following particulars.

In my Message to the Legislative Council which accompanied the Estimates for 1911, I stated:-

"The need for Headquarters and Drill-Hall for the Volunteer Corps has been recognised for many years. A scheme for providing them was mooted in July 1893 and since that date the question has been discussed on several occasions and postponed to more urgent requirements. The time has now come when it is evident that the want of proper accommodation is preventing the further development of the Corps and its provision has been repeatedly and strongly urged by the Inspecting Officers and by the Military Authorities in England. It is now proposed to advance the cost of the building, as required, to the Volunteers who will repay the money with interest at 3% by annual installments."

A sum of £1100 was accordingly provided on the 1911 Estimates for the above purpose, which was to be a loan from the Land Sales Fund on the conditions already stated.

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th January, 1911, the sum of £1100 was increased to £1500 for the purpose of purchasing the Stanley Assembly Rooms for the Volunteers. While negotiations were proceeding with the Directors of the Assembly Rooms Company Ltd. the building was unfortunately destroyed by fire on the night of the 30th March.

Early in May a letter was received by the Colonial Secretary from

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Secretary of the Assembly Rooms Company, the last paragraph of which ran as follows:- "I am to add that the Directors wish to express their confidence that His Excellency will do his utmost to provide a Town Hall suitable for the requirements of the community, which in their opinion should be a public building and not owned by a private company as a money-making concern."

I then communicated with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and stated that the proper course to adopt in the circumstances was to build a Town Hall sufficient for the requirements of the Falkland Island Volunteers and the Public, and that this was also the opinion of a large majority of the householders in Stanley.

Plans were prepared locally and sent to England, and later alternative proposals were received. One of these was adopted after careful consideration by the Governor-in-Council and is responsible for the building now nearing completion. The plans of the present Town Hall which I have brought down with me this evening for the information of Members of the Corps attending this Special General Meeting, and which indicate clearly the accommodation which has been set aside for the Volunteers, were publicly exhibited, shortly after their arrival, in one of the leading stores in Stanley for several weeks. The Rooms set aside for the Corps were as follows:-

Reading Room, Amoury, Canteen, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, and Store.

The above accommodation is very much better than anything which has hitherto been placed at the disposal of the Volunteers and was considered suitable and adequate both by the Governor-in-Council and and by the late Commanding Officer, Captain Watt. When it is remembered that a sum of £50 annually was paid to the Assembly Rooms Company for the use of the large Hall once or twice a week, that regular drills were continuously interfered with by other entertainments &c., and that the only part of the building which the Volunteers could call their own was a small room used as a Canteen, it will be apparent that if a sum of £60 were charged as rent for the accommodation now provided in the new Town Hall for the use of the Corps

Corps, they would have no reason to complain. It might be equitable to expect even a somewhat higher rent than the above in view of the fact that the large rooms which it is proposed to place at the disposal of the Volunteers entailed a heavy outlay, but I consider that with the object of fostering and encouraging the Volunteer Movement no higher figure should be asked. It should be clearly understood however that the Government, should it consent to this proposal, does not pledge itself to grant these rooms in perpetuity to the Corps even at the above rent, but reserves to itself the right to resume them hereafter if required, provided that other and adequate accommodation is placed at the disposal of the Corps.

But I understand however from a communication made by Captain Dickson, when Administrator, to the Secretary of State that he agreed with the Volunteers that the rooms at the Town Hall were unsuitable for the requirements of the Corps, and that he therefore proposed to let the Victoria Cottage Home to the Volunteers (subject to the approval of the Secretary of State) at a rental of £1 per mensem, when the Hospital was removed to the new building.

I have been unable however to find any record in the Volunteer Minute Book of any meeting or decision of the Corps on the subject, nor from discussing the question with individual members of the Corps have I been able to learn that a majority of the members would prefer to occupy the Cottage Home instead of the accommodation which has been provided in the Town Hall. What I have found however is this; that a deputation from the Volunteers waited upon Captain Dickson on the 5th October to express the wishes of the Members on matters entirely apart from this question and that at the conclusion of the business Captain Dickson unexpectedly introduced the question of Headquarters for the Corps. At my request the members of that deputation have put down in writing what took place at that Meeting. That report I will now read.

(The matter in the Enclosure No 2 read by the Governor)

But even if the deputation had held the views Captain Dickson gave them

them credit for, their doing so could in no way be regarded either as binding on, or as an intimation of the general feeling of, the Corps. The fact that the Deputation had not been empowered to express the desires of the Volunteers as a whole with regard to the question of accomodation, rendered it imperatively necessary that the matter should be referred to a full general meeting of the Corps for their definite consideration before any action could be taken or any advice tendered to the Secretary of State.

It will be recollected that on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Town Hall on the 25th January, 1913, I definitely said that there would be accomodation provided in the Town Hall for the Volunteers.

The question for the Members of the Volunteer Force who are present this evening at this Special General Meeting to decide, is:- What are their wishes as to the question of Headquarters accomodation?

(signed) W. L. Allardyce,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 5 to Confidential despatch of 30th June, 1914.

FALKLAND ISLANDS VOLUNTEERS

Minutes of Special General Meeting held in the Parish Room on Friday the 19th June, 1914, at 7.15 p.m.

PRESIDENT

His Excellency the Commanded-in-Chief, W.L.Allardyce, in the Chair
Mr T.N.Coddard, Private Secretary.

Hon. Members. The Hon A.H.B.Pearce, Mr R.B.Baseley.

Members. Acting Instructor D.R.Watson, Sergeant J.W.Grierson,
Privates E.Bernston, W. Carey, R.Atkins, A.B.Smith, H.Hewing, H.Pauline, F.Middle, W.McAtasney, S.Summers, P.Hardy, W.Etheridge, J.Walsh, S.Griffiths, E.Spencer, E.Bennett, R.Clifton, D.Lehan, W.Anderson, W. Pearson, G.Hewing, A.Middle, W.Wilkie, J.Summers, J.McNicol, G.Allen, J.Clark, E.Crawford, E.Howatt, R.Bradbury, T.P.Walker, J.Mc Atasney.

In opening the Meeting His Excellency the Commander-in Chief stated that the Special General Meeting had been called in order to get rid of the misunderstanding that existed with regard to the future Headquarters and Drill Hall of the F. I. Volunteers.

His Excellency then read the attached Memorandum.

At the conclusion of the statement of the Commander-in Chief, Sergt. Grierson asked (i) whether it would be possible to have a miniature shooting range in the Town Hall, and (ii) whether the Government would be prepared to furnish the Volunteers with a Billiard table. In replying His Excellency said that he thought the arrangement of a shooting range of the type desired would not present very great difficulty. The Colonial Engineer, Mr R.B.Baseley concurred. With regard to the Billiard Table His Excellency considered that the Government could hardly be asked to guarantee its provision, and that it was a matter for the Volunteers themselves. Sergt. Grierson expressed the opinion that the rental of £60 per annum asked by Government for the accommodation to be provided in the Town Hall was a very fair offer on the part of

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the Government, but the finding of even £60 was almost a matter of impossibility to the Corps. His Excellency replied that he thought the difficulties were more apparent than real, and that with economy and forethought the Volunteers would be able to pay their way by means of their capitation Grant, their fees from Members, their rent from the Canteen, and in other ways that would occur to them. The Canteen should be able to make better profits in new and more attractive surroundings, and since they had always been able in the past to raise £60 per annum for far inferior quarters to those now offered them there should hardly be any added difficulty in raising the necessary £60.

Private McNicol stated that with regard to the misunderstanding that existed in the matter of new quarters for the Corps, the rank and file had never been consulted by Administrator Dickson and no information as to new proposals had ever been made plain to them.

Sergt. Watson said he considered the offer of new accommodation in the Town Hall was a most encouraging one to the Corps, and that the rent asked was very reasonable indeed. He added that the Corps was however very urgently in need of new uniforms, and new targets on the range. His Excellency in reply stated that he realized the necessity for new uniforms and would make provision for them on next year's estimates, as he hardly thought the men ought to be called upon to provide their own; His Excellency said he would also look into the question of repairs and improvements at the range.

Private Walker expressed his satisfaction at the proposal to rent rooms in the Town Hall for the Corps, and moved the following Motion:-

"That the accommodation which has been allotted in the Town Hall as headquarters for the F.I. Volunteers, consisting of Billiard Room, Reading Room, Officers' Room, Canteen, Store, Armoury, be approved, and that the Government be requested to place the above rooms at the disposal of the Corps as soon as completed at a rental of £60 per annum."

Sergt.

Sergt. Grierson seconded the Resolution.

His Excellency after handing round the plans of the Town Hall for the inspection of the Members of the Corps, put the Motion to the vote.

Result. The Motion was carried unanimously.

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,

Stanley.

2nd July, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 27th May with regard to :-

- (a) the computation of the value of Captain Watt's house and fuel allowance;
- (b) the payment of £8-2/6 for a band-boy's uniform;
- (c) the question of a small compassionate allowance towards the expenses of the homeward passages of himself and his family.

1. (a) It would I think be equitable to base Captain Watt's house allowance for pension purposes at £10 although the addition which increased the value of the premises was only made about two years ago.

2. As to the allowance of peat, this should remain at 64 loads. There were very few peat sheds when I came to the Colony in 1904, and many were the complaints, especially during the winter months, from Government employees as to wet peat. At that time it was very difficult to make the revenue meet the expenditure, and I could only see my way in the first instance to erect one or two peat sheds annually. In order to overcome the difficulty complained of, and at the same time compens-

ate

The Right Honble,

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.,

&c. &c. &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,
London, S.W.

ate the Government for the cost of the material and labour involved, I informed the Government employees who were entitled to peat that I would by degrees put up peat sheds for all if the recipients were prepared to receive 10% less peat per annum. This proposal was gratefully received and accepted. I am surprised that Captain Watt after deriving several years' ^{benefit} ~~advantage~~ from his peat shed, which to my personal knowledge he very much appreciated, should now ^{describe it as} ~~claim that it was~~ "a nuisance." ~~instead of a benefit~~.

4. (b) The £3-2/6 paid into the Volunteer Corps Fund on account of a band-boy's uniform should, I think, be refunded. As the Finance Committee are willing to make this disbursement I enclose a draft on the Crown Agents for the above amount.

5. (c) As Captain Watt ^{undoubtedly, ~~did~~ much} ~~to my personal knowledge did~~ excellent work on behalf of the Volunteer movement during the years 1904-10 and throughout the greater portion of that period was the Commanding Officer, I beg to recommend for your approval that he be granted a small compassionate allowance of £25 towards the passages of himself and his family from Stanley to England.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. A.
Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House,

Stanley.

3rd July, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to your Confidential despatch, Miscellaneous, of the 22nd May, 1911, in which you informed me that His Majesty the King had been pleased to present to this Government a copy of the State Portrait of himself and that of Her Majesty the Queen in commemoration of Their Majesties' Coronation, I should be glad to be informed when His Majesty's gracious intention is likely to be carried into effect.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. G.

Governor.

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.,

Ac. Ac. Ac.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, S. W.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

*Schedule of Despatches transmitted by the Governor of the
Falkland Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the*
 7th day of JULY 1914 per S.S. ORONSA

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosure.
Conf.	13th June	. . . . .	1
Conf.	30th June	. . . . .	6
Conf.	2nd July	. . . . .	1
Conf.	3rd July	. . . . .	-
Conf.	4th July	. . . . .	1

Falkland Islands.
Confidential.

Government House, Stanley.

14th July, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter that has been sent to me by Captain Smith, Harbour Master, and I shall be glad if you will cause it to be brought to the notice of Captain J. Quayle Dickson while the latter is in England.

2. About two years ago on the occasion of a Public Meeting to discuss the question of raising funds for the King Edward Memorial Hospital I offered to have several boxes made and distributed to those who cared to use them for the purpose of collecting thereby a small sum in aid of this institution. This offer was accepted and the boxes were put in circulation.

3. The amount of money that Captain Dickson abstracted from the box carried by Captain Smith on the "Penguin" is unknown, but I am informed by the letter that it consisted of a ~~handful~~ of silver and copper together with at least one piece of gold.

4. I am unable to find that any payment has been made to the Honorary Treasurer by the late Administrator, and I am consequently forced to the conclusion that so far from giving a donation to the funds of this very deserving local charity, - a course of action that might reasonably be expected of an officer administering the

Government

Lewis Harcourt, P.C., &c. &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, S. W.

The Right Honble.

Government, - he, apparently, has deprived it of funds which it would have otherwise have received.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Governor

Richard D. M. Smith,
Harbour Master and Acting Storekeeper.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure to Confidential despatch of the 4th July, 1914.

Letter from Captain Smith to the Colonial
Secretary.

Government Store, Stanley.

30th June, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that I have in this store the empty collection box for the K(ing) E(dward) M(emorial) Hospital, which I carried on the launch "Penguin" for about 18 months until some time ago when Captain Quayle Dickson, then Administrator, came into my office and saw this box. He asked whose property it was. I informed him that it was the property of the K. E. M. Hospital, and that it was the custom to carry it on the launch on mail days. He then made a remark that the practice was "Tommy Rot" and asked that it be opened. I handed him my pen-knife and he forced the back open sufficient to allow of the money coming out; this, the contents, he put into his own pocket. The exact amount I cannot say, for he did not in any way hand it ^{empty} to me, but gave me instructions to place the box in the Government Store.

I may mention that the day after this occurred I was speaking to Mr M. E. Baseley, Colonial Engineer, and I told him what occurred and how Captain Dickson had taken the money away, and he replied that it was not his place to do so as the box was the property of the Hospital Committee.

As this box is for collection purposes I should like to know if I am doing right by keeping it so stored.

(signed) G. M. Smith,

Harbour Master and Acting Storekeeper.

Recd 27 Aug T.H.
Su Col. SS. 5. 6. 14 T.H.
 Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House, Stanley.

14th July, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to your despatch No 87 of the 9th August, 1913, selecting Miss L. Blaber for appointment as Nurse-Matron in the Falkland Islands, I have the honour to inform you that I have been compelled to cancel the appointment in question under the conditions embodied in section 4 of the enclosure to that despatch (C.C.No 25696/1913).

2. Miss Blaber arrived in the Colony on the 18th September, during my absence on leave, and was appointed to her late position on that date.

3. On the 7th March, 1914, in consequence of an alleged outbreak of smallpox on the West Falkland Miss Blaber proceeded to Fox Bay. The suspicion of the existence of smallpox was found to be erroneous, and chickenpox was finally diagnosed; such cases, however, of the latter disease as occurred were not attended to by Miss Blaber, who, after a stay of two months during which she assisted Dr Turner in one minor operation, returned to Stanley on the 6th May and resumed her duties at the Cottage Home on the ^{same evening} ~~following day~~.

4. In the course of a week after her return I received a confidential communication dated the 10th May from Mr G. W. Royle, the Colonial Dental Surgeon, who had also

the Right Honble.

lately

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

&c. &c. &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S.W.

lately returned from the West Falkland where he had been paying a round of professional visits to the Camps. I enclose a copy of this letter. The nature of the death of the Hon Louis Williams has already been communicated to you in Administrator Dickson's despatch No 168 of the 24th November, 1913; at the operation which Dr Pearce performed on him he was assisted by Mrs Pearce and Miss Brookfield, the District Nurse, while the anaesthetic was administered by Mr Royle; Miss Blaber was present intermittently during the operation but took no active part in it. The contents of Mr Royle's letter divulge the fact that a very serious breach of confidence and of professional etiquette took place at Dr Turner's house, and I feel that, difficult and delicate as was the task that confronted Mr Royle in communicating the circumstances to me he was well advised in doing so in the interests of the Service and of the Medical Profession.

5. On the 12th May a Mr Thomas Thanenn, a steward on board the Interinsular mailboat, who had been a patient in the Victoria Cottage Home since the 29th April suffering from gastric ulcer, left the Home at his own request, alleging as his reason for doing so the fact that the treatment he received from the Nurse-Matron, so far from improving his condition, had rendered him steadily weaker and more depressed. I enclose a copy of Thanenn's statement as to his reasons for wishing to leave the Home, made at the request of the Colonial Surgeon who informs me that whereas the condition of the patient was progressive and encouraging under the handling of Nurse Brookfield, his deterioration and general lowering in health and spirits were very marked from the time when the Nurse-Matron took

over the case on her return from Fox Bay. I caused a copy of Thanenn's deposition to be sent to the Nurse-Matron for any observations she might wish to offer and enclose a copy of her reply together with the remarks of the Colonial Surgeon.

6. On the 26th May I sent for Miss Blaber and, in the presence of Mr Pearce and Mr Royle, questioned her as to the Dental Surgeon's allegations as to her indiscreet and disloyal conduct while at Fox Bay. The Nurse-Matron admitted making the remarks attributed to her by Mr Royle, adducing as her justification the fact that her hearers were professional men. I pointed out to her that her improper and ill-informed criticism of the Head of her Department in the presence of his subordinate officers was entirely subversive of the discipline, the loyalty, and the esprit de corps of the Service and of her profession, and that even if her statements were true, (and I am satisfied from the evidence of those present at and taking an active part in the operation on the late Mr Williams that they were quite unfounded) her conduct was none the less reprehensible. I then informed her that her behaviour in connection with the case of the man, Thanenn, together with the report of the Colonial Surgeon thereupon, when considered with the indiscretion of which she was guilty while at Fox Bay, rendered her position as Nurse-Matron exceedingly critical, and that I should have to ask for the advice of my Council before taking further action.

7. The papers were accordingly circulated to the Members of the Executive and the case was considered at the Meeting held on the 18th June, the Colonial Surgeon with my permission absenting himself from the discussion of the matter

matter. In view of the difficulty experienced in the past in procuring suitable nurses for our Medical Department, I was averse from taking the action since forced on me unless I had the very strongest reasons for doing so. During the course of the discussion the case of an Italian at present in the Cottage Home was mentioned incidentally. The patient's condition was known to be critical requiring constant night and day attendance. Then, therefore, my Council advised that the papers be referred back to the Colonial Surgeon for his remarks as to Miss Blaber's handling of this case, I concurred, feeling that in fairness to the Nurse-Matron it would be advantageous to do so, thus affording her an opportunity to take some steps towards removing the very serious and apparently well-grounded suspicions I entertained as to her professional competence.

4 / 8. The Colonial Surgeon, unfortunately, was unable to state conscientiously that Miss Blaber had given him that support, assistance, obedience and cooperation which he has every right to expect from her, nor was he able to indicate that his estimate of her professional skill had been at all enhanced by her treatment of the case. As a matter of fact his statement of which I enclose a copy shows that he had only been confirmed in his previous opinion that professionally and in other ways she was entirely unsuited for her position as Nurse-Matron.

5 / 9. His remarks I caused to be addressed to Miss Blaber and I append a copy of her reply which I am forced to regard as extremely unsatisfactory. I feel with the Colonial Surgeon, a copy of whose observations on the Nurse-Matron's final defence (enclosure No 5) is appended, that
6 / it

it is unusual, unprofessional, and subversive of discipline that she should presume to criticise his methods and treatment in any way whatsoever, and that in other ways he has grounds for very grave dissatisfaction.

10. I accordingly sought the advice of the Executive once more and the following extract from the Minutes of the Meeting held on the 10th July contains the Council's recommendation to terminate the appointment. (As on the previous occasion the Colonial Surgeon with my permission absented himself from the discussion of this question.):—

"Council considered that Miss Blaber had given proof of indiscretion, disloyalty to the Head of her Department, and neglect of her professional duties, and advised that the Governor use the discretionary powers granted to him in paragraph 4 of the Agreement dated 30th July, 1913, (C.O.No 35896/1913), and terminate her Agreement as Nurse-Matron under the conditions laid down in that paragraph. Governor undertook to give the matter his further consideration."

7
11. On the 13th inst. I sent for Miss Blaber and in the presence of the Colonial Surgeon read to her the attached Memorandum in which I gave expression to my regret that my warning of the 26th May should have been of no effect, and informed her that I was compelled to the conclusion that there was now no course open to me but to terminate her appointment as Nurse-Matron.

12. I am making arrangements for Miss Blaber to proceed to England by the first opportunity, and have informed her that, conditional on her good behaviour during the remainder of her stay in the Colony, she will be provided with a free second class ticket to Liverpool.

13. I have appointed Miss Brookfield, the District Nurse, to act temporarily and provisionally as Nurse-Matron from this date.

14.. I regret the necessity for this decision, but quite apart from the general question of the unfitness of Miss Blaber for her position as Nurse-Matron at the Cottage Home with the prospect of having charge of the King Edward Memorial Hospital as soon as it has been handed over by the Committee to the Government, the Colonial Surgeon has made it plain that it is no longer possible for himself and Miss Blaber ^{to remain} in the same service in this Colony (vide enclosure No 3), and I am forced to agree with him.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. G.

Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 1 to Confidential despatch of the 14th July, 1914.

Memorandum from
the Colonial Dental Surgeon
to the Governor.

Confidential.

May 10th, 1914

His Excellency the Governor.

I have the honour to bring to your notice certain information relating to an incident which occurred on the West Falkland during my visit there recently.

2. I was staying at Dr Turner's house awaiting the arrival of the Mail; Miss Blaber was also stopping there, when on the evening of the third of April a conversation took place regarding the death and treatment of the late Louis Williams.
3. Miss Blaber in discussing the symptoms of the late L. Williams prior to his death mentioned that he vomited during the afternoon and subsequently to the operation; she was also indirectly assuming that Dr Pearce's treatment had been lacking as far as operative measures were concerned. Her statements would and did lead Dr Turner to believe that the patient should have been opened and an exploration done as perforation must have occurred.
4. Dr Turner wisely refrained from discussing Dr Pearce's treatment but remarked from what he had heard he was of the opinion that perforations might have occurred.
5. As Miss Blaber did not attend at the operation (I was assisting and was present from the time he (L. Williams) was brought on shore) and as far as my recollection serves she was never in the room at all prior to or after the operation, that is to say immediately after, I fail to see how she could in any way give adequate evidence.

(Vide paragraph 3 of the despatch. Miss Blaber was present at the operation, though only intermittently. Mr Royle did not see her.)

6. From her conduct and conversation generally Miss Blaber displayed decided antipathy towards Dr and Mrs Pearce, and I consider her criticisms were both dangerous and uncalled for and most unprofessional.

She further stated that Mrs Williams had placed the matter in the hands of her Solicitor at home; this was also supplemented by an assertion that the "Pearces" were in bad odour with Mrs Williams

(signed) G. W. Royle,

Colonial Dental Surgeon

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 2 to Confidential despatch of the 14th July, 1914.

Statement by Mr Thanenn.

Stanley,

Falkland Islands.

May 13th 1914.

At the request of the Colonial Surgeon I state as follows my reasons for leaving the Victoria Cottage Home. On the 29th April I was admitted to the Cottage Home as a patient suffering from Gastric trouble.

Until the Nurse-Matron resumed duty on her return from the West Falklands I was under the care of Nurse Brookfield and received every kindness and consideration at her hands.

My condition steadily improved until the 5th May when the Nurse Matron took on my case. Her manner depressed me in making my bed and ^{holding} ~~putting~~ a hot water bottle in my bed she always exposed me. On Sunday the 10th May I was neglected and did not receive any nourishment from 12'o.c. to 5'o.c.p.m. although I heard the Doctor give the Nurse-Matron orders in my presence that I was to be fed every two hours. She also forgot on two occasions to give me my medicine.

The temperature although always charted was not taken systematically, but faked.

As I felt myself getting generally weaker I asked the Doctor that I might leave, which I did about 12.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 12th of May.

(signed) Thos. M.N.J. Thanenn

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 3 to Confidential despatch of the 14th July, 1914.

The Nurse-Matron to
the Colonial Surgeon

May 14th, 1914

Sir,

I have duly received your notification of the reason for Thomas Thanen leaving the Victoria Cottage Home at his own request, and it seems to me a pity that I was not informed as to how matters stood before his departure as perhaps by arrangement such a catastrophe might have been avoided.

I shall be much obliged if you will convey to His Excellency the Governor my experience of the case.

I arrived at the Cottage Home about 8 p.m. on Wednesday the 6th May from West Falkland when I found Thomas Thanen who had been admitted April 29th suffering from "gastric ulcer" sitting in the Patients' Day Room with a visitor. There was no light and no fire in the Nurses' Sitting Room and Nurse Brookfield did not return till 10 p.m. when she informed me she had been at the house of the Honourable Colonial Surgeon.

As I was feeling tired after the passage (I am an indifferent sailor) as soon as preparations had been made I went to bed, telling the patient who was then sitting up that Nurse Brookfield would make arrangements for him which I believe she did when she returned.

I telephoned my arrival to the Honourable Colonial Surgeon and I understood him to say that he would visit the Cottage Home in the morning of the next day, In the meantime I inquired of Nurse Brookfield the treatment of the patient and her instructions were carried out.

The Honourable Colonial Surgeon called to see the patient during

the

the afternoon of Thursday May 7th, but as he did not make his arrival known to me he took his departure without my knowledge, I being at the time in the Nurses' Sitting Room with Nurse Brookfield, busy with my mail which had accumulated during two months. In the evening the Honourable Colonial Surgeon informed me by telephone that he had visited the Cottage Home during the afternoon and that the patient had told him that I was lying down but when I questioned Thanen on this point he denied having said it.

May 8th. The patient rose early (about 9.30) dressed and went out, informing me that the Honourable Colonial Surgeon had given him permission to do so the previous afternoon. Casually I heard that he went as far as Captain Saenun's house, anyhow on his return he seemed to be very tired but would not return to bed.

About 4 p.m. I went out to see Mrs Deane leaving the patient with Father Magone and as Nurse Brookfield told me she would not be going out I asked her if she would kindly take charge during my absence. On my return, about 6 p.m. I found the patient in bed complaining of pain but Nurse Brookfield who had taken charge from me was out and on enquiry I found that she had left the Cottage Home with the Honourable Colonial Surgeon and Mrs Pearce who had called.

The next day May 9th the patient kept in bed and as he complained of feeling very cold I telephoned to the Honourable Colonial Surgeon if he might be removed from the cubicle to the small ward which has a fireplace and apparently he seemed to be very pleased with his new quarters. The only complaint that he made to me about the Victoria Cottage Home was - "That he found it too quiet."

Sunday May 10th and Monday May 11th the patient sat up by the fire or laid on the bed as he preferred.

May 12th Tuesday morning Miss Deane and I had arranged to visit the Cemetery and put flowers on the grave of Mr Williams as Mrs Williams was expected back by the Mail and I had promised her that I would attend to it during her absence - in consequence I had telephoned to the Honourable Colonial Surgeon to that effect giving the

report

report on the patient as I might be absent at the time of his visit. The Honourable Colonial Surgeon being out I spoke to Mrs Pearce.

As Miss Deane, Miss Allan, and I were leaving the Cottage Home we met the Honourable Colonial Surgeon and spoke to him. I told him that I had telephoned the report of the patient and as I was pressed for time we passed on and the Honourable Colonial Surgeon entered the Cottage Home.

When I returned about 1 p.m. I was informed by the maids that the patient had taken his departure and not until I received Thomas Thanen's report through the Honourable Colonial Surgeon had I any idea as to the real reason of his abrupt departure other than that he found the Cottage Home too quiet.

With regard to the feeding, medicine, and temperature of the patient all were carried out regularly and systematically, and here I think it only right to add that he received every care, attention, and amusement that the Cottage Home is able to supply.

I am very sorry to have been obliged to give His Excellency The Governor such a lengthy explanation but I found it impossible to cuttail any detail.

(signed) Lily Blaber,

Nurse-Matron.

The Colonial Surgeon to
the Governor.

Confidential

17th May, 1914

His Excellency the Governor.

The Nurse-Matron's reply to Mr Thanenn's report attached herewith.

It is quite impossible to deal with each paragraph separately as the explanations given are as inadequate as they are incorrect.

2. I should like to point out that in the first part of her letter

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ter the Nurse-Matron declares that it was a pity she was not informed how matters stood, before the man Thanana left and that such a catastrophe might have been avoided. Surely this is nothing more or less than an admission that she was the cause and that she could by "arrangement" have prevented it, as she states in the letter.

3. Again Miss Blaber recognises the awkwardness of the position and tries to shift some of the blame on to Nurse Brookfield. I refer to the second part of her letter where she states that there was no fire in the sitting room and that the Nurse did not return till 10 p.m.

4. I may say with regard to Miss Blaber's account of the afternoon of May 8th, that in the first place the Nurse-Matron had no permission to go out that afternoon, in the second place she did not ask Miss Brookfield to remain on duty for her, in the third place Nurse Brookfield left the Home, not with me, but with my permission, to visit one of her district patients; the patient Thanana was not alone for more than five minutes, and Nurse Brookfield left him with my authority.

5. The Nurse-Matron from the tone of her letter has not the interest in her work that she ought to have, and there seems to be not the least regret expressed or inferred that the patient had left the Home. She seems to be decidedly more interested in outside attractions than in her own work, as evidenced in her letter.

6. I would also like to point out that when a Nurse deems it necessary that she be informed when the Surgeon arrives at the Home by the Surgeon, instead of the Nurse awaiting the arrival of the Surgeon, and at once going with the Doctor to see the patients, she has evidently forgotten what are the duties of a Nurse-Matron and lost what respect she had for herself and the head of her department.

7. I should also like Your Excellency to observe that Miss Blaber carefully avoids mentioning Sunday May 10th, the day on which the patient complains of being neglected. Her remarks regarding the temperature chart are untrue, as I can prove.
the temperature chart

(signed) A. H. B. Pearce.
Colonial Surgeon.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 4 to Confidential despatch of 14th July, 1914.

Colonial Surgeon
to the Governor.

Confidential

June 27th 1914.

His Excellency the Governor

The patient Joseph Manca was admitted to the Cottage Home from the "Neuquen" on the 28th May, 1914, suffering from acute retention due to an injury to the perineum as a result of a fall.

A catheter was passed and the man's bladder emptied and his condition steadily improved until about ten days after his admission when he again suffered from acute retention, and in consequence of this his bladder had to be emptied periodically. He became steadily worse and I placed the Nurse-Matron on night duty and Nurse Brookfield on day duty. On the morning of the 15th inst. I spoke to the Nurse-Matron on the telephone and asked her how the patient was. She replied that he was in great pain and had been suffering all night. I asked her if the man's bladder was distended, to which she replied "I cannot tell, I have not looked." She then left and examined him and returning to the telephone informed me that his bladder was greatly distended. I immediately visited the patient and relieved him; from the amount of urine I drew off his bladder must have been distended all night and his suffering in consequence intense. The Nurse-Matron's want of thought in not examining him and reporting to me caused the man many hours of pain and showed her absolute incompetence. On the same evening the man was again in great pain and I gave him a rectal suppository and left my hypodermic syringe with the Nurse-Matron with instructions that if he were still restless she was to give him an injection of morphia. On returning two hours later I found the unfortunate man in great agony, and on my asking the Nurse-Matron if he had had an injection she replied that she had not given the morphia as she could not see well enough, thereby admitting her inefficiency.

The next day I operated on the man, the Nurse-Matron assisting.

At

At the conclusion of the operation and during the operation the man's body was needlessly ^{and carelessly} exposed. During the operation I was too much occupied to notice this particularly, but at the conclusion of the operation it at once struck me. Moreover her entire lack of theatre-training seemed to manifest itself, her methods being both clumsy and crude.

(signed) A. H. B. Pearce,

Colonial Surgeon

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 5 to Confidential despatch of 14th July, 1914.

The Nurse-Matron to
the Governor.

July 1st, 1914.

Sir,

I thank you for your communication received June 28th and in reply I will endeavour to convey to you my experience of the case of Joseph Manca with what explanation is possible of the remarks of the Colonial Surgeon.

Every one of the accusations made by the Colonial Surgeon in his report respecting myself is absolutely false and without foundation and as they are made with the direct intention of injuring my reputation I ask Your Excellency as the Governor and Justice of the Peace to see the matter put right.

Joseph Manca was admitted to the Victoria Cottage Home on the afternoon of the 28th May. The Colonial Surgeon brought him accompanied by some of the Neuquen's crew to which boat he belongs. Dr Pearce's remark to me as I met them was "Here is a man suffering from rupture of the bladder and he will die." to which I replied "I hope not." The small ward was heated and made comfortable as quickly as possible and the catheter was passed and the patient's bladder washed out. A silver catheter was retained until 9.30 p.m. when the patient complained of so much discomfort that Dr Pearce removed it. He did not again suffer from retention of urine until June 12th but haemorrhage continued, gradually diminishing until June 4th when none was passed in the specimen although a small quantity was on the dressing. Each day I saved both the urine and the dressing for the Colonial Surgeon's inspection.

June 4th The Colonial Surgeon ordered the patient to sit up in a chair.

June 5th The patient again sat up by the doctor's orders and did not seem any the worse for it.

June 6th The Colonial Surgeon paid his visit in the morning and
ordered

ordered the patient to walk out of doors for half an hour after his dinner as he was sending him to Monte Video by the mail expected June 10th and he wished to prepare him for it. Manca walked up and down the path in front of the Cottage Home for about 15 minutes after dinner when he came in and told me soon afterwards that he had haemorrhage again. I instantly put him back to bed with a hot water bottle and telephoned to the Colonial Surgeon what had happened. Dr Pearce came to see him in the evening but as he did not complain of any discomfort nothing further was done.

June 7th Dr Pearce said the patient might get up again on Tuesday as the haemorrhage would not interfere with his departure by the Mail.

June 8th As the patient seemed very depressed I asked Father Migone to find out what was the matter and Manca told him that he did not wish to go to Monte Video by the mail as he had no home there and would have to go into the Hospital at Buenos Aires as he could not join his boat while he had haemorrhage. At Father Migone's request I telephoned to Dr Pearce who came down and it was arranged that the patient should remain in the ^{Cottage} Home until he had quite recovered.

June 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th The haemorrhage gradually diminished.

June 12th At 6 p.m. the patient complained of retention and I immediately informed the Colonial Surgeon by telephone who ordered a hot bath which was given but without success. Dr Pearce then ordered hot fomentations to the bladder but the effect was so maddening to the patient that I again had to inform Dr Pearce what had happened. In the meantime I made preparations in case the Colonial Surgeon should wish to relieve him on his arrival at 8 p.m., but Dr Pearce told me candidly that he would not pass the catheter in any case until the next day and not then unless absolutely obliged as it would undo all the good that had been done. He then gave him a hyp. of morphia and took his departure telling me he was going out to dinner and asking me to telephone to Mrs Pearce at his house at 10 p.m. which I did. The patient was quiet but did not sleep and I was practically with him most of the night.

June

June 13th I telephoned the night's report to Dr Pearce in the morning. About 9.30 the patient complained of agonizing pain and I again informed Dr Pearce who said he would be at the Cottage Home at about 11 a.m. and would relieve him and told me to have everything ready (See chart note) Manca complained a great deal of the pain caused by the silver catheter and asked Father Migone to ask Dr Pearce to use a rubber one as when he was in hospital once before and suffered from retention the doctor passed a rubber one and the operation was quite painless. The catheter was passed again at 9 p.m. (see chart)

June 14th I gave the Colonial Surgeon the night report as usual in the morning at 8 a.m. and the patient was relieved at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. (see chart note)

June 15th In the morning, 9 a.m., I gave the night report to the Colonial Surgeon and I certainly could not have told him that the patient's bladder was distended as he did not arrive to relieve him until 11.30 a.m. (see chart note) When passing the catheter at 11 30 a.m. Dr Pearce decided that he would have it retained but as no tubing was available for drainage purposes he went to the telephone and soon afterwards Mr Doyle arrived with a douche can and tubing which I understand he had brought from the King Edward Memorial Hospital. The tubing was attached to the silver catheter and a system of drainage arranged. About 5.30 p.m. the drainage became obstructed on which I telephoned to the Colonial Surgeon but Mrs Pearce said he was out and she did not know where he was. Father Migone was there to act as interpreter and told me he wished to speak to Dr Pearce. A short time afterwards Dr Pearce came in and the catheter was removed as the patient said he could bear it no longer. About 1.30 p.m. Manca again complained of agonizing pain so I telephoned to Dr Pearce who came and passed the catheter but no urine appeared he then decided to wash out the bladder but the lotion entered and did not return. Dr Pearce then removed the catheter and said that he could do no more although the man was shouting and writhing in agonizing pain. The Colonial Surgeon gave me orders to give a morphia suppository which I did at once and he did not give it himself

as stated in his report. He then told me that in two hours' time I was to give Manca a Hyp. Inj. of Morphia $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain if he were still restless and took his departure saying he would send Father Migone down to quiet him. Nurse Brockfield went to bed and I was left alone with the man shouting and groaning in agonizing pain and unable to do anything to relieve him. As Father Migone did not arrive in half an hour I telephoned to the Colonial Surgeon telling him that Manca was in great agony and calling out for the priest and Dr Pearce then sent Sullivan to ask him to come. Father Migone was very much upset at the man's condition and spoke himself to the Colonial Surgeon on the telephone. I was just preparing the morphia injection as I thought Father Migone might quiet him and so allow me to give it when the telephone bell rang and Dr Pearce said that he was coming down. This was between 10 and 11 p.m. and the Hyp. of Morphia was not due till 11 p.m. (two hours after 9 o'clock). Soon after his arrival the Colonial Surgeon asked "have you given the morphia?" I said "No, but I was just preparing it when the telephone rang." He then said "I will give $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain instead of a half" and it was given. Soon afterwards the patient became quiet but did not sleep and I remained with him the whole night. Father Migone was so upset by the man's condition that he came to the window about 4 a.m. to see how he was.

