



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY, the 4th of JULY, 1916.

Published by Authority.

*The Gazette is registered at the General Post Office for transmission by Inland Post as a newspaper. The postage rate to places within the United Kingdom, for each copy, is one halfpenny for the first 6 ozs., and an additional halfpenny for each subsequent 6 ozs. or part thereof. For places abroad the rate is a halfpenny for every 2 ounces, except in the case of Canada, to which the Canadian Magazine Postage rate applies.*

TUESDAY, 4 JULY, 1916.

War Office,  
4th July, 1916.

The Government of India has forwarded for publication the following despatch from General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, India, on military operations in the Indian Empire since the outbreak of war:—

Army Headquarters, India,  
Delhi, 9th March, 1916.

From the Commander-in-Chief, India,  
To the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following despatch, which deals with the minor military operations, undertaken since the outbreak of the present war, on the North-West Frontier and elsewhere in the Indian Empire, including Aden.

They are described in the following order:—

- Aden.
- Gulf of 'Oman.
- Sistan.
- Baluchistan.
- North-West Frontier—

- (a) The Tochi Valley and Derajat,
- (b) Mohmands, Swat and Buner,
- (c) Black Mountain.

Burma.  
Madras.  
Preventive measures.

OPERATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF ADEN.

2. On the outbreak of war with Turkey, on 31st October, 1914, reports indicated that the Turks were in some strength in the Shaikh Sa'id peninsula, and that they were preparing to despatch troops to act against the Aden Protectorate. Consequently on November 3rd orders were issued to Brigadier-General H. V. Cox, C.B., C.S.I., Commanding 29th Indian Infantry Brigade, then on the voyage to Suez, to capture Shaikh Sa'id and destroy the Turkish works, armaments and wells at that place. Three battalions from the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade and the 23rd Sikh Pioneers were detailed for this operation, in which H.M.S. "Duke of Edinburgh" co-operated.

On November 10th the transports conveying the force arrived off the coast of the Shaikh Sa'id peninsula, but adverse weather conditions prevented a landing at the point first selected. While the transports were moving to an alternative landing place, H.M.S. "Duke of Edinburgh" engaged the Turkish defences with satisfactory results.

Covered by the fire of the naval guns, a landing was effected, all opposition encountered was overcome and the enemy were driven in-

land, abandoning their field guns. On November 11th Turbah Fort and other Turkish works in the vicinity were destroyed by the troops and a naval demolition party, and the force, having effected its object, re-embarked.

In forwarding his report on these operations, General Cox brings to notice the valuable assistance received by him in the disembarkation and re-embarkation of his force from Captain H. Blackett, R.N., H.M.S. "Duke of Edinburgh," and all under his command.

For some time after the operations described above the Turks did not show signs of advancing with a view to attacking Aden; but their presence on the northern boundary of the Protectorate rendered it desirable to strengthen somewhat the garrison of Aden.

Shaikh Sa'id was again occupied by the enemy, and on the night of June 14th-15th, 1915, he endeavoured to effect a landing on the north coast of the Island of Perim. This attack was successfully driven off by the detachment, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, which formed the garrison of the island, under the command of Captain A. G. C. Hutchinson.

3. During May 1915 the enemy was reported to be becoming more active, and during the latter half of June reports indicated a possible Turkish advance on Lahaj from Mawiyah. On definite information being received that such an advance was about to be made, Major-General D. G. L. Shaw, commanding Aden Brigade, ordered the Aden Moveable Column, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. A. Pearson, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to move out to Shaikh 'Othman on the evening of the 3rd July.

Early the following morning the advance was continued to Lahaj, to which place the Aden Troop had previously been despatched. The intense heat, sand and shortage of water rendered the march and the subsequent operations most trying, but nevertheless the advanced guard reached their objective, and engaged the Turks just beyond Lahaj on the evening of the 4th July.

But the desertion of the hired camels and the severe climatic conditions so delayed and distressed the main body as to necessitate a withdrawal from Lahaj to Khor 'Maksar on July 5th.

In recording this, Major-General Shaw pays a tribute to the devotion to duty of the men of the Royal Artillery, who effected the withdrawal of their guns under the most trying conditions.

4. On the withdrawal of the Aden Moveable Column to the Khor Maksar line the Turks occupied Shaikh 'Othman, and it was decided to increase temporarily the Aden garrison.