June 16th I gave the night report to the Colonial Surgeon about 8 a.m. and he said he would insert super pubic drainage at 9.30 a.m. He said he could not do the operation unless the bladder was distended and he asked "Is the bladder distended?" To which I replied "The patient is quiet and lying with his legs curled up and I have not liked to examine him for fear of disturbing him and bringing on that agonizing pain but I will do so now if you wish." I then went and examined him as best I could without disturbing him and brought back the report that the distention was about the same as on the previous night. He then said you must make him drink a lot to which I replied that Manca absolutely refused to drink anything and was it not usual under these circumstances to distend the bladder artificially under an anaesthetic to prevent giving unnecessary pain. Father Migone was at the operation

5

ation with Dr Pearce's permission. He arrived at 9.30 a.m. as arranged but the Colonial Surgeon did not arrive until 10.30 p.m. and the operation was performed at 11 a.m. The operation which is one of the slightest of operations was performed on the patient's bed which I arranged more for the benefit of the patient after the operation than for Mr Royle who gave the anaesthetic and I think that perhaps caused some resentment but in my opinion the small amount required for such an operation could be given quite as well from the side as over the head of the bedstead especially as Dr Pearce directed me to help him. I prepared everything necessary for the operation and everything asked for by the Colonial Surgeon was to hand so that I fail to see why he should complain of the arrangements. Before he commenced the operation he directed me to assist Mr Royle and Nurse Brookfield to help him, so that if there was any undue exposure, as the Colonial Surgeon reports there was, the fault was certainly theirs. One occurrence took place which I have never before seen at a similar operation. The Colonial Surgeon either from ignorance, thoughtlessness, or neglect, omitted to attach the drainage tube to the apparatus and the result was that the whole contents of the bladder and subsequent washing out was allowed to run into the bed, over the two mackintoshes arranged to protect the mattresses, through the mattresses where not protected and ran a stream on the floor instead of into the two bowls which I had provided for the purpose. It has never been my experience to witness such an awkward performance before and if your Excellency has any doubt in the matter the mattresses are to be seen. The result was that another bed had to be made up and the patient lifted on to it as he was simply lying in a pool of gory mixture and if undue exposure occurred during the necessary changing and cleaning performances it was due to the neglect of the Colonial Surgeon in not attaching the drainage tube. After the operation Dr Pearce told me I was to go to bed after dinner and Nurse Brookfield was to take charge until 10 p.m. and that arrangement has continued up to the present. I go on duty at 10 p.m. and remain on duty until 2

or

or 2.30 of the next day. Nurse Brookfield comes on duty at 2 or 2.30 p.m. and goes to bed at 10 p.m.

With regard to the Colonial Surgeon's remarks about "The entire lack of theatre training shewn by the Nurse-Matron" and "her methods are clumsy and crude" I wish to remark that the Cheltenham General Hospital where I was trained is a good and select institution. The Matrons were always chosen from St Thomas' Hospital, Westminster, and the doctors both resident and honorary were from good training schools chiefly St Thomas', Guy's, Bart's, and University College, so it is not likely I should be trained in clumsy and crude methods. The theatre training there was also considered good. I have worked for many excellent and well-known physicians and surgeons, having to convert rooms into temporary operating theatres for aseptic surgery and my methods have always been favourably criticised as my reports have proved. I do not understand the Colonial Surgeon's remark with regard to my eyesight as it is perfectly good. Before I joined the Colonial Service my eyes were tested by an eye specialist at the Royal Berks Hospital Reading, and before I took up my present appointment I passed Sir John Rose Bradford. I have never in my life met with such discourteous treatment as I have from Dr Pearce and for what reason is best known to himself. The Colonial Surgeon has shewn from the beginning very vague ideas as to the requirements of a trained nurse both as regards her duties to male patients and the rules and regulation which are necessary to preserve her health. In English Hospitals a nurse is never allowed to be present at the passing of a male catheter but after putting everything ready for the doctor's use she leaves him, but on the contrary Dr Pearce orders a nurse to be present at and assist with most delicate male operations which doctors I have worked for would rather manage themselves than ask a nurse to assist. I have worked in another Colony and on the Continent but have always found the doctors respect the English system with regard to English nurses. I speak from experience. Father Migone will be pleased to verify any statement I have made at

at the time he was present with the patient.

(signed) Lily Blaber,
Nurse-Patron.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 6 to Confidential despatch of the 14th July, 1914.

Colonial Surgeon

to

Private Secretary

Sir,

2nd July, 1914.

I have read the Nurse-Matron's reply to my report made at the request of the Executive Council on her conduct in dealing with Joseph Manca and I regret to note that she has gone out of her way to insult and unjustifiably criticise me.

2. In the second part of her letter she states that I said that the unfortunate man was suffering from rupture of the bladder. This is false; what I did say was that he had probably ruptured his urethra and the outlook was bad.

3. With regard to the Nurse-Matron's saying that my remark to the effect that I gave the man a suppository of morphia was false, I must repeat that I certainly gave the man the suppository; naturally I did not insert it into the rectum; this sort of thing is not done by the surgeon when there is a nurse available.

4. With regard to ^{her} ~~my~~ allegations concerning my instructions that she should give the patient an injection of morphia two hours after the suppository I may say that the Nurse-Matron entirely mistook my instructions. I told her he was to have an injection in two hours in any case, but should he be in pain before that she was to give it then. When I arrived at the Cottage Home and found the patient in considerable pain her excuse for not giving the injection was that she could not see well enough, so I gave it myself.

5. Miss Blaber states that she prepared everything for the operation. I take the opportunity of saying that this is not so. The apparatus and instruments were not prepared to my satisfaction hence the accident to which she refers. The Nurse-Matron's stating that I told her off to assist the anaesthetist is misleading. Her instructions were to assist Mr Royle for the few minutes while the patient was going under the anaesthetic, and then to confine her attentions

attentions to assisting me. The exposure I complain of took place not while she was assisting Mr Royle but while she was assisting me and after the operation; this exposure would not have happened under a capable Nurse-Matron.

6. I am not disposed to attach any importance to Miss Blaber's criticisms of my professional capabilities, although I consider such criticisms extremely unprofessional. Many of her remarks were based on an entire misconception of the nature of the case. Manca's condition was extremely complicated and unusual, and he required in many instances special treatment to meet the exigencies of his case. The basic reasons for such treatment Miss Blaber failed entirely to comprehend. For this I cannot blame the Nurse-Matron in view of the difficult nature of the case, but what I do take exception to is the fact that throughout she did not exercise the judgment, discretion, obedience and skill that one would expect from the merest probationer. Not only was the case of an unusual nature but the conditions under which we have to work in this Colony are also unusual, and no nurse can expect to find here an exact compliance with the rules and regulations of a London hospital. Nevertheless we certainly take exception to a Nurse coming on night duty in a dressing gown.

7. In view of the responsibility of my position, and the impossibility of treating patients efficiently with the assistance of a Nurse-Matron so incompetent as Miss Blaber, I am reluctantly driven to the conclusion that if the Government cannot see its way to remove this obstacle to the satisfactory working of the Victoria Cottage Home, I shall be forced to tender my resignation as Colonial Surgeon.

(signed) A. H. B. Pearce,

Colonial Surgeon.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 7 to Confidential despatch of the 14th July, 1914.

Memorandum by
the Governor

Miss Blaber,

On the 26th of May I sent for you to come and see me with the Colonial Surgeon, Dr Pearce, relative to certain professional indiscretions on your part while on the West Falkland and subsequently at the Victoria Cottage Home. After hearing what you had to say I informed you that the facts disclosed were of such a serious nature that I desired before coming to any decision to receive the advice of my Council.

Since then I have received a further report from the Colonial Surgeon, dated 27th June, a copy of which was sent to you for your remarks. These you furnished in your letter of 1st July. Your reply indicates, were further proof wanting, your unsuitability for your present post.

I regret to inform you that I am satisfied that you are not qualified for efficient service in this Colony, and I therefore cancel your appointment under clause 4 of the letter to you from the Colonial Office of the 29th July, 1913. You will be provided with a passage back to England by the first opportunity, conditional on your good conduct prior to your departure.

(signed) W. L. Allardyce,

Governor

13th July, 1914.

Falkland Islands.
Confidential.

Government House, Stanley.

15th July, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 12th March in reply to that from Administrator Dickson of the 12th January, in which he discussed the questions of house accommodation and supply of fuel for Officials in this Colony.

2. Before dealing with the matter of house accommodation I beg to be permitted to refer you to my letter of the 5th March, which I wrote on this subject when in London lately. I now find that Captain Dickson's despatch contained other mis-statements and inaccuracies than those to which I alluded at the time, but it seems hardly necessary at this juncture to go into these in detail.

3. The return asked for in paragraph 3 of your despatch is enclosed herewith. From it you will observe that the Government own some eighteen houses which are available for occupation by Civil Servants, and that they are tenanted, with the following three exceptions:-

- (a) the Customs Officer's cottage,
- (b) the Chief Constable's cottage,
- (c) the Gardener's cottage.

4. In the case of (a) the Governor-in-Council considers it to be well ^{worth} repairing and adding to, and is satisfied that this could be done at a cost considerably lower than

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

&c. &c. &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S.W.

*Recd 27 Aug 1914
J.H.
21st July 1914
S.S.
J.H.*

Enclosure No. 1.

Enclosure No. 2.

than that which would be entailed by the erection of a new house. In the case of (b) this cottage has since my return to the Colony been overhauled and done up generally and several of the rooms have been repapered. It is now awaiting the arrival of the new Chief Constable.

With regard to (c) this cottage can easily be repaired and added to. There is no difficulty in making it dry, tight, and comfortable. As it stands on the edge of a small rise the drainage is quite simple. The only difficulty I foresee is that of obtaining the requisite carpenters as the Town Hall must necessarily employ all that are available for some time to come. In any case outside work at this time of year is liable to be very seriously interfered with by bad weather. Later I will endeavour ^(to arrange) for (a) and (c) to be undertaken by contract.

5. With regard to Rock Cottage I propose on the retirement of Mr Atkins, Chief Constable, to allow the Colonial Treasurer to occupy it. I am addressing you separately on this subject.

6. For several years past I have allowed Mr John Pearce, the Principal Lighthouse Keeper, to lease what is termed Admiralty Cottage situated at the north-east corner of the paddock in which Government House stands. He is a most excellent tenant, and keeps the premises painted and in thoroughly good repair. Its close proximity to the Governor's residence - about 300 yards - requires that the occupant should be carefully selected. This Government is under a standing obligation to the Board of Trade for their maintenance of the Cape Pembroke Lighthouse, and as the present arrangement at Admiralty Cottage is a mutually convenient one, I should regret to see it disturbed unless on very urgent grounds.

7. The house termed The Quarters was formerly occupied by the Colonial Secretary. The Gardener is permitted to use a portion of it temporarily pending the completion of the repairs to his own cottage. With some new window sashes new grates and minor alterations, the accommodation should prove more than adequate for the requirements of the Chief Executive Officer.

8. When the King Edward Memorial Hospital is handed over to the Government the Victoria Cottage Home will be vacated. Later the latter will possibly require to be ^{reared} ~~blinded~~ at the disposal of the Harbour Master as his cottage interferes with the front entrance to the Town Hall, and will need to be removed (it is moreover a very old building). The Cottage Home lends itself naturally to the above arrangement as it is inside the Government Dockyard and close to the jetty where the "Penguin" is frequently berthed. The permanent moorings of the launch are about fifty yards from the Dockyard jetty.

9. Police Cottage No 1 is at present occupied by the Customs Officer, but this is only a temporary arrangement pending the alterations to the cottage he formerly occupied. Meanwhile the fourth Constable has to receive a house-and-fuel allowance.

10. The above particulars indicate that the house proper owned by Government is barely sufficient for present requirements, apart from the question of quarters for the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, East Falkland. In these circumstances, with the accommodation at our disposal, it is impossible to entertain Captain Dickson's proposal for the housing of the bachelor Civil Servants of the Colony, even if there were any pressing need to do so; but as a matter of fact no such urgency exists. This particular class of Official numbers three, i.e., Mr Townson, Chief Inspector of Stock, Mr Royle

Colonial Dental Surgeon, and Mr Roper, Chief Clerk to the Colonial Secretary. The ^{last} ~~first~~ two have no wish to leave their present lodgings, and still less desire to live together, while I fear Mr Roper is anathema to both of them. I have asked these three gentlemen whether, as stated by Captain Dickson, they "were very keen on the provision of such accommodation" and they have each replied very emphatically in the negative. Mr Townson has assured me that the project had never been mentioned to him before.

11. With regard to the housing of the "third class officials and public works labourers" I have little to add at present to what I stated in paragraph 9 of my letter of the 5th March. As you are aware, all house property is at a premium in Stanley and has been so for years; indeed so much is this the case that a house is not infrequently bespoken nine or twelve months before it is vacated.

12. The principal plots of land in the township suitable as building sites are held by the Falkland Islands Company and a few private individuals who have hitherto shown no desire to part with them except at a prohibitive figure, and exhibit still less inclination to erect cottages on them. The situation for the would-be builder is a difficult one. The monopolist Company control the sale of timber locally, and the prices charged are very high. When to this is added the wage of the local carpenter at 1/- per hour, and too often but an indifferent hour's work at that figure, some of the reasons for the scarcity of cottages will be apparent.

13. In 1910, in order to try and relieve the situation, I put up to Public Auction two small plots of Crown Land suitable as building sites. The area of each was about a quarter of an acre, and the conditions of the sale were purposely made easy, vide December Gazette, 1909. The plots realized

realized some £22 each. Since that time I have put up to Public Auction six other plots of similar size situated to the west of the original two; these have fetched an average price of £26. I regret that there is no more Crown Land that I could conveniently dispose of in this way without interfering with possible building sites that might be required later for quarters for officials and workmen's cottages.

14. The owners of these eight cottages were able either to build or to assist in the erection of their houses and the fencing of their land. Three of them have informed me that the total cost of their houses (which were imported ready to be fitted together) including erection and price of land, amounted to £510, £500, and £450 respectively. Two cottages contain six rooms and the other five. All three owners are Government employees. The rent charged for a cottage of the above type would vary from £27 to £34 per annum, thus giving a return of about 5% on the capital expended, exclusive however of any allowance for depreciation. A row of cottages together, all of the same size and type, might be erected at a somewhat cheaper rate, were the land available, but it would be difficult to arrange for a garden for each. Nearly every house in Stanley has a plot of land surrounding it and this is much prized for the purpose of growing potatoes and other vegetables.

15. The following statement shows how the employees of Government appearing under "Colonial Engineer, Personal" are housed:-

<u>a. Free Quarters</u>	<u>b. Private House</u>	<u>c. Renting Quarters</u>
Colonial Engineer	Formn. Carpenter	Carpenters (2)
Wireless Operators(-)	Blacksmith's Asst.	Lamp-lighter
Blacksmith	Labourer	Labourer <i>called Junior</i>
Senior Carter	Mason	Sanitary Carter
Formn. of Works	Labourer	Sanitary Puntman
		Sanitary Scavenger

I am not aware of any Government in any part of the world that supplies free quarters to employees of the type appearing under list c., and am unable to regard the housing of these men by the local administration as a "question of urgency" as stated by Captain Dickson.

16. As stated in my letter of the 5th March I am in favour of a few workmen's cottages being taken in hand from time to time when funds are available and opportunity offers, and should a suitable cottage be for sale I will endeavour to purchase it, but beyond this I am not prepared to advise any expenditure of public funds.

17. I am unable to agree with Captain Dickson that the "first public work of any importance to be undertaken in this Colony should be the building of a row of cottages for working men, and of quarters for the Colonial Secretary." There is much greater need in my opinion to provide in the first instance suitable quarters for one of the other Heads of Departments, a Legislative Council Chamber (which might also be used by the Supreme Court), new Offices for the Treasury and Customs, and a residence and office for the Deputy Collector of Customs at New Island.

18. I further consider that works of general public utility, such as mail services, the erection and maintenance of lighthouses and wireless stations, &c., should take precedence of the housing of employees of the type given in list c. who are far from being in any sense of the word "permanents" inasmuch as they merely come and go at their own convenience.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

W.L.A.

Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 1 to Confidential Despatch of the 15th July, 1914.

7 Charles Street, S.W.

5th March, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 5892/1914 of the 4th instant covering a copy of a Confidential despatch from the Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands on the subject of house accommodation and fuel supply of Government servants in the Colony.

2. The scheme put forward by the Administrator appears to me to be too indefinite to allow of its acceptance in its present form apart from the fact that the details as given are open to criticism.

3. The question of house accommodation for the Colonial Secretary is one upon which much has been written in the past. The views and requirements of each succeeding officer vary. The quarters formerly occupied by Mr Grant, and in which Dr and Mrs Browne and child and Miss Armstrong lived for a couple of years, are commodious, dry, water proof and in my opinion adequate for the Chief Executive Officer. The quarters lately vacated by Captain Watt are likewise suitable for the requirements of this official. No good purpose would in my opinion be served by purchasing Mr Packe's residence, which is a wooden building and the oldest house in Stanley.

4. The case of the Postmaster and the Colonial Engineer are by no means on all fours; the one officer is a permanent official at a salary of £300, while the other is under a three years' agreement commencing at a salary of £250 and rising by £25 to £300.

5. The Postmaster, Mr Kalkett, mentioned in a letter which I received yesterday that he was very pleased with the quarters he had and satisfied leased from Government, and thanked me for arranging for his occupation of them before I left the Colony. These are the same quarters that Mr Thompson, the Treasurer, voluntarily vacated some months previously

as

as not being fit to live in. This was before he selected to occupy the "dilapidated disused shop at a rental of £50 per annum". For the Government cottage he was paying the small rent of either £24 or £30.

6. I fear it would be impossible to provide Government quarters to the satisfaction of Mr Thompson, and he is such a bad tenant that no houseowner is desirous of having him. This is the third house owned by Government which to my personal knowledge he has voluntarily vacated during the last few years. The late Mr J. J. Pelton rented him his house for twelve months on one occasion and deeply regretted it ever afterwards.

7. The Bachelor Civil Servants must be very few in number, perhaps two or three. The Clerk referred to is probably Mr Roper, the Administrator's Private Secretary. The boarding house he occupied was one of his own selection; there were others available managed by ladies who had no illegitimate children. The case of the Government Carpenters I am unable to credit. When I imported three carpenters for Government about two years ago I had rooms arranged for them prior to their arrival at a most respectable house. If they afterwards changed their quarters - I believe one did - it was on his own initiative.

8. Seeing that the Government employs very few imported carpenters and local workmen have their relations and connections in Stanley, the proposal as to Rock Cottage does not commend itself to me at present.

9. The ordinary single public works labourer is a man who comes and goes, and has relations in Stanley with whom he frequently boards. It seems unnecessary to make special provision for him; some of these on the permanent staff have a cottage of their own; this leaves the case of the married labourer with no home to be dealt with. As you are aware I have from time to time advocated the erection of a few workmen's cottages and these should be taken in hand when funds are available and opportunity offers. Should a suitable cottage be for sale it should be purchased by Government.

10. I hardly think the Administrator would be well advised in undertaking to provide houses rent free to all Officers on the Pension-

able Establishment, but in any case before such a proposal is entertained it would be well to ascertain what it is going to cost.

11. In the matter of fuel, existing arrangements may perhaps present one or two anomalies but they are of minor importance.

12. The discontent existing in the service to which Captain Dickson alludes must I think be of late occurrence, and may possibly take its origin from other causes than those mentioned in his despatch.

I am,

&c.

(signed) W. L. Allardyce.

Falkland Islands.

2 Enclosure to Confidential despatch of the 15th July, 1914.

Return of Houses belonging to Government, and their occupants.

<u>Use.</u>	<u>No. of Rooms</u>	<u>Rent per month</u>	<u>Present Occupant</u>
Customs Officer's Quarters	4		Unoccupied
1. Surgeon's	6	£2-10-0	Dr Pearce, Col. Surg.
Postmaster's	6	£2-0-0	M.C. Halkett, " Postm:
11 Cottage	6	Free	A.M. Souter, Schoolmstr:
Plot Cottage	5	"	Capt. Smith, Harbourmstr
1. Engineer's	7	"	R.B. Baseley, Col. Eng.
Police Cottages 1	5	£1-0-0	A.G. Bennett, Customs: Cf
" " 2	5	Free	A. Hardy, Constable.
" " 3	5	"	R. Bradbury, Blacksmith
" " 4	5	"	E.H. Bound, Constable.
" " 5	5	"	E.H. Spencer, Constable
" " 6	5	"	D. Lehan, Carter.
Chief Constable's	5	"	Unoccupied
Lock Cottage	6	"	W. Atkins, Chief Const
Admiralty Cottage	6	£2-0-0	J. Pearce, Lighthousekr
The Quarters (1/2)	6	Free	A.W. Benton, Gardener:
Gardener's	2	"	Unoccupied
Paol	3	"	D.J. Sullivan, Gaoler
Dentist's Surgery	3	£2-0-0	G.W. Royle, Dentist
Victoria Cottage Home	4	Free	Nurse-Matron and District Nurse.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Schedule of Despatches transmitted by the Governor of the Falkland Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the

21st day of July 1914 per S.S. Orissa

via Punta Arenas

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosure.
nf.	14th July	.	7
nf.	15th July	.	2
nf.	20th July	.	2



Falkland Islands.
Confidential.

Government House, Stanley.

20th July, 1914.

Sir,

In my Confidential despatch of the 15th instant I have reported on the question of house accommodation for officers. A reference to the return of houses belonging to Government (Enclosure No 2 of that despatch) will show that neither the Colonial Treasurer nor the Colonial Postmaster, two of the principal Officials, are supplied with quarters; indeed they are the only Heads of Departments for whom there is no provision for quarters either free or at a stated rental.

2. The salaries drawn by the Colonial Treasurer and the Colonial Postmaster are £400 and £300 respectively, and when considered in conjunction with the responsibilities attaching to the posts, compare unfavourably with the remuneration received by subordinate officials who have not the same calls on them or the same social position to maintain.

3. In the case of the Colonial Treasurer the attached Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1913 shows the large sums of money for which this officer is responsible, and as you are aware, his duties include those of Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping &c., &c.

4. The responsibilities of the Postmaster and Manager of the Savings Bank are apparent from the Post Office Report for the year 1911, and the Savings Bank Report for

1912-13

The Right. Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. O., &c. &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, S.W

Enclosure No. 2

1912-13, of which I attach copies. The Postmaster was unable to furnish a Post Office Report in 1912, as, in addition to his own duties, he performed those of the Colonial Treasurer while the latter was absent on leave. He is now engaged in preparing a joint 1912-13 Report.

5. In these circumstances I beg to recommend for your approval

- (i) that the Colonial Treasurer be provided with quarters rent free as soon as the Chief Constable who is now temporarily occupying Rock Cottage vacates it on retirement, i.e., when the new Chief Constable and Drill Instructor arrives,
- (ii) that the Colonial Postmaster and Manager of the Savings Bank be allowed from the same date to occupy rent free the Government cottage he is now residing in, for which he is paying £24 per annum,
- (iii) that the post of Manager of the Savings Bank carry with it a salary of £50 per annum. The annual profits earned by the Bank during the last five years have been as follows:-

1908-09	£446
1909-10	£438
1910-11	£595
1911-12	£750
1912-13	£593

and considering its flourishing condition I am confident it can well afford a small remuneration to its Manager.

6. Should you be pleased to sanction these proposals which I very strongly recommend, the status of the two officers concerned will be materially improved and strengthened

oned, any possible cause for discontent will be removed, and an acknowledgement of the increased work and responsibility entailed in these two Departments by the progress of the Colony during the last few years, will be made. Moreover the existing disparity in salary between the several Heads of Departments will in great measure be removed.

7. As the 1915 draft Estimates will be under consideration when this reaches you, I shall be glad to receive your instructions by cable.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. A.
Governor.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(Rule 352 & 396)

Comparative statement of the Estimated and Actual
the Year ended

REVENUE.

Receipts.	Amount estimated, 1913.	Amt Received to 31st Dec. 1913.	Receipts to previous year.	More than estimated, 1913.	Less than estimated, 1913.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance					
Customs, &c. ...	7915 0 0	13050 4 5	3580 12 7	5135 4 5	
Port and Tonnage Dues ...	405 0 0	855 15 0	515 9 0	450 15 0	
Internal Revenue ...	3666 0 0	4541 2 9	4549 11 6	875 2 9	
Fees of Court, &c. ...	984 0 0	1586 4 1	1323 2 3	602 4 1	
Interest ...	6000 0 0	6194 15 4	5931 7 1	194 15 4	
Post Office ...	1703 0 0	2691 17 3	3368 16 1	988 17 3	
Rents ...	2846 0 0	3228 12 11	2633 10 1	382 12 11	
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	130 0 0	136 0 7	252 6 3	6 0 7	
Total ...	23649 0 0	32284 12 4	22154 14 10	8635 12 4	
Land Sales ...	8234 0 0	9822 8 9	11074 11 0	1588 8 9	
Stock Ordinance ...	806 0 0	822 9 6	806 15 0	16 9 6	
Contribution from Land Sales Fund ...		4400 0 0		4400 0 0	
Loan Account ...		2200 0 0		2200 0 0	
Total ...	32689 0 0	49529 10 7	34036 0 10	16840 10 7	
Overpayments recovered ...			Surplus of Assets:— 1st Jan, 1913.		
Investments realized ...		8646 1 8			
Advances repaid ...		2199 4 9			
Deposits received ...		34374 7 4			
Remittances received by C.A. ...		23941 16 1			
		118691 0 5			
			Land Sales Fund	£97530 2 5	
			Stock Fund	£ 1548 4 3	
				£99078 6 8	
			Less Deficit	£ 7369 12 3	
Total ...		118691 0 5		£91708 14 5	

Distribution of Cash Balances, 31st December, 1913.

Colonial Chest	£4940 5 1
Crown Agents	£1064 2 6
	£6004 7 7

Revenue and Expenditure under various Heads for
31st December, 1913.

EXPENDITURE.

Payments.	Amount estimated, 1913.	Amount paid to 31st Dec. 1913.	Payments to previous year.	More than estimated, 1913.	Less than estimated, 1913.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance overdrawn 1st Jan., 1913		1525 13 2			
Pensions ...	784 0 0	706 16 10	803 16 8		77 3 2
The Governor ...	1940 0 0	1539 17 11	1898 17 10		400 2 1
Colonial Secretary ...	1210 0 0	1077 8 9	1081 5 10		132 11 3
Treasury and Customs ...	1442 0 0	1633 1 4	1262 14 10	191 1 4	
Audit ...	32 0 0	23 0 0	24 0 0		9 0 0
Port and Marine ...	650 0 0	572 7 10	85 2 6		77 12 2
Legal ...	410 0 0	394 19 9	475 5 6		15 0 3
Police & Prisons ...	700 0 0	635 6 8	636 6 9		64 13 4
Medical ...	1595 0 0	1512 3 0	1460 12 3		82 17 0
Education ...	1036 0 0	955 7 3	989 10 5		80 12 9
Ecclesiastical ...	220 0 0	269 19 10	167 9 10	49 19 10	
Transport ...	325 0 0	577 14 4	832 3 3	252 14 4	
Miscellaneous ...	859 0 0	1017 19 3	1286 15 2	158 19 3	
Post Office ...	4233 0 0	3776 4 2	4139 12 7		456 15 10
Colonial Engineer ...	2098 0 0	2069 4 10	2491 4 7		28 15 2
Savings Bank ...	1604 0 0	1680 5 0	1692 17 2	76 5 0	
Currency Note Fund ...	15 0 0	9 7 8	42 15 0		5 12 4
Drawbacks and Refunds ...	100 0 0	309 12 10	85 1 6	209 12 10	
Public Works Recurrent ...	1327 0 0	1887 5 7	1416 2 6	560 5 7	
Total ...	20580 0 0	20648 2 10	20871 14 2	1498 18 2	1430 15 4
Public Works Extraordinary ...	2170 0 0	3965 7 5	11655 6 0	1795 7 5	
Stock Ordinance ...	581 0 0	626 10 5	981 8 7	45 10 5	
Land Sales Fund ...		6600 0 0		6600 0 0	
Loan Account ...		2200 0 0		2200 0 0	
Total ...	23331 0 0	34040 0 8	33508 8 9	12139 16 0	1430 15 4
Overpayments adjusted ...			Surplus of Assets on 31st Dec., 1913.		
Investments made ...		16301 4 2			
Advances made ...		2240 9 6			
Deposits repaid ...		33414 2 1			
Remittances to Crown Agents ...		25165 3 3			
		111160 19 8			
Net debit Balance on 1st January ...		1525 13 2			
Balance on 31st December, 1913 ...		6004 7 7			
Total ...		118691 0 5			
			Surplus Revenue	£4701 9 10	
			Land Sales Fund	£100752 11 2	
			Stock Fund	£1744 3 4	
				£107198 4 4	

Treasury, Stanley, 5th March, 1914.

W. A. THOMPSON. Colonial Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

A. M. SOUTER, Auditor.
14th March, 1914.

C.S. 295/1913.

Post Office Report, 1911.

POST OFFICE,

STANLEY, 29th March, 1912.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the Post Office for the year ended 31st December, 1911.

I have, etc.,

M. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

Colonial Postmaster.

The Honble

The Colonial Secretary.

M.P. 225/1911.

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the year amounted to £1,491 18s. 2d., or £66 14s. 4d, more than the amount received in 1910. (Vide appendix A). There was an increase of receipts in respect of the following sub-heads, namely:—

1. Sale of Stamps
4. Parcel Post, and
5. Poundage, P. O's,

while a decrease is shewn under:—

2. Insufficient postage and Void M. O's.

The decrease in receipts under this head is accounted for by greater care being exercised in the prepayment of correspondence. Formerly it has not been the practice for Books, Newspapers, etc., insufficiently prepaid to be charged on delivery with double the deficiency. I am of opinion, however, that deficient postage on this class of correspondence should be collected in future.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year, including the subsidy of £2,500 paid to the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., amounted to £3,775 17s. 3d. (Vide Appendix B).

POST OFFICES.

The Offices opened at New Island, W. F. and South Georgia have amply justified their establishment. Proper supervision is now exercised over the large quantity of mail matter received and despatched at both places. The objectionable practice that hitherto existed of private persons handling the mails has thus been eliminated.

Additional facilities are given for the delivery of letters by the installation of Private Letter Boxes, the charge for a Box being £1 1s. 0d. per annum. The holder has the privilege of getting letters at any time during office hours.

A much needed and generally appreciated improvement was made by the erection of a waiting room with paying window to the Postmaster's Office—this addition, while giving greater efficiency has also facilitated the sale of Postal Orders and the transaction of other business connected with the Department.

POSTAL.

The total number of postal packets of every description received and despatched (including estimated number handled at South Georgia) was 147,764 or 5,427 more than the number handled last year (Appendix C). Low rates of postage combined with other

facilities are no doubt accountable for the increase.

The total number of Mails received and sent during the year amounted to 1080 Bags and Parcel receptacles. Owing to the large amount of correspondence from Norway for South Georgia the Norwegian Postal authorities, with the concurrence of the Postmaster General, instituted on the 1st January, 1912, a direct Mail Service with South Georgia via Buenos Aires. Formerly the mails were sent through the G. P. O., London. The inauguration of this service is a great advantage to residents at South Georgia. I am of opinion that a similar service to this Colony would be advantageous to the numerous Whaling vessels that call here.

INTER-INSULAR SERVICE.

The R. M. S. "Columbus" to which reference was made in my previous report commenced the carriage of West Falkland mails in April. Unfortunately, however, owing to an accident to her machinery, the proper carrying out of the itinerary was temporarily suspended. The service has since run smoothly, and has given general satisfaction. On almost every occasion the return mails were received in time for departure by the homeward European Mail. The itinerary of the Mail Steamer includes San Carlos, N. on the East Falkland (where mails for San Carlos S., Teal Inlet and Douglas Station are left) Port Howard, Fox Bay, Port Stephens and New Island. As occasion requires the call at San Carlos is omitted on the outward trip, a call being made at Darwin. In addition to the above a quarterly call is made at Hill Cove and West Point Island.

MAIL SERVICE.

The Mail Packet Service was performed throughout year by the P. S. N. Co., Ltd., 13 calls outward and 13 calls homeward being made.

In several instances the mail steamer arrived under the contract time of 27 days. With one exception, the Time Table was kept with great regularity.

PARCEL POST.

The number and value of Parcels received from and despatched to the United Kingdom during the year was 5,672 value £8,929 14s. 3d., or an increase in number of 320 value £706 14s. 2d. over the number received last year. It is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the large number of parcels handled, and the several places in the Colony to which they were despatched, no complaints were made as to miscarriage.

MONEY ORDERS.

Issued. 2060 Money Orders of the value of £9,528 18s. 2d. were issued on the United Kingdom and other countries, an increase in value over the previous year of £397 12s. 0d. A list of the Countries Money Orders were issued on is given in Appendix D.

Paid. 89 Money Orders to the value of £330 6s. 4d. were paid, an increase in number over the previous year of 15 value £71 3s. 9d. See Appendix D. for the Countries in which they were issued.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Issued. The sales of Postal Orders show a considerable increase over the preceding year. 2173 were sold value £1,012 10s. 6d. giving an increase over the previous year of 586 Postal Orders value £357 19s. 0d.

The £1 value shows the largest sale, no less than 475 being sold. The 10/- value had the next largest sale with 286. Next in order comes the 5/- value with 214.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Details of the sales of postage stamps and other stamped postal matter will be found in Appendix E.

The total value of stamps, post cards, etc., sold was £1,133 12s. 4d., or a slight increase over last year's figures of £17 15s. 0½d.

The 1d. stamp commanded the largest sale, the total number sold being 59,738. The next largest sales in their respective orders were ½d. 40,009, 2½d. 13,205, 2d. 8,149.

The sales of the larger values of 3/- and 5/- compare favourably with the number sold last year. The sale of Postcards increased considerably, 1212 being sold as against

185 last year. This abnormal increase is due to the large purchases made by the Japanese Training Ship "Taisei Maru".

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The hitherto isolated state of the Colony will shortly be terminated by the erection of a Wireless Telegraph Station—the tender of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. has been accepted for a 5 kilowatt Station capable of communicating at night with Buenos Aires or Monte Video. The necessary plant has already arrived in the Colony and a suitable site has been selected for its erection.

The provision of Wireless facilities, in addition to its many other advantages, will be of great benefit to the Postal Service of the Colony.

TELEPHONES.

In Stanley good progress has been made with the erection of Poles, Telephone wires, etc., in connection with the Telephone Exchange. Besides the linking up of Government buildings with those of business houses, provision is being made to install telephones in private houses at a fixed annual rate.

The inauguration of the new Telephone system in Stanley will be a general benefit to the community.

There is a long distance telephone between Stanley and Darwin, (60 miles), on which messages may be exchanged at a reasonable charge.

Two private Telephones have been recently erected by the Honble. Vere Packe, one to Port Louis, S. and one to Fitzroy, S.

PERSONAL.

During the year under report Mr. Craigie-Halkett, who was appointed to act as Colonial Postmaster in November, 1910, was confirmed in the appointment. Mr. J. W. Brown was appointed Deputy Postmaster at Fox Bay, vice Dr. Turner, resigned. Mr. E. Binnie proceeded to South Georgia to act as Deputy Postmaster during Mr. Wilson's absence on leave, and Mr. A. Newing succeeded Mr. Binnie as Deputy Postmaster at New Island.

Appendix A.

Detailed Statement of Post Office Receipts for the year 1911 and the preceding year.

	1910.			1911.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Sale of postage stamps and other stamped postal matter ...	1115	17	5	1183	12	4
2. Insufficient postage and void Money Orders ...	7	11	8	4	2	2
3. Commission Money Orders ...	78	11	9	78	10	1
4. Share of Parcel Post ...	249	19	6	265	8	9
5. Poundage Postal Orders ...	6	12	2	10	4	6
Totals	£1458	12	6	£1491	17	10

Increase of Receipts, 1911 over preceding year £33 5s. 4d.

Appendix B.

Detailed Statement of Post Office Expenditure for the year 1911,
and the preceding year.

	1910.			1911.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Postmaster	307	18	4	328	15	
2. Deputy Postmaster, Fox Bay	36	0	0	36	0	
3. do. do. New Island	21	13	4	20	0	
4. Lady Assistants	50	0	0	60	16	
5. Stamp Sellers	5	7	6	8	16	
6. Post Boy and Messenger	36	0	0	36	12	
7. Bureau, Stores, &c.	42	2	10	51	11	
8. Subsidy, P. S. N. Co.	2500	0	0	2500	0	
9. West Falkland Mail	360	0	0	693	16	
10. Clerk				39	10	
Totals	£3359	2	0	£3775	17	3

Increase of Expenditure in 1911, as compared with the
preceding year £416 15s. 3d.