On July 20th, the 28th (Frontier Force) Brigade, with a battery Royal Horse Artillery and a detachment of Sappers and Miners, afterwards reinforced by another battery and the Aden Troop, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. S. Elsmie, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), moved out of Aden to attack the enemy next morning. The Turks, completely surprised, were expelled from Shaikh 'Othman. Their casualties were some 50-60, in addition to several hundred prisoners, mostly Arabs.

On August 24th a small column under the command of Major W. J. Ottley, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, engaged the garrison of the Turkish post of Fiyush and forced the enemy to retire on Lahaj.

Again on August 28th a similar successful reconnaissance was made towards Waht.

In September reports indicated that the Turks were preparing to retire from Lahaj; a column under Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. S. Elsmie, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), was therefore directed to ascertain the situation at Waht. On September 25th this column surprised the enemy, estimated at 700 Turks with 8 guns and 1,000 Arabs, and seized and occupied Waht.

Major-General Sir G. J. Younghusband, K.C.I.E., C.B., who was commanding the Aden Brigade during a portion of the period when these operations took place, brings to notice the great assistance he received on all occasions both by sea and land from Captain Hall Thompson, R.N., H.M.S. "Philomel."

5. In October, and again in December, our cavalry have had small affairs with hostile reconnoitring parties, in which the latter were driven off with loss, and in December friendly Arabs, supported by a small infantry detachment, drove off a hostile Turkish and Arab force which was advancing on 'Imad.

Owing to the Turks despatching troops to coerce the tribes in the East of the Aden Protectorate, a demonstration in support of these tribes was made by the Aden Moveable Column on January 12th, 1916, in the direction of Subar. The column located a Turkish force near Subar and engaged it, inflicting considerable losses on it. As a result of this action the Turkish pressure on the Arab tribes is reported to have been relieved.

#### OPERATIONS IN THE GULF OF 'OMAN.

6. Arab unrest, which had been growing in 'Oman for some time past, culminated on the night of 10th-11th January, 1915, in an attack by some 3,000 Arab rebels against our outpost line covering Masqat and Matrah. In the early morning of the 11th January the whole available British force, under the command of Colonel S. M. Edwardes, D.S.O., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, took the offensive and defeated and drove back the rebels, who fled into the interior, having suffered losses estimated at over 300 killed and wounded.

Colonel Edwardes brings to notice the very valuable assistance rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. E. Benn, Political Agent, Masqat.

7. On the night of 16th-17th April, 1915, a raid against the British post at Jask by disaffected tribesmen was successfully repulsed by the garrison under the command of Major W. H. Lane, 95th Russell's Infantry.

8. On the night of 2nd-3rd May, 1915, a body of tribesmen made a determined attack on the British post at Chahbar, commanded by Lieutenant C. M. Maltby, 95th Russell's Infantry. The attack was driven off with loss.

#### SISTAN.

9. Owing to the activities of certain Germans and other enemy subjects in Persia during the latter half of 1915, it was found necessary to strengthen our outposts on the borders of Sistan.

The troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Wikely, 28th Light Cavalry, have successfully carried out their orders and co-operated effectively with the Russian forces.

#### OPERATIONS IN BALUCHISTAN.

10. On May 28th, 1915, reports were received that the Khan of Kalat's treasury at

Khozdar, 110 miles south of Kalat, had been looted. Owing to the insubordinate attitude of Sardar Khan Muhammad, premier chief of Jhalawan, who was responsible for this outrage, it was thought that the trouble might spread. Military assistance was asked for by the Agent to the Governor-General and, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy, I accordingly authorized the despatch of a small column consisting of the 106th Hazara Pioneers and a section of Sappers and Miners, under the command\* of Lieutenant-Colonel A. LeG. Jacob, C.I.E., D.S.O., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to deal with the situation.

The column reached Kalat on June 4th and subsequently visited certain neighbouring places. The presence of the troops rapidly restored order and prevented any spread of the disturbance; the rebel chief was declared outlaw by a *jirgah* of Kalat sirdars and fled. The column arrived back at Quetta on July 19th.

In reporting these operations Lieutenant-General Sir M. H. S. Grover, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., Commanding 4th Quetta Division, states that the troops made some very good marches at a trying season of the year.

#### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

##### *The Tochi Valley and Derajat.†*

11. During October and November, 1914, various reports were received that attempts were being made to stir up fanaticism along the frontier.

At the end of November, 1914, certain influential *mullahs* in independent territory led a Khostwal *lashkar* of some 2,000 men to the neighbourhood of Miranshah in the Tochi Valley.

On November 29th a portion of the North Waziristan Militia, under Major G. B. Scott, attacked the enemy and, in a skilfully fought action, inflicted a severe defeat on the tribesmen, who fled in a demoralised condition.

Meanwhile, on the news of the gathering being received, I had arranged for the despatch of suitable reinforcements to Bannu and Thal, and had directed the General Officer Commanding, Derajat Brigade, to reinforce Tank at his discretion.

Major-General H. O'Donnell, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Bannu Brigade, whose services I have already brought to notice, had proceeded up the Tochi Valley with the Moveable Column, and had reached Miranshah on December 3rd. At the request of the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, the column did not proceed beyond Miranshah.

The prompt and vigorous action of the North Waziristan Militia checked what might have been a serious rising.

Further reports of hostile gatherings, which threatened the Tochi posts, necessitated the retention of additional troops on this border during December and part of January, but a march carried out by the 4th Brigade along the Bannu border, south-west of Bannu, at the end of December, 1914, had a quieting effect.

On January 7th, 1915, operations were carried out by the Bannu Moveable Column and a portion of the North Waziristan Militia with a view to defeating a large Khostwal *lashkar*

that had crossed into British territory and attacked Spina Khaisora post.

Of the British forces, only the North Waziristan Militia were actually engaged with the enemy, but the operations were successful, the enemy losing some 50—60 men killed and being driven in confusion over the frontier. In his report on the above action Major-General O'Donnell states that great credit is due to the North Waziristan Militia for the dash and spirit they displayed in the action against great odds and after a long march.

For his most conspicuous bravery in this action, in attempting at the cost of his life to rescue one of his men, Captain E. Jotham, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Although some further gatherings were reported, I was able, on January 11th, to order the withdrawal of most of the extra troops that had been sent to this portion of the frontier, leaving sufficient to ensure its safeguarding.

Early in March, 1915, reports of hostile gatherings intended to attack the Tochi posts, and the alleged presence of a Mahsud *lashkar*, again compelled me to order troops to concentrate on the Derajat, Bannu and Kohat borders.

On March 26th, 1915, the Bannu Moveable Column, together with a portion of the North Waziristan Militia, the whole under the command of Brigadier-General V. B. Fane, C.B., whose services I have already brought to notice, moved out from Miranshah and attacked a large Khostwal *lashkar*, estimated at 7,000 to 8,000 men, which was threatening that place.

The attack was entirely successful. The enemy's losses were estimated at 200 killed and 300 wounded, and they retreated rapidly across the frontier.

Our success was largely due to the skilful manner in which a column under Major G. B. Scott, Commandant, North Waziristan Militia, by means of a night march gained a position in rear of the enemy in time to combine with the frontal attack.

Brigadier-General Fane brings to notice the name of Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., Political Agent, Tochi, who assisted him with sound advice and good information.

12. With the exception of raiding, this portion of the frontier remained quiet until October, 1915, when unrest among the Mahsuds necessitated precautions being taken in the Derajat Brigade area.

A militia piquet was attacked on November 12th and on the 18th a detachment of the 45th Rattray's Sikhs on piquetting duty near Khajuri Kach in the Gomal was fired upon by some 80—100 Mahsuds. The enemy was driven off and fled and the convoy proceeded to its destination in safety. Brigadier-General F. J. Fowler, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Derajat Brigade, states that the detachment behaved very well indeed and maintained the high reputation of their regiment.

The successful operations mentioned above, combined with pressure brought to bear upon the Mahsuds by the civil authorities, has prevented any tribal outbreaks on a considerable scale, but raiding has been constant, which has necessitated constant vigilance and action on the part of the troops.

##### *Mohmands, Swat and Buner.*

13. Towards the end of 1914 information was received of anti-British preaching by certain

\* Owing to Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob falling sick, the command was taken over by Major G. L. Carter, 106th Hazara Pioneers.

† A report of these operations was published in The London Gazette of 20th March, 1916.