Appendix C.

Comparative Statement of Letters, etc., received and despatched during the
year ended 31st December, 1911, and the preceding year.

	RECEIVED.				DESPATCHED.			
	1910.	1911.	Decrease	Increase.	1910.	1911.	Decrease	Increase.
Letters and Postcards.								
United Kingdom	23004	20932	2072	—	25029	25708	—	679
Other Places	10070	9669	401	—	13012	13209	—	197
Newspapers, Books, &c.								
United Kingdom	67029	73688	—	6659	1511	2397	—	886
Other Places	1201	1046	155	—	1481	1115	366	—
Totals	101304	105335	2628	6659	41033	42429	366	1762

Total received and despatched 1910 ... 142,337.
do. do. do. 1911 ... 147,764.

Increase over 1910 of 5,427.

May 1, 1912.]

Appendix D.

Money Orders issued during the year 1911.

United Kingdom	£8879	4	4				£9035	19	5
Canada	106	12	4						
Australia	12	2	9			France	17	11	0
New Zealand	20	0	0			Germany	110	8	0
Cape Town	3	0	0			U. S. A.	82	7	0
Malta	1	0	0			Norway	93	9	0
Hong Kong	5	0	0			Sweden	56	10	0
Cyprus		15	0			Denmark	42	0	0
Gold Coast	2	5	0			Holland	2	9	0
Sierra Leone	2	0	0			Japan	6	5	0
Straits Settlements	2	0	0			Belgium	81	10	0
W. Pacific Is.	2	0	0			Italy		5	0
						Roumania		4	9
	£9035	19	5				£9528	18	2

List of Money Orders paid in the Colony in 1911, and the Country in which they were issued.

United Kingdom	£192	15	10				£308	16	4
United States	49	11	4			Australia		9	3
Germany	12	3	3			Austria	12	3	3
Norway	34	4	4			Switzerland		10	6
Canada	2	0	8			Netherlands		1	9
Belgium	5	2	0			Roumania	1	5	3
France	12	18	11			Sweden	7	0	0
	£308	16	4				£330	6	4

Appendix E.

Statement showing the number and value of postage stamps and other stamped postal matter sold during the year 1911 and the preceding year.

	1910.	1911.
5/-.	845	845
3/-.	928	932
1/-.	2598	2767
9d.	886	1085
6d.	4129	2211
2½d.	13082	13205
2d.	7914	8149
1d.	54104	59738
½d.	28507	40009
1d. Envelope	2679	1588
1d. Postcards	164	1160
2d. Postcards	21	52
VALUE.	£1115 17 3	£1133 12 4

Increase of Sales over year 1910, £17 15s. 0d.
 The above figures include sales at New Island and South Georgia.

No. 84.

Rules relating to the Stanley Telephone Exchange.

In pursuance of the powers in him vested by "The Post Office Ordinance, 1898", His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. The Stanley Telephone System will be under the management of the Post Office. All complaints by subscribers with regard to the working of the system should be made, and all irregularities reported direct to the Postmaster.

TOWN LINES.

2. The subscription to the Stanley Telephone Exchange by annual subscribers shall be £8 per annum for each instrument, payable to the Postmaster in advance.

3. Any person who wishes to become a subscriber for a period of three years, will, on giving the necessary guarantee to the Postmaster, be charged an annual subscription of £5 : 5 : 0 for each instrument.

4. The subscription or rental shall include the fixing and maintenance of the necessary wire and instrument, and will allow the subscriber to communicate at all times with other subscribers in the town of Stanley. No call, unless of an urgent nature, shall be made after 9 p.m.

5. The Government will maintain the service in good condition as far as possible, but do not guarantee continued service.

6. The telephone instrument is the property of the Government and will be removed on the lapsing of the subscription.

7. The subscriber will be responsible for the proper care of the instrument while in his possession, and will be personally liable for any damage thereto arising from wilful neglect or carelessness.

8. NON-SUBSCRIBERS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BONA FIDE BOARDERS AT HOTELS, ARE NOT PERMITTED TO MAKE USE OF A SUBSCRIBER'S TELEPHONE.

9. Non-subscribers desirous of using the town telephone can do so at the Call Room at the Exchange on payment of a fee of 2d. a call to the operator in attendance.

10. No call is to exceed three minutes duration. Should a longer call be required, there will be a further charge of 2d. for every three minutes or portion of three minutes.

LONG DISTANCE LINES.

(Darwin, Goose Green, Fitzroy, Port Louis, and intermediate stations, also Cape Pembroke Lighthouse).

11. Subscribers (who are non-owners of Long Distance Lines) and non-subscribers in Stanley desirous of using Long Distance Lines shall pay the following charges:—

6d. a call not exceeding five minutes duration, or,

6d. for a message not exceeding 30 words.

In the case of non-subscribers there will be an additional charge of 2d. for the use of the Exchange as provided above for a call in the town.

12. Non-subscribers in the Camps who wish to communicate with anyone in Stanley (whether subscriber or non-subscriber) shall pay a similar scale of fees to that mentioned in the preceding Rule, to the operator in charge of the station where the message is despatched. In the case of a message to a non-subscriber in Stanley a further fee of 2d. will be charged to the sender for delivery.

13. Camp operators must send in on an approved form to the Postmaster a half yearly return of all fees collected.

land Islands.

Confidential.

Government House, Stanley.

24th July, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to my Confidential despatches of the 21st July, 1913, and the 6th June, 1914, and to your telegram of the 22nd instant, on the subject of the appointment of a Magistrate at Fox Bay, I have the honour to inform you that I have given further careful consideration to the question of the duties attaching to this position, and in addition to those enumerated in paragraph 10 of my earlier despatch, I consider that the West Falkland Magistrate could advantageously be given the posts of Magistrate, Coroner, Deputy Collector of Customs, Deputy Postmaster, Registrar of Shipping, Shipping Master, and Receiver of Wrecks for the South Shetlands and Graham's Land during the whaling season, which lasts for a period varying between four and five months, i.e. from November to March.

2. For these services I propose that he should receive an additional remuneration of £50 per annum, or a travelling allowance of six shillings a day, which would come to about the same figure. The former arrangement I consider to be preferable, as no travelling expenses, other than passages, have hitherto been allowed to Officers on duty in this Colony, and it would likewise effect an economy, inasmuch as the salary hitherto paid to the Government Representative at the South Shetlands has been at the rate of £200 a year.

3. But apart from the saving in expense, the difficulties

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.,

Sec. Sec. Sec.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S.W.

Falkland Islands 2
 ies experienced in the past in procuring the services of an official with the requisite qualifications for the post at Desception Island have been very great, and at times the Government has been obliged to employ whoever was available. In the past accidents have been few and labour and other troubles easily settled, but it is hardly to be expected that we shall always enjoy immunity in this respect. It is therefore highly desirable, more especially in view of the fact that most of the men employed there are foreigners, that an officer of experience should be stationed there to deal with any unforeseen emergency.

4. I quite recognise that this proposal cannot be given effect to this year, if for no other reason because Mr Wilson is on leave, but I would recommend that it be made a condition of the next Falkland appointment that these additional duties be undertaken.

5. With regard to the work of Fox Bay during the absence of the Magistrate, the Customs and Postal portions would be undertaken by the Constable who would receive some small additional remuneration, say £1 a month payable by Post Office. Should an occasion arise calling for the presence of a Stipendiary Magistrate, a wireless message could be sent at once to Headquarters reporting the circumstances.

6. With respect to the 1914-15 whaling season I have already engaged the services of Mr William Barlas, who took charge of the Government School during the absence on leave of Mr and Mrs Souter, as Government Representative, and he will proceed to the South Shetlands with the whaling fleets in November. Meanwhile he is assisting in the School and acquiring experience in Customs work.

7. Unless I hear from you to the contrary I propose to make a provision of £50 on the 1915 draft Estimates for the post of Stipendiary Magistrate, South Shetlands.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

W. J.
 Governor.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

56.

*Schedule of Despatches transmitted by the Governor of the
Falkland Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the
26th day of July 1914 per S.S. Junin*

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosure.
1.	24th July		



Falkland Islands
Secret

Recd 14 Sept 1914

Government House, Stanley.

11th August, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of
your telegraphic despatches as follows:-

<u>Telegram</u>	<u>date sent</u>	<u>date received</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Cypher	undated	29th July	Warning
Cypher	undated	3rd August	- ditto -
Cypher	undated	5th August	War
Cypher	undated	5th August	Shipping
Code	4th August	5th August	Appendix 3 C.D.C. Mem.
Cypher	undated	5th August	Admiralty Instructions <i>to British Shipping</i>
Cypher	undated	5th August	Shipping Amend- ment.
Cypher	undated	5th August	O.D.C. Mem. 446 M.
Code	6th August	6th August	Appendix 4 C.D.C. Mem.
Code	6th August	6th August	Appendix 1 C.D.C. Mem.
Code	undated	6th August	Dates on Telegrams
Cypher	undated	6th August	Enquiry as to ar- rival of War Tele- gram
Code	6th August	7th August	Class III, Appendix III C.D.C. Mem.
Cypher	undated	8th August	German reservists
Cypher	undated	8th August	- ditto -
Cypher	undated	8th August	Cypher @.

Cypher

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

London S.W.

Cypher	undated	8th August	Temporary detention of German vessels
Cypher	undated	8th August	Detention
Cypher	undated	9th August	Names of German ships detained

2. The instructions contained in your telegrams have been carried out, and the Defence Scheme has been given effect to, with very slight modifications to suit the local conditions.

3. I enclose herewith a copy of the Gazette Extraordinary containing the Proclamations and Orders in Council issued in accordance with your instructions.

4. A large increase in the numbers of the Volunteer Force has taken place since the outbreak of war.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

BY THE KING

A Proclamation.

W. A.
Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
FALKLAND ISLANDS
GAZETTE
Extraordinary.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY).

AUGUST 8th, 1914.

No. 160.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation.

George R. I.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us and the German Emperor,

And whereas it constitutes adherence to Our enemies for any of Our subjects or persons resident or being in Our dominions during the continuance of the state of war to contribute to or participate in or assist in the floating of any loan on behalf of the said Emperor, or to advance money or to enter into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Emperor or his Government (save upon Our Command), or otherwise to aid, abet, or assist the said Emperor or his Government:

Now, therefore, We do hereby warn all Our subjects and all persons resident or being in Our dominions who may be found doing or attempting any of such treasonable acts as aforesaid that they will be liable to be apprehended and dealt with as traitors, and will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



[L.S.]

No. 161.

W. L. ALLARDYCE.

GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency William Lamond Allardyce, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Falkland Islands and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty the King, and The German Emperor and whereas it is necessary that any invasion of or attack on the Colony under my Government by the forces of the said German Emperor shall be repelled, I,

WILLIAM LAMOND ALLARDYCE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, as aforesaid, do hereby under the powers conferred on me by section 12 of the Volunteer Ordinance, 1893, call out for active service every Officer and Volunteer belonging to the Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps, and command every such Officer and Volunteer to assemble at the Customs' Shed at the hour of eleven in the forenoon for the purpose of performing such service as may by me be directed.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Government House, Stanley, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen

By Command,

W. J. ROPER,

for the Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 162.

BY THE KING.**A Proclamation.****George R. R.**

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us and the German Emperor,

And whereas it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions, to trade or have any commercial intercourse with any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the German Empire without Our permission:

And whereas it is therefore expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown and Government:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and we do hereby warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our dominions:

Not to supply to or obtain from the said German Empire any goods, wares, or merchandise, or to supply to or obtain the same from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein, nor to supply to or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise for or by way of transmission to or from the said Empire, or to or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein, nor to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from the said Empire, or for or from any person resident, carrying on business or being therein:

Nor to permit any British ship to leave for, enter, or communicate with any port or place in the said Empire:

Nor to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire or other policy or contract to insurance, with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire, nor under any existing policy or contract of insurance to make any payment to or for the benefit of any such person in respect of any loss due to the belligerent action of His Majesty's forces or of those of any ally of His Majesty:

Nor to enter into any new commercial, financial, or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire:

And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts, will be liable to such penalties as the law provides:

And We hereby declare that any transactions to, with or for the benefit of any resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire, which are not treasonable and are not for the time being expressly prohibited by Us either by virtue of this Proclamation or otherwise, and which but for the existence of the state of war aforesaid would be lawful, are hereby permitted:

And We hereby declare that the expression "person" in this Proclamation shall include any body of persons corporate or un-incorporate and that where any person has or had an interest in houses or branches of business in some other country as well as in Our dominions, or in the said Empire (as the case may be), this Proclamation shall not apply to the trading or commercial intercourse carried on by such person solely from or by such houses or branches of business in such other country.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 163.

Order of His Majesty the King in Council.

His Excellency the Governor, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, directs the publication of the following Order in Council.

By Command,

W. J. ROPER,

for Colonial Secretary.

6th August, 1914.

Order of His Majesty in Council for the Granting of “Days of Grace.”

His Majesty being mindful, now that a state of war exists between this Country and Germany, of the recognition accorded to the practice of granting “days of grace” to enemy merchant ships by the Convention relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at the Hague, on the 18th October, 1907, and being desirous of lessening, so far as may be practicable, the injury caused by war to peaceful and unsuspecting commerce, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. From and after the publication of this Order, no enemy merchant ship shall be allowed to depart, except in accordance with the provisions of this Order, from any British port or from any ports in any Native State in India, or in any of His Majesty's Protectorates, or in any State under His Majesty's protection or in Cyprus.

2. In the event of information reaching one of our Principal Secretaries of State not later than midnight on Friday the seventh day of August that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which at the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in the ports of the enemy or which subsequently entered them is, in his opinion, not less favourable than the treatment accorded to enemy merchant ships by Articles 3 to 7 of this Order, he shall notify the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury shall forthwith give public notice thereof in the “Gazette,” and Articles 3 to 8 of this Order shall thereupon come into full force and effect.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Order, enemy merchant ships which

- (i) at the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in any port in which this Order applies; or
- (ii) cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and, after the outbreak of hostilities, enter a port to which this Order applies, with no knowledge of the war:

shall be allowed up till midnight (Greenwich mean time), on Friday the 14th of August for loading or unloading their cargoes, and for departing from such port:

Provided that such vessels shall not be allowed to ship any contraband of war, and any contraband of war already shipped on such vessels must be discharged.

4. Enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and which with no knowledge of the war arrive at a port to which this Order applies after the expiry of the time allowed by Article 3 for loading or unloading cargo and for departing, and are permitted to enter, may be required to depart either immediately, or within such time as may be considered necessary by the Customs Officer of the port for the unloading of such cargo as they may be required or specially permitted to discharge.

Provided that such vessels may, as a condition of being allowed to discharge cargo, be required to proceed to any other specified British port, and shall there be allowed such time for discharge as the Customs Officer of that port may consider to be necessary.

Provided also that, if any cargo on board such vessel is contraband of war or is reguisioned under Article 5 of this Order, she may be required before departure to discharge such cargo within such time as the Customs Officer of the port may consider to be necessary; or she may be required to proceed, if necessary under escort to any other of the ports specified in Article 1 of this Order, and shall there discharge the contraband under the like conditions.

5. His Majesty reserves the right recognised by the said Convention to requisition at any time on payment of compensation enemy cargo on board any vessel to which Articles 3 and 4 of this Order apply.

6. The privileges accorded by Articles 3 and 4 are not to extend to cable ships or to sea-going ships designed to carry oil fuel, or to ships whose tonnage exceeds 5,000 tons gross, or whose speed is 14 knots or over, regarding which the entries in Lloyd's Register shall be conclusive for the purposes of this Article. Such vessels will remain liable on adjudication by the Prize Court to detention during the period of war, or to requisition, in accordance, in either case, with the Convention aforesaid. The said privileges will also not extend to merchant ships which show by their build that they are intended for conversion into warships, as such vessels are outside the scope of the said Convention, and are liable to adjudication by the Prize Court to condemnation as prize.

7. Enemy merchant ships allowed to depart under Articles 3 and 4 will be provided with a pass indicating the port to which they are to proceed, and the route they are to follow.

8. A merchant ship which, after receipt of such a pass, does not follow the course indicated therein will be liable to capture.

9. If no information reaches one of our Principal Secretaries of State by the day and hour aforementioned to the effect that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which were in the ports of the enemy at the date of the outbreak of hostilities, or which subsequently entered them, is, in his opinion, not less favourable than that accorded to enemy merchant ships by Articles 3 to 8 of this Order, every enemy merchant ship which, on the outbreak of hostilities, was in any port to which this Order applies, and also every enemy merchant ship which cleared from its last port before the declaration of war, but which, with no knowledge of the war, enters a port to which this Order applies, shall, together with the cargo on board thereof, be liable to capture, and shall be brought before the Prize Court forthwith for adjudication.

10. In the event of information reaching one of our Principal Secretaries of State that British Merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, but are met with by the enemy at sea after the outbreak of hostilities, are allowed to continue their voyage without interference with either the ship or the cargo, or after capture are released with or without proceedings for adjudication in the Prize Court or are to be detained during the war or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize he shall notify the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and shall publish a notification thereof in the "Gazette" and in that event, but not otherwise, enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and are captured after the outbreak of hostilities and brought before our Prize Courts for adjudication, shall be released or detained or requisitioned in such cases and upon such terms as may be directed in the said notification in the "Gazette."

11. Neutral cargo, other than contraband of war, on board an enemy merchant ship which is not allowed to depart from a port to which this Order applies, shall be released.

12. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the Convention relative to certain Restrictions on the Exercise of the right of Capture in Maritime War, signed at the Hague on the 18th October, 1907, an undertaking must, whether the merchant ship is allowed to depart or not, be given in writing by each of the Officers and

members of the crew of such vessel, who is of enemy nationality, that he will not, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, engage while hostilities last in any service connected with the operation of the war. If any such officer is of neutral nationality, an undertaking must be given in writing that he will not serve, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, on any enemy ship while hostilities last. No undertaking is to be required from members of the crew who are of neutral nationality.

Officers or members of the crew declining to give the undertakings required by this Article will be detained as prisoners of war.

And the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of our Principal Secretaries of State, and all Governors, Officers, and authorities whom it may concern are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

No. 164.

Appointments.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps:—

Lieut. H. M. STANLEY TURNER, to be Major,

The Honble., A. H. B. PEARCE, Colonial Surgeon, to be Surgeon-Captain,

The Honble., VERE PACKE, M.E.C., to be Captain,

T. NELSON GODDARD, Esq., B.A., to be Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, with rank of Honorary Lieutenant,

with effect from the 5th August, 1914.

By Command,

W. J. ROPER,

for Colonial Secretary.

6th August, 1914.

M.P. 430/13

No. 165.

Proclamation.

In the name of His Majesty, GEORGE V., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, &c., &c., &c.

By His Excellency WILLIAM LAMOND ALLARDYCE, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Falkland Islands and its Dependencies.

[L.S.] W. L. ALLARDYCE,

Governor.

Under the power and authority in me vested by Ordinance No. 2 of 1904, I hereby Prohibit the exportation to foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea with exception of those of France and Russia, except Baltic north, Spain and Portugal of all or any of the following articles, namely:—

Arms, Ammunition, Military and Naval Stores, and any article which in the opinion of the Governor is capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of Arms, Ammunition, or Military or Naval stores.

Guns and arms of all kinds, and the machinery for manufacturing them.

Ammunition and explosive of all kinds, the ingredients used in their manufacture, and the machinery for manufacturing them.

Military stores of all kinds including—

clothing, equipments, accoutrements, harness, saddlery, implements and tools, wire, chemicals used in the manufacturing of explosives, signalling and search-light equipment, telegraphic and electric-light plant suitable for field use, limelight apparatus, heliographs, optical instruments used in military operations.

Naval Stores of all kinds, including—

materials used in ship construction, such as rivet-iron, angle-iron, round bars, rivets, sheet-plate iron, forgings and armour-plates; machinery used in constructing ships and torpedo boats: marine engines and the component parts thereof, including screw propellers, cylinders, cranks, shafts, boilers, tubes for boilers, boiler-plates, fire-bars.

Every article whatsoever which is, can, or may become applicable for the manufacture of marine machinery, including anchors, chain cables, wire hawsers, capstans, windlasses, steam-winchs, masts, derricks, davits.

Torpedoes and their component parts, and machinery for manufacturing them.

All apparatus for projecting inflammable materials or firing torpedoes.

Steam and other boats suitable for use for warlike purposes.

Submarine cables.

Submarine mines, and apparatus appertaining to them.

Marconi apparatus.

Electrical fittings used on board ship.

Given under my hand at Government House, Stanley, this sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

By Command,

W. J. ROPER,

for Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, 6th August, 1914.*

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Schedule of Despatches transmitted by the Governor of the Falkland Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the
 14th day of August 19. 14 per S.S. ~~Criana~~

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosure.
et	11th August	.	1

FAKLAND ISLANDS.

Recd 14 Sept 1914

Vide Conf from J/S.
3 Jan 1916

C 16/16.

Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Confidential.

11th August, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to your telegraphic despatch of the 9th July, confirming the extension for a period of one year in all of the temporary and provisional appointment of Mr G.J. Felton as an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, I have the honour to inform you that I saw Mr Felton yesterday and took occasion to intimate to him that in view of the fact that the Falkland Islands Volunteers had been called out on active service I was exceedingly anxious to obtain the assistance of a gentleman of position in the Colony, with a knowledge of the handling of war and the control of horses, who would undertake to be responsible for the transport department for so long as the war might last, and suggested to him that he should place his services at my disposal in the manner indicated.

2. Mr Felton, I regret to say, was unable to give me the assistance and cooperation which I have a right to expect from the Members of my Legislative Council at a time of national and imperial danger, and pleaded that he had to return to his farm at once as he "had some sheep to dip".

3. In view of this failure on Mr Felton's part, coupled with his apparent inability to attend more than one Council Meeting in every three, I do not propose, on the termination of his present period of service, to submit the confirmation of his appointment for His Majesty's approval.

The Right Honble.

I have the honour to be,

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Sir,

Secretary of State

Your most obedient, humble servant,

For the Colonies,

W. J. 9
Governor.

London, S.W.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Schedule of Despatches transmitted by the Governor of the Falkland Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the

14th day of August 1914 per S.S. Oriana

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosure.
1.	11th August		

Falkland Islands.

*Recd 10-10-14
TNS*

Government House, Stanley.

Secret.

27th September, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch of even date addressed by me to the British Minister, Monte Video, relative to the movements of German ships in these waters during the early part of the present month.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. Z. G.
Governor.

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Sec. Sec. Sec.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, S.W.

Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

27th September, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that on the 15th instant I received from Captain Pearson of H.M.S. "Orissa" a communication (copy enclosed) for transmission by wireless to Captain Luce of H.M.S. "Glasgow" from Captain Milward, British Consul at Punta Arenas, notifying him that the German steamer "Santa Inabel" left Punta Arenas on the evening of the 9th September taking with her very many more stores than she declared at the Customs, and sailing eastward. She had previously arrived at Punta Arenas bearing the Chile Line paint, but had changed it just before leaving to a black funnel and black hull. According to Captain Milward she appears to have been reported to be bound for Valparaiso, but her agents knew nothing about her provisions which were all obtained through other parties. The British Consul presumed that she was proceeding to San Jose to convey provisions to the German cruiser "Bresden".

2. As requested I sent by wireless a précis in cypher of the above-mentioned message to H.M.S. "Glasgow" in the morning of the 15th and again the same evening. I also had the message sent through to the "Orissa" for transmission to the "Glasgow", and repeated it again on the 15th. After a further repetition on the 16th we received an acknowledgement from the "Glasgow".

3. Basing my calculations on the facts provided in Captain Milward's

In Excellency

The British Minister,

Monte Video.

Wilford's communication, I reckoned that the "Santa Isabel" would take from two and a half to three days to reach San Jose, about half a day to transfer her provisions to the "Dreadnaught", and that the "Dreadnaught" (if a hostile attack on this Colony were in contemplation) would take something under two and a half days to reach the Falkland Islands, so that we might expect her arrival on the 14th or 15th of this month.

4. At about 11 p.m. on the 13th the sentries stationed at Hooker's Bay in the vicinity of the Wireless Station (you will more readily follow the ensuing information with the aid of the accompanying map) reported the presence in the bay of a vessel resembling a steam pinnace. She was seen approaching from the east and the two men on duty watched her carefully and affirm that she was only two or three hundred yards from the shore.

5. On being quite satisfied of the existence of the vessel one of the sentries ran behind the rising ground skirting the bay and gave the prearranged signal which was done by firing a blue light. This was seen at once by the sentry on duty at the Wireless Station, all the men were immediately turned out, Headquarters was communicated with at once by telephone, and all precautions were taken to repel a hostile attack. At the same time the guard on Sapper's Hill reported by telephone a light off the Wolf Rocks opposite the Wireless Station, and afterwards stated that they watched it for an hour, while the sentries on duty at Navy Point made the same report.

6. Possibly alarmed at the signal at Hooker's Bay the vessel turned and steamed in the direction of the Wolf Rocks and later a light was observed moving away from the land in a south-westerly direction.

Palmyra Island.

Enclosure to despatch of the 27th September, 1914.

7. I am not disposed to give expression to any opinion as to whether the light seen was that of a hostile vessel having designs on our Wireless Station, or not, but I submit the facts for Your Excellency's information and that of the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the South American Station.

8. The information contained in Captain Milward's communication was not divulged by me to anyone with the exception of my Private Secretary and the Officer Commanding the Defence Force.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's

most obedient humble servant,

(12/9)
Governor.

Witness my hand and seal this 12th day of September, 1914.

At the City of London, this 12th day of September, 1914.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure to despatch of the 27th September, 1914.

Copy of Communication sent to Governor, Falkland Islands, for
transmission to Captain Luce of H.M.S. "Glasgow".

10th September, 1914.

Captain Luce,

H.M.S. "Glasgow".

Impossible to arrange wireless here. The German Santa Isabel left last night after taking very many more stores than she declared at the Customs and sailed westward. She came here with the Castle Line paint and changed it to Black funnel and black hull just before she left, she was supposed to be bound to Valparaiso, but her agents knew nothing about her provisions which were all obtained from other parties. She took 120 sacks potatoes, 100 lbs sacks flour, 10 bullocks, 25 live sheep, besides filling everything up with water, and all the biscuits that could be baked in the time not quite two tons.

Milward, Consul.

At the last moment I hear that the Santa Isabel has gone eastward.

Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House, Stanley.

6th October, 1914.

Sir,

As you will have learnt from Enclosure No 3 to my Confidential despatch of the 30th June last, relative to the proposed reorganization of the Volunteers, the Corps is very urgently in need of new uniforms. Since that despatch was written the men have been on active service for a period of over two months.

2. The present uniforms which were obtained some fifteen years ago are quite unsuited to the climate by reason of their thinness, and have now in many cases become threadbare. As you will see from the report of the Commanding Officer (copy attached) many are unserviceable, while as the outcome of the present war the Corps is now four times as numerous as formerly.

3. It was my intention to have made provision on the 1913 Estimates for the purchase of a certain number of new uniforms, but the exigencies of the military situation demand that one hundred new uniforms should be ordered forthwith.

4. I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to approve the accompanying indents and instruct the Crown Agents to order the uniforms at once and have them despatched as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

The Right Honble.

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Sec. Sec. Sec.,

Secretary of State
for the Colonies,

Governor.

London, S.W.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No 1 to Confidential despatch of the 6th October, 1914.

Commanding Officer to Commander-in-Chief.

Headquarters, Stanley.

October 2nd, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to direct the attention of Your Excellency to the clothing of the men under my command.

2. Out of a total force of 168 men it is impossible to parade more than twenty of the number in complete uniform, i.e., cap, great-coat, patrol jacket and trousers, whilst no puttees whatever are provided.

3. The material of which the existing uniforms are made is bad in colour, unserviceable, and totally unfitted for the climate, as a consequence of which a number of men suffer regularly from inadequate clothing, especially after being on duty at night.

4. As it is uncertain how long hostilities may continue, I would submit that the necessity for providing proper uniforms for the men is a matter of the first importance, and it is suggested that a first instalment of 100 complete uniforms of the Universal Field Service pattern, comprising cap, serge patrol jacket, trousers and puttees as per sample supplied to this Colony by Messrs Pipe and McGill of 27 Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London, W.C., be obtained without delay. Caps should bear the Royal Arms as a Cap-badge, which is readily obtainable without the preparation of a special die.

5. In view of the treatment meted out by one of the enemy powers (Germany) to irregular and imperfectly uniformed troops in the Franco Prussian War, I would further submit for Your Excellency's consideration that it is all the more necessary to conform as closely as possible to the provisions of the Hague Convention in the matter of Uniform Clothing.

I have, &c.

(signed) H.M. Stanley Turner,
Major, Commanding.

Recd 14.11.15

Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Secreta

2nd November 1914

Sir,

As you are aware the naval situation in these waters has not for some time past been entirely satisfactory or free from danger. In the enclosure to my Secret despatch of the 27th September I reported certain occurrences which indicated the presence of a suspicious vessel outside the port on the night and early morning of the 15th and 16th September, and when I subsequently transmitted a copy of that enclosure to Rear-Admiral Cradock he informed me verbally that from what he knew of the movements of the enemy cruiser "Dresden" he was satisfied that she was the vessel in question.

2. As Admiral Cradock confirmed the report that an enemy squadron was concentrating on the West Coast of Chile, I conferred with him on the general question of the removal of the women and children from Headquarters. In view of the conduct of German soldiers in Belgium we considered that Heads of families should be advised that women and children would be safer in the Camps of the East and West Falklands than in Stanley at the present juncture.

3. On the morning of the 19th October I brought the question before the Members of the Executive Council, explained the position to them, and, as notified to you in my cypher telegram of the same date, I concurred in their recommendation that Heads of families should be warned in the manner indicated above. A Notice, of which I attach a copy, was thereupon issued

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies, London S.W.

issued.

4. At my request the Agents of the local inter-insular steamer and the owners of the tug "Sampson" (The Falkland Islands Company) at once placed these two vessels at the disposal of the public with the result that within a few days of the departure of R.M.S. "Good Hope" from this port on the 22nd ultimo over 600 women and children had been conveyed to Settlements in different parts of the Colony. A few families still remain in Stanley, but they do so on their own responsibility.

5. I may add I have no reason for supposing that in the event of an attack on the seat of Government by an enemy squadron or by a single cruiser the Officers and men of the German Navy would depart from the conditions prescribed by the International Convention relating to Bombardments by Naval Forces in time of War, but, as this cannot be guaranteed, you will, I am sure, concur that it was wiser for the Government to adopt the precautionary measures reported above.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure to Secret despatch of the 2nd November, 1914

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

Owing to the naval situation in South American waters Heads of families are hereby advised that women and children would in all probability be safer in the Camps than in Stanley at present. Arrangements have been made to place the s.s. "Falkland" at the disposal of those who desire to be conveyed to other parts of the East Falkland and to the West Falkland. Persons intending to leave Stanley should notify the Agents of the steamer as soon as possible, giving the names of the settlements at which they desire to be landed.

By Command,

(signed) T. N. Goddard.

Clerk to the Executive Council.

19th October, 1914.

Government House,

Stanley.

Recd 14.11.14

Nikland Islands.

Secret.

Government House, Stanley.

3rd November, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to my Secret despatch of yesterday, I have the honour to inform you that in view of the possibility of an attack by a German squadron including the armed cruisers "Scharnhorst", "Gneisenau", and the light cruisers "Leipzig", "Munburg", and "Dresden", - should they be successful in evading our ships -, or by a single enemy cruiser, I deemed it advisable to hand over to Rear-Admiral Cradock, whose squadron was badly in need of gold, the gold reserve of £3,750 belonging to the Commissioners of Currency, in exchange for a draft drawn on the Accountant General of the Navy.

2. After conferring with the Commissioners I also authorized the cancellation and burning of Currency Notes to the value of £2784. We considered it to be extremely unlikely that there would be any run on the Government Savings Bank, but felt that in the event of any large demand for redemption of Notes an explanation could easily be made which in a small place such as Stanley would prevent heavy withdrawals or anything in the nature of a panic. New Notes can easily be issued when the state of affairs again becomes normal.

3.. The silver specie in circulation is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Colony under existing circumstances.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signature)
Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Ac., Ac., Ac.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, S.W.

was informed in reply, "The Regulations
 have appeared in measures adopted
 for the defense of the Colony"

62.9

Recd 14-11-14

Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Secret.

20th November, 1914.

Sir,

In continuation of my Secret despatch of the 2nd November reporting the departure of H.M.S. "Good Hope" from this port and the general exodus of women and children to the camps consequent on the concentration of the German cruiser squadron on the West Coast of South America, I have the honour to report in brief the action that has since been taken by the Volunteer Force, working in the first place alone and subsequently in conjunction with H.M.S. "Canopus" with a view to repelling any attack by a hostile cruiser or cruiser squadron.

2. After the departure of H.M.S. "Canopus" from Port Stanley on the 23rd ultimo, I withdrew the guard from Navy Point with the intention of drafting them later to outposts where they might be more mobile and where in my opinion and that of my advisers their presence was more valuable.

3. Before doing so however I attached them to a working party composed of the guard at the Wireless Station and such men as could be spared from other outposts for the purpose of constructing a barricade composed of peat in a framework of heavy timber round the operating- and engine-rooms of the Wireless Telegraphy Installation. (I enclose some snapshots of the work in progress.)

4. I had previously discussed the question of an earth-work for this very vital point with Admiral Cradock who was

The Right Honourable

in

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Es., Es., Es.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S.W.

Enclosure 14-11-14

in agreement with me that while it was impossible to gauge the amount of protection which would be afforded by such a barrier it was very desirable that the work should be undertaken if only for the purpose of giving temporary protection while a message reporting the presence of enemy ships was despatched to any vessel within hearing.

5. Consequently with the assistance of the Colonial Engineer I made preparations to erect across the south and east sides of the enclosure containing the building a pent barricade having a depth of 20 feet at the base and tapering gradually to a depth of 6 feet at a height equal to that of the roof of the power house. Owing however to the effect of severe snowstorms and exceptionally bad weather, and also to the pressure of more immediate work caused by the flying visit of H.M.S. "Canopus" and "Glasgow" on the 8th instant, it has been found impossible to complete the work up to the present although it is well advanced. I am convinced that with the advent of a few days favourable to the working of pent in large quantities the barrier will be completed.

6. On the 4th instant I received news from Buenos Aires of the naval engagement which had taken place off Coronel, Chile, and of the sinking of H.M.S. "Good Hope" and "Monmouth", and as already stated H.M.S. "Canopus" and "Glasgow" arrived in this port on the following Sunday (November 8th). I am glad to be able to report that on this occasion the Volunteers rendered material assistance to the latter vessel in coaling, thus enabling her to return with H.M.S. "Canopus" to Monte Video the same evening.

7. Prior to her departure I had obtained from H.M.S. "Good Hope" a supply of 10,000 rounds of 303 ammunition

and

and 25 rifles, and on this occasion I took the opportunity of asking the Senior Naval Officer to make me a further grant. By his direction a field gun and ammunition together with a further 25 rifles and 30,000 rounds of 303 cartridges were placed at the disposal of the Defence Force.

8. These loans were an important addition to the resources of the Colony, since, as you are aware, I had previously been forced to make what arrangements I could to repel or at least hamper an attack without the aid of anything more modern than two muzzle-loading 2.5-inch guns and one muzzle-loading nine-pounder, without sufficient rifles or enough ammunition.

9. It was my intention, if attacked, to keep out of the reach of the ships' guns, and if possible draw the enemy off into the rough country where cover is good and plentiful and where a knowledge of the ground is paramount, thus forestalling the instructions conveyed to me in your undated cypher telegram received on the 13th November.

10. On the 12th November H.M.S. "Canopus" returned to Port Stanley and Captain Grant informed me that he had been sent to assist in the defence of the Colony. I conferred with him as to the most advantageous way of cooperating, with the result that, as you will see from Enclosure No 2 to this despatch, Captain Grant has placed his ship in a position commanding the entrance to the harbour, and has materially strengthened our existing outposts at Engineer Point, Lake Point, and Hooker's Point by placing at each a battery of twelve-pound guns, and has established a lookout station at Sparrow Point. (For these positions see enclosed map.) He has further placed mines in the entrance to Port William which is patrolled by his pinnace armed with torpedoes, while all ships entering the port are received and piloted

Enclosure No 2

Enclosure No 3

piloted by the Harbour Master in the Government Launch "Penguin", which has been appropriated solely for purposes of examination at night.

11. To meet the exigencies of the present situation certain Port Regulations have been passed by the Governor-in-Council limiting the area in which incoming vessels may drop anchor. I enclose a copy of these Regulations.

12. The Captain of Marines on H.M.S. "Canopus" working in conjunction with the Commanding Officer of the Volunteer Force, will in the event of an attack have under his command a body of about 230 men consisting of 80 marines and 170 Volunteers of whom roughly 100 are mounted. This number of course will be raised without in any way drawing on the men required for the shore batteries or for the ship's guns.

13. As you will see from Enclosure No 5 to this despatch detailed instructions have been given to the various batteries by Captain Grant, and a system of intercommunication by telephone and visual signalling has been put in force between the various stations.

14. To obviate any risk of this despatch falling into the hands of the enemy I shall hand it to the Captain of the mailboat which is expected to call here sometime during the course of next week, with instructions to destroy it in the event of his ship being in any danger of capture.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. G.
Governor.

Captain Heathcoat S. Grant

to

Governor.

R.M.S. "CANOPUS",

Falkland Islands, 17th Novbr. 1914.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to report that three 12-pounder guns at Engineer's Point are now mounted and that two of them have been satisfactorily tested.

The 12-pounder gun on field mounting is now in position at Hooker's Point and the emplacements for it completed.

Lake Point up to date is defended by a maxim gun and crew; arrangements have been made to land at short notice a Marine Detachment of 80 men at whatever place their services may be required. Captain Hobson, Royal Marine Light Infantry, working in conjunction with Major Turner will then have a force available of approximately 250 men.

The system of communications by telephone from the ship to all stations has been completed and alternative methods by wireless or visual signalling have been tested.

The entrance to Stanley Harbour is defended by gun-fire from R.M.S. "CANOPUS", and it is shortly hoped when an observation station has been established ashore to obtain a practically all-round fire to seaward from the 12-inch guns. To establish this a considerable amount of survey work with the theodolite has yet to be done, and I would request that as soon as possible an observation

tion hut may be built on the point selected for the accommodation of the two observation officers and a staff of four men.

It will be indispensable to test the overland fire from the 12-inch guns as soon as the necessary calculations are completed.

As soon as the mountings are completed for the 12-pounder battery at Lake Point it is requested that the services of the "SAMSON" and a strong lighter may be lent for taking them round.

2.- It is submitted that regulations as to the berth of ships arriving at this port may be issued, and also orders relative to ships entering Stanley Port at night. You would perhaps be pleased to consider the attached proposals for this purpose. (See letter of 18th Novbr. from Governor to Captain Grant, R.N.).

There is at present a whaling steamer anchored in William Harbour in direct line of fire from "CANOPUS", who most certainly would be sunk if an enemy boat or ship tried to enter Stanley Harbour.

I have, etc.,

(signed) Heathcoat S. Grant.
captain.

(Signed) W. L. Allardyce.

P O R T R E G U L A T I O N S .

Owing to the existence of a state of war Stanley Harbour and its approaches are being placed in a condition of naval and military defence. Under the power and authority in him vested by Section 2 of the Harbour Ordinance 1902 His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to make the following Regulations :-

1. No vessel is to anchor to the eastward of a line joining Magnetic Observation Spot and the slaughter house at the east end of Port Stanley.
2. No vessel is to anchor in Port William to the eastward of a line drawn N.10 W.(true) from Navy Point.
3. No vessel is to be permitted to enter Stanley Harbour (i.e., the land-locked water lying to the west and south-west of a line drawn from Cape Pembroke to William Point) until she has received permission by signal from the Lighthouse or from the examination steamer.

Made at Government House this eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

(Signed) T. N. Goddard.

Clerk to the Executive Council.

Captain Heathcoat S. Grant

to

Governor.

H.M.S. "CANOPUS",
Falkland Islands,
19th November, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your
information the attached copies of orders which

I have this day issued to -

HOOKER'S POINT BATTERY,
ORDNANCE POINT BATTERY,
LAKE POINT BATTERY,
LIGHT HOUSE SIGNAL STATION,
EXAMINATION STEAMER "PENGUIN",

and a list of the call-signs allotted to the
various stations.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) Heathcoat S. Grant.

Captain.

ORDERS FOR HOOKER'S POINT BATTERY.

1. The duty of this Battery will be to prevent any enemy landing in the waters adjoining the Battery.
2. To open fire on any of the enemy's forces attempting to pass the approach to the W/T Station, working in conjunction with Volunteer Force and Marine Detachment, when landed.
3. A sentry is to be posted day and night with orders to prevent any unauthorised persons approaching the battery and to keep a good look-out on W/T Station for visual signals in case of breakdown of telephone system.
4. The coast is to be patrolled from Hooker's Point to a position opposite the W/T Station.
5. At night a countersign will be used to challenge anyone approaching the Battery and he is not to be allowed to pass without giving the same.

All other orders will be left to the discretion of the Officer in Charge.

Sgd. H. S. Grant.
Captain.

H.M.S. "CANOPUS".
19th November, 1914.

(2)

ORDERS FOR GRINDANCE POINT BATTERY.

1. The duty of this Battery is to prevent enemy's boats landing in Yorke Bay and the waters adjoining.
2. Stop by gunfire any vessel that attempts to pass the "PRINCE" (Examination boat) at night.
3. To keep a good look-out for all visual signals from Sparrow Point and "CANOPUS", and take in all telephone messages transmitted from Light House or other station to the Battery.
4. A Sentry is to be on duty day and night with orders to keep a look-out on "CANOPUS", Sparrow Point and Examination steamer, and to prevent any unauthorised person from approaching the Battery.
5. At night a countersign will be used to challenge anyone approaching the battery and he is not to be allowed to pass without giving the same.

All remaining orders will be left to the discretion of the Officer in Charge.

Sgd. H. S. Grant.
Captain.

H.M.S. "CANOPUS".
19th November, 1914.

(3)

ORDERS FOR LAKE POINT BATTERY.

1. The duties of this Battery will be to prevent any landing of the enemy in the vicinity of Lake Point.
2. The coast to the eastward is to be patrolled as far as the bay to the west of Horse Point.
3. A Sentry is to be on duty day and night to prevent any unauthorised person approaching the battery. He is also to keep a sharp look-out for visual signals from Sapper's Hill, and to inform the Signaller of the Watch if station is being called.
4. In view of an attempt to land by the enemy the Battery is to be defended as long as possible, and if obliged to retreat the guns are to be put out of action before leaving.
5. Sapper's Point is to be informed immediately if any attempts at landing are made by the enemy so that assistance may be sent out as soon as possible by means of the mounted men at W/T Station.
6. At night a countersign will be used to challenge anyone approaching the Battery, and he is not to be allowed to pass without giving the same.

All remaining orders will be left to the discretion of the Officer in Charge.

Sgd. H. S. Grant.
Captain.

H.M.S. "CANOPUS".
19th November, 1914.

(4)

ORDERS FOR LIGHT HOUSE SIGNAL STATION.

1. The duties of this Station are to report the approach of any vessel day or night. The vessel sighted is to be challenged by a "private signal" if she appears to be a man of war, and the 'demand' made it apparently a merchantman.
2. All vessels are to be signalled to stop at the entrance and await orders.
3. Any vessel sighted is to be immediately reported to the "PENGUIN" and "CANOPUS". "PENGUIN" will assist in stopping any ship trying to enter the harbour at night. Her call-sign is "X J".
4. A copy of "PENGUIN'S" orders is attached.

Sgd. H. S. Grant.
Captain.

H.M.S. "CANOPUS".
19th November, 1914.

(5)

ORDERS FOR "PENGUIN".

1. She will lie at her moorings between Arrow Point and Charles Point.
Her duties will be to stop any vessels coming in at night and anchor them in the anchorage between Charles Point and William Point until daylight, when she will pilot them in past the mine field.
2. The Lighthouse will have orders to stop any ship coming in, by signal, and inform "PENGUIN" when any ship is sighted making for the harbour.
3. She will have the following appliances on board, which will be utilised to signal as follows :-
 - (1) Ship apparently hostile man of war ... Red Very's Lights.
 - (2) Doubtful man of war or ship ... White " "
 - (3) Merchant ship not belonging to the port ... Green " "
 - (4) Require assistance ... 1 red, 1 green, alternate.
 - (5) Enemy's boats or ships entering ... Fire rocket.
4. She will carry an all-round red light.
5. The torpedo boat from "CANOPUS" will be patrolling to the eastward of a line between Arrow Point and York Point, and will be on the look-out for any signals from the Lighthouse or "PENGUIN". She will not carry any lights.
6. Call sign "XJ" has been allotted to "PENGUIN".

Sgd. H. S. Grant.
Captain.

H.M.S. "CANOPUS".
19th November, 1914.

(6)

TELEPHONE AND SIGNAL CONNECTIONS.

	Telephone No.	Call Sign.
"CANOPUS".....	14	YA
SPARROW POINT.....	—	XB
W/T STATION.....	25A	XC
HOOKER'S POINT.....	via 25A	XD
LIGHTHOUSE.....	28	XE
LAKE POINT	via 220	XF
ORDNANCE POINT	28B	XG
SAPPER'S HALL	220	XH
STANLEY (Public Jetty for emergencies).....	—	XI
WAR OFFICE	25	—
COTTAGE HOSPITAL	17	—
CAPTAIN PACKE	4	—
GOVERNMENT HOUSE	3	—
EXCHANGE		

NOTE.— All the above-named are in telephonic communication, through Exchange.

EXAMINATION STEAMER "PENGUIN" — XJ

Sgd. H. S. Grant.
Captain.

H.M.S. "CANOPUS".
19th November, 1914

Recd 14.11.14
Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House, Stanley.

23rd November, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 8th August relative to the statistics of the Whaling Operations in the Dependencies other than South Georgia, during the 1913-14 season.

2. I regret that the Collector's statement transmitted in my despatch No 61 of the 3rd June was not uniform with the list of licenses given as an Enclosure to my Confidential despatch of the 26th April, 1913, and I attach an amended statement prepared on the lines indicated by you. Returns for the Nor Company and the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes are now included.

3. With regard to the licenses issued for the waters of the South Orkneys, neither the Hugesund Company nor the Coronation Company operated during the season in question. The Normanna Company, as reported in Administrator Dickson's despatch No 177 of the 22nd December, 1913, was permitted to use the license of the Pacific Company.

4. Messrs Salvesen's whaling station at New Island, West Falkland, carries on business under the name of the New Whaling Company, but this name was inserted in error in the statement of statistics previously submitted which has reference to the South Shetlands and Graham's Land and the South Orkneys only.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

W. G.
Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Ac., Ac., Ac.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S.W.

FAIRLANK ISLANDS.

Enclosure to Confidential despatch of 23rd November, 1914 .

Statement showing the number and description of Whales captured; the number of barrels of Whale Oil; the value approximate, and the amount of Export Duty to be paid by the Whaling Companies operating in the Waters of the Dependencies of the South Shetlands, Graham's Land and the South Orkneys, during the Whaling Season ending the 30th September, 1914.

S O U T H S H E T L A N D S .
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Name of Company.	Description of Whales caught.					Barrels of Oil	Approximate Value.	Export Duty.	Where Export Duty Paid.	Remarks.
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Right.	Total.					
The Norge Co.,	160	242	59	..	510	24,000	290,000	2300.	Stanley.	
" Hektor Co.,	380	550	47	..	735	33,100	152,400	476.5.0	Crown Agents	A deposit of £800 To C.A's.
" Hvalen Co.,	106	261	108	..	495	22,200	98,800	277.10.0	Stanley	
" Laborerhus Co.,	127	265	74	..	524	22,000	33,000	275.0.0	"	
" Odd Co.,	127	255	151	..	543	20,000	30,000	250.0.0	"	
" Ornen Co.,	181	200	52	..	493	23,000	92,000	237.10.0. 225.0.0.	"	
" Southern Co.,	150	102	279	..	611	12,000	72,000	237.10.0	"	
Silvesen & Co.,	262	255	107	3	585	19,000	76,000	237.10.0	"	Per 'Neko'
-do- 7	-	-	-	-	-	6,628	26,512	32.17.0	"	" 'Horatio'
The Nor Co., 4	?	?	?	?	?	17,000	68,000	212.10.0	"	No parties. Recd.
Hallenera de Magallanes 7	?	?	?	?	?	12,000	48,000	150.0.0	"	" " "
Totals.	1472	2092	977	3	4544	221,628	837,712	2774.2.0		

S O U T H O R K N E Y S .
=====

The Noranna Co.,	12	179	47	2	240	8,700	34,800	108.15.0.	Stanley	
" Thule Co.,	10	161	48	1	220	7,000	28,000	87.10.10.	"	
" Rethval Co.,	7	140	14	..	161	6,050	24,200	75.12.6	"	
	29	480	109	3	621	21,750	87,000	271.17.6.		

(Sgd.) W.A. Thompson,
Inspector & Collector.

Recd 14.11.11
Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Confidential.

1st December, 1911.

Sir,

In my despatch No 141 of even date I acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 91 of the 18th September with reference to the provision of an electric light supply for Stanley.

2. With regard to the suggestion of the Crown Agents that the Falkland Islands Company should be invited to undertake the work, as you are aware, this Company holds an unique position in the Colony. It possesses in Greenold one fourth of the entire area; of a total of 390,000 sheep it owns 190,000; for all practical purpose it has a monopoly of the import and export trade of the islands; it owns the only two commercial wharves in the port; it is a large landed proprietor in Stanley where it is also the largest employer of labour; it possesses a steam tug, lighters, hulks, and extensive plant for repairing ships.

3. Moreover, backed by its wealth and resources which give it a controlling interest among all the farmers, it pursues a policy which is in direct opposition to that of the Government. Where the Government is progressive the Company is obstructionist; where the Government is endeavouring to enhance the prosperity of the Colony in general, the Company

is

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, S.W.

is content to fill the pockets of its shareholders with but little regard to the welfare of the inhabitants of the islands whence its large income is drawn.

4. Even the Anglican religion is stamped with the Company's brand, for the present incumbents of Christ Church Cathedral have not hesitated to sell the Church's birthright for a mess of pottage. The present Dean is entirely in the hands of the Company (vide paragraph 19 of my Confidential despatch of the 20th December, 1911), while the Company's annual contribution to the Church Funds, amounting to one half of the donations received from the general public (vide my despatch No 69 of the 9th May 1912), makes its influence paramount, and precludes all adverse criticism of the methods of the donor.

5. If, as has been the case in latter years, the Government by reason of the largely increased whaling industry in the Dependencies has been able to take up an independent position and to do without the Company's support, the result has naturally been an intensification of the latter's obstructionist policy. Even in the present crisis, when one would expect all Colonists to concentrate their energies on supporting the Government in the very difficult task set before it, I am ashamed to report that in no case has the Falkland Islands Company seen its way to placing the necessities of the Empire before its own local interests. Many chances have been given for the exercise of a small sacrifice of profit for the benefit of the whole Colony, but almost without exception the Company has seen to it that no loss should accrue to itself and that the usual high rate of profit should be maintained. Where others with fewer facilities have

have made commendable sacrifices to the general welfare of the Islands, the Company, who with its huge resources ought to have been foremost in placing its services at the disposal of the Government, has cavilled and lagged behind; whoever else has suffered in the general dislocation the Falkland Islands Company has maintained its reputation for looking after itself, while its local officials exchange mutual felicitations on their patriotism and general usefulness.

6. In view of the above you will readily believe that I am unwilling that anything in the nature of a public work of benefit to the whole community should be placed in the hands of this monopolist Company, and I would suggest therefore that, on the conclusion of hostilities, the Government would be well advised to consider the possibility of undertaking the work itself.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

W.L.G.
Governor.

In support of what I have already written I may add that in connection with the drowning of the eight Volunteers (as reported in my despatch No 142 of the 2nd December) the Falkland Islands Company sent no message of sympathy to the Government or to the Headquarters of the Force, made no offer of boats to assist in the search for the bodies, and when one of the latter was recovered refused to carry it to Stanley in their launch which was near by at the time

Rec 14.15
Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Secret.

10th December, 1914.

Sir,

In amplification of my cypher telegram of yesterday's date I have the honour to report that on the morning of the 7th instant a British cruiser squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Rowton Sturdee arrived at this port. The squadron consisted of the following ships :- H.M.S. "Invincible", H.M.S. "Inflexible", H.M.S. "Carnarvon", H.M.S. "Cornwall", H.M.S. "Kent", H.M.S. "Glasgow", H.M.S. "Bristol" and the auxiliary cruiser "Macedonia".

2. Shortly after daybreak on the following morning the look-out on Sapper's Hill reported the approach of enemy cruisers from the south-west. The hostile squadron numbered five cruisers, two of which were some miles in advance of the remainder, while still further to the south-west three colliers or armed transports were visible.

3. The two foremost vessels (the "Goeben" and the "Munster") came on a north-easterly course, and on approaching the Wolf Rock trained their guns on the Wireless Station which was then abandoned by the operators and the Volunteer guard stationed there, the time being about 9.0 a.m. A few minutes later H.M.S. "Canopus", at anchor in the harbour and out of sight of the enemy, opened fire with her 12-inch guns whereupon the enemy cruisers veered rapidly round and steamed in a southerly direction, coming round again when out of range of H.M.S. "Canopus"'s guns. The whole of the enemy squadron then proceeded due east at full speed.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Ac., Ac., Ac.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S.W.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

2

4. The British Admiral immediately gave chase with all his ships with the exception of H.M.S. "Bristol" and the "Macedonia" which were detailed to attack the armed transports or colliers which were then opposite Fitzroy Harbour.

5. Heavy gunfire was heard in Stanley between the hours of 3.45 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., and during the evening it was authoritatively stated that the German cruisers "Scharnhorst" "Gneisenau" and "Leipzig" had been sunk.

6. Yesterday afternoon (9th December) H.M.S. "Kent" returned with the news that she had sunk the "Nurnberg". She had been unable to report her success before owing to the fact that her wireless apparatus had been shot away.

7. The cruiser "Dresden" escaped at the beginning of the action, and one armed merchantman is still at large, but the pursuit of these vessels is still being carried on.

8. This morning the Admiral made the following signal by wireless *to all* Stations :- "German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nurnberg, Leipzig, sunk by British Squadron, December 8th."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. A.
Governor.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Schedule of Despatches transmitted by the Governor of the Falkland Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the
 14th day of December 19 14 per S.S. ~~Macedonia~~

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosure.
ret	2 November	. . . . .	1
ret	3 November	. . . . .	-
ret	20 November	. . . . .	5
ret	10 December	. . . . .	-

Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Confidential.

13th December, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of 5th October with regard to Miss L. Blaber's conduct, and regret that you did not feel justified in confirming the cancellation of her agreement.

2. I have informed Dr. Pearce of your view of the case and of your decision, and have read your despatch with its enclosures to the Members of the Executive Council.

3. My Council after carefully considering your despatch, and re-perusing the whole of the papers in connection with this case, are still of opinion that it was impossible in the circumstances for the Government to take any other action. I attach a copy of an extract from the Minutes of Council, as also a Minute handed in by Mr. Packe which he desired to be recorded.

4. I must admit that it never occurred to me to question the veracity or the accuracy of the statement (deposition) made by the patient Thanes before Dr. Pearce and written down by him, and regret, for reasons which I shall explain later, my inability to concur in your view that "it is impossible to regard seriously any charges against the Nurse Matron based upon any complaint made by this man."

5. The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

etc., etc., etc.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, S.W.

5. Thanem has been known personally to me since his arrival here three years ago; he has been a steward for more than ten years; he had a house in South Shields for three years; he talks English perfectly well and understands everything that is said.

6. I sent for him yesterday as the s.s. "Falkland" happened to be in port and asked him to tell me about his illness at the Cottage Home and his treatment there. His story was a straightforward simple statement and supported everything that appears in his letter of the 13th May; it was given in fuller detail certainly but the particulars were identical. There is no doubt whatever in my mind after cross-examining the man that Nurse Blaber needlessly exposed his person when she attended him, that she thereby hurt his feelings, made him depressed and ill, and that her action was the immediate cause of his leaving the Cottage Home.

7. I then read to Thanem his letter of the 13th May and asked him if he desired to in any way modify or alter the statements made therein. He replied, 'No, I am prepared to swear to the truth of them, I have already given you the full particulars'.

8. On being asked 'What about the letter which you afterwards wrote on 14th August to Miss Blaber?', he explained that he had been sent for by the Revd. C. Hobley, taken to the house of Mrs. Williams with whom Miss Blaber was staying, and in the presence of Captain Swanum (Master of the 'Falkland') and Mr. Hobley informed that in his letter of 13th May he had made a most improper and serious charge of immorality against Miss Blaber. He informed me that he stated that there must be some mistake as he had not intended anything of the sort, but merely wished to protest

3.

protect against her treatment. Thanem added that he was feeling very ill at the time this interview took place and suffering from a nervous breakdown, and being pressed by the above trio he signed the letter which was prepared for him and which is witnessed 'P. Saanum, Master, s.s. 'Falkland' ' and 'C. Mc.Donald Hobley, Chaplain of Christ Church Cathedral, Port Stanley.'.

9. The status of the trio requires some explanation. Miss Blaber's appointment had been terminated as she was clearly unqualified for efficient service in this Colony. Captain Saanum, a Norwegian, and the Master of the local inter-insular steamer, has been known to engage in smuggling, and has evident pro-German sympathies. He refused at the commencement of hostilities to bring certain Volunteers from Darwin to Stanley although requested to do so by Mr. Allan, Justice of the Peace at Darwin. On Captain Saanum's arrival at Stanley he was arrested and brought before me as Commander-in-Chief and severely censured.

10. The Revd. C. Hobley has been strongly anti-Government ever since his importation by Bishop Blair about two years ago years ago, and has denounced the Governor of the Colony from the pulpit of the Cathedral as a "moral bully", the lowest, "most degraded and most leathome" level to which the Devil can bring a man (vide my Confidential despatch of 18th April, 1913.). When war broke out he publicly derided the local Volunteers and the defence preparations that were being made. He was taken before the Commanding Officer who had him brought before me and I was obliged to admonish him also very strongly. I have had the greatest difficulty in preventing his being roughly handled by the Volunteers. On the loss of His

Majesty

4.

Majesty's Ships 'Good Hope' and 'Monmouth' Mr. Hobley again let his tongue run away with him, and had the gross impertinence openly to censure the deceased Admiral. Mr. Hobley is well known to be thoroughly disaffected to Government; he it was who espoused the case of Dr. W. M. Browne whose appointment was terminated by me in April, 1913, vide my despatches noted in the margin, and he is hand-in-glove with the monopolist Company whose attitude since the outbreak of the war is shown in my Confidential despatch of 1st December, 1914. I should add that the Very Revd. Dean Seymour informed me a few days ago that Mr. Hobley was a highly undesirable person and that his present agreement would not be renewed on its termination about a year hence.

11. I may further explain that the Mrs. Williams with whom Miss Elaher was staying after her dismissal is a sister-in-law of the Mr. Kurtze of Punta Arenas who is at present in disgrace with the Chilean authorities for having allowed the German ship "Memphis" and another ^{W.L.} for which he was the Agent, to proceed from that port for the purpose of coaling and provisioning the German warships which until recently were in this vicinity. The Censor has informed me that he has found it necessary to expunge considerable portions of the correspondence of Mrs. Williams and her German relations resident in Chile. Moreover I am credibly informed that the letter from the Colonial Office to Miss Elaher conveying your decision as to the termination of her appointment has been sent to Mrs. Williams who has passed it round for general perusal, presumably with the object of bringing the Government, and more particularly the Medical Department, into disrepute. From t

12.

12. From the above you will be in a position to know how much weight to attach to Thaden's letter of 14th August, but in view of what I have stated I have no hesitation in believing the statement made before the Head of the Medical Department and a loyal officer of the Crown to that prepared by certain disloyal persons who undoubtedly brought certain undue influence to bear for ulterior purposes. To understand the conditions aright one has to be on the spot.

13. With regard to the letter addressed by Dr. Pearce to the Colonial Nursing Association, that gentleman has informed me that he knew the late Secretary who led him to understand that he would be glad to hear from time to time how the nurses were getting on. This will explain the letter in question. Dr. Pearce regrets, in view of what you have stated, that he addressed the Association direct and was not aware that it was irregular to do so. In this connection I enclose a copy of a letter which has been addressed to me direct by the Secretary of the Association and the letter which I have caused to be sent in reply.

14. You will I am sure agree with me that the inference drawn by the Association as to the relations existing between Dr. Pearce and Miss Brookfield is a most improper one, apart from being absolutely unsubstantiated, & ought never to have been made unless there was the very strongest corroborative evidence, in which case the proper course to adopt was to have followed the usual channels of official communication.

15. In support of what I have stated in the letter to the Association with regard to Miss Brookfield's qualifications, I beg to inform you that since the return

to

C.

to Stanley of H.M.S. 'Canopus' on the 12th ultimo the King Edward Memorial Hospital has been placed at the disposal of the Naval authorities, and that a large number of patients are now there including eight or nine very seriously wounded men as the result of the Naval engagement on the 8th instant, and that the Principal Medical Officer in charge, Staff Surgeon A. J. Warner, has informed me that he cannot speak too highly of Miss Brookfield's qualifications and nursing skill. In these circumstances, and considering the good work which she has done since 14th July last, I propose to confirm her in her present appointment.

16. I may report for your information that the Colonial Surgeon has received from Messrs Cousins and Harbridge, Solicitors, Portsmouth, a letter dated 12th October on behalf of Miss Elaher demanding a full apology and withdrawal of all charges made against her together with the sum of £100 compensation. Needless to say Mr. Pearce has ignored this application.

17. In reply to the query contained in paragraph 3 of your despatch under acknowledgment, I beg to inform you that Miss Elaher embarked here on the H.M.S. 'Orlena' on the 18th August, and that she was paid full salary up to and inclusive of the 13th July, the date of her suspension.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

W. A.
Governor.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No. 1 to Confidential despatch of 13th
December, 1914.

Extract from the Minutes of the Governor-in-Council,
dated, 30th November, 1914.

Council regrets the Secretary of State's inability to confirm the decision of the Governor-in-Council with regard to the cancellation of Miss Blaber's appointment as Nurse-Matron in the Falkland Islands, and reiterates the opinion that under the circumstances it was impossible for the Governor-in-Council to take any other action. In view of the fact that with few exceptions the nurses obtained through the Colonial Nursing Association have been very unsatisfactory, Council recommends that in future the Government endeavour to appoint nurses obtained through sources other than the Association.

MINUTE HANDED IN BY THE HONBLE.,

VERE PACKE.

I consider that the Governor-in-Council had no alternative but to act as he did with regard to Nurse Blaber and in view of the fact that the Secretary of State admits in his despatch that the course adopted was in the best interests of the Colony, while not wishing that Miss Blaber should be caused any pecuniary loss, I cannot admit that the Colony is really liable for any further payments. I think it would be of advantage if the Government were in future to endeavour to obtain the services of a nurse from sources other than the Colonial Nursing Association.

(Signed) Vere Packe.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure No. 2 to Confidential despatch of
13th Decr. 1914.

Honorary Secretary, Colonial Nursing Association,
to
Governor .

Imperial Institute, S.W.

11th October, 1914.

Dear Sir,

Lacy Antrobus has told me that she thinks you will not mind my writing to you privately on the subject of the recent dismissal of Miss L. Blater from the post of Nurse Matron at Port Stanley.

The Committee of the Colonial Nursing Association has been considerably distressed by the trouble that has arisen, as Miss Blater has already served them well for 3 years in another Colony, and they have no reason to doubt either her veracity or her capability. She, however, will not suffer in her career, for the Colonial Office have requested the C.N.A. to recommend her for another appointment.

But the appointment of Miss Brockfield to the post of Matron in her place puts us in a difficult position, for in our opinion Miss Brockfield is neither old enough nor experienced enough to hold such a post, and it would be impossible to send out any nurse worth having to serve under her. Indeed after what has occurred it seems to us that it will be exceedingly difficult for any new nurse to be appointed to either post in the Colony without some assurance of the position being less awkward.

I understand that you have lately been at home, and so had not, probably, seen the whole correspondence nor yourself investigated the matter. Perhaps therefore you have

have not seen the letter written by the Norwegian Thomas Thanem to Nurse Elaber on August 14th, and witnessed by the Chaplain of the Cathedral at Port Stanley. Would it be troubling you too much to ask you to look into the whole matter and let us know how we can best help?

I am sure you will understand our feeling that Miss Elaber's complaint seems to have considerable foundation, and that the position of a new nurse taking her place might be intolerable.

We have written officially to the Colonial Office suggesting that Miss Brookfield is not qualified to be Matron, and that we should therefore supply a new Matron and let Miss Brookfield continue as Junior Nurse or be removed from the Colony. Privately we cannot help feeling that it would be better that Miss Brookfield should leave, (if as we suppose is the case) Dr. Pearce remains in the Colony. But such matters can of course only be judged on the spot, and we feel that official correspondence on the subject will not help much. I hope, therefore, that you will excuse the liberty I have taken in writing, and will believe that it is with no desire to interfere in the affairs of the Colony.

We are sorry to think that there has been trouble more than once with nurses in the Falkland Islands, and we should be so glad if we can do anything to assist in making things run more smoothly.

Yours, etc., etc.,

(Signed) Victoria A. Hicks Beach.
Hon. Secy.,
Colonial Nursing Association.

Private Secretary

to

The Honorary Secretary, Colonial Nursing Association.

30th November, 1914.

Dear Madam,

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th October relative to the dismissal of Miss L. Flaher from her position as Nurse Matron in the Falkland Islands, and to state that His Excellency is fully cognisant of the facts which led to the termination of the appointment in question, and can only regret that the good services which you attribute to Miss Flaher during the period of three years in another Colony should not have been maintained while she was in the Falkland Islands.

The Governor is unable to agree with you in the opinion you have expressed with regard to Miss Brockfield, who, during the term of her employment here (fifteen months), has given satisfaction not only to the Government and to the Public but also to the Medical Officers under whom she has worked. His Excellency is therefore surprised that with little knowledge of local conditions and without a report from the Government your Association should be desirous of preventing Miss Brockfield from retaining her present position for which she appears to be well qualified and suited in the opinion of those who, owing to a personal knowledge of her work, are in the best position to judge.

His Excellency can only express astonishment at the inference you draw in your letter as to the relations existing between Dr. Pearce and Miss Brockfield. You say, "Such matters can only be judged on the spot", and this being so you will doubtless wish to withdraw what you have written on this subject, for in the opinion of the

Governor

Governor and of his advisers your suggestion is an absolutely unfounded and a very serious reflection, if nothing worse, against both the Doctor and the Nurse.

I am to add that the Local Government has no wish to dispense with the services of Nurse Brookfield and is anxious to retain her in her present position, and in view therefore of what you have written and of the several unsatisfactory Nurses who have been selected of late years for service in this Colony, considers that it would be preferable in future not to trouble your Association further in the matter but to make its own arrangements for filling local vacancies.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) T. N. Goddard.
Private Secretary.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Schedule of Despatches transmitted by the Governor of the Falkland Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the sixteenth day of December 19 14 per ^{H.M.S.} ~~S.S.~~ Invincible

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosure.
Secret	15th December	. . . . .	1

See Circular 25th February, 1882 : In duplicate Circular 5th October, 1894.

Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Secret.

15th December, 1914.

Sir,

In my Secret despatch of the 10th December I reported that the German cruisers "Gneisenau" and "Hurnberg" were off the Wolf Rock at about 9.0 a.m. on the 8th instant.

2. The assured manner of their approach struck me forcibly at the time and I commented on it to those about me and remarked that I was confident that there must be someone on board with considerable knowledge of the coast, suggesting a German named Maatz who had been in this Colony from 1907 to 1911. I attach a copy of this man's record here as given by his late employers, the Falkland Islands Company.

3. Yesterday I sent Major Turner and a non-commissioned officer on board the ships which were about to convey to England the prisoners of war, in order that he might identify Maatz if he were among the survivors from the "Gneisenau" of whom there were many.

4. As a result of his inspection and investigation Major Turner was informed that a man Maatz who had been Master of a schooner in this Colony a few years ago and knew the waters well had gone down on the "Gneisenau". It appears that he was a well known character on board.

5. There is no doubt in my mind that Maatz was sent to this Colony for the express purpose of spying out the land and

The Right Honourable

obtaining

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, S.W.

obtaining all available information. By the irony of fate he was unable to reciprocate the hospitality, courtesy and kindness which was extended to him during his residence here.

6. I may add that judging by the statements made by German prisoners (officers and men) it would seem that it was the intention of Admiral von Spee to destroy the wireless station, then send a demand to the Governor for the surrender of the Colony, and in the event of this being refused to take and destroy the town. It is alleged that there was a large number of reservists on the steamer "Seidlitz" which was off Pitzroy with two colliers. The former escaped but the others were sunk.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

Governor.

Falkland Islands

Enclosure to Secret despatch of the 15th December, 1914.

Record of Christopher Maatz while in
the Colony during the years
1907 - 1911.

On January 20th the yawl "Margaret", owned by Messrs Brinckman & Co. of Hamburg arrived from Punta Arenas, Capt. Kroeger being in command with Christopher Maatz as Mate.

A little later Mr Max Dolich arrived from Europe as representative of Messrs Brinckman & Co. and acquired a portion of land on the common, - now known as "Chicago".

Trade was opened up in the Islands for the purchase of sheep castings and mutton which were brought to Stanley in the "Margaret", and after about a year Maatz was given command of the yawl as Kroeger went to Punta Arenas to take charge of a steamer.

About the beginning of 1908 Messrs Brinckman & Co. ceased operations here and the "Margaret" was taken over to Punta Arenas and offered for sale.

Maatz returned to Stanley by mail boat and took charge of the schooner "Mattie B.N." which had recently been acquired by two men working on Pebble Island. This schooner was engaged in trading round the islands and carried the mails for the West Falkland.

After the drowning of Captain Indriksen Maatz applied for the post of Master, and was given command. After about four months she was wrecked (May 1910) and later in the same year he was placed in charge of the "Gwendoline", where he remained until after the arrival of the s.s. "Columbus" when schooners were put out of use.

He finally left Stanley for Buenos Aires by mail boat in July 1911, and letters were received for some months saying that

he was in the employ of the Hamburg South American Company as an Officer in charge of one of their steamers. Apparently the last heard of him was a wireless message of greeting to Mr R.B. Binnie.

On January 20th 1907 the Yawl "Margaret", owned by Messrs. F.F. Brinckman & Co. of Hamburg arrived from Punta Arenas, Capt. Kroeger being in command, with Christopher Maatz as Mate.

A little later Mr. Max Dolich arrived from Europe as representative of Messrs. Brinckman & Co. and acquired a portion of land on the Common, - now known as "Chicago".

Trade was opened up in the Islands for the purchase of sheep casings and mutton which were brought to Stanley in the "Margaret" and after about a year Maatz was given command of the Yawl as Kroeger went to Punta Arenas to take charge of a steamer.

About the beginning of 1908 Messrs. Brinckman & Co. ceased operations here and the "Margaret" was taken over to Punta Arenas and offered for sale.

Maatz returned to Stanley by mail boat and took charge of the schooner "Hattie L.M." which had recently been acquired by two men working on Pebble Island. This schooner was engaged in trading round the Islands and carried the mails for the West Falkland.

After the drowning of Captain Indriksen Maatz applied for the post of Master, and was given command. After about four months she was wrecked (May 1910) and later in the same year he was placed in charge of the "Gwendolin", where he remained until after the arrival of the S.S. Columbus, when schooners were put out of use.

He finally left Stanley for Buenos Aires by mail boat in July 1911, and letters were received for some months saying that he was in the employ of the Hamburg-South American Company as an Officer in charge of one of their steamers. Apparently the last heard of him was a wireless message of greeting to Mr. E. Binnie.

Recd L.L. 11
Falkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House, Stanley.

23rd December, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to my telegram of the 18th instant and previous correspondence on the subject of the appointment of Mr J. Innes Wilson to be Stipendiary Magistrate at Fox Bay, I have the honour to transmit a report which I have received from Mr Wilson having reference to the matter of a cheque which passed from the hands of a Mr Esbensen to the Stipendiary Magistrate, in South Georgia (vide paragraph 6 of my Confidential despatch of the 7th June on the subject of Captain Dickson's charges against Mr Wilson.)

2. I regard the explanation which the Stipendiary Magistrate has made in the accompanying report as perfectly satisfactory. The mistake undoubtedly arose owing to the fact that Mr Wilson during the busier months in South Georgia had little or no assistance in the performance of the numerous and various duties which necessarily fell on him as the Government representative in that Dependency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. A.
Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Ac., Ac., Ac.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

Falkland Islands.

Enclosure to Confidential despatch of 7 December, 1914.

Mr. J. Innes Wilson
Colonial Secretary.

The Office of the Magistrate, of the
King Edward Cove, South Georgia.

28th August, 1914.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your

letter No. 393/1908 of the 8th June last together with an extract from a Report by Captain J. Quayle Dickson and requesting my explanation of the matter therein referred to.

I beg to submit the following explanation :
Captain W. Esbensen was Acting Manager to the Cia Argentina de Pesca on the 31st October, 1913. The London bankers of the Cia. Argentina de Pesca are Messrs. A. H. Brandt & Co.