*mullahs* in the Mohmand country, but, with the exception of a raid in the neighbourhood of Shabkadar in January, 1915, which was easily driven off, no serious acts of aggression were committed.

On April 13th, 1915, however, reports were received that the Mohmands were collecting with a view to raiding Shabkadar. The garrison of the Fort was strengthened and the Khaibar Moveable Column, under the command of Major-General C. F. G. Young, was ordered to proceed there forthwith. At the same time I issued orders for certain troops to be held in readiness to reinforce the 1st Peshawar Division and took other measures necessary to deal with the situation.

Reconnaissances on April 16th and 17th located no hostile gatherings, but on April 18th the tribesmen attempted to advance, and were met by the troops under Major-General Young near Hafiz Kor. In the action which ensued the hostile *lashkar* rapidly increased to some 2,400 men, but its advance was repulsed with loss and it was forced back into the hills. Darkness prevented any pursuit.

Major-General C. J. Blomfield, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 1st Peshawar Division, was present throughout the action and comments on the keenness and excellent spirit of the troops.

In reporting these operations Major-General Blomfield records his gratitude for the benefit he received from the experience, knowledge and helpfulness of the Honourable Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

Quiet on the frontier then enabled the troops to be withdrawn from the vicinity of the border, although the attitude of the *mullahs* in Mohmand country, Buner and Bajaur necessitated constant watchfulness.

14. During May the Swatis had been engaged in inter-tribal quarrels, but on June 18th the situation in Upper Swat, where the advance of a *lashkar* to the Adinzai tract threatened the safety of the Chitral road and Chakdara post, necessitated the concentration at Chakdara of the Malakand Moveable Column, which was under the command of Brigadier-General W. G. L. Beynon, C.B., D.S.O.

The rapid concentration of the troops had an excellent effect and prevented any outbreak.

As quiet reigned in July, during which month the *Ramzan* fast was observed, I arranged for the Chitral reliefs to be carried out. These were successfully completed on August 4th, but in view of a certain amount of unrest which was reported from Buner, I ordered the returning column to remain at Chakdara with the Malakand Moveable Column, where its presence was of great value during subsequent operations.

15. Gatherings in Buner during July had been reported, but the tribesmen remained quiet until August 15th, when information was received that a certain *mullah*, known as the Haji Sahib of Turangzai, was in the Ambela Pass with several thousand men, preparing to invade British territory. His gathering included a number of the Hindustani Fanatics, a sect inhabiting the Buner border country.

A small column from Mardan was at once moved to Rustam on the Buner border.

On August 17th a hostile gathering of some three to four thousand tribesmen debouched

from the Ambela Pass and moved towards Rustam, while a further force was reported to be in the neighbouring hills to the north-west.

Brigadier-General S. F. Crocker at once attacked the Ambela Pass gathering and routed it with loss. The 91st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, which came up during the course of the action after a forced march, did great execution.

Major-General F. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 1st Peshawar Division, now concentrated a Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General N. G. Woodyatt, at Rustam.

Between August 21st and 31st this brigade took the offensive against the tribesmen whenever they appeared, and during this period Brigadier-General Woodyatt was engaged with the enemy on three occasions, on all of which he was successful in driving them back into the hills with loss and destroying the villages in which they had harboured.

16. While these operations were in progress, information was received that on August 20th a tribal gathering of some fifteen to twenty thousand men under the Sandaki *mullah* was advancing down the left bank of the Swat River to invade Lower Swat. To meet this, Brigadier-General Beynon, Commanding the Malakand Moveable Column at Chakdara, moved his column to the left bank of the river and occupied the Landakai ridge, which was well situated to arrest the hostile advance.

Our outposts were heavily attacked on the night of 28th-29th August, but the enemy were driven off with loss. The next morning the column moved out and destroyed a fort and shelled several villages, which were occupied by the enemy. As a result of these operations the tribesmen dispersed, and made no further attempts at offensive action for some time.

17. Meanwhile, during August, there had been some talk of *jihad* on the Mohmand border, where various religious leaders had been active, and large tribal gatherings led by these fanatical *mullahs* were reported to have collected on August 28th.

Two brigades under Brigadier-General L. C. Dunsterville and Brigadier-General C. Christian, with a mounted column under Brigadier-General S. F. Crocker and Divisional Artillery, were therefore ordered up to the neighbourhood of Shabkadar between August 30th and September 2nd, while a Mobile Column under Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Longden, 38th Dogras, was formed at Mardan, and subsequently moved to Abazai.