On the 30th October, 1913, the s.s. 'Ocean' (transport ship of the Ocean Whaling Company) arrived here from Norway and was boarded by me as Health Officer and Collector of Customs of the Dependency. On the same date Captain Esbensen of the Cia. Argentina de Pesca informed me that he had just been appointed manager to the Ocean Whaling Company of New Fortune Bay and would pay all customs duties and other charges incurred by that Company, although in the meantime he would not immediately take over his new duties. The s.s. 'Ocean' at this time had a certain quantity of dutiable goods for the Ocean Whaling Company, which after examination I was able to inform Captain Esbensen amounted to £82 : 9 : 3 as declared under Import Entries Nos. 100 and 101 of the 30th October (copies enclosed). Captain Esbensen thereon informed

Nov. 3. informed me that he did not have the Ocean Whaling Company's cheque book (Chr. Nielsen & Co.) with him and was not sure that such a book had been left at New Fortune Bay by the previous Manager, and as he had not sufficient cash in hand and as well as in order to settle the matter at once he, as Acting Manager of the Cia. Argentina de Pesca, made out and handed over a cheque No. 3910 of the 31st October, 1913, for £82 : 9 : 3 on Messrs. A. H. Brandt & Co., London: any other charges were to be paid in cash. At the same time he - Esbensen - informed me that in the event of finding his Company's cheque book at New Fortune Bay before the departure of the first mail, he would so inform me, as he thought that it would be better if the cheque could be made out in favour of them, when other additional charges as above referred to would be included. I may remark at this point that I was then doing Customs work on board the 'Ocean'. It was thereon agreed that I should hold the Brandt cheque over till such time when I could hear from Captain Esbensen before the departure of any mail. On the 1st November I cleared out the 'Ocean' on Transire for New Fortune Bay, and was then able to inform Captain Esbensen that the additional charges, i.e. for services of Customs Officers, amounted to £4 : 11 : 0, making a total of £87 : 0 : 3 (£82 : 9 : 3 plus £4 : 11 : 0).

On the 3rd November I heard from Captain Esbensen who informed me that he had found the Ocean Whaling Company's cheque book on his arrival at New Fortune Bay on the 1st and now handed or sent me a cheque on Chr. Nielsen & Co. for £86 : 19 : 9. I thereon issued the receipts for the whole amount - £87 : 0 : 3.

The following is an extract from the local Cash Journal, also vide copies as transmitted with Accounts dated 9th December, 1913, :

3.

Nov. 3.	Ocean Whg. Co.	To Amt. Import tobacco.	5132	£	s	d
-do-	-do-	cigars	"	55	6	5
-do-	-do-	wine	5133	12	10	0
-do-	-do-	malt	"		4	6
-do-	-do-	spirits	"	1	13	4
				12	15	9
				£82	9	3
Nov. 6.	-do-	Svces. of C.O.	5139	2	0	0
	-do-	O'time " C.O.	"	2	0	0
	-do-	"	"		11	0
				£87	0	3
	Cheque received	3/11/14	£86.19.9			
	Cash	6/11/13	6			
			£87 0 3			

During this period I can recollect being extremely busy with Customs outdoor work and had a good deal of travelling about as I had stationed my Customs Officer at Stromness Bay, the result being that I was considerably pressed for time on the despatch of a mail on the 9th November, when I then inadvertently transmitted the cheque for £82.9.3 to the Treasury together with the above and other Government Remittances with Accounts (copy of description of payments sent in enclosed). But I was not aware that I had made any mistake in so doing until Sunday the 26th April when Captain Esbensen informed me that he had lately heard from the Cia. Argentina de Pesca here that the cheque (£82.9.3) had been cashed by the Crown Agents in London and asked me if I would see into the matter for adjustment, as it was previously understood that this cheque should have been cancelled on receipt of the cheque on Chr. Nielsen & Co., for £86.19.9. Although the mail had arrived on the 8th April, Captain Esbensen had delayed seeing me about the matter until the last moment - 26th April - and the mail was now expected to leave for Buenos Aires within a day or two (it finally left on the 29th April). However in the midst of Customs, Postal and other urgent work I hurriedly went into the matter with Captain Esbensen, but found all my accounts in perfect order, and at the moment I could not remember how I could ever have omitted to cancel this cheque, and suggested that he - Esbensen - may have received cash from me for same, as this was a common practice in order

to

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to facilitate and ensure the safety of payments passing through the post to Headquarters; but I informed Captain Esbensen that I would go fully into the matter after the mail, and if in error the amount of the cheque would be at once refunded by me. Captain Esbensen was perfectly satisfied, as far as I was aware, and had not the slightest doubt about the matter being properly adjusted.

The following morning - 27th April - I mentioned the matter to Captain Quayle Dickson, who was here at the time; no further question was made on the subject, and I would beg to emphatically state that I never heard that Captain Esbensen ever even hinted such an intention as that of suing the Government for the amount in question, neither did I know that Captain Esbensen had laid the matter before Captain Dickson until the receipt of your letter.

On the departure of the mail on the 29th April I immediately went into the question with the Secretary of the Cia. Argentina de Pesca (Capt. Esbensen was at New Fortune Bay). I also again went carefully through my Treasury Accounts and found all in order. I then came to the conclusion that the matter may have become involved in some manner in connection with my stamp sales. On examination of my cash in hand and the amounts transmitted through the Treasury to my account in the Government Savings Bank, I found myself in error with a surplus of cash equal to the cheque in question - £82.9.3. On observing this I at once refunded Captain Esbensen from same through the Cia Argentina de Pesca, vide enclosed original receipt of the 2nd May, 1914. In transmitting this cheque with my accounts of the 9th December and in the hurry to get in all payments to date, I had unfortunately not observed that this cheque should have been cancelled or returned to Esbensen. This was probably owing to the large amount of small cash payments which had been paid in at that period and for which I must have been

under

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under the impression at the time a cheque had been received from some of the companies here. It has always been the custom to obtain a draft or cheque for cash, as by doing so the transmission of payments is made as aforesaid with greater safety; and in a like manner private cash had often been paid out of my stamp sales; stamp sales are also often included in cheques for other payments. With the present arrangement of paying all stamp sales to the Colonial Postmaster to keep up a certain stock of stamps instead of retaining same as formerly as private cash, there can be little or no possibility of such an occurrence taking place again as any overpayment would immediately be discovered.

After Captain Esbensen had seen me on the 26th April he was, as I have already remarked, perfectly satisfied to wait for an adjustment till after the mail had gone, and the matter then ended and the adjustment made three days afterwards when he was duly refunded by me. I have endeavoured to lay this matter before His Excellency as clearly and fully as I possibly can, and in conclusion would again beg to point out for consideration that the transaction under report had not the slightest effect on my accounts and receipts to the Treasury of which the greatest care is ever exercised at this Station. The cheque in question - £82.9.3- could well be considered in the form of a security until the receipt of that for £86.19.9, as I was really anxious at the time not to miss any opportunity of getting all ships' papers with payments into the Treasury to date, and had not the £86.19.9 cheque reached me before the departure of the mail on the 9th December I had that for the £82.9.3 to send in for the import duties above referred to and as per attached copies of entries. I much regret that as aforesaid in the rush at the time I inadvertently transmitted both cheques, but would again strongly emphasize the fact that on being aware of this, there never was any question here as to the matter not being properly adjusted, and trust

that

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that His Excellency will accept my explanation.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) J. Innes Wilson.

Stipendiary Magistrate.

Stipendiary Magistrate

to

Colonial Treasurer.

9th December, 1914.73

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my Accounts for the period dating from the 6th October to the 9th December, 1913.

2. I am enclosing the undermentioned documents :

1. Copy of Cash Journal in duplicate.
2. Three Revenue paying-in vouchers.
3. Detailed Account of Export and Import Duties collected (Customs Entries are being forwarded under separate cover).
4. Payments by drafts, etc., as per attached description, amounting to £533.15.2.
5. Receipt Book (5191-5200) - receipted counterfoils 5118-5165.

3. My Cash Journal shows receipts amounting to £509.18.9, I would be glad therefore if you would be good enough to pay the difference of £23.16.5 into the Treasury as part payment of Advance for Postage Stamps from sales of same.

4. Manifests of cargo together with other ships' papers and Customs Entries up to date are being forwarded under separate cover.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) J. Innes Wilson.
Stipendiary Magistrate.

7.

Payments to Colonial Treasury 9th December, 1913.

Vide Receipts Nos. 5118 to 5165.

CHEQUES & C.

Date. 1913.	No.	Order on	Amount. £ s d	
Oct. 7	3909	A.H.Brandt & Co., London, England	21 6 9	
" 31	3910	-ditto-	82 9 3	
" 31	-	Chr.Salvesen & Co.,Leith,Scotland	131 5 0	
Nov. 3	652	Chr.Nielsen & Co.,Larvik,Norway	86 19 9	1.
" 3	163	Tonsberg Handelsbank,Tonsberg,Norway	70 16 0	4
" 3	164	-ditto-	41 10 2	
" 22	99	P. Bogan, Sandefjord, Norway	41 0 0	
" 24	3911	A. H. Brandt & Co., London	4 10 0	
			<u>£479 16 11</u>	6

Receipted vouchers for amounts paid out
at South Georgia.

Passages (A. Newing, F.I. to S.G.) vrs.in trip.	36 6 3
Oct. salary of Constable at S.G. " " dup.	7 0 0
Nov. -ditto- -do-	7 0 0
Refund of Customs fees, particulars attached	3 12 0
	<u>£533 15 2</u>

(Signed) J.Innes Wilson.
Stipendiary Magistrate.
9th December, 1913.

RECEIVED from Mr. J. Innes Wilson, Magistrate, etc., South Georgia the sum of £82.9.3 - eighty-two pounds nine shillings and threepence in cash - being a refund for the cheque No. 3910 of the 31st October, 1913, on Messrs Arthur H. Brandt & Co., London, paid in by Mr. Victor Esbensen.

Grytviken, South Georgia, May 2nd, 1914.

for Compania Argentina de Pesca
Sociedad Anonima

(Signed) EINOR JOHANSEN.

ENTRY DUTIABLE.

(Sections 13, 20).

Port KING EDWARD COVE

FAIKLAND ISLANDS.

OCEAN

Arrived on 30.10.13

Importer Ocean Whlg. Co.

No.	Number of Packages.	Description.	CONTENTS AND VALUE.			Quantities and Country of Origin.	Duty.		
			Value to include Invoice cost (less trade discount); Freight; Insurance; cost of Packages.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
						Norway			
400	bottles	Beer	5	-	-	33½dz.qt.bots	1	13	4
2	cases	Whisky	1	16	-	4 gallons	3	-	-
2	"	Brandy	1	16	-	4 "	3	-	-
1	keg	Aquavit	4	-	-	9 "	6	15	-
1	case	Red wine	1	-	-	1dz.qt.bots.	4	6	
Examined and found correct.									
(Sgd.) J.Innes Wilson.									
Dep.Collector, 31st Oct. 1913.									
Vide Receipt No. 5123									
of the 3rd November 1913.									
(Itld.) J.I.W.									
Totals			13	12	-		14	12	10.

I solemnly declare that I have set forth and made due entry of every package imported by me in named ship and that the foregoing particulars are accurate and that not one of the packages entered in this entry contains any article prohibited to be imported or any article liable to duty as above described.

Edward Cove, 30 Oct, 1913

(Sgd.) VICTOR LEBENSEN.

Importer.

for Ocean Whaling Company.

FORM 52.

ENTRY DUTIABLE.

(Sections 13, 20).

Port KING EDWARD COVE, SOUTH GEORGIA. FALKLAND ISLANDS.

p " OCEAN " Arrived on 30.10.13 Importer A. L. Larsen

nd rs.	Number of Packages.	Descrip- tion.	CONTENTS AND VALUE.				Quantities and Country of Ori- gin.	Duty.		
			Value to include Invoice cost (less trade discount): Freight; Insurance; cost of Packages.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
							Norway.			
4	cases	Chewing tobacco	17	-	-	180 lbs.	27	-	-	
2	"	Smoking "	3	10	-	92 "	13	16	-	
2	"	Cigarettes	5	-	-	92.8 4/5 lbs	14	10	5	
1	"	Cigars	20	-	-	2500 pieces				
						eq.to 50 lbs	12	10	-	
		Examined and found correct								
		(Sgd.) J.Innes Wilson								
		Dep.Collector 31st Oct.1913.								
		Vide Receipt No. 5132								
		of the 3rd November, 1913.								
		(Itld.) J.I.W.								
		Totals	45	10	-		67	16	5	

I solemnly declare that I have set forth and made due entry of every package imported by me in named ship and that the foregoing particulars are accurate and that not one of the packages stated in this entry contains any article prohibited to be imported or any article liable to duty as above described.

Edward Cove, 30 Oct. 1914

(Sgd.) A. L. Larsen.

Importer.

Recd 2.1.14
Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Secret.

24th December, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to my Secret despatch of the 10th instant I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received from Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee prior to the departure of H.M.S. "Invincible".

2. I have caused a copy of the letter to be forwarded to the lady in question, namely, Mrs Roy Felton of Fitzroy, and I feel very strongly that the Colony as well as His Majesty's Navy has great cause to be grateful to Mrs Felton and her two servants (Christina Goss and Marian McLeod) for the excellent look-out they kept and for the exactness of the information they gave as to the movements of the German auxiliaries.

3. I should explain that the men belonging to the settlement were absent at Port Louis some twenty-five miles distant. The hill from which the vessels were seen was about twelve minutes ride from Fitzroy House, and the two servants rode alternately to the top of the hill while Mrs Felton conveyed their reports to Headquarters by telephone.

4. I would strongly recommend that this lady's assistance and that of her servants be recognised either by the presentation of the war medal or by some other means that commends itself to you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Sec., Sec., Sec.,

W. G.
Governor.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, S.W.

Falkland Islands

Enclosure to Secret despatch of the 24th December, 1914.

Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee

to the
Governor.

"INVINCIBLE" at Port William

(Falkland Islands)

14th December, 1914.

No 44 (z)

Your Excellency,

It has been brought to my notice that the information as to the presence of the German Auxiliaries SS "BADEN" and SS "SANTA ISABELLA" near Port Pleasant on 8 December 1914, was given from Port Fitzroy by telephone.

2. The first message was received at 10.50 a.m. This enabled ships to be detailed to proceed after these Auxiliaries. Further messages were received at various times during the next two hours which assisted most materially in locating the position and course of these ships, finally leading to their capture.

3. I understand that the squadron is indebted to two Ladies for the information received, one of whom was on the lookout, while the other telephoned the messages.

4. I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will convey to these two Ladies my thanks for this most valuable information, and my deep appreciation of the way in which it was carried out.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(signed) F. C. D. Sturdee

HIS EXCELLENCY

W. L. ALLARDYCE, C. M. G.

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

VICE-ADMIRAL
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Recd 2.2.15

Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Confidential.

25th December, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter which I understand has already been sent to the Colonial Office by Mr E. M. Cobb, the Managing Director of the Falkland Islands Company in London.

2. There are several points in Mr Cobb's letter that appear to me to necessitate comment on my part, and I propose therefore to ask your consideration of the following remarks which deal, in the order in which they occur, with various statements made by Mr Cobb.

3. In paragraphs 2 and 3 the opinion is expressed that the fighting value of the Volunteer Force in this Colony is negligible, and that any resistance which it might shew to a hostile attack would be in the nature of a forlorn hope. As to the efficiency and usefulness of the Corps it is not for its Commander-in-Chief to express any opinion; indeed I am content to leave this to those who are better able to form an accurate judgment than myself. The late Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock wrote to me on the 22nd October as follows :- "I shall not fail to let them know at home officially what I have seen and think of your gallant precautions and plans for upholding our honour; would that all dependencies were the same". Sir Beveton Sturdee, in replying to my congratulatory telegram on the 11th December said "...We wish to convey

to Right Honourable

our

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Esq., Esq., Esq.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, E.W.

our thanks for the early warning of the approach of the enemy due to the good look-out kept (by the Volunteers) at Sapper's Hill", and the Vice-Admiral further informed me personally that the above had a very important influence on the subsequent engagement. Captain Grant, R.N., of H.M.S. "Canopus", and the marine officers of H.M.S. "Invincible" and "Canopus" would I am satisfied testify to the usefulness and efficiency of the Corps. The fact that Captain Hobson, R.N.L.I. of H.M.S. "Canopus" after a field day in which his marines had been opposed by the Volunteers had to admit that his men had been completely out-maneuvred and a large number put out of action would seem to emphasise the fact that, for the purpose for which it is intended, the Volunteer Force is not the negligible quantity Mr Cobb would have you believe.

4. In order that it may be apparent that I and my advisers were well aware of the weakness and strength of the Volunteer Force and had laid our plans accordingly, I here transcribe an extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Council held on the 19th October, shewing the policy which the Government would follow in case of attack, a policy which was decided upon when there seemed every likelihood of an attack, and a policy which coincided with the subsequent recommendations of the Admiralty as conveyed in your telegraphic instructions:-

"Council further advised that the policy of the Government be as follows:- Should Stanley be visited by a hostile squadron no defence should be offered; the seat of Government however should not be surrendered but a retirement should be made inland and the flag that usually flies at Government House should be conveyed thither. On the other hand should an attempt be made by a single cruiser to land an armed party for the purpose of destroying the wireless station such landing should be resisted."

5. I cannot agree with Mr Cobb in attaching any great importance to the status of Stanley as an undefended town, more particularly in view of the recent bombardment of Scarborough

and

Whitby, and in view also of the information given to certain of our naval officers by German prisoners of war in Stanley. It was apparently the intention of Admiral Graf von Spee to shell the wireless station, send a demand to the Governor for the immediate and unconditional surrender of the Colony, and, if this were refused, bombard the town. As I should in any case have been quite unable to accede to an unconditional surrender of the Colony to the enemy it seems to me to be immaterial in the circumstances whether the town of Stanley is a defended town in the sense of the Hague Convention of 1907, or not.

6. In any case it is not to be supposed that the action of the German colonists in Samoa can in any way be taken as a precedent to be followed by British Colonists in the Falkland Islands, as suggested by Mr Cobb in paragraph 4 of his letter. And while I feel regret that Mr Cobb and I should not be in agreement as to what is an honourable and dignified surrender and what is not, I feel a very much deeper regret that any subject of the Crown with large interests in this Colony under his control and owing far more than he is prepared to admit to the protection of the Imperial and Colonial Governments, should seemingly so far have forgotten his own dignity and honour as to advocate a course of action so truly disgraceful and unpatriotic.

7. With regard to the expression of Mr Cobb's opinion of the military capabilities of the Officer Commanding the Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps, I regret to inform you that your memorialist has taken no pains to ascertain the truth of his informant's statements. I have asked Major Turner to provide me with a short statement of his military experience and qualifications, a copy of which I attach, and I feel that after a perusal of this declaration, having regard to the material at my disposal, you will have no difficulty in endorsing my action in placing him in command of the Force. The question of the
necessary

necessary conflict between the medical needs of the West Falkland and the general needs of the whole Colony I have already dealt with in a former despatch.

2/11/14
8. I have no difficulty in believing Mr Cobb when he says that the calling out of the Volunteer Corps has had an adverse effect on the routine work of the Colony. It certainly has had that effect, though I am unable to resist the conclusion that Mr Cobb, in London, is fostering a very exaggerated conception of the consequent disorganization, which I and my advisers, on the spot, have been unable to regard as more serious than the necessities of the situation warranted. It is not to be supposed that when the work of the whole Empire has been thrown temporarily out of gear and the Stock Exchanges of the world have found it necessary to close down, the landowners of the Falkland Islands are going to maintain their peaceful pursuit of dividends undisturbed, nor would any reasonable or patriotic man expect or even desire that they should do so. The plea that the wool of the Falkland Islands is of the greatest value for the manufacture of khaki cloth is one to which great importance need not be attached in view of the minuteness of the wool production of the Colony when compared with that of other parts of the Empire, while it has yet to be shown that the export and sale of Falkland Islands wool has suffered or will suffer to any material extent by the absence of some of the shearers on active service.

9. The advocacy of a Volunteer Force which should vaunt the pomp and splendour of military accoutrements in times of piping peace, and bury its rifles and throw its uniforms and ammunition into the harbour in time of war, would be supremely laughable if at this period of stress it were not pathetically outrageous and absurd.

10. To me it is significant that the views expressed in
the

the letter under consideration are similar to those given vent to by the Hon W. A. Harding (the local Manager of the Falkland Islands Company) at Meetings of the Executive Council (which I invited him to attend) held on the 31st July and the 3rd August, when I informed the Members of the action I considered it advisable to take in view of the declaration of war with Germany. It is also not without some significance that after the Meetings in question the impression prevailed locally that a communication was about to be addressed to you with regard to the calling out of the Volunteer Force, and that the Falkland Islands Company intended to make it their business to see that the Force was disbanded before the end of the year by bringing pressure to bear on the Colonial Government through the Colonial Office, and by encouraging the employers of labour to insist on their men returning to their ordinary work.

11.. It is doubtful whether the attitude which Mr Cobb has adopted with the intention of imposing it upon other "Falkland Islanders at present in this country" would be endorsed by many of them were they free to form their own opinions without the compelling influence of the Falkland Islands Company, an influence which from my personal knowledge I consider to be exceedingly difficult for the farmer to resist. It is certain that the majority of people resident in the Colony, who have had to face the responsibility, the danger, the anxiety and suspense of the naval situation in these waters, are more than grateful for the existence of the Falkland Island Volunteer Corps, which notwithstanding its composite and irregular formation is competent to do all that those who direct it ever intended that it should do, and I feel sure that did the resident

on

colonists

colonists realize the attitude of your correspondent they would regard his letter as being little short of an insult to their loyalty.

12. In conclusion I regret exceedingly that you should have been troubled with a matter at once so puerile and so selfish. To those who have been on the spot the past five months have been a time of severe strain and endeavour, and I cannot help feeling that if instead of placing obstacles in the way of the Government at every turn the monopolist company had rendered that generous assistance and cooperation which its large stake in the Colony gives the Government the right to expect, the work of the Governor and those who are assisting him would have been materially lightened, while the dividend of the company need not necessarily have been diminished.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. G.

Governor.

Falkland Islands

Enclosure No 1 to Confidential despatch of the 26th December
1914.

Mr F. E. Cobb to the Colonial Office.

9th November, 1914.

Sir,

We have the honour to bring under your notice for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the great danger to life and property in the Falkland Islands, and especially in the town of Stanley, likely to arise through the existence of a small Corps of Volunteers, instituted for the defence of the Colony.

2. According to the census of 1911 there were 495 males in the islands (exclusive of the crews of a few coasters) between the ages of 20 and 40. Since the Volunteer Force must be composed mainly if not entirely of men between those ages, and we know that many of them have not joined, we should probably be overstating its strength at 200. As a fighting force, with the limited opportunities it has had of training, its quality, in comparison with that of Regular Troops, must be negligible.

3. Upon the outbreak of war this force was mobilized and we understand that it is prepared to resist invasion, should the islands be attacked by one or more German cruisers. It seems to us that resistance to such an attack, a resistance that could only be of the nature of a forlorn hope, would be worse than futile, for a single shot fired in the defence of Port Stanley would take away its character as an undefended town and render it liable to destruction by bombardment. All friends of the residents and owners of property there would naturally desire to be saved from such a calamity.

4. In this connection it is interesting to note what took
place

place at Samoa when that Colony was taken from the Germans, and we respectfully ask Mr Harcourt to consider the following extract from the "Times" report of the proceedings :-

"The Germans, who had been expecting their own fleet in, were surprised with the suddenness with which an overwhelming force had descended upon them, and decided to offer no resistance to a landing."

In our opinion, should an attack unhappily be made, there would be no loss of dignity in following the same course.

5. We learn that the Commanding Officer of the Volunteers is the Assistant Colonial Surgeon on the West Falkland whose claim to military knowledge is said to be based on the fact that he was at one time a private in a London Volunteer Corps. In referring to this we disclaim any desire to make a personal reflection on the Medical Officer whom we believe to be an efficient Physician and Surgeon; what we wish prominently to bring forward is our belief that his abilities as a military commander cannot be of so transcendent a nature as to outweigh the disadvantage and positive danger of leaving over 500 persons for an indefinite time without any access to medical advice.

6. The withdrawal of the Volunteers from the ranks of labour seriously interferes with all kinds of work in the Colony, where labour is at all times scarce and barely sufficient for its needs. This has been felt already in Stanley where work has been hindered and hampered both ashore and afloat; but it will be more pronounced in less than a month from now when shearing, the equivalent of the Colonial Harvest, will begin on the farms, work which owing to the short summers has to be performed within a certain time. The wool of the Colony is specially useful for the manufacture of khaki cloth, and its early shipment is consequently desirable. Of the shortness of labour it would be unpatriotic

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on our part to complain if any good were likely to be secured by its withdrawal, that is to say if there were the least chance of repelling invasion with such a puny force as the Falkland Islands Volunteers. But holding the view that certain disaster must result from any display of opposition on their part, we can only view the situation with apprehension and dismay.

7. Giving all supporters of the Corps credit for the best intentions, we beg leave to submit that, while it may be useful in time of peace as a means of improving the physique of the young men and keeping them out of the public houses, it is a positive danger to the Colony in time of war; and believing that, following last week's incident in the Pacific, danger is imminent, we hope that Mr Harcourt will see fit to desire the Governor to disband the Corps until further Orders.

8. The above represents the view of the position taken by all Falkland Islanders at present in this country, but as it was deemed important that this letter should be delivered without delay, it has not been possible in the limited time to obtain more than the signatures at the foot. A supplementary letter expressing approval of the foregoing, and bearing other signatures will therefore be sent you at an early date.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Falkland Islands

Enclosure No 2 to Confidential despatch of the 26th December, 1914

Statement of military experience of

Major H.M. Stanley Turner,

Officer Commanding

Falkland Islands Volunteers, 1914.

- 1894 Joined No 2 (London) Company, Medical Staff Corps
 (London, Guy's, and St Mary's Company). Corporal
 and Acting Sergeant.
- 1897 Served in Legion des Philhellenes during Graeco-
 Turkish War (i.e. Greek Foreign Legion) with equiv-
 alent rank of Lieutenant. Present at Larissa, Volo,
 Pharsala, Domoko. Decorated by His Majesty the King
 of Greece with Knighthood of the Royal Order of the
 Saviour.
- 1898 Left Medical Staff Corps and joined 7th Battalion
 to Middlesex Regiment, now 14th Battalion County of
- 1903 London Regiment (The London Scottish)
- 1907 Rejoined London Scottish
- 1908 Lieutenant commanding "D" squadron
- 1909 " " "
- 1909 Legion of Frontiersmen
- 1909 to Lieutenant, Falkland Islands Volunteers
- 1914 1914
- 1914 Major, Commanding Falkland Islands Volunteers

The above is a record of my military service to the best of my recollection. In addition I have practical knowledge of military telephony, telegraphy, signalling (lamp, flag and helio), and am a late Member and holder of the Silver Jewel, Scottish XX.

(signed) H. M. Stanley Turner.

Major, Commanding F. I. V.

26th December, 1914.

Missed

Recd 2.2.15
Falkland Islands.

Secret.

Government House, Stanley,

1st January, 1915.

Sir,

In accordance with the instructions contained in your predecessor's Secret Circular of the 8th April, 1899, I have the honour to inform you that I have this day in my possession the following cyphers :-

Cypher A C.

Cypher G.

Cypher C.

Cypher M. V. (1st Edition)

2. With regard to Cypher C I may explain that I received this from Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee with the request that it might be returned to the Captain of the last of His Majesty's Ships in the Vice-Admiral's squadron to leave this port.

3. Cypher M. V. was handed to me by the Captain of H.M.S. "Canopus".

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

W. G.

Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.,

Ac., Ac., Ac.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, S.W.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Schedule of Despatches transmitted by the Governor of the Falkland Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the
2nd day of January 19 15 per S.S. Oriza

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosure.
ret	24 December	.	1
ret	1 January	.	-
ret	2 January	.	1



Recd 1.2.15
 Auckland Islands.

Secret.

Government House, Stanley.

2nd January, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Secret Circular of the 14th August, 1914, with reference to the safe custody of secret documents issued from time to time to Colonial Governments.

2. At the crisis of the naval situation in these waters when the Colony was in very grave danger of a raid by enemy cruisers, I considered it desirable in the interests of the public service to destroy as many secret papers as were either out of date or not of immediate value to the Government; consequently the list of secret documents in my custody, which forms the enclosure to this despatch, is not a long one.

3. I have satisfied myself that all papers not accounted for in the accompanying schedule have been destroyed and that all remaining documents are in safe keeping.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. G.
 Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, S.W.

Falkland Islands

Enclosure to Secret despatch of the 2nd January, 1915.

List of Secret Documents in possession of Governor.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Short Title</u>	<u>No. of Copies</u>	<u>Covering Despatch</u>
- ✓	Instructions for Reporting Foreign Ships	1	Con.Cir. 15/3/12
- ✓	Manual " " " "	1	" " "
M ✓	Treatment of Enemy and Neutral Ships	1	Sec.Cir. 13/6/12
M ✓	" " " " " "	1	" " 28/4/13
M ✓	Use of British Ports abroad by Foreign Ships	1	Con.Cir. 16/6/13
R	Report on Volunteer Force, 1911-12	1	Secret. 15/7/13
M ✓	Control of Aircraft	1	Sec.Cir. 19/8/13
R	Report on Volunteer Force, 1912-13	1	Conf. 4/3/14
M ✓	Trading with the Enemy	2	Sec.Cir. 30/5/14
M ✓	Storage of Oil at oversea British Ports	3	Con.Cir. 10/8/14
	Falkland Islands Defence Scheme, 1912.	1	

Recd 10-1-15
Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Confidential.

5th January, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt (on the 2nd instant) of your Confidential despatch of the 28th October, 1914, on the subject of the selection of a successor to Miss Blaber in the post of Nurse-Matron in the Falkland Islands.

4. In my Confidential despatch of the 15th December I have conveyed to you an expression of my Council's opinion to the effect that it was desirable that in the future the Government should endeavour to fill the vacancies on the nursing staff of the Colony without reference to the Colonial Nursing Association in view of the fact that with few exceptions the nurses obtained through that Association have been very unsatisfactory.

3. I am unable therefore to refrain from expressing my regret that you should not have thought it advisable to await my reply to your Confidential despatch of the 5th October before requesting the cooperation of the Association in the selection of a successor to Miss Blaber. In the light of past disastrous experience my Council is utterly unwilling to entrust the responsible work of the Nurse-Matron to another nominee of the Colonial Nursing Association. (This decision, I need hardly say, does not apply to Miss Brookfield of whose work and character my Council has personal knowledge.) I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to suspend any negotiations with the Association

Right Honourable

for

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Ac., Ac., Ac.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S.W.

for filling this vacancy.

4. I regret that the uncertain running of the mailboats has been responsible for the very late arrival of your despatch under acknowledgment, otherwise my remarks would have been included in my despatch of the 13th December. Nevertheless I am of the opinion that a perusal of the enclosures to that despatch will throw some light on the real objections which the Association entertain with regard to my proposed appointment of Miss Brookfield. Since the arrival of the wounded from the naval action off the Colony Miss Brookfield has been untiring and eminently successful in her efforts to maintain the work of a crowded hospital together with the district duties of her substantive appointment. The naval surgeons who have had ample opportunity for forming an unbiased opinion of her capabilities have nothing but praise for her methods, her skill, and her devotion. I am totally unable to endorse the opinion of the Association that she is too young and inexperienced for the post; she is in her thirty-third year; she holds the diploma of the Central Midwives' Board, she has had three years' experience in the New Women's Hospital, London, and four years experience at the Middlesex Hospital, as well as eighteen months very valuable work in this Colony. I consider that Miss Brookfield is incomparably the best nurse the Association has selected for service in this Colony.

5. With regard to the statement of G. Manca which formed the enclosure to your despatch, I am unable to attach any more importance to this document than you were able to accord to the statement of T. Thanem (enclosed in my despatch of the 14th July). I have shown in a subsequent despatch that so far from it being the case that Thanem was unable to speak

** New Hospital for Women*

or

W.D.

or comprehend the English language, he is in reality a fluent speaker of English and understands every word that is spoken to him. Manca, on the other hand, whom Miss Blaber brings forward in her support, has no knowledge of the language whatever, and during his stay here conducted all his conversations with the hospital staff by means of the interpretation of an ^{Italian} ~~Italian~~ priest, Father Migone.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. A.
Governor.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

*Schedule of Despatches transmitted by the Governor of the
Falkland Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the*
10th day of January 1915 per S.S. Sorata

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosure.
Conf.	5th January	.	-
Conf.	6th January	.	-

Recd 10.1.15
Approved by S.S. Telegram 16 Feb 15
DR.

Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Confidential.

6th January, 1915.

Sir,

Since my return to the Colony in April last, and the departure of Captain Quayle Dickson, when I assumed the additional duties of Colonial Secretary, I have been in close touch with the immediate requirements of the Colonial Secretary's department, the staff of which consists at present of Mr W. J. Roper, Chief Clerk, and Mr Arthur Fleuret, a youth of fifteen years of age, whose substantive appointment is that of Office boy and Messenger.

2. It was the wish of Administrator Dickson, as stated in paragraph 10 of his Confidential despatch of the 10th October, 1913, "to fill junior appointments with local boys". Captain Dickson goes on "I have two such in training at present, and so far I have been well pleased with the progress they have made."

3. Theoretically the proposal is sound provided that the right type of boy is forthcoming with the necessary educational qualifications. The curriculum of the Government school is, however, restricted to primary education, and although the two boys alluded to by Captain Dickson were among the more promising who offered as candidates, neither was really suited for clerical employment in a department such as that of the Colonial Secretary which has to deal with all the more important questions affecting the administration of the Colony and the conduct and record of its Civil

Light Honourable

Servants

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S.W.

Servants and those in Government employ. Other departments are not affected in this manner to anything approaching the same extent.

4. I agree with Captain Dickson when he says "what is really required for the Service here at present is a capable junior clerk with a good general business knowledge, particularly with regard to correspondence", if for no other reason because, were the Chief Clerk to fall ill, all secretarial work would more or less come to a standstill. This happened when Captain Dickson was here and Mr Roper happened to be indisposed for a day or two.

5. As there is no local youth with the requisite qualifications, - and in any case there would be obvious objections to his selection for the Colonial Secretary's department - I propose, subject to your approval, to overcome the difficulty by offering the appointment of Junior Clerk to Mr William Barlas on his return from the South Shetlands where he is at present acting as Stipendiary Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Customs during the 1914-15 whaling season, as mentioned in paragraph 6 of my Confidential despatch of the 24th July, 1914.

6. Mr Barlas was an itinerant schoolmaster for five years (1908-13), then acted as Headmaster of the Government School while Mr Souter was on leave, and was afterwards employed by the Customs and other departments until the outbreak of the present war when he became a Volunteer and remained with the Force until selected to proceed to Deception Island.

7. The emolument of the post of Junior Clerk was formerly £60, but Captain Dickson reduced it to £36 on the 1914 Estimates. Mr Barlas, who is an enterprising Scotsman, would I understand, be willing to accept the appointment at a salary of £100, although he has hitherto been in receipt of a somewhat higher rate of remuneration, as he is very anxious

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to enter the Colonial Civil Service and would hope by his own ability and merit to rise hereafter.

8. I shall be glad to be informed by telegraph whether the above proposal, which I very strongly recommend in the best interests of the Service, meets with your approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

H. A.

Governor.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

*Schedule of Despatches transmitted by the Governor of the
kland Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the
6th day of February 19 18 per S.S. Orissa*

Date.	SUBJECT.	Number of Enclosure.
31st January		



Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Confidential.

21st January, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 78 of the 3rd September, 1914, transmitting for my observations copies of correspondence between the Crown Agents and Captain Th. R. Rove of Sandefjord, Norway, on the subject of the whaling licenses which have been issued to the Norge Whaling Company, of which Messrs Chr. Nielsen and Company are the Managers.

o S.S.
1.5.11
1.5.12
1.4.13
1.9.14

2. It would appear that Captain Rove is under a misapprehension in the matter, for, as you will have seen from the enclosures to my despatches noted in the margin, the Norge Whaling Company are without doubt the rightful owners of the licenses in question.

3. I have ascertained that for the season 1911-12 the Norge Company's license was drawn up in favour of Captain Rove, but only in his capacity as Local Manager as is clearly defined in the License.

4. Moreover Captain Rove has on the 8th November, 1912, on the 15th November, 1913, and on the 19th July, 1914, applied for licenses in his own name, which he would scarcely have done had he been already a recognised licensee in his own right.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

W. A.
Governor.

London, S.W.

12th day of February 1915 per S.S. Hval

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
11 FEB. 8
FALKLANDS

Falkland Islands.

Secret.

Government House, Stanley.

9th February, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 30th November, 1914, requesting me to furnish a report as to the efficiency of Captain I. Watt, formerly Senior Clerk to the Colonial Secretary.

2. I regret that I am unable to regard Captain Watt as other than an inefficient officer. I attach an extract from my Confidential despatch of the 22nd November, 1911, which shews the opinion I was at that time obliged to form of him in his capacity of Chief Clerk, and I had no reason to alter it subsequently.

3. With regard to the performance of his military duties I beg to refer you to my Secret despatches of the 20th and 21st December, 1912, which indicate his unsuitability, towards the end of his service in this Colony, to command the Falkland Islands Volunteers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. G.
Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

Sec., Sec., Sec.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, S. W.

Falkland Islands

Enclosure to Secret despatch of the 9th February, 1915.

Extract from Governor's Confidential despatch
to Secretary of State, 22nd November, 1911.

" . . . 13. What really makes the work of the Colonial Secretary's Office heavier than it ought to be is the absolute inefficiency of the Chief Clerk, Captain Watt. I speak with personal experience, as I have acted on several occasions as my own Colonial Secretary. Captain Watt is very willing, but extremely stupid and frequently obstinate. He daily gets hopelessly muddled and thereby adds to the work. He is simply lacking in the qualifications necessary for the post, and as long as he remains where he is many of the duties which would naturally fall to the Chief Clerk will have to be performed by the Colonial Secretary. . . ."

Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Confidential.

21th February, 1915.

Sir,

With reference to your Confidential despatch of the 17th November relative to Mr W. J. Roper, Chief Clerk to the Colonial Secretary, and my telegram of the 18th instant on the same subject, I have the honour to inform you that Mr Roper proceeds to England tomorrow by the transport s.s. "Crown of Aragon".

I attach a copy of a letter which I caused to be addressed to Mr Roper shortly after I received your despatch. You will observe that the six weeks half-pay leave is granted subject to your approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

W. J.

Governor.

The Right Honourable

Louis Harcourt, P. C.,

Esq., Esq., Esq.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, E. W.

Falkland Islands

Enclosure to Confidential despatch of the 24th February, 1915

Private Secretary to Mr W. J. Power.

Government House,

Stanley.

21st February, 1915.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant applying for three months vacation leave, and to inform you that as the Secretary of State has decided that your services can no longer be retained by this Government it is impossible for His Excellency to grant your request.

2. Although the Governor has grave doubts whether you are entitled to any further consideration from this Government, His Excellency has nevertheless arranged with Captain Herschel of the Transport S.S. "Crown of Aragon" for you to be provided (at your own expense) with a passage to England on very advantageous terms as soon as that vessel is ready to sail, and proposes to allow you to draw full salary up to and including the day prior to that of your departure, and, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, to grant you six weeks half-pay leave from the date of your embarkation in order to endeavour to overcome the technical difficulty of your services with the Crown Agents and the Colonial Government being broken service.

3. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter I am to point out that it was optional for you to terminate your agreement with the Colonial Government in May, 1914, but, as you are aware, you accepted further service with this Government, thereby waiving any claim to a passage to England.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) T. R. Goddard,

Private Secretary.

Falkland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Confidential.

8th March, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch Confidential of the 1st December requesting a connected report summarizing the steps taken in the Falkland Islands on the outbreak of war and the general condition, social and economic, of the Colony. I note that you desire that this report should be brought up to the 31st December.

2. The "War Telegram" was received in Stanley at about 4.30 a.m. (Stanley time) on the 5th August, and the Proclamation was read to the assembled Volunteers, Members of Council, and others, at about 10 a.m., the Volunteers being immediately placed on an active service footing.

3. The Executive Council had previously sat to consider the steps which an outbreak of war with Germany would necessitate, and in accordance with Council's recommendation, the Falkland Islands Company's tug "Samson" was immediately despatched to Fox Bay, West Falkland, for the purpose of bringing into Stanley all Volunteers and others who desired to become Volunteers, together with Lieutenant Turner, the only commissioned officer then in the Colony.

4. The Defence Scheme was put into operation, with certain slight modifications which the exigencies of the situation demanded, and on arrival in Stanley Lieutenant Turner

Right Honourable

was

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

was gazetted Major with command of the Volunteer Force, and certain other gentlemen, civil servants and others, were given commissions and appointed to subordinate commands and to Transport, Veterinary, Commissariat, Medical and other departments.

5. Before the outbreak of war the Volunteer Force numbered between 40 and 50, but so many of the Colonists responded to my appeal for more Volunteers that the Force now numbers over 160.

6. As you will see from Gazettes Extraordinary of August 8th and 22nd various Proclamations and Orders-in-Council were published in accordance with the instructions contained in the Preface to the Defence Scheme and in your telegrams from time to time.

7. Guards were placed at the Wireless Station, Supper(s Hill, Navy Point and Engineer Point, and the guns then at our disposal were stationed in what appeared to me to be the most advantageous positions.

8. As was natural in the circumstances the Public Works Programme of the Government had to be cancelled almost in its entirety; this entailed the temporary abandonment of the erection of the Lights at William Point and the Sea Lion Rocks and very seriously handicapped the completion of the Town Hall. Nevertheless I have endeavoured to carry on with the inside work in the Town Hall by withdrawing the Government carpenters from their military duties when they could be spared, and even with the small amount of labour thus obtainable the Town Hall, though still far from completion, has been sufficiently far advanced to permit of several concerts and entertainments for the patriotic funds and charities being held in it.

9. The system of defences established on the outbreak of war was maintained with slight alterations until the arrival

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at Port Stanley of Admiral Cradock on the 3th October. The Admiral was able to replenish our very small stock of 305 ammunition and to make us a grant of a few additional rifles. On the departure of H.M.S. "Good Hope" and H.M.S. "Canopus" for the west coast of Chile, as you are aware, I warned heads of families resident in Stanley that considerable danger might be apprehended by those who remained in the township, and advised that women and children should be sent away to the Camps forthwith. In the majority of cases my advice was followed and within a week after Admiral Cradock's departure there could not have been more than twenty women in Stanley.

10. The presence of Admiral von Spee's squadron on the west coast and the possibility of his being able to elude the British ships required an added vigilance on the part of the Volunteers on outpost duty. A constant watch was kept from Sapper's Hill, the Wireless Station, Engineer Point and the Lighthouse, and thus the whole of the horizon from due north through east to west south west was kept under observation.

11. Apart from this, after consultation with Admiral Cradock, I decided, as I have already reported to you, to erect a peat barricade some twenty feet high around the building containing the machinery and receiving and transmitting gear of the Wireless Station, considering this to be the most vulnerable point of our defences, as well as the spot which by reason of its importance and conspicuousness and unprotectedness would first attract the enemy's fire. This work was undertaken at once by the men stationed there assisted by as many men as I could conveniently draw from other outpost stations, under the general superintendence of the Colonial Engineer.

12. H.M.S. "Canopus" and H.M.S. "Glasgow" arrived at this port on the 8th November, after the action off Coronel, and
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the Volunteers were able to render them valuable assistance in coaling rapidly and effecting small temporary repairs to the "Glasgow". The ships left Stanley the same evening and on the 12th of the month H.M.S. "Canopus" returned for the purpose of assisting in the defence of the Colony.

13. In consequence of this step it was necessary immediately to reconsider our scheme of defence, and after consulting with Captain Grant of H.M.S. "Canopus" I decided to remove the Volunteer guard from Engineer Point and strengthen the Headquarters division and the mounted company at the Wireless Station. Captain Grant landed his twelve-pound guns and constructed and manned batteries at Engineer Point, Lake Point (on the south shore), Hooker's Point (close to the Wireless Station) and Sparrow Point (on the north side of Port William) and also laid a field of observation mines in Port William.

14. An Examination service was established which was served by the Harbour Master in the Government Launch "Penguin" in cooperation with the naval picket boat, and Port Regulations were made by the Governor-in-Council to deal with all entries to and exits from the port.

15. The telephone exchange was connected up with H.M.S. "Canopus" by cable and Captain Grant strengthened the Volunteer signalling section by placing a yeoman of signals at the Light house and a leading signaller at the Wireless Station. The Volunteers maintained their signal stations at Navy Point and Sapper's Hill, and the batteries manned by naval men were provided with naval signallers; thus although all the outposts, with the exception of Lake Point and Sparrow Point, were connected by telephone with the exchange and thereby with Government House and H.M.S. "Canopus", a complete system of visual signalling was established between all points in order to

to obviate any difficulty which might arise through a breakdown of the telephone lines, an occurrence by no means uncommon in this tempestuous country.

16. From the beginning of October the harbour had been rapidly filling with colliers and the work of the Examination service was particularly arduous. The heavy increase of wireless communication too necessitated the establishment of a continuous watch on the part of the two operators, which entailed a severe strain upon them until I adopted Captain Grant's suggestion and asked him to lend an operator from his ship to assist our own. The Stanley Wireless Station made it its business to conduct all traffic with Carrito, Monte Video, while that of H.M.S. "Canopus" kept a watch for all signals other than those of Carrito; thus very little in the range of either installation was missed. I may add in this

connection that the efficient working of our Wireless Station proved of the greatest use to the naval dispositions in these waters, as it enabled all naval signalling to be carried on by the land station as far as Carrito (and thereby the United Kingdom) was concerned, while His Majesty's Ships maintained a valuable silence.

17. Fortunately the King Edward Memorial Hospital was practically completed on the outbreak of hostilities, and the Committee expressed the wish that Government should make what use of it they desired as though it had been formally handed over. It was, on the arrival of H.M.S. "Canopus", placed at the disposal of the Naval Authorities. Staff-Surgeon Wernet and Surgeon Atkinson accordingly came ashore and took charge of the Hospital with the cooperation of the Colonial Surgeon. Beds were prepared and the theatre equipped. The existence of the Hospital has proved of the utmost value, not only for treating the casualties sustained in the action of the 8th December but also for dealing with the numerous accidents incidental

incidental to the presence of a large number of colliers in the port. In case further accommodation had been required, with the assistance of several ladies in Stanley I equipped the Government School as an overflow Hospital, and although the services of this building were not needed it would have admirably suited the purpose.

18. Captain Grant, shortly after his arrival, decided with my entire approval to bring his ship into the inner harbour and run her aground in order that he might secure a fixed site with a view to controlling his fire from an observation hut set on the rising ground to the south of Whalebone Bay (see Chart of the Harbour) which commands a very extensive view of the sea extending from almost due north through east to south south west. The work of putting up this observation hut, together with the construction of the various living huts and magazines and emplacements at the outmost batteries necessitated a great amount of labour on the part of fatigue parties drafted from the Volunteer Force; it was owing to the erection of the observation hut that the company at the Wireless Station suffered the loss by drowning of eight of their number on the 1st December, as already reported in my despatch No 142 of the 2nd December.

19. On the night of the 6th December I received a very short message from Admiral Sturdee informing me that his squadron would arrive on the following morning. On the 7th the vessels arrived and coaled, and on the 8th, as previously reported to you, the German squadron was sighted from Sapper's Hill approaching the Wireless Station. A naval action followed, resulting in the destruction of the German vessels "Scharnhorst", "Gneisenau", "Leipzig" and "Munberg".

20. Admiral Sturdee's ships called at Port Stanley after
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the engagement to coal and bury the few dead and land the wounded from H.M.S. "Kent" and "Glasgow". The Flagship sailed for Monte Video on the 15th December, leaving the "Canopus" in her old position, where she stayed until she left the Colony on the 18th of the month.

21. On the departure of H.M.S. "Canopus" the batteries which she had constructed were handed over to and manned by the Volunteers who were taken for this purpose mainly from the Wireless Station. A Warrant Officer, a Gunners Instructor and an Armourer and several Petty Officers and men were left at the Naval Depot, together with a picket boat from H.M.S. "Inflexible", and a crew. The batteries have been under the tuition of the Instructor and the Warrant Officer, and have rapidly gained a knowledge of the drill and the manipulation of the guns.

22. Throughout the period of H.M.S. "Canopus"'s stay here the Volunteers worked in concert with the Naval Authorities and specially in land operations with the Marines under the direction of Captain Hobson, R.M.L.I.

23. Although the last few months of the year were full of a very severe strain to the Volunteers, both Officers and men, (poorly armed and insufficiently equipped as they were), I am glad to report that the Force has proved its utility for the work which those who directed its operations and organization intended it to do, and on the whole the performance of their duties has been carried out by Officers and men in the most cheerful and patriotic manner. The bleakness and severity of the climate of this Colony do not conduce to cheerfulness on constant outpost duty; and that the outposts, even in the most bitter weather, have maintained extreme vigilance speaks very well for the personnel of the detachments stationed there.

there.

24. In spite of outcries on the part of the Falkland Islands Company and others I and my advisers have been unable to see more than the slightest signs of disorganization in the industries of the Colony. Lambmarking and shearing were carried out on all stations without much difficulty, and had it not been for the scarcity of bottoms much of the season's wool would by this time have left the Colony. Indeed in more than one case in spite of the absence on military duty of several farmhands the wool has been clipped and baled considerably earlier than in former years.

25. The maintenance of the Volunteer Force has of course been a considerable drain on the resources of the Colony, but I am glad to report that even after five months of war in which large sums were spent on the maintenance as well as the construction of outpost buildings &c., the satisfactory position of our finances cannot in any sense be said to have been endangered. In addition to this the Estimated Revenue for the year 1944 was obtained and a small surplus was available after making provision for all expenditure.

26. After receiving early in September your telegram with reference to the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund both the Government and the Public came forward to lend a helping hand in a small way to the Mother-country and her allies in a manner which in consideration of the size of the Colony was most practical. I am glad to be able to report that the contributions to date to the Prince of Wales Fund amount to £5000, which is equivalent to about £2 : 10 : per head of the population, and this without counting the large donations which have been given, I understand, in London by the Falkland Islands Company and others; while the Colony's contribution

contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund stands at present at slightly over £500 and will probably rise to a higher figure.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

W. H. Allardice

Governor.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SCHEDULE OF DESPATCHES ETC., SENT BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE
FALKLAND ISLANDS TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF
STATE FOR THE COLONIES ON THE 2ND APRIL, 1915, BY R.M.S.
"ORONSA".

Confidential.

30th March.

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land Islands.

Confidential.

Government House, Stanley.

20th March, 1915.

Sir,

With reference to my Confidential despatch of the 24th February reporting the departure from this Colony of Mr W. J. Boper, late Chief Clerk to the Colonial Secretary, and my telegram of the 15th February requesting you not to select a successor to fill the post until my arrival in England, I have the honour to inform you that I have appointed my Private Secretary, Mr T. H. Goddard, B. A., Oxon., to act as Chief Clerk temporarily and provisionally, on the terms stated in a letter dated 25th February, of which I attach a copy.

2. I have to request that owing to the dearth of experienced and suitable candidates locally for such an appointment you will be pleased to sanction the arrangements made.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

WZ 4
Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.,

Esq., Esq., Esq.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, E.

Falkland Islands

Enclosure to Confidential despatch of the 30th March, 1915.

Clerk you will be provided by this Government with a first class
passage to the United Kingdom.

Colonial Secretary to Mr T. N. Goddard.

(Signed) W. A. Thompson

Colonial Secretary's Office

Stanley,

Falkland Islands.

25th February, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint you to act, temporarily and provisionally, as Chief Clerk to the Colonial Secretary, with effect from this date, in conjunction with your duties as Private Secretary and Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils.

2. Owing to the exigencies of the Public Service, and the dearth of experienced and suitable candidates locally for civil employment, you will be permitted, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, to draw half the initial salary (£200 per annum) of your temporary office, together with the whole salary of your own office, up to and including the day prior to that on which Governor Young's Private Secretary embarks for this Colony from England.

3. You will then be allowed to draw salary at the rate of £200 per annum as Acting Chief Clerk, and half the salary of the appointment as Private Secretary and Clerk to Councils until the day prior to that of the arrival of the new Private Secretary.

4. Governor Young will then make what further direction the circumstances appear to him to warrant, but should His Excellency decide to dispense with your services as Acting Chief

Clerk

Clerk you will be provided by this Government with a first class passage to the United Kingdom.

(signed) W. A. Thompson

for the Colonial Secretary.

*ack'd by S/S conf
15 June 1915.
See to S/S conf. 12 Nov 1915*

Talkland Islands.

Confidential.

Government House, Stanley.

25th April, 1915.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No 59 of the 2nd April stating that I had assumed the administration of the Government on the departure of Mr Allardyce, I have the honour to inform you that I consider it advisable to take advantage of this, my only, opportunity of communicating to you direct my first impression of the state of things in this Colony. As I have only been here five weeks it is, of course, possible that I may later find cause to modify some of the views I now submit for your consideration. All the points I touch on I shall bring before Governor Young on his arrival.

2. During my six weeks administration between the departure of Mr Allardyce and the arrival of Mr Young I do not intend to attempt to make any changes whatsoever, but shall merely carry on such business as cannot be deferred until Mr Young arrives, nor do I intend to summon any Meetings of either the Executive or the Legislative Council, unless some formality or immediate necessity makes it unavoidable.

3. My predecessor, Captain Quayle Dickson, when administering the Government, called attention, in his Confidential despatches enumerated in the margin, to various matters which in view of the answers he received it is impossible for me altogether to ignore. These questions were, it is true, fully dealt with by Mr Allardyce on his return here. I cannot but feel

Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

feel, however, that with the definite departure of Mr Allardyce there is a shifting of responsibility, and that I am not justified in continuing, even during the short period of my administration, to carry on the despatch of business in the way in which it has been carried on without calling attention to certain facts which seem to require notice.

4. For a long period, except during short intervals, there has not been a Colonial Secretary in the Falkland Islands at the same time as a Governor. Mr Best during most of his time of office was either administering the Government or on leave; Captain Quayle Dickson did not spend more than a few weeks in the Colony with Mr Allardyce. As a natural consequence the work of the Colonial Secretary's Office has been largely in the hands of Chief Clerks: first Captain Watt, who was not, I gather, very efficient, and then Mr Roper, a young man who had but a short time before come out as Junior Clerk. During Captain Quayle Dickson's administration, further, Mr Roper himself appears to have been practically withdrawn from routine office work, and for some time even from the Colony, the office being then represented by an acting Junior Clerk, in reality the 15-year old Messenger boy whose initials appear on some of the Minute Papers. On the return of Mr Allardyce, Captain Quayle Dickson, the Colonial Secretary, left the Colony. Shortly afterwards the war broke out. That from then onwards Mr Allardyce with the enormous pressure of extra naval and military work in addition to his usual duties could not give much attention to the less important details of the Colonial Secretary's Office is self-evident. On February 26th of this year Mr Roper left for England, and Mr Goddard, Private Secretary to Mr Allardyce, was appointed Acting Chief Clerk of the

Colonial

Colonial Secretary's Office while still carrying on the duties (at that time, on account of the war, exceptionally onerous) of his substantive post. I arrived in Stanley a few weeks later, on the 21st March; Mr Allardyce left on the 2nd April. During the interval Mr Allardyce, who received me with the greatest kindness and hospitality, gave up as much time as he could spare to coaching me in local matters, but in view of the fact that I was going to administer the Government, we naturally paid more attention to the Governor's duties at the present time than to the details of the Colonial Secretary's Office. Fortunately Mr Goddard had made most excellent use of his few weeks as Acting Chief Clerk and has been, and is, of the greatest service to me. On the 9th April, in accordance with your telegraphic instructions of the 16th February, Mr Barlas was appointed Junior Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, and the Messenger returned to his substantive appointment. This boy is now the only member of the Colonial Secretary's staff with more than two months experience of the Office. I do not, however, expect that with the staff there now is there will be any difficulty in the Colonial Secretary's Office itself. Any possible difficulties will probably arise on outside matters.

5. With regard to the Government Offices what strikes me most is the extraordinary lack of departmental responsibility. Even in trivial matters the system in vogue would seem to require an appeal to the Governor. Again, the various Officers, owing possibly to a certain impatience of opposition in the past, are afraid to express any view which does not accord with that of the Head of the Administration. This is, in my opinion, distinctly disadvantageous, as it practically deprives the Governor of his official advisers and does away with the useful check imposed by the necessity of consulting the Executive Council. To give two particular

particular examples, I find that the Senior Government Officials (in agreement with such of the more important non-officials as I have spoken to) appear to hold views in accordance with those expressed by Captain Quayle Dickson (despatches No 3 of the 4th January, 1914, and Confidential of 20th October, 1913, and of 13th December, 1913) regarding the new Town Hall, and, with the exception of the Treasurer, the utility of placing a Magistrate at Fox Bay, West Falkland. I have been too short a time in the Colony to form any certain opinion for myself with regard to these two questions, but I shall bring both to Mr Young's notice when he arrives.

6. Besides this question of departmental responsibility there are other matters regarding which, I must confess, I do not feel that the present methods of business are satisfactory, but I shall not do more than touch on one or two as Mr Young will doubtless deal with them himself.

7. The arrangements for audit seem to require revision; many of the departments do not appear to keep Vote Accounts (Colonial Regulation 342); there appear to be no Special Warrants or Imprest Warrants used (Colonial Regulations 282 and 284.); the rules regarding requisitions (Colonial Regulations 287 et seq.) do not seem to be observed. The Store-keeper (the Harbour Master) whose appointment as such, I gather, was an oral one, and whose salary is shown on the Estimates under the Head "Miscellaneous", received, he tells me, no rules for his guidance; there appears to be no Inventory of the Stores on Charge; there is, I understand, no Charge Book; no note appears to be taken of stores received; certain stores are issued on requisitions written on any little scrap of paper (not kept) or even on oral requisitions; no responsible officer is necessarily present when certain stores (e.g., coals, very expensive

expensive here, 25 a ton) are issued; the receiving officer does not control their delivery or give a proper receipt for them. I am told that this procedure works quite well in practice and that nothing is stolen, but I do not see how this can be known with any certitude. Everything here is on a small scale it is true, and very probably all the required formalities cannot be observed as exactly as in a larger Colony; at the same time such an easy-going system must lead to some scandal sooner or later, and I am far from convinced, though I admit that my experience is short, that even as it is there is not a certain percentage of loss which might be avoided by stricter supervision.

3. The general impression I have received during the short time I have been here is that expenditure is, in certain cases, incurred without sufficiently careful scrutiny of the amount available on the Estimates, in the happy belief that everything can easily be put right by post factum supplementary appropriation votes. The signature of the Officer Administering the Government on a "claim" seems, in cases which have come under my notice, to be the only authority required, the Department submitting not appearing to think it necessary to consult the Estimates to see if there is a sufficient or, indeed, any Vote to meet the claim. Claims have been submitted to me for signature under Heads for which there was no Vote at all. It is impossible for the Head of the Administration to know without investigation how much of any given Vote is still available when the claim is submitted to him. The General Warrant here is practically confined to personal salaries; all other charges are submitted to the Governor for his signature in voucher form and this signature is sufficient authority for the ~~Signature~~ whether there is any money available under the Vote or not.

I have used all possible care before signing any Claim or Indent but I submit that such methods throw upon the Officer Administering the Government a responsibility which he is not intended by the Colonial Regulations to incur. I do not wish to generalize unduly, but certain points have been brought to my notice by the Treasurer which, with statements made by him to me, lead me to imagine that the cases I have come across cannot be regarded as exceptional. This probably did not matter so much when Mr Allardyce, who from his long acquaintance with all the details of local customs would know exactly how matters stood, was at the Head of the Administration, but with a new man the procedure is very inconvenient.

9. In general money seems to me to be spent here with a freedom to which I am quite unaccustomed; the cost of the Town Hall in Stanley may be taken as a case in point; we have here a building the original estimate for which was, I believe, £8504; its cost appears in the revised estimate of 1915 as £10700, and I imagine that this figure will not include the cost of the necessary furniture nor the arrangement of the ground round about. Yet the total estimated Ordinary Revenue for 1915 is only £21075. Again, with regard to the Volunteers the pay some are receiving is, to me, very high. I am informed that the Colour-Sergeant draws altogether over £20 per month. I do not think I am mistaken in saying that the Volunteers will cost half the estimated revenue for the year. I am quite well aware that this Colony is very prosperous, but even so a special tax will in all likelihood be necessary to meet the expenditure. These are particularly striking cases on account of the large sums involved, but, although I would not like to make as yet any definite assertions I am inclined to believe that in many minor matters the

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the expenditure incurred has been relatively unhampered by any exaggerated sentiment on the part of some officials regarding the necessity for economy.

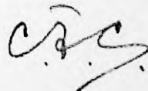
10. I started my paragraph 7 by stating that the arrangements for audit appeared to me to require revision. The Colonial Secretary is, in addition, auditor here. From my paragraph 2 it is clear that for long there has been practically no proper audit possible. The acting auditors have been junior officials who could not be expected to do more than merely check figures. The present acting Auditor came out as an Itinerant Schoolmaster last December. Even the Colonial Secretary is hardly independent enough, seeing that he administers the Government whenever the Governor is absent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,



Administrator.

116

Kland Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Confidential.

26th April, 1915.

Sir,

Referring to my telegrams of the 19th and 26th April I have the honour to inform you that there has been a good deal of trouble regarding the men sent out to erect the R. N. Wireless Station.

2. The "Ismailia" arrived off Cape Pembroke Light on Sunday, the 18th April, and was brought into Port Stanley on the following morning.

3. In the forenoon I received a visit from Lieutenants Crawford and McLellan, who afterwards went across the harbour to the Naval Station with the Colonial Engineer to arrange about fitting up the spare Naval shed to receive the men, it being agreed that the men would remain on board the "Ismailia" until their quarters were ready.

4. This plan was later given up and it was arranged that the men should remain on board the "Ismailia" until the arrival of the "Freshfield". With regard to this change of plan I was not consulted.

5. I was not told at the first meeting that anything was wrong on board, but the next morning, April 20th, the two Officers came and reported to me that the men refused to work unless allowed a couple of days on shore to "recuperate".

6. I suggested that in view of the small resources of Stanley it would perhaps be as well to let them come on shore in batches, so many one day, so many the next, thinking that in this way they would be able to press on the work, as all

could

Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, P. C.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, S. W.

could not be employed together at first.

7. Lieutenant McLellan said he thought this would be an arrangement quite satisfactory to the men.

8. The same afternoon the two Officers returned with two delegates from the men. It was then that I saw that the discontent was fairly serious on board.

9. The delegates gave me their promise that if allowed on shore the men would behave well, and that after a long voyage and bad food they said they needed a change. One of the delegates made a favourable impression on me, the other quite the reverse. It was then arranged, the Officers agreeing, that the men should have two or three days on shore. They therefore spent Wednesday and Thursday, 21st and 22nd April, on shore and behaved very well.

10. On the 23rd April they were supposed to start work. In the afternoon I received a telephone message from the Acting Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr Craigie-Malkett, to the effect that there were further difficulties centreing round a certain Tomoleon, (the second delegate), who was giving great trouble to Messrs Cubitt's chief Foreman, Mr Hunt.

11. At 8 p.m. I received by appointment Mr Craigie-Malkett and Lieut McLellan (Lieut Crawford did not come). I was told that Mr Craigie-Malkett, having been given to understand that the man was willing, had already sent a policeman, his only possible messenger, to tell the man that lodgings had been found for him and to invite him to come on shore. (I learnt later that a second policeman had also gone with the first, who did not like the task of going alone.) The man, Tomoleon, refused to come ashore unless the police had a warrant for his arrest. The policeman, I was informed, told him that he had

no instructions to arrest him and returned. Tomolson is making a grievance about the police having come out to him on the ship.

12. The point which brought Mr Halkett and Mr Hunt to see me was that Mr Hunt now wanted Mr Halkett to send on board and arrest Tomolson. Mr Halkett demurred to this and I agreed with him.

13. Our grounds were (a) that such an act would probably precipitate a general strike and so delay the work, and might also possibly cause grave trouble on shore with which our police force, one sergeant and three men, would not be able to cope, (b) that there were not sufficient grounds for arresting the man, or any reason to think we could get evidence to obtain a verdict against him. No steps were therefore taken.

14. On Saturday, 21st April, I received a visit soon after midday from Lieutenants Crawford and McLellan, and Mr Hunt. They told me that matters had taken a turn for the worse; that the men had held a meeting with closed doors and had presented a series of demands which it was not possible to grant; that they insisted on the immediate acceptance of these demands, refused all work, and "were getting nasty".

15. I advised the Officers that they should propose to the men that they should go on living as at present until a telegraphic reply could be received from London with regard to the matter, and that if, as was probable, the demands were refused, those who wished would, in spite of their contract be sent home by the next mail.

16. One of the men's demands was that they should be allowed to live in Stanley, and I pointed out that Stanley could not provide accommodation for so many. This statement was based on Governor Allardyce's telegram and on the opinions of the officials whom I had questioned, and is, I am convinced in substance, if not absolutely, correct, even leaving aside

for

for the moment the various other inconveniences connected with the billeting of such a large number of men in such a small place.

17. I do not consider that the fact that the men have, as I shall report further on, found quarters, provisionally, in the town really proves the contrary.

18. Lieut Crawford went on board and found the men demanding to be billeted in Stanley at once. He told them that there was no room and was confronted with a letter which I have not seen, from the Assistant English Church clergyman, a man as mischievous as foolish, (a Mr Hobley), informing the men that he could find billets for them in Stanley, and, I have been told, adding that the men had his full sympathy.

19. Shortly after one of the Falkland Islands Company's boats went alongside the "Ismailia" and the men tried to rush it. In this way some six or seven got ashore. The Officers for whom the boat had been sent remained on board.

20. Later, at about 6 P.M., I received a telephone message from Mr Harding, the Manager of the Falkland Islands Company, asking whether he should send out the boat again; saying that he was against doing so as it was a stormy night and that if the men tried to rush it there would probably be a catastrophe and several lives lost.

21.. I told him that in the circumstances, he had better let the boat stand by and himself come up to Government House. It was then from Mr Harding that I first heard of the rushing of the afternoon boat.

22. As the officers appeared to be marooned on board I considered matters sufficiently serious to summon all the Members of Council, and I also invited Lieut-Commander du Boulay of H.M.S. "Bristol", (here on Prize Court business) and Mr Goddard, who is in charge of the Volunteers, to be present.

present.

23. It was decided that it would be unwise to let a boat go out before morning, but that we should try and signal the "Ismailia". We signalled and told Lieut Crawford that the night was too stormy to send a boat out and got an answer asking us to send a boat in the morning. Not very long after I heard that Lieut Crawford had got ashore. He did not come up to report, so in the morning I sent down to him. He came up at about 10 a.m. He then told me about Mr Hobley's letter mentioned above.

24. I may remark that the whole question of boats between the "Ismailia" and the shore is a matter for arrangement between the Officers and the Falkland Islands Company, and that Government has nothing to do with it.

25. Mr Hobley's action to a certain extent forced my hand and, Lieut Crawford concurring, I decided to arrange to meet delegates of the ~~man~~ after they had themselves tried to see if they could find billets for all on shore. I sent for Mr Hobley and told him what I thought of his injudicious action, adding that since he had taken upon himself to promise to find the man quarters, I must request him to go round with the delegates and to do his best to make good his word.

26. The delegates met Mr Hobley on Monday, 26th April, in the morning and at 2 p.m. came to Government House where I interviewed them in the presence of Lieut Crawford and Mr Hunt. They stated that they had found quarters for all on shore, but are far from certain that the billeting will turn out satisfactory. Mr Hunt stated that Cubitt's would be responsible for payments.

27. I sent you a telegram by wireless on Saturday evening 24th April, but it was delayed by bad atmospheric conditions. I am repeating

repeating it to-night. I also, on Saturday evening, had a message sent out to try and pick up any warship in the vicinity in case matters should take a turn for the worse, but no communication was established.

28. I may add that on the same Saturday, 24th April, I had all the rifles of the Volunteers returned from their houses for inspection, and then had them stored in the Armoury. I did this partly to prevent any of the strikers from taking possession of them, partly to avoid any risk of some individual Volunteer making a rash use of his weapon in the event of trouble.

29. I should also add that when I met the delegates of the men on Monday 24th April, I told them that I expected, should I find it advisable, that some of the more influential of their number would agree to being sworn in as special constables so that they might act with due legality in repressing any disorders among the members of their party. The delegates appeared to think that there would be no difficulty in finding a sufficient number of capable men who would be willing to be sworn in if I required their services.

30. It is not yet possible to say exactly how matters may turn out, but I trust, Sir, that the measures I have taken so far may meet with your approval. It is perhaps hardly necessary to call attention to the fact, known at the Colonial Office, that the Administrator here has no legal adviser.

31. I cannot conclude without saying that during the strain of the last few days, Mr Goddard, who in addition to his other duties, is Private Secretary at Government House, has been of the greatest assistance to me. Lieut-Commander du Boulay of R.N.S. "Bristol", who is the only regular commissioned officer in the Colony, has also aided me very much with his advice on certain points.

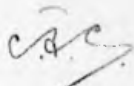
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I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,



Administrator.

Island Islands.

Government House, Stanley.

Confidential.

29th April, 1915.

Sir,

In continuation of my despatch Confidential of the 26th April, which I closed somewhat hastily as I had heard that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Mailboat was shortly expected, I have the honour to inform you that there is, I believe, every reason to hope that the labour trouble with the men sent out to erect the Royal Naval Wireless Station here may be considered to be practically at an end.

2. I stated in the abovementioned despatch that on Monday the 26th April I met the Rev. Mr Hobley and the men's delegates, two in number, and was informed that complete arrangements had been made for billeting the men on shore. I had been promised "billeting lists" but when I asked for them in the evening I was told they were not ready and that the men would pass the night on the "Isaillia". I never received these lists, but at the interview, I may once more point out, Mr Hobley assured me that a billet had been found for every man.

3. The men again slept on board on the Tuesday night but on Wednesday they brought their things on shore. At about 10.45 p.m. I received a telephone message from the Police Station saying that there were some eleven men without any billets, wandering about the streets. This

Right Honourable

was

Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

London, S. W.

was exactly what I had impressed upon Mr Hobley at the interview must not occur. I consequently sent instructions that the eleven men were to be taken to Mr Hobley's house and that the reverend gentleman was to be told that he must find the men billets (in view of his original letter and subsequent statements). Unable to do this, Mr Hobley took the men into his own house.

4. I sincerely trust that Mr Hobley has had a lesson which will somewhat diminish his injudicious activities; in this connection I may perhaps mention that the same gentleman caused Mr Allardyce serious annoyance by doing his best to discourage the Volunteer movement at a time when a man in his position might have been expected to do his utmost to support the efforts of the Executive.

In 5. In view of the fact that probably nothing produces more effect on strikers than to have the laugh turned against them in this way, I think that this billeting fiasco has had a very salutary effect. Mr Hobley's letter was originally produced in triumph to Lieutenant Crawford as a direct blow at him and a back-hand blow at the Civil Administration; it has proved to be a boomerang.

6. Passing on to the question of the relations between the representatives of the Admiralty and the contractors and the men on strike I have to report that Lieutenant Crawford came to see me on Tuesday evening and informed me of the plan he was adopting to bring the strike to an end. The main lines of this plan were as follows:- to hold a meeting at 2.0 p.m. next day, to dismiss all the men for breach of contract, and then to re-engage those who were willing to return on the original terms (except such as had shewn themselves to be undesirables), and to promise

to

to send home in the next mailboat the rejected and the unwilling. Lieutenant Crawford made a number of requests, among them being an application for the use of a hall in which to hold the proposed meeting; this I readily granted. The others I desired him to submit to me in writing, which was done later in the evening. I attach a copy of the paper he handed in.

7. With regard to the first request in his letter, he explained that should the "Freshfield" arrive before the departure of the mailboat which is to carry away the dismissed men, it would be very desirable that she should be delayed in the outer harbour until the mailboat had left. I promised him that this should be done.

8. With regard to No 2 I pointed out that the local Police Force consisted of four men, and explained that I had no intention of calling out the Volunteers unless there was very urgent need, and that I counted upon every possible measure being taken to avoid a collision. I suggested that the men retained should be sent to live on the "Ismailia" until the mailboat left, without prejudice to the whole question of shore billeting which could be re-opened after the departure of the agitators. Lieutenant Crawford concurred in this as well as in other suggestions having reference to the best method of getting them quietly on board.

9. With regard to his Nos 3 and 4 I promised to prevent any unauthorized person from going to the "Ismailia" until after the departure of the mailboat, and to close the Public Houses as suggested. The question of the "Freshfield" has not yet arisen. In order to assist the Police I had a couple of sturdy seamen sworn in as special constables

stables, with arm badges, and gave them charge, under the Chief Constable, of the pier duty. I instructed the Chief Constable to have all his own men in readiness about the streets. I am glad to say that with the exception of inability of eleven men to find billets, as reported above, the evening passed off without any incident whatever, beyond a little hooting. Of the 135 men there are already over 100 back on the "Ismailia" hard at work, and I believe some more will be sent on board to-day.

10. Before giving the order for the closing of the Public Houses I sent for the two delegates whom I had interviewed on Monday, and informed them of my intention. I told them that I had stated at our previous interview that I should not close the public houses unless the conduct of the men seemed to me to warrant it, and I quite admitted that up till that time I had had no cause to complain, but I said that I considered this a special occasion and that in the interests of the men themselves I had decided it would be better to take this step while the negotiations were proceeding between themselves and the contractors. Both delegates agreed with me and went away satisfied. I believe that this step prevented the closing of the Public Houses from becoming a grievance.

11. I would repeat that I trust, Sir, that the steps I have taken will meet with your approval.

I

I

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I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Administrator.

Enclosed for the Secretary

Mr. J. H. G. G.

Mr. J. H. G. G.

Mr. J. H. G. G.

Mr. J. H. G. G.

For the Secretary's use

Secretary.

Falkland Islands

Enclosure to Confidential despatch of the 29th April, 1915.

Lieut. Crawford to the Administrator

Stanley.

27th April, 1915.

Sir,

May we ask Your Excellency to grant the following:-

1. That the s.s. "Freshfield" on arrival be temporarily detained in Port William.
2. That in the interests of law and order in the present labour troubles with Messrs Cubitt's workmen full police protection be given to those men who are willing to resume work tomorrow, and further that police be present on the public pier tomorrow afternoon to prevent any man without a pass from boarding the boats provided to convey the men chosen to remain to the "Ismailia".
3. That prohibition be made against any unauthorized person from boarding the "Ismailia" during the time that the disaffected men remain in Stanley
4. That all the licensed houses in Stanley be closed between the hours of 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. tomorrow.

We have &c.,

(signed) J. Robert Crawford

Lieut., R.N.V.R.

A. McLellan

Lieut., R.N.V.R.

H.J.Hunt

for Messrs Cubitt's and Co
Contractors.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Government House, Stanley.

CONFIDENTIAL.

19th June, 1916.

Sir,

With reference to Governor Allardyce's Confidential Despatch of the 26th December, 1914, I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information, a copy of a letter from Mr. W. A. Harding, the local Manager of the Falkland Islands Company, to the Colonial Secretary, with respect to the attitude of the Company and Managers of sheep Stations towards the local Government on the mobilization of the Falkland Islands Volunteers on the outbreak of the war.

I have acknowledged receipt of Mr. Harding's letter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Douglas James

Governor.

HUT HONOURABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

&C.,

&C.,

&C.

Falkland Islands Co., Limited.

Stanley, June 16th, 1915.

Sir,

Before leaving the Colony His Excellency Governor Allardye read to me extracts from a despatch he had addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies commenting upon the attitude of the owners of sheep stations, and of this Company towards the Volunteers or Defence Force. In course of that despatch some reference was made to the control exercised by the owners upon the local managers, and in justice to them I should like to place a few facts on record.

On the outbreak of the war resulting in the mobilization of the Volunteers every facility was given by all Managers of sheep stations for the men to proceed to Stanley, and most of those on the East Falkland sent in horses for their use without any suggestion of payment for the same; owing to lack of transport facilities the West Falkland Stations were not in a position to assist in this manner. The loss of the services of the men during the shearing season was a great handicap to all, and the West Falklanders were deprived for several months of the services of the only Doctor resident on that Island, who was summoned to Stanley to act as Officer Commanding the Defence Force.

The question, however, in which I am more nearly concerned is that of the Falkland Islands Company, and in detailing below the services rendered by that Company I particularly wish to disclaim any idea of deprecating the assistance given by others, the Company is in a position to do more on account of the facilities it possesses.

Some

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ne Colonial Secretary.

Some 24 horses were lent, and what was more particularly important at that time, a number of saddles and sets of horse gear were sent with them.

Pack saddles and harness were also lent.

A large horse paddock in Stanley was given up entirely for the use of Defence Force Horses.

The wages ledger of the Defence Force will shew that for the whole period of mobilization we paid in full the wages of a large number of our Stanley employes who were on active service intermittently.

During the whole time the Government Launch was acting as guard boat we gave, free of charge, the services of a steam tender for taking the stores to the different outposts and continued this until the arrival of the material for the Admiralty Wireless Station, when the tender was placed at the disposal of the Officer in Charge of the works.

For the building of houses for the various outposts we placed the services of all our staff of carpenters etc. at the disposal of the Government to the exclusion of our own work. Their wages in this case were paid by Government.

In addition to the above we did our utmost to assist His Majesty's Ships in sundry ways; Captain Franklin of H.M.S. Good Hope, and Captain Grant of H.M.S. Canopus each sent us letters of thanks, the latter being good enough to say that our services had been "invaluable".

I wish to assure His Excellency that this letter is not written with the remotest idea of seeking an acknowledgement of the services rendered by the Company, but in view of changes in the staff of the Colonial Government it is only fair that they should be on record, for I have reason to believe from the extracts of the despatch which Governor Allardye read to

me that the attitude of this Company was somewhat strongly animadverted upon. I may add that the Directors of the Company did not issue any instructions as to the line they wished me to take, but I am quite certain that it was their desire that all our resources should be placed at the disposal of the Government at such a time.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. W. A. Harding,
Manager.

Enc. Conf. Despatch
to Secy State
3rd September 1915

SCHEDULE

Colonial Secretary to Mr. Bassey.	2nd July, 1915.
" " Agents	2nd " "
Mr. Bassey to Colonial Secretary.	23rd " "
Colonial Secretary to Agents.	23rd " "
" " to Mr. Bassey.	23rd " "
Agents to Colonial Secretary.	23rd " "
Colonial Secretary to Agents.	24th " "
Agents to Colonial Secretary.	24th " "
" " "	26th " "
Colonial Secretary to Agents.	2nd August "
Mr. Bassey to Colonial Secretary.	1st " "
Agents to Colonial Secretary.	4th. " "
Messrs Salvesen & Co. to Colonial Secretary.	11th October, 1915

252/13

2nd July, 1913.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to appoint you to hold a survey on the machinery and boilers of the R.M.S. "Columbus" on her return to Stanley.

2. I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Local Agents on the subject.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

For Colonial Secretary .

R.B. Baseley, Esq., M.I.M.E.
Colonial Engineer, Stanley.

252/13

2nd July, 1915.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Governor to inform you that the attention of His Excellency has been drawn to the Survey Report on the R.M.S. "Columbus", of which I attach copy, and that the Governor in Council has decided to have a survey of the ship's machinery and boilers made on her return to Stanley.

2. Mr. R.D. Bassey, M.I.Mar. E., the Colonial Engineer, has been instructed to hold the survey, and I am to request that you will notify the Master accordingly.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

For Colonial Secretary.

The Agents,

Messrs Chr. Salvosen & Co.,

Stanley.

SURVEY REPORT.

Name of Vessel	"COLLIER"
Tonnage	168 tons.
Master	BAARDEN
Owners	Chr. Salvesen & Co., Leith.

PORT STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

11th June, 1913.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that at the request of W. A. Harding Esq., Lloyd's Agents, we this day attended the above mentioned steamer, to survey and report on damage sustained during heavy gale whilst lying alongside Jetty, and through subsequent collision with bulk in Stanley Harbour.

PORT SIDE. We found one of the shell plates apparently cracked in two places abreast of bottom davit socket and plate badly bent in, both davit sockets started off the vessel's side, also found most of the plates along this side more or less bent and several of the rivets started.

One main rigging screw broken, heading on upper edge of sheer plate started off and rivets broken in several places, one iron boat skid broken and bent, one badly bent: iron boat bent in at the bilge, rivets in one life rail stanchion broken, several others require repair..

STARBOARD SIDE. Chain anchor stopper broken. Windlass bearing on one side broken. Heading on upper edge of sheer plate started off and rivets broken in several places. Three main chain plates broken, four rigging screws broken, sheer plate on aft part of main rigging bent inboard and broken also heading one life rail stanchion broken, and others require repair.

After deck strained and leaking badly. On going below we found the sounding pipe leading into after ballast tank bent

and

and broken away from top of tank, thus allowing water to get into the hold when vessel listed; we believe that this caused the damage to cargo in the after hold together with the leaks in deck.

After due consideration we are of the opinion that the following recommendations be executed as soon as possible :

An overall patch be rivetted on the outside of the shell plate which appears cracked and the two after davit sockets be rivetted. That the rivets started in shell plate be renewed. That the five rigging screws and three chain plates be renewed, also that the heading on sheer plates be renewed where necessary.

Forward boat skin on Port Side be renewed, and the other straightened and all the life rail stanchions that are broken be repaired.

That the windlass be overhauled and new bearing fitted.

Sheer plate and heading on aft part of main rigging be straightened and re-rivetted, also patch be placed over sheer plates where broken.

That the after deck be caulked and the sounding pipe in after hold be straightened and reset in tank top, also a stout protecting casing be placed around pipe to prevent future damage.

Given under our hands this eleventh day of June
1913.

(SGD) V.A.H. Biggs,

Master Shipwright.

(SGD) G.M. Smith,

Governor's Harbour Master
and Master Mariner.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

We found the port cable to be in an unsatisfactory condition, the studs can be moved along the links:

Anchor shackle requires to be replaced with regulation one.
FORE HOLD. We found the frames very much deteriorated especially the reverse angles, some of these are not one-eighth of an inch in thickness. One dead light cover broken in between deck.

After part of vessel. We consider the construction of main deck beams, the side frames from the 'tween deck up, to be very weak, and requires to be strengthened.

The life rails and stanchions should be seen to, and put to regulation height all round the vessel. Some means should be rigged to steer the vessel in the event of anything going amiss with the present steering gear; there is not a place available to make a tackle fast.

(SGD) V.A.B. Riggs,

Master Shipwright.

(SGD) G.M. Smith,

Government Harbour Master

Yess

and Master Mariner.

I certify the above signatures to be those of Messrs Riggs and Smith, Surveyors on the s.s. "Colombus".

(SGD) W.A. Harding

Lloyds Agent.

June 12th, 1913.

Colonial Engineer's Office.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

23rd July, 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you a preliminary report as to the condition of the boilers of the s.s. "Columbus", a full detail report will be submitted at an early date.

2. The starboard boiler is in very bad condition. It will require extensive repairs, and a reduction in steam pressure before it can be passed. There is a bulge in the back plate of the combustion chamber, between a nest of eight stays, opposite the mouth of the furnace, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Two stay nuts were removed in the centre of the bulge, when it was found that both the nuts and stays were stripped. Other stay nuts are rivetted on.
3. The top of the starboard combustion chamber is down $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " full.
4. Patches on the bottom of combustion chamber in both boilers leak. One rises out in Starboard boiler.
5. Furnaces heavily pitted on line of fire bars and underneath the flanges at the "Adam's" ring, between the rounding of flange and line of rivets.
6. The bottom section of both boilers is weak.
7. The above are only a few of the numerous defects and I am of opinion that the boilers are not in a fit condition to be in a vessel carrying Mails and Passengers. I condemn the boilers until such time as they are put in good repair.
8. I await further instruction as to whether I shall continue the survey on the machinery.

I am, Sir,

(SGD) R. Bruce Macleay

Colonial Engineer.

The Honble.

The Colonial Secretary.

Stanley.

252/13

23rd July, 1923.

Gentlemen,

With reference to the letter from this Office on the 7th instant and previous correspondence relative to the R.M.S. "Columbus" I am directed by the Governor to enclose for your information a copy of a preliminary report by the Colonial Engineer and to state that a copy of the detailed report will be submitted later.

2. In view of Mr. Basclay's report I am to state that the defects on the "Columbus" must be made good before she can be allowed to continue her inter-insular work, and it is presumed that arrangements will be made to substitute another vessel meanwhile.

3. The defects reported at the earlier survey by Messrs Biggs and Smith, vide their report of 11th June, will likewise require to be effected before His Excellency could approve of her resuming the conveyance of mails and passengers.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Colonial Secretary.

The Agents,

Messrs Chr. Malvesen & Company,

S T A N L E Y.

/13 .

23rd July, 1919.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge your report of this date upon the condition of the boilers of the R.M.S. "Columbus" and to say that His Excellency would be glad to be supplied with a full detailed report hereafter. A copy of the preliminary report has been sent to the local Agents.

2. In view of the very defective condition of the starboard boiler, and the fact that you have condemned both boilers until such time as they shall be placed in good repair and that there are other and numerous defects to those indicated in your report under acknowledgement, I am to state that the survey of machinery need not be proceeded with at present.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Colonial Secretary.

R. D. F. Seley Esq., M.I.M.W.,

STANLEY.

The Falkland Islands Company Ltd.

Port Stanley, F. I.

July 23rd 1913.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter No. 253/13 of to-day's date enclosing a report from the Colonial Engineer on the boilers of the s.s. "Columbus" and stating that the vessel cannot in consequence continue to carry on the inter-insular mail and passenger service.

Before telegraphing to Messrs Salvesen and Company, I should be glad to be informed whether the condition of the boilers will be held to preclude the vessel from proceeding to Monte Video as it is very doubtful if the necessary repairs can be executed here.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For The Falkland Islands Co. Ltd.

Agents for Salvesen & Co.

(SGE) W.A. Harding.

Manager.

THE HONOURABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY

STANLEY.

24th July, 1913.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge your letter of the 23rd instant enquiring whether the condition of the boilers of the R.M.S. "Columbus" will be held to preclude the vessel from proceeding to Monte Video for repairs.

2. I am to inform you in reply that before a definite answer can be given to your letter, the boiler will require to be tested under water pressure.

3. I am, however, to point out that in addition to the defects referred to in my letter of the 23rd instant, it has come to the knowledge of the Government that the "Columbus" is likewise "tender" owing to the addition of certain deck houses, etc., since she was originally constructed; and that she has to be kept in water ballast in the endeavour to render her seaworthy. In these circumstances, and as it is essential that the tanks should not leak, I am to ask that facilities may be given for their inspection.

4. When the Colonial Engineer's report on these points is received, it will be possible to reply to definitely to the question raised in your letter under acknowledgment.

I am, &c.

Colonial Secretary.

The Agents for

Messrs Salvosen & Co.,

Falkland Islands Company, Ltd.

Stanley. July 24th, 1915.

Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of to-day's date on the subject of the condition of the s.s. "Columbus".

The contents of your letter have been communicated to the Master who will give every facility for the inspection of the ballast tanks.

Some work will be required on the starboard boiler to enable the Colonial Engineer to test it hydraulically and we are taking steps to complete this with the least possible delay.

We are,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,
The Falkland Islands Co. Ltd.
Agents for Salvesen & Co.
(SGD) W.A. Harding
Manager.

THE HONOURABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Falkland Islands Company, Ltd.
Agents for Salvesen & Company.

Stanley,
26th July, 1913.

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the s.s. "Columbus" we beg to inform you that we have this morning received the following telegram from Messrs Salvesen and Company:-

"Lay up Columbus (at) New Island). Hanka fulfilling
"mail obligation manned by Hanka and Columbus crew.
"Treating (for) purchase (of) new steamer".

2. Under these circumstances the question of her going to Monte Video will be abandoned until we hear further from Messrs Salvesen and Company.

3. In view of Messrs Salvesen's wish that the "Columbus" should be laid up at New Island and that her Master and crew should man the s.s. "Hanka" for the West Falkland mail service we should be glad if His Excellency could see his way to permitting the "Columbus" to take out the West Falklands mail on Orcomb to Fox Bay and proceed thence to New Island in order that the transfer of crew may be carried out with the least possible delay.

4. We take the opportunity of mentioning that the starboard boiler will be ready for the further inspection of the Colonial Engineer by 7a.m. on Monday the 28th instant.

We are, etc,

The Falkland Islands Co. Ltd.

(Sd) W.A. Harding

Manager.

THE HONOURABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

13

2nd August, 1913.

Gentlemen,

With reference to my letter of the 24th July, and subsequent correspondence I am directed by the Governor to inform you that the Colonial Engineer has now submitted the detailed report of his survey of the R.M.S. "Columbus", and that a copy will be forwarded to you early next week.

2. Meanwhile, and in order to put Messrs Salvesen to as little inconvenience as possible, I am to state that no objection will be offered to the vessel proceeding direct to New Island to be laid up. In view however of the condition of the boilers etc., the Government is unable to allow any passengers to proceed in her.

3. I am to point out in connection with the Colonial Engineer's Certificate, of which I attach a copy, that before the Columbus can proceed to a foreign port, after being laid up at New Island, her valves must be refloated and the requisite Certificate obtained from the Government surveyor.

I am, etc.

Colonial Secretary.

The Agents

Messrs Salvesen and Company.

S T A N L E Y.

/13.

Colonial Engineer's Office,

Stanley.

1st August, 1913.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a full detail report as to the result of survey held on the boilers and tanks of the s.s. "Columbus".

2. Certificate as to floating of safety valves herewith.

3. In compliance with your favour of 23rd July the Survey on the machinery has not been proceeded with.

I am, Sir,

(Signed) R. Bruce Bascley. M.I.Mar;E.

Colonial Engineer.

THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY

STANLEY.

4/13.

SURVEY REPORT.

Name of vessel	Boilers.	"Columbus"
Registered Tonnage.		231.24.
Master.		Saarnu.
Owners,		Chr. Salvonen of Leith.N.P.

Boilers.	Two Cylindrical Type.
Material.	Iron.
Pressure.	114.163 lbs per sq. in.
Built.	1898.
Engines.	Compound. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "X 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ "X 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
N.E.	51.
I.H.	352.
Speed.	8 knots.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the Authority of His Excellency the Governor of the Falkland Islands I have conducted a survey on the boilers of the above mentioned vessel, and find as follows:-

Port Boiler.

1. Steam Space. Shell, stays, seams, generally good.
2. Water Space. (a) Top, of combustion chamber slightly pitted all over. Stays and girders sound.
 - (b). Screwed stays down the sides and back of chamber fair.
 - (c). Shell plate and combustion chamber badly corroded round most of the stays, as far as can be seen $3/16$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
 - (d). Tubes. Fair. In centre of nest rather heavy scale. necks, both ends, fairly clear.
 - (e). Furnace. Heavy pit marks along line of fire bars. Badly marked and pitted at neck, a little above line of fire bars on both sides. Badly marked and pitted on starboard side forward of "Adam's" ring. Furnace top very fair.

(f) Patch

(f) Patch (bolted) on shell plate, to which blow down cock is attached, has at sometime been covered with cement and pitch, bolts undoubtedly leaking.

(g) Face of all man-holes good.

(h) All internal pipes sound and good.

3. Inside Furnace tube & Combustion Chamber.

(a) Furnace tube good.

(b) Back plate of chamber slightly bulged.

(c) Stays and nuts fairly good, some have been fitted with washers behind which is jointing, showing that stays leak when the nuts are removed.

(d) Patch on the bottom and lower sides of chamber is "working" and shows signs of weakness.

4. Outside of shell plate. Several stays on end plate leaking (heavy salt deposit) three stays under boiler leaking.

5. Mountings.

(a) Safety valves. Double spring loaded type, in good order.

Note:- have not been locked.

(b) Main stop valve, this is attached to safety valve and not directly to boiler. Condition good.

(c). Checks. Donkey and main in good order.

(d). Scum and blow down in good order.

(e). Drain from Super heater in good order.

Note:- block on boiler is too small for flange of valve, studs being very near the edge of block.

6. Test.

Boiler tested under water pressure to 8 atmospheres (117.648 lbs per sq.in.) result being.

(a) 4 stays leaked in back plate of chamber.

(b) 8 tubes leaked in tube plate of combustion chamber.

(d) Patch (I.d.) leaked slightly round nuts and edge on after end.

(d) Patch

(G). Patch (2.4.) leaked along seam and left hand side and corners
Starboard Boiler.

1. Steam Space. Shell, stays, seams, generally good.
2. Water Space. (a). Top of combustion chamber down $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ " full; between the two centre girder stays, also plate is a little pitted. Stays and girders sound.
 (b) Screwed stays down the sides and back of chamber fair.
 (c) Shell plate and combustion chamber is badly corroded round 65% of the stays $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.
 (d) Tubes same as Port B.d.
 (e) Furnace tube, heavily pitted along line of fire bars badly marked and pitted at root of flanging at neck extending about 3 ins below and 4" above line of fire bars and about $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep. Flange on after section of tube at "Adam's" ring badly pitted (grooved) extending well up on each side and between the turn of flange and line of rivets.
 (f) Shell plate badly pitted on starboard side opposite furnace tube in two places at after end, also, one place opposite combustion chamber. One on the after end is very deep, the place by the combustion chamber is a large patch, in both cases about $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep.
3. Inside Furnace tube and combustion chamber.
 (a) Furnace tube good.
 (b) Back plate of chamber badly bulged, varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ ", between a nest of 8 stays, opposite the mouth of furnace. As it is impossible to examine the back of plate (in water space) owing to space between end plate and back of chamber, it is impossible to state if plate is cracked, but from the nature of the bulge this is highly probable. The stay nut in the worst section of the bulge was removed, when it was found that both the nut and the stay was stripped and the plate open on the lower side

spank side of stay (this nut had to be shrunk on and the stay rivetted over). From the sound and appearance of most of the other nuts they must be in the same condition, especially in the lower half of chamber. Three nuts in all were removed, two were stripped and the other quite slack on the thread (c) Patch on the sides and bottom of combustion chamber is very poor and shows signs of heavy leakage. To all appearance it is working through weakness. Head of rivet in top row on left side at forward corner off, drove rivet out with hand hammer and found that the face of old plate heavily corroded on the new patch side. Stays on the side are through the edge of rivet hole, more so on the port side than the starboard.

4. Outside of shell plate.

Two stays on end plate looking badly. One stay under boiler looking.

5. Mountings. Same as Port Boiler 5

less note on 5 (a)

6. Test.

Boiler test under water pressure to 8 atmospheres (117.648 lbs per sq. in.) result being.

(a) 1 stay leaking in back plate of combustion chamber.

(b) 1 tube leaking slightly.

(c) Patch (3.c.) leaking all round, more so at the corners.

(d) Seam on wing of chamber at furnace tube flange leaking both sides.

General remarks referring to both boilers.

I. Water Guages. Two on each boiler.

These are mounted on a column placed on the front of the smoke box. There are no cocks between the boiler and the column, making it impossible to "double shut off". The length of both steam and water pipe is considerable. The guages are also too low.

2. Test Cocks

2. Test Cocks. Are not fitted to skin of boiler.
 - (a) Steam. (top) about right
 - (b) Working level. (middle) too high.
 - (c) Danger " (bottom) too high, above correct working level.
3. Safety Valve Springs. Are corroded at the bottom and must shortly be renewed.

SUMMARY.

In my opinion the weakest part of boilers is the lower section of the water space, which embraces the stays and stay nuts etc of the combustion chambers.

The boilers should be re-stayed through out (less steam and girder stays).

The patches. (Port 3.d. Star. 3.c.) should be re-made and better stayed.

As to the bulge in the starboard boiler (Star 3.b.) this is not safe owing to the very bad condition of stays and stay nuts.

Shell Plate (Star. 3.f.) must be drill tested before any suggestion can be offered as to repair.

Thickness of Plates. Should say furnace tube is $9/16"$. and shell plate about $3/4"$. (did not drill test).

Owing to the general faulty and weak condition of the boilers I have reduced the pressure to 6 atmospheres (88.236 lbs per sq. in.) to enable the vessel to forth with proceed to some port where the necessary repairs can be effected.

Machinery.

This was not surveyed owing to the condition of the boilers.

I consider the main steam pipes from boilers to superheater should be removed, annealed and tested (should these give out the main stop valves could not be shut) also all the feed pipes.

This

This to be done as soon as possible.

heater.

This was examined externally, seeing that it is only a steam dome placed in the uptake and not a superheater as at present fitted, it was not considered necessary to open the end doors. It appears to be in good order.

SHIPWAY PRINET ON TANKS.

Test Water, tanks pressed.

No. 1 Leaked at foot of stanchion. Tight on bilges.

No. 2 Slight leak into No. 1 at thwartship divisional plate.
Tight on bilge.

No. 3 Top, very weak, leaked in two places, rivet heads off.

No. 4 Tight.

Note: 3 & 4 carry to vessel's skin, no bilges.

Engine Room Tanks.

Starboard leaks slightly into bilge and leaks badly into Port tank.

Port tank. Tight on bilges.

Repairs to No. 1 & 3 have been effected.

Engine room tanks should be repaired as soon as possible.

VALVES FLOATED.

This is to certify that I have this day 1st August 1913 floated the safety valves of the s.s. "Columbus" after having conducted the aforementioned survey.

Starboard.

Starboard.	Valves lifted.	6 Atmospheres.	(93.236 lbs per sq in.)
	" blowing hard	6.64 "	(93.236 " " " " "
	" closed	5.848 "	(86 " " " " "
Port.	Same as Starboard.		

As the vessel is only to proceed to a port for repairs the valves have not been locked. They appear never to have been fitted with locking gear.

Raising gear in good order.

(SGP) R. Bruce Baseley M.I.Mar.;E.
1st August, 1916. Colonial Engineer.

The Falkland Islands Co. Ltd.

Agents for Salvesen & Company.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

August 4th 1923.

Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant acquainting us of the result of the survey on the boilers of the "Columbus", and thank you for having afforded us the opportunity of taking a copy of the Report at once to enable us to send the same to Messrs Salvesen & Co. by the mail, expected to-morrow.

2. The Colonial Engineer sums up his report on the boilers (heading, Summary) by reporting that owing to their faulty condition the pressure has been reduced to 82 lbs" to enable the vessel forthwith to proceed to some port where the necessary repairs can be effected. We infer from this that with reduced pressure the Colonial Engineer does not apprehend any risk in the vessel making a voyage to Monte Video (the nearest port where repairs can be effected), a distance of some 1200 miles. Under the circumstances we trust that His Excellency the Governor will not refuse to allow the vessel to call at an intermediate port on her way to New Island.

3. Three stations in Port Salvador are very short of provisions and have no means at present of obtaining them- by calling there on the way to New Island the voyage would be lengthened by an additional 50 miles only, and we trust therefore that this will be permitted.

We are,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(SGD) W.A. Harding

Manager.

THE HONOURABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY

STANLEY.

29 Bernard Street, Leith.

11th October, 1913.

Sir,

"COLUMBUS" 8/8.

We have before us a copy of the correspondence passed between you and our Agents the Falkland Islands Co., Ltd. with reference to this steamer.

From the report of your Colonial Engineer it would appear that the defects are mainly in the combustion chambers of the boilers, the other items mentioned are not so important and can easily be rectified so far as the safety or seaworthiness of the "Columbus" is concerned.

Acting on local expert advice we have sent out material by our s.s. "Horatio" wherewith to effect the necessary repairs to the boilers and issued instructions to entirely remove any screwed stays in combustion chamber water space which are slack in the combustion chamber plate and substitute ordinary Whitworth pitch stays double nutted and double washered, i.e., 4 nuts and 4 washers each.

We have also instructed the Master to ensure the stability of the Columbus by taking onboard such ballast (stone or otherwise) which may be found necessary.

We shall be glad if you will inform Capt. Scammon that when the repairs have been effected and tested to the satisfaction of both and our first Engineer, Mr. Cairns, that he may sail the "Columbus" under her own steam from New Island and take what cargo may be available to Stanley as also mails and passengers. Should you deem it prudent not to allow the transport of mails or passengers

The Honble. The Colonial Secretary

Port Stanley

Falkland Islands.

until the Colonial Engineer has inspected the Boilers, then the Master will only load cargo. On the arrival of the "Columbus" at Stanley you will no doubt call for survey, and should this be satisfactory you will allow the steamer to trade as heretofore until the arrival of another vessel to take her place.

The stoppage of the traffic must have caused the islanders much inconvenience which we are anxious to minimise.

If you decide to disallow the steamer to carry mails and passengers, then one of our steam whalers will continue to run the monthly mail trip in accordance with our contract with you.

Subsequently we shall desire to take the "Columbus" to this country as our experience has proved that reliable repairs cannot be effected in Monte Video or in Buenos Aires.

We would point out to you that the steam on board the "Columbus" is generated by two boilers, and that she can steam with only one, so that should any defect arise in either boiler the steamer is perfectly seaworthy with the other.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(SGP) Chr. Salvesen & Company.

H/P. 252/13.

Survey "Columbus".

he Honourable Colonial Secretary.

Having read letter from Messrs Chr. Salvessen & Co., of 11th October. I beg to make reply.

(1). The chief defects as stated are in the combustion chambers but the renewal of certain stays will not overcome the defects at the bottom of the chambers (see Port. 3.d ; Star. 3.c ; also Summary.)

(2). The stays are not reported to be slack, but the threads on stays and in nuts are stripped. Owing to bulge in plate these should be good (see Star. 3.b ;).

(3). Before any permit can be given to sail the "Columbus" the extent of the repairs effected and the condition of the boilers will have to be ascertained. In addition to the stays, repairs as laid down in "Summary" should be effected.

Viz; Patch. (Port 3.d; Star. 3.c;).

Bulge. (Star. 3.b;).

Shell plate. (Star. 2.f;).

When these repairs are being made the Surveyor, who will have to pass the boilers, should be on the spot so as to satisfy himself that all is correct, which is impossible after all the work has been done.

(4). I strongly advise that the vessel be sent home to enable the Board of Trade Surveyors to examine boilers, before repairs are commenced.

(5). The climate conditions round the Falklands are such that a vessel requires all her boiler power to enable her, at times, to make a port. I might state that the boilers have one fire under each end and to run one fire for many hours is impossible.

(6). Further I beg to draw your attention to the fact that no mention is made as to what is to be done with the following.

Port Boiler.	2. c;	Starboard Boiler.	2. c;.
" "	2. f;	" "	2. e; & f;

Report Contd.

Port Boiler.	3. d;	Starboard Boiler.	3. b; & c.
" "	4. .	" "	4. .
" "	5. a;.	" "	. .

- (7). No mention is made as to repairs to tanks.
- (8). Machinery has not been surveyed.

(SGD). R. Bruce Baseley,
Colonial Engineer,
22.12.15.

Memo.

C.F.'s Office.

2.9.15.

The Hon: the Colonial Secretary.

I beg to submit the following reply to to His Excellency's minute of the 15th July, 1915.

2. With regard to Messrs C. Salvesen's letter of the 11th October, 1914, a copy was sent to me to which I sent a reply dated 22.11.15 this should be in H.P.252/15. A copy of further correspondence addressed to Governor Allardice, dated 23rd June 1914, was also received, to which I replied on the 10th August, 1914. In both these letters I answered all questions concerning the boilers, and also gave my reasons for requiring them to be in good condition when working on this coast. At the time I surveyed the boilers of the s.s. "Columbus" (that is during July of 1913), they were not in a fit condition to carry mails and passengers round these islands. My survey report, dated 1st August, 1913, was a true statement as to the condition of the boilers at that time.
3. I would draw your attention to Messrs C. Salvesen's letter of the 11th October, 1915, in which they say they are sending out stays, etc. in the s.s. "Heratio". Am I to understand that the stays were not fitted when the "Columbus" was lying at New Island and that the Classification Society Surveyor passed and reinstated the original boiler pressure (110 lbs.) with stays and nuts in the same condition as I surveyed them? If such is the case, I am greatly surprised, as it is due to the presence of the nuts that a reduction is allowed in the thickness of plates; in this case many of the nuts were slack, and on being examined were found to be stripped. I have one such nut in my possession.
4. Had the repairs been done, as suggested in my minute of 22.11.15, and the conditions fulfilled as shown in para. 3

of that letter, I have little doubt that the original pressure would have been allowed. The whole question has been the condition of the combustion chamber back plates, stays and stay nuts.

By referring to page 5 of Survey Report, dated 1st August, 1913, under 'Summary', it will be clearly seen why the boiler pressure was reduced. Under the circumstances, I fail to see what other course was open for me to adopt, knowing that nuts on stays and also stays were faulty. The pressure was reduced to enable the vessel to proceed to a port where the necessary repairs could be effected, this pressure being sufficient to enable the vessel to proceed with greater safety.

6. Why no reply was sent to Messrs C. Salvesen's letter of 11th October, 1913, I do not know. My reply was sent to the Colonial Secretary on the 2nd of November, 1913 in M.P. 252/13. Had a reply been sent in the terms of my minute, dated 22.11.13, M.P. 252/13, perhaps Messrs Salvesen would have notified this Government that they were going to do certain repairs at New Island, and that they would require the services of a surveyor on the spot. On the completion of the repairs, a new survey report would have been furnished which might have enabled the vessel again to trade in these waters, carrying passengers and mails.

In order that all the details of this question may be fully understood, it is necessary that all previous correspondence be read, and I think that it will then be found that any 'previous injustice' which Messrs Salvesen may or may not have suffered, has not been caused by any action taken by me when surveying the boilers during July, 1913. I surveyed the boilers and reported as to their conditions. As to what was done to them prior to their being surveyed again in England, I cannot say as Messrs Salvesen do not state, further that they suggested doing the work required. No notification, as far as I know, has been received that the work was done and that further survey was required.

2.9.15.

(SGD) R.B. Baseley. A.M.I. Mech. E.,
Col: Engineer M.I. Mar. E.

28.7.14

Dear Mr Barclay,

Please see
enclosed & let me
have your remarks

Yours sincerely

W. L. Allardyce

1. From Theodore Salvason

S.S. "Columbus" and that we
ing of the 29th May and our
They were as keen as anyone
or Colonial Engineer 's
is said of her.....Our
that the boilers were as
whole passage..... this was
even salt on the outside
and very highly of the
at, but slow as your
iler pressure to 88lbs.
tion of the matter and

...the truth, I ordered that the boilers should be
passed through the Classification Society's test and demanded that
the original working pressure should be reinstated. When the boilers
had been examined both internally and externally by three competent
surveyors (they knew about the trouble we had had and were anxious to
find out about it) everything was found as right as the mail and the
Society's surveyor wrote us on the 17th instanc:- "I examined the boil-
ers of the vessel yesterday and again to-day and find them very clean
and in very fair condition considering their age." At his recommendation
they were filled with water and tested to 140 lbs by hydraulic pressure
what is called the cold water test; inadvertently the pressure was
allowed to go to 160 lbs and then carefully examined under this test.
All that was shown was a slight "weep" which practically meant nothing
but the surveyor said he would like this caulked. This has been done by
one man in one day and now the boilers are passed at the original pressure
The surveyor went even as far as to say that he would have passed them

Memorandum

Extracts from letter dated 23rd June, 1914, from Theodore Salvessen Esq. to H.E. the Governor.

"You will be interested to hear about the s.s. "Columbus" and that we have got her here. She arrived on the evening of the 29th May and our two superintendents boarded her at once. They were as keen as anyone to examine her having carefully studied your Colonial Engineer's report and being aware of the strange things said of her.....Our Scottish Engineer, Cairns.....reported that the boilers were as tight as drums and never leaked during the whole passage..... this was easily seen to be correct as there was not even salt on the outside of the boilers..... Capt. Shearer (T) reported very highly of the "Columbus": excellent steamer, splendid seahorse, but slow as your Colonial Engineer had reduced the working boiler pressure to 88lbs. from 110 lbs.... As I wanted to get to the bottom of the matter and ascertain beyond doubt the truth, I ordered that the boilers should be passed through the Classification Society's test and demanded that the original working pressure should be reinstated. When the boilers had been examined both internally and externally by three competent surveyors (they knew about the trouble we had had and were anxious to find out about it) everything was found as right as the nail and the Society's surveyor writes us on the 27th inst:- "I examined the boilers of the vessel yesterday and again to-day and find them very clean and in very fair condition considering their age." At his recommendation they were filled with water and tested to 140 lbs by hydraulic pressure what is called the cold water test; inadvertently the pressure was allowed to go to 160 lbs and then carefully examined under this test. All that was shown was a slight "weep" which practically meant nothing but the surveyor said he would like this caulked. This has been done one man in one day and now the boilers are passed at the original pressure. The surveyor went even as far as to say that he would have passed them

for a higher pressure but it was not asked for by us..
(In our letter of the 11th Oct., 13) We asked after
 completing repairs at New Island to be allowed to sail the
 "Columbus" to Stanley where we would give facilities for your
 surveyors to inspect and if they approved to be allowed to
 continue trading. This was denied us. We were not allowed to
 go to Stanley, a distance of I suppose 200 miles, but we were
 permitted to clear out of the islands and go a distance of
 2000 miles! As to the Engines they are in first class
 order as also the hull. . . . the "Columbus" is in every way
 sea worthy and well suited for the Falkland trade.

Colonial Engineer's Office.

Stanley, F.I.

19th August, 1914.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

THE GOVERNOR,

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter and enclosure of the 28th ult and beg to submit the following remarks.

1. The Survey Report dated 1st August, 1913, and submitted by me was a true and correct statement of the condition of the boilers in the s.s. "Columbus" at that time. The boilers were not condemned as past repair, but they were certainly not in a fit condition to carry His Majesty's mails, passengers and cargo round these Islands. To enable the vessel to proceed to some port for the necessary repairs the boiler pressure was reduced and a certificate given accordingly (M.P. 25/13; 1.8.13).

2. I note that the boilers are stated to have been tight, the proof being absence of salt on the outside, in my opinion this is no proof. The defects in the boilers were not on the outside but in the combustion chambers (M.P. 25/13, Summary Page 3 of Survey Report dated 1.8.13).

4. The Classification Society's Surveyor reports that he found the boilers very clean. I beg to state that I did not report as to the cleanliness as this is a secondary matter when compared to their safety. He also reports that they are "in a very fair condition considering their age". This is the whole point a Steamer trading round this coast must have boilers in a good condition. It cannot be said that they are "as right as the nail" when the surveyor states that they are "very fair".

5. With reference to the letter of 11th October, 1913, I received a copy and replied to the Colonial Secretary (M.P. 262/13 dated 22.11.13). In it I suggested that when the necessary repairs

were

were made the Surveyor should be present to see that everything was done correctly, it being most essential that he should be satisfied that various plates in the combustion chambers were not cracked. I also strongly advised that the vessel be sent home to enable Board of Trade Surveyors to examine boilers before repairs were commenced. This was not done but it appears that the boilers were repaired at New Island as suggested by Messrs C. Salvesen & Company. In this case I am not surprised that they have been passed and given a certificate to carry a pressure of 110 lbs per sq. in. but I should like to know if the Board of Trade will allow the "Columbus", with boilers under discussion, to carry mails and passengers?

I might add that Messrs Salvesen & Co. in their letter stated correctly that the defects were mainly in the combustion chamber which I found in very bad condition. I have one of the combustion chamber stay nuts in my office which fell off when struck with a sounding hammer, its condition speaks for itself, there were others loose, but they were not disturbed, and they been, I doubt very much if the "Columbus" could have ever left Stanley, at all events not until the boilers had been re-stayed.

It is stated that the "Columbus" was not allowed to proceed to Stanley this cannot have been denied through any of my reports.

6. In conclusion I can only say that it is a great pity that the vessel was not sent home as she was. Where she could have been surveyed by the Board of Trade. As it is the Surveyors at home have examined the boilers in one condition and I surveyed them in another.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient servant,

(SGD) R.E. Baskeley A.M.I. Mech. E.
M.I.Mar.E
Colonial Engineer.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Government House, Stanley.

CONFIDENTIAL.

8th November, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 26th May, 1915, with respect to the fur seal rookeries in this Colony.

2. In reply I beg to inform you that nothing is known locally as to whether Sir E. H. Shackleton has taken any steps to form a Fur Seal Company in terms of the agreement made between him and the Crown Agents, and dated the 14th day of May, 1914, a copy of which was forwarded under cover of your Confidential despatch of the 17th June, 1914. As however no Company has to the knowledge of this Government been formed within the twelve months from the date of the agreement, the period allowed by clause 1 of the agreement, and no information appears to be forthcoming on the subject, I submit the agreement should now be viewed at an end.

3. In anticipation of Sir E. Shackleton forming his Company, and taking up the Islands proposed to be leased to him, the Government in December, 1914, acting under Section 9 of the Lands Ordinance, 1903, paid Mrs. S. Hansen the outgoing tenant the sum of £55 claimed by her for improvements. This sum has been treated as an advance to Sir E. Shackleton, but in the circumstances it appears to me that it must now be charged against general revenue and I propose to take a vote of the Legislative Council accordingly.

I enclose for your information copies of correspondence with Mrs. Hansen on the subject.

4. On

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

4. On the 11th October last I received an application from a Mr. Arthur Porter residing on Carcass Island, West Falklands, applying for a fur sealing licence on the Jason Islands for next season. Mr. Porter at the same time wrote "while no one has the sealing licence outside schooners take the seal, I thought I might be permitted to have the licence". I have informed Mr. Porter that I am unable to consider his application at present, and have asked him for further information on the representations made.

5. It is possible poaching by an occasional Schooner from the Argentine does take place, and that the issue of a restricted sealing licence to a local resident might act as a check thereto. The matter will be further considered on the receipt of the information asked for. In the meantime I shall be glad to receive your instructions to consider the agreement with Sir W. Shackleton as terminated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Douglas Young
Governor.

Carcass Island.

August 10th, 1914.

Sir,

I am anxious to know if a new lease
of the 1900 acres made a reserve will be granted.

In the event of a refusal I presume compensation
will be paid according to clause No. 9 of the Land
laws Dec. 1903 for the buildings.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

for Mrs. Hansen

(SGD) Jason Hansen

The Colonial Secretary

Stanley.

242/07.

17th September, 1914.

Madam,

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th August, and to inform you in reply that the Secretary of State has approved the lease of the Crown Reserve mentioned in Notice No. 4 of the Falkland Islands Gazette of the 1st January, 1913, (Copy attached) to Sir Ernst Shackleton, C.V.O.

2. His Excellency will be glad to receive from you a detailed statement of the compensation to which you consider yourself entitled under Clause 3 of the Land Ordinance for any improvements you have made in the Islands in question.

I am,

Madam,

Your obedient servant,

(SGD) W.J.Roper

For Colonial Secretary.

Mrs. Hansen

Barraes Island.

No. 4.

Notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council declaring the islands South Jason, Flat Jason, Elephant Jason, North Fur Island, South Fur Island and the adjacent islets to be a Crown Reserve.

In exercise of the powers in him vested by Section 7 of the Land Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, hereby declares the undermentioned islands and the adjacent islets to be a Crown Reserve:

South Jason.

Flat Jason.

Elephant Jason.

North Fur Island.

South Fur Island.

Given in Executive Council, at Government House, Stanley, this 24th day of December, 1912.

FFORDE SEARIGHT,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Carcass Island.

October 9th, 1914.

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose value of
buildings on Jason Islands now a Government
Reserve.

The cattle I could have killed very
easily last July, but thinking that they would
be very useful to the new leasee in the event
of my not getting a renewal I refrained from
doing so.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(SOD) Jason Hansen.

Elephant Jason Shanty

10 ft. X 9 ft.

4ft 3ins. at eaves to 7ft.3ins. at centre.

Material linch boards, iron roof,

roof only bagging lined.

Table, 2 bunks, gun racks, shelves etc.

In good repair

VALUE

£25

Beagle Point Shanty

South Jason.

9 ft. x 7 ft.

6ft. at eaves and 7 ft. at centre.

all iron. 2 bunks. 1 shelf.

In good repair.

VALUE

£15

South Shanty.

9ft. 6 in. x 9ft.

5ft 6in at eaves to 7ft.6in at centre.

Material 1 in. boards. Iron Roof.

Roof only bagging lined.

Table 2 bunks gun racks shelves etc.,

Slightly out of repair

VALUE

£15

1 Bull 1 cow 4 years 2 cows 3 years

Possibly calves

VALUE

£12

B42/07.

29th October, 1914.

Madam,

With reference to the letter from this Office of the 17th September and to your reply of the 9th Instant, I am directed by the Governor to inform you that your valuation of the buildings, etc., on the Jason Islands Crown Reserve has been accepted. The question of the sale of your cattle within the reserve is a private one which should be settled later between yourself and the new lessee.

2. Vouchers in quadruplicate on the Colonial Treasury for the sum of £55 are accordingly enclosed herewith for your signature.

I am,

Madam,

Your obedient servant,

(3GE) W.J.Roper

for Colonial Secretary.

Mrs. S. Hansen,
Carcass Island.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Government House, Stanley.

12th November, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 15th June, with reference to the Confidential despatch of the 25th April, 1915, addressed to Mr. Secretary Harcourt by Mr. C.F. Condell, Colonial Secretary, at the time Administering the Government of this Colony, expressing his views on the conduct of the public business of the Colony.

2. Mr. Condell arrived in this Colony on the 21st March last, and on the departure of Governor Allardyce on the 2nd April, was called upon to assume the temporary Administration of the Government. Mr. Condell at once found himself placed in a sphere of executive responsibility new to him, and he was without experienced assistance in his office. Mr. Condell's task was therefore not an easy one.

3. Mr. Condell had come from St. Lucia, accustomed to the conduct of public business on well established lines, governed by Colonial Regulations, to find in the Falkland Islands, due possibly to local conditions, a somewhat different state of matters, and in addressing Mr. Secretary Harcourt he desired to make known his impressions of local conditions in this respect, as he found them on assuming the temporary administration of the Government.

4. I

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

4. I can sympathize with Mr. Condell in the matter, as on assuming the Government of this Colony a few weeks later, it appeared to me that it was desirable to make certain changes especially with regard to public expenditure. Several of the subjects touched upon by Mr. Condell in his despatch, have been taken up by me, as may be seen on references to my despatches, noted in the annexed schedule. Arrangements have already been made to bring the practice of expenditure by heads of departments and the receipt and issue of Government Stores, more in consonance with the financial instructions. Any further action called for in this respect will be taken, and if necessary submitted to you for consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Douglas Young
Governor.

SCHEDULE.

Annexure to Falkland Islands Confidential Despatch
of 12th November, 1915.

SUBJECT.	No. and Date.
<u>TOWN HALL</u>	No. 70 of 20th July, 1915.
<u>MAGISTRATE FOX BAY</u>	No. 86 of 14 August, 1915.
<u>AUDIT</u>	
<u>STOREKEEPER</u>	
<u>EXPENDITURE.</u>	No. 136 of 25th October, 1915.
<u>RECEIPT AND DELIVERY</u>	
<u>OF STORES.</u>	
<u>VOLUNTEERS.</u>	Secret of 26th June, 1915.

UKLAND ISLANDS.

Government House, Stanley.

CONFIDENTIAL.

1st December, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 10th September, 1915, on the subject of the proposal made in my despatch No.70 of the 20th July last, to allocate for Public Offices part of the ground floor of the building in course of erection, and known as The Town Hall, instead of carrying out the original proposal to house the Volunteers therein.

2. I beg to submit for your information a copy of a document from the principal householders of Stanley, (resident officials were not approached in the matter) expressing their satisfaction at the Resolution of the Legislative Council of the 3rd August, to utilize the ground floor of the Town Hall for public Offices.

3. The document was presented by Mr. W.A.Harding, Senior Unofficial Member, at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November, 1915, and, with reference to the Resolution of the Council of the 3rd August, 1915, a copy of which I enclose for facility of reference, supported by him and by the several members of the Council.

4. I also beg to submit for your information a copy of a Resolution, passed at a meeting at which I presided, of the members of the Volunteers, held on the 20th November, concurring in the proposals made to utilize the ground floor of the Town Hall for Public Offices, and to allow the

RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Enc I

Enc II

Enc III

the Volunteers the use of a part of the buildings now used as Government Offices, for the purposes of Headquarters and a Volunteer Club.

5. On division this Resolution was carried by a vote of 28 Volunteers to 2. The 2 members who voted against, are Police Constable Peck, and the Government Printer Smith, who is out from England on a three year agreement from 7th January, 1914.

6. I enclose a report of the meeting of the Volunteers held on the 20th November.

7. As I made no reference in my despatch of the 20th July to Governor Allardye's Confidential despatch of the 30th June, 1914, you direct my attention to certain enclosures to that despatch in reference to the appropriation of a sum of £1,500 towards the building of the Town Hall. I respectfully submit Sir there must be some misunderstanding in referring to this sum as a "grant" to the Volunteers. It appears to me that the £1,500 was intended by the Legislative Council to be a Loan for the purchase of the old Assembly Rooms for the use of the Volunteers. The Loan to bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum, and to be repaid at the rate of £50 a year. On the destruction of the Assembly Rooms by fire, before the purchase was completed and payment made, it seems to me that the proposed Loan being earmarked for the purchase of the Assembly Rooms, died with the burning down of that building.

8. I enclose an extract from the Minutes of the Legislative Council of the 14th January, 1911, when the vote for the £1,500 was taken.

9. Under cover of my despatch No. 150 of even date, I have in continuation of my despatch No. 70 of the 20th July last,

last, forwarded copies of the report of the meeting of the Volunteers held on the 20th November, and of the Petition presented to the Legislative Council on the 29th November.

10. With reference to the enquiry made in the seventh paragraph of your despatch I beg to report that the Crown Agents were requested, by letter of the 7th June last to renew the insurance of the building known as The Town Hall, for the period 27th October, 1915 to 26th October, 1916, for the sum of £7,200.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Douglas James
Governor.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

November 29th, 1915.

To His Excellency the Governor and
The Legislative Council of the
Falkland Islands.

We, the undersigned householders of Stanley, are of opinion that the proposal to utilize the ground floor of the Town Hall as public offices and Post Office would be a great convenience to the inhabitants, and view with satisfaction the Resolution of the Legislative Council at the meeting of August 3rd last supporting the Governor's proposals.

We trust that the same will be carried out as soon as possible.

SIGNED.

W.A. Harding,
E.F. Cressard,
James Smith,
V.A.H. Riggs,
Bernard C. Riggs,
R. Mills,
W.P. Dixon,
John Dettleff,
H. Rutter,
T. Smith,
A. Hannaford,
A. Lellman,
A.J. Gilchrist,
G.I. Turner,
G. Turner,
Wm. Balharrie,
E.G. Creece,
C. Paice,
W. J. Wilson,
P. Sannum,
N. Watson,
John G. Kelway,
Mrs. H.H. Sedgwick,
A.E. Martin,
Mrs. Lars Bernsten,
Wm. McDaid,
F. Rowlands,
H.W. Bonner,
Mrs. E. Biggs,
W. Wilson,
John Kirwan,
T.M. Rinnie,
F. Hardy,

W. Carey,
H.C. Wilkins,
D. Carey,
John Falch,
T. Lenning,
W. Wade,
W. Ratcliffe,
G.J. Kelway,
J. Williams,
Arthur Hardy,
V.J. Lellman,
G.L. Challon,
John Aldridge,
John Davis,
Mario Quin Nigone,
G.B. Smith,
John G. Poppy,
A. Pettersson,
F.G. Bernsten,
John G. Short,
~~C. Paice~~,
R. Hirtle,
W. Clifton,
H. Fuhlendorff,
H. Clausen,
R. Aitken,
A. Wilson,
W.J. Biggs,
E. Ryan,
Ch. Enestrom,
A. Seord,
R. Allan,

Henry Thomas,
R. Bailey,
Jeff Bunders,
R. Atkins,
C. Martin,
John McGill,
N.H.R. Gresham,
L.V. Oswald,
A. Sedgwick,
W. Ratcliffe, Junr.,
Hugh Jones,
C. McDonald Hobley,
F.F. Lellmann,
A.W. Sully,
G. Alazia,
H. Newing, and
John Lehen.

Copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Legislative
Council held on the 3rd day of August, 1915.

Mr Harding moved the following Resolution of which he had
previously given notice:-

Be it resolved that this Council having considered
the proposals contained in the Minute of the Governor
to this Council, dated this day, hereby approves
of the suggestion to allocate the ground floor of the
building in the manner proposed in that Minute, and
desires to put on record its belief that such
allocation will meet not only the convenience of the
Officers concerned but also that of the general
public of the Colony.

In moving the Resolution Mr Harding said that at the beginning
of Governor Grey-Wilson's Administration a proposal had been made
to the effect that since the public offices of the Colony were
then inadequate a new building should be erected for this
purpose, at a cost, he thought, of something like £10,000, and add-
ed that, if the proposal had been approved the site selected would
probably have been that now occupied by the Town Hall. The
proposal, however, could not be forwarded owing to lack of means,
and Mr. Harding felt that although at present there might be some
question as to the Colony's ability to stand the heavy expenditure
to which it had been put by the erection of the Town Hall, yet
since the building had been undertaken and constructed he believed
that the allocation of the ground floor to public offices would be
the means of making the greatest possible use of the building both
for officials and the general public.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the Resolution which was agreed
to.

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Copy of Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Falkland Islands
Volunteers held on the 20th November, 1913.

"That this meeting of the members of the Falkland Islands Volunteer Force having heard the proposals made by His Excellency the Governor, to carry out the previous intention to use the upper floor of the Town Hall for a Drill Hall for the Volunteers, utilizing the ground floor of the Hall for public offices and allowing the use by the Volunteers of a part of the present Government Offices for the purpose of Headquarters, and a Volunteer Club, concurs in these proposals and will be glad if His Excellency will further consider the matter with a view to effect being given to the same".

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE VOLUNTEERS, HELD IN THE
PARISH HALL, ON SATURDAY EVENING THE 20th NOVEMBER,
AT 8 O'CLOCK AND PRESIDED OVER BY THE GOVERNOR.

(Including the Governor and Officer Commanding
the Volunteers there were 32 members present.)

The Governor informed the members of the
Volunteer Force that he had called them together as it
appeared to him that the division on the question of forming
a Volunteer Club taken at a meeting held by them on Saturday
evening the 13th November, when the division was 16 for 17
against, had possibly been taken against the formation of a
Club in the absence of sufficient information, and that in
meeting them this evening he desired to place before them
the actual state of matters and to give them every information
he could on the subject, when the question of the formation
of a Club might be further discussed and considered.

The Governor said that he would deal with two
subjects, firstly the accommodation for the Volunteers and
secondly with the question of forming a Volunteer Club.

The Governor reminded the meeting that a proposal
was made by the Government in 1910 to advance a sum of £1,400
from Government moneys for the purposes of building a
Drill Hall for the Volunteers. That subsequently the
opportunity offered to purchase the Assembly Rooms for the sum
of £1,500, and that in January 1911 the Legislative Council
agreed to a loan of £1,500 being made for the purchase of
the rooms. That the loan was to be repaid by annual
instalments

instalments and to bear interest at the rate of 3%. That before the purchase of the Assembly Rooms was completed the Assembly Rooms were burnt down and that consequently he considered the matter of the proposed Loan of £1,500 to the Volunteers for the purchase of the Assembly Rooms ended with the burning of the Rooms.

The Governor proceeded by saying that the suggestion was then started for the Government to build a Town Hall at an estimated cost of about £3,000 to meet the requirements of the Public for entertainments, etc., and to provide a Drill Hall for the Volunteers, the Volunteers to pay an annual rental of £45. That the plans prepared for a building to cost £3,000 grew to plans at an estimated cost of some £6,500, and that the building now in course of construction was likely to cost £12,500.

The Governor stated that seeing the size the building was assuming and the accommodation afforded, public opinion appeared to have formed in favour of housing the public offices on the ground floor instead of devoting the available space to rooms for the Volunteers, the want of more suitable Government Offices having been realized for some years past. The Governor remarked however that opinions sometime differ. That at a meeting of the Volunteers held on the 19th June, 1914, his Predecessor stated that in view of the improved accommodation proposed the rental of £60 a year to be paid by the Volunteers could not be considered too high. The Governor pointed out that his Predecessor at the same time added:-

"It should be clearly understood however that the Government, should it consent to this proposal, does not pledge itself to grant these

these rooms in perpetuity to the Corps even at the above rent, but reserves itself the right to resume them hereafter if required, provided that other and adequate accommodation be placed at the disposal of the Corps".

The Governor said that following on the statement made by his Predecessor, and after discussion, a Resolution was adopted by the meeting in the following words.

"That the accommodation which has been allotted in the Town Hall as Head Quarters for the Falkland Islands Volunteers, consisting of Billiard Room, Reading Room, Officers Room, Canteen, Store Armory, be approved, and that the Government be requested to place the above rooms at the disposal of the Corps as soon as completed at a rent of £60 a Year".

The Governor said that since the meeting of June 1914, nothing further had been done in the matter of the Head Quarters of the Volunteers, the matter in this respect had been marking time, but whilst the matter of the accommodation for the Volunteers had been marking time, public opinion appeared to have grown stronger in favour of the lower floor of the Town Hall being allocated for Public Offices.

The Governor said that on his arrival in the Colony he gathered the public opinion to be such, that at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd August last he addressed the Council as follows:-

"The Council is aware that the original intention of the Town Hall was to provide on the upper floor a large hall with stage dining and other adjacent rooms, and on the ground floor to accommodate the Museum and Library, and the Volunteers with Armoury, Storeroom, Canteen, Billiard Room, etc. Further consideration has however been given to the matter, and while it is proposed to leave the upper floor of the building as originally planned, it has been suggested as the building now occupied by the Government Offices is no longer considered suited for present day requirements, advantage should be taken of the accommodation afforded on the ground floor of the new building to house the Supreme and Magistrates Courts and the Legislative Council Chamber in one room, the Colonial Secretary's Office

Office, the Treasury, the Post Office, the Museum and the Library. The Head Quarters of the Volunteers to be provided for in some other Government Building?

That at a later stage of the Legislative Council's meeting Mr. Harding moved the following resolution:-

"Be it resolved that this Council having considered the proposals contained in the Minute of the Governor to this Council, dated this day, hereby approves of the suggestion to allocate the ground floor of the building at present known as the Stanley Town Hall in the manner proposed in that minute, and desires to put on record its belief that such allocation will meet not only the convenience of the Officers concerning but also that of the general public of the Colony?"

That in moving this Resolution Mr. Harding said:-

"At the beginning of Governor Grey-Wilson's administration (that was about 15 years ago) a proposal had been made to the effect that since the Public Offices of the Colony were then inadequate a new building should be erected for this purpose, and that he believed that the allocation of the ground floor to Public Offices would be the means of making the greatest possible use of the building both for officials and for the general public?"

The Governor said that brought the matter to where it stood at the present time. He said that no change was proposed in respect of the use of the upper floor of the Town Hall as a Drill Hall, that remained as originally proposed, but that it was now proposed to allocate the ground floor of the building for the Public Offices to meet a public want, and to provide for the Headquarters of the Volunteers rent free in part of the buildings used at present as public offices, with rooms for reading, billiards, canteen really a club bar, armoury etc.

The Governor said he thought that the Volunteers would be far more suitably and advantageously housed as now proposed than they would be on the ground floor of the Town Hall, for which they would be required to pay rent of £60

a year and be put to much expense in lighting and keeping the rooms heated by the hot water system of the building. Whereas in the rooms at the present public offices their cost for lighting and fires would be far less they would enjoy the rooms rent free, and the members themselves would be more comfortable.

The Governor said the Volunteers must not think there is any endeavour so to speak to push them on one side because there is no such wish, on the contrary he valued the services of the Volunteers and to show his estimation of their worth to the Colony he would, as in other possessions of His Majesty like to see the Volunteers of the Falkland Islands Defence Force, and that if the Volunteers so wished it he would have much pleasure in submitting the matter for the consideration of the Home Government.

Referring to the subject of a Volunteer Club, or he might in view of the hearty manner in which his suggestion had been received at once call it "The Defence Force Club", the Governor said that he understood a question had been raised as to whether there was sufficient room in the Colony seeing that there was already one Club in the place. He said to that question he would reply that he considered there was room for two clubs. That it did not follow that all the Volunteers were members of the present club or that all the members of the present club were Volunteers, and that if a Volunteer was already a member of the present club he saw no objection on the contrary it was to his advantage to be a member of both clubs. He did not want the members of the Volunteer Force to think that he wished to force the idea of a club upon them for such was not the case, but he certainly

was

was in favour of a Club being formed as it would be considered add to the esprit de corps of the members of the Force. Touching the question of finances the Governor said he understood that the Volunteer Corps had funds in hand for the purchase of a billiard table, furniture etc, and that members had joined the Volunteer Force since the funds had been collected. He said that of course the matter was one for consideration by the Club Committee, but that he would throw out the suggestion that any member of the Force who had not contributed to the Fund should do so by way of an entrance fee to the Club, all those who had contributed to be admitted to the Club without payment of entrance fee.

The Governor said he would be glad to give any further information he could and to answer any questions.

The following resolution was subsequently moved by Private G.W. Royle and seconded by Pte. J. Milne and adopted 28 voting for and 2 against. The 2 voting against put forth no reasons for doing so.

"That this meeting of the members of the Falkland Islands Volunteer Force having heard the proposals made by His Excellency the Governor, to carry out the previous intention to use the upper floor of the Town Hall for a Drill Hall for the Volunteers, utilizing the ground floor of the Hall for public offices and allowing the use by the Volunteers of a part of the present Government Offices for the purpose of Headquarters, and a Volunteer Club, concurs in these proposals and will be glad if His Excellency will further consider the matter with a view to effect being given to the same".

The Governor then said it might be convenient if a Committee were now formed of the Officer Commanding the Volunteers and six members to frame rules for the conduct and management of the Club. On motion made and seconded in each the following members of the Force were appointed members of
the

the Committee:-

Pte. J.F.Summers,
 " J. McNicol,
 " G.W.Royle,
 Sergt. J. Grierson,
 " Brundell, and
 Lieut. T.N.Coddard.

Pte. McNicol asked whether arrangements could be made to give the Club accommodation at the present Headquarters without waiting.

The Governor replied that it would be some time yet before the Town Hall building was finished and the Public Offices moved thereto but that if arrangements could be made to allow the club the temporary use of the available rooms in the building now used as Head Quarters until such other arrangements can be made he was sure the Officer Commanding the Volunteers would be glad to do what he could in the matter.

Pte. J.F.Summers seconded by Pte. A.Bernsten moved a Resolution of thanks to the Governor for presiding at the meeting and for placing matters clearly before them.

The Governor replied expressing the pleasure it gave him to meet the members of the Volunteer Force and the meeting terminated.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Extract from Minutes of a Meeting of the Legislative Council
held on 14th January, 1911.

X

X

X

4. VOLUNTEER DRILL HALL

His Excellency read a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 13th December, 1910, relative to the proposal to advance a sum of £1,100 from the Land Sales Fund for the purposes of erecting a Hall for the Falkland Islands Volunteers, and intimating that he did not see his way to entertain the proposals for this loan unless they had the support of the Unofficial Members of Council. The President explained that the Secretary of State was, however prepared to approve of £1,500 being loaned for the purpose of purchasing the Assembly Rooms for the Volunteers subject to the consent of the Unofficial Members, and he would be glad to learn their views.

The Honourable W.A.Harding said that the chief objection of the Unofficial Members to the loan of £1,100 as originally proposed was that they feared it could never be repaid. He would support the alternative proposal which was to purchase the Assembly Rooms, as in that case his main objection to the original loan would be met. If the Assembly Rooms were purchased as a going concern, he considered that there should always be an annual revenue of about £95, which would provide £45 for interest on a loan of £1,500, and repayment at the rate of £50 a year. The Honourable W.A.Harding continuing said that he did not know

know whether the Honourable Vere Packe might not like some time in which to consider the question before proceeding further. The Honourable Vere Packe stated that he endorsed all that the Honourable W.A.Harding had said, and further, that he was willing to deal with the matter at once, and that he was prepared to agree to a loan of £1,500. The Honourable W.A.Harding asked that words should be inserted in the Motion making it perfectly clear that it was a loan.

His Excellency the President stated that if £1,500 were voted, negotiations with the Assembly Room Company could proceed at once.

The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary moved that the sum of £1,100 appearing on the 1911 Estimates as a loan for the erection of a Volunteer Hall be increased to the sum of £1,500 for the purpose of purchasing from the Assembly Room Company the Assembly Rooms, the adjoining buildings, and the land on which they are situated.

Seconded by the Honourable W.A.Harding, and carried unanimously.

X

X

X

M.P. 408/15

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

CONFIDENTIAL. (2)

Government House, Stanley.

1st December, 1915.

Sir,

Enc-1

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 19th November, inquiring whether there has been an outbreak of suspected beri beri, and to confirm my reply informing you that there had been 7 suspected cases, 2 fatal, and that the Acting Colonial Surgeon considers the disease was probably ptomaine poisoning. Copies of telegrams enclosed.

2. On the occurrence in August- September of the disease suspected to be beri beri, I asked Dr. Craddock, the Acting Colonial Surgeon to obtain ~~a report~~ from Dr. Wace, the Falkland Islands Company's doctor at Darwin, ^{airport} on the cases treated by him, and himself to make to me a full report such as I could submit to you for the favour of the opinion of the Medical Adviser to your Department.

Enc-11

3. In reply I received the enclosed (in original) letter from Dr. Craddock, who at the same time informed me verbally that he had never seen a case of beri beri, and was doubtful whether the cases were really beri beri. He later informed me that he was sorry he had suggested the cases as beri beri, as he thought that they were not beri beri, but gastric troubles, possibly ptomaine poisoning

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

poisoning, due to the use of bad flour.

4. In view of Dr. Craddock's more considered opinion, and there having been no more cases of a similar kind, I did not forward to you the report Dr. Craddock had made to me, as I had originally intended. Moreover the report received did not appear to me to afford sufficient information for the Medical Adviser to your Department to offer a definite opinion on the subject.

Enc. 11
5. On the receipt of your telegram of the 18th November, I called upon Dr. Craddock for a further report, which I beg to submit herewith in original.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Governor.

(Cypher)

Governor to Secretary of State.

Sent 20th November, 1915.

In reply to your cypher telegram Beri Beri in August September
seven suspected cases two of which fatal none since Colonial
Surgeon since then doubtful considers probably Ptomaine
poisoning despatch follows by mail

Young.

(Cypher)

Secretary of State to Governor.

Received 19th November, 1915.

Is it true there has been outbreak suspected to be Beri Beri.
If so Assistant Colonial Surgeon should send by mail full
report on symptoms especially cardiac and nerve symptoms

Bonarlaw.

11.10.15.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose at His Excellency's request a copy of a report from Dr. Wace of some cases of Beri Beri. I also enclose a copy of my own notes on one case.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(SGD) John Craddock.

HONOURABLE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

I have suppressed all names of Patients and places as I understood from His Excellency that he wished to forward the report to England.

J.C.

I was called to see a patient J--- Y----- at one of the Camps. On arrival I found the patient had died the day before my arrival.

The history of the case as told by friends was that the patient had complained of a malaise for 10 days or a fortnight. No definite pain at first. Then pains in the legs and abdomen which gradually increased in severity. Some swelling of the legs especially over the shins, some shortness of breath. On the day before his death he seemed better. He had not been compelled to stay in bed during his illness but had attempted to work from time to time, lying down or walking about as he liked the rest of the time. On the morning of his death he seemed brighter but suddenly collapsed and died in a few minutes (10 or 15). I could get no history of alcohol. On external examination there was no obvious cause of death and except for some oedema over the shins nothing abnormal to be seen or felt.

Post Mortem examination. Brain normal on opening abdominal cavity no free fluid apparently.

Liver somewhat cirrhotic and somewhat enlarged.

Kidneys normal except the capsule of one (right) would not strip off.

Spleen showed some of the characteristics of sago spleen stomach and intestines apparently normal.

Thorax some free fluid in pleura but pleura not adherent anywhere.

Lungs oedematous but no signs of acute inflammation.

Pericardial sac distended with fluid.

Heart valves normal right side enlarged flabby and empty.

The morning that I performed the post mortem I received a notification from Dr. Wace of 2 cases of Beri Beri, and have received other notification since.

I have seen no cases myself although I have had several (8 or 9 cases) from the various camps with a form of gastritis accompanied by pain in the legs.

I have tested the electrical reactions of 4 and have been unable to find anything abnormal. Their knee jerks have apparently been normal and the patients have all recovered or improved on dieting and a simple gastric mixture. I think all my later cases have been due to either indiscretions of diet atc ot to some food either farinacious ot tinned that has been of a poor quality. Some of the patients I think would not have troubled to come to Stanley to see me had it not been for the scare regarding BeriBeri.

Darwin, October 9th, 1915.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

Stanley.

Sir,

In compliance with your request for a report for the information of His Excellency the Governor I forward account of cases attended by me and reported to you by telephone.

The following patients have been treated for a Neuritis, to me, clinically indistinguishable from Beri-Beri.

S----- R----- complained of pains in the calves of the leg with tenderness of the muscles on pressure. There was marked oedema of both legs. Constipation. Pulse bounding rapid and intermittent. Fluid in pericardial sac; on auscultation, a loud clear systolic aortic bruit, and an old mitral lesion. He had great difficulty in swallowing and some dyspnoea. He suffered from asthma possibly owing to his heart lesion. The history was very bad chronic alcoholism from childhood. He had recently come from Stanley and had had a night's exposure in the camp, and his employment up to the time of his attack was a very wet one building a jetty. At the time of his death I was of the opinion that the previous lesion and old malady were sufficient to account for his symptoms and the final heart failure.

However some days later I was again called to see a man A---

M----- R's room mate in the Cookhouse. I found him suffering from oedema of the legs pain in the muscles of the calf with pain on pressure etc. pulse, rapid bounding and intermittent and on auscultation a systolic aortic bruit, no recognisable fluid in the pericardial sac. The murmur was audible all over the precordium and under the clavicle. The man was very depressed. In this

case only have I found albumen in the urine. He had a heavy trailing gait and some dyspnoea. I saw him again nearly three weeks later the murmur had disappeared the heart was still somewhat irregular in rhythm and the pulse a bit thready. In this case there was no history of alcoholism A good sound strong lad of about twenty. I analysed the drinking water (Thresh's method) but found no lead: it was otherwise a good sample of rain water roof collected. His recovery has been uninterrupted. It was after testing this water supply and excluding lead poisoning that I first reported to you.

B-----This man is a Volunteer. His christian name escapes me but it can be obtained from Head Quarters office doubtless He exhibited exactly the same appearance and symptoms as the last case; as however his heart action was so bad I did not see that anything was to be gained by trying his reflexes. He had the same full quick bounding intermittent pulse, a marked systolic aortic bruit, v very oedematous legs, which, I was informed had been worse on the previous day. There was no albumen in the urine. He told me that he had the characteristic pains in the legs and had found difficulty in getting about.

In the same cookhouse but in another room R----G---- aged about forty came to me complaining of pains in the legs. He said that he had considerable difficulty in walking: there was some tenderness and the shins pitted slightly on pressure. The pulse was not rapid but there was occasional intermission of a beat. There was however the same murmur audible at the base of the heart. This case is an alcoholic. The knee jerks were diminished. I do not know how these two last cases progressed. I think it was possible that the latter might not prove a good subject. The case was slight or perhaps only beginning.

Mrs. M-----. When I saw this patient she had been suffering from the oedema for a week. The swelling then attacked her hands and face as well. Her symptoms were practically the same

as the others. When I saw her a week later the pulse was much steadier though still irregular. The oedema had almost disappeared.

S----H---- seen by me yesterday, and found to be precisely the same as the rest. The same intermittent pulse, with other characteristics. His legs were oedematous, and his other symptoms closely resembling B's. The knee jerks were very markedly affected.

None of these cases apart from the intermittence of the pulse and the dyspnoea when present complained of any malaise.

There have been other cases of sickness most of them with obscure symptoms mainly gastric, I should be inclined to attribute them partly to nervousness and partly to bad or unsuitable foods.

I am in receipt of a cutting from the Gazette publishing a report by Dr. Turner on potatoe poisoning. I do not think that any of the cases above mentioned could be referred to that cause. Moreover I think that Dr. Turner's experience was unusual. I have just returned from North Arm having been called to see a woman who presented practically all the symptoms enumerated there. In fact she had or had had I think every thing mentioned but the potatoes. The erythema was intense.

At Hill Cove when enquiring into the dietary some flour was shown to me that had a mouldy smell and was full of lumps with brown patches in them. I find on comparing the above cases that the symptoms seem to have come on in each case one some two or three weeks after this particular brand was partaken of. In my cases except at Hill Cove there has been a great scarcity of potatoes and fresh vegetables. There had been none in San Carlos. H--- had no potatoes before his attack but some after, hearing that I had enjoined a diet of fresh foods only and no flour. Will you please note that I do not definitely say that the outbreak is due solely to the flour but I

am

am of the opinion that it has been one of the contributing causes with the lack of fresh foods.

I am informed by those qualified to form an opinion that apart from the mould the flour has been a good sample.

It would be fair to say that the Manager of San Carlos told me that the flour in question had been served out subsequently to R's death. Though again R had only just come from Stanley.

I am, Sir,

Yours Faithfully

(SGD) Richard H Wace.

30th November, 1915.

No fresh cases of suspected Beri Beri have been reported since the former reports were sent to His Excellency.

Two patients came to me saying they were suffering from Beri Beri.

The first A----M---- was an old man 65. He had been a heavy drinker from time to time nearly all his life. He complained of a tingling in his legs which he said felt dead. He said his legs were swollen and that he had recurrent attacks of vomiting. On examination I found that he had well marked aortic disease, his heart was hypertrophied, and that his liver was distinctly enlarged, he seemed to have a certain amount of tenderness in the limbs especially the legs, knee jerks were absent, I tested his muscles electrically (Galvanic) and found very little alteration, the machine used was a poor one and as the results varied somewhat in successive tests I did not attach much importance to this. I diagnosed the case as purely one of chronic alcoholism but the patient did not follow my advice for at least a fortnight during which time the symptoms became aggravated, finally however the man agreed to stop taking alcohol and rapidly improved. He has now returned to work. When I first saw this patient he had some swelling of the ankles but this disappeared on rest.

The second case G---- W---- was a boy of 18 his height 5ft 2 in, weight over 14 stone. He was grossly fat and had lived a more or less sedentary life taking practically no exercise, doing little or no work and was a very big eater. He complained of pain and numbness in the legs and said he

was losing the use of them. He also complained of a heavy feeling in the abdomen and general weakness. On examination I could find little wrong with him except his excessive fatness. His heart sounds were weak, there was some swelling of his legs, knee jerks absent. Pt seemed dull and heavy and slept a good deal. I advised him to eat less take more exercise and put him on an iron and strychnine tonic. Two days later he commenced to vomit after food and then developed jaundice, on taking a further history I found that in spite of being on a diet he had taken a very heavy meal of toasted cheese and pickled onions 3 days before. He gradually improved and is now cured except for periodical swelling of the ankles after long walks or a days work.

Both these patients symptoms seem fairly typical of the symptoms of the other cases already quoted in the former report. Swelling of legs pain or numbness of legs, loss of use, general malaise, and I think that in view of the fact that the diet is monotonous and most of the native inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are very large meat eaters most if not all of the cases were caused by indiscretion of food and drink altho Dr. Wace said in the former report the flour may have been a contributory if not the actual cause of most of the cases. I saw some specimens of the flour and they were distinctly bad, certainly not fit for human consumption. All this flour has now been destroyed.

(SGD) John Craddock.

(Atg. Col. Surg).

30.11.15.