At the same time I issued orders for reinforcements to be ready for despatch to this border at short notice, if required.

On September 3rd large bodies of tribesmen were observed moving in the foothills and preparing *sangars* in the vicinity of Hafiz Kor, but no steps were taken to prevent them collecting, as it was desired to entice them out into the plain. By the evening of September 4th it was calculated that the hostile force had reached its maximum strength (it was then about ten thousand), and Major-General F. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 1st Peshawar Division, decided to attack.

The action was fought on the following day; the enemy resisted stoutly, and displayed great bravery, tenaciously holding on to their *sangars*, but were defeated with heavy loss and driven from their position. An opportunity

occurred for cavalry action, and a successful charge was made against the tribesmen.

Between September 20th and 24th further hostile gatherings were reported on this border, and the *mullahs* made great efforts to stir up their followers to invade British territory. No *lashkar*, however, crossed the border until early in October, when *lashkars*, numbering some 9,000 men, again collected in the neighbourhood of Hafiz Kor. Major-General Campbell, who had strengthened his force by another brigade under Brigadier-General N. G. Woodyatt, took the offensive against this gathering on October 8th from Shabkadar.

The enemy offered strong opposition, especially on our right flank, where the Mobile Column from Abazai was co-operating, but were defeated and forced back into the hills. A detachment of the Khaibar Rifles from Fort Michni took part in the fight.

In this operation armoured cars were used for the first time in action in India and proved of great value.

These successful operations brought the unrest among the Mohmands to an end.

18. Although further gatherings were reported in Swat, there was no actual outbreak until October, when the tribesmen again became active. Their *lashkars* rapidly increased, and on October 26th some 3,000 Bajauris advanced towards Chakdara, with a view to arousing the tribes of Dir and Swat to attack the fort at that place.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Luard, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, temporarily commanding the Malakand Movable Column, at once decided to attack; and moving out from Chakdara Camp on October 27th, he engaged, routed, and pursued the enemy, who were severely handled and lost a standard. As the result of this action there has been no further gathering on this border.

19. In reporting these operations on the Swat, Buner, and Mohmand borders, Major-General Campbell states that he cannot speak too highly of the endurance and conduct of the troops, both British and Indian. The temperature, which is always extremely trying in the Peshawar Valley during the hot weather, was nearly ten degrees above normal; but, in spite of these severe climatic conditions, the troops showed a fine spirit and great cheerfulness and were eager and ready at all times to march and fight. The working of the administrative services was also entirely satisfactory, in spite of the many difficulties that had to be contended with.

Mechanical transport was used for the first time on the Indian frontier and proved to be invaluable; as, without it, the maintenance of the forces in the field could not have been effectively accomplished.

Major-General Campbell cordially acknowledges the ready assistance afforded to him by the Honourable Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, who kept him informed, frequently by personal interview, of the changes in the political situation and other matters, enabling him to make the necessary dispositions in time to meet each situation as it arose. Sir George Roos-Keppel was present throughout the action at Hafiz Kor on September 5th.

General Campbell also gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance given to military commanders throughout the operations by the

following Political Officers in their respective areas:—

H. N. Bolton, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

Major W. J. Keen, I.A., Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral.

Captain J. A. Brett, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.

Captain R. E. H. Griffith, I.A., Assistant Political Agent, Mohmand.

In conclusion, General Campbell records his thanks to R. C. Boyle, Esq., Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, and E. C. Handyside, Esq., District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, who, with their officers and corps, at all times closely and usefully associated themselves with the military throughout the operations.

I wish to bring Major-General Campbell's own services to notice.

#### *Black Mountain.*

20. In January, 1915, unrest among the Chagarzais on the British border at the Black Mountain necessitated the temporary reinforcement of Oghi post by regular troops.

Quiet prevailed until August, when emissaries from Buner endeavoured to stir up the Black Mountain tribes in the cause of *jihad*.

As a precautionary measure a small column, consisting mainly of a detachment of the troops, whose services had been lent to the Government of India by the Nepal Durbar, was ordered to Oghi, and the neighbouring posts, where they remained throughout September. Conditions became normal again in October.

#### BURMA.

##### *Operations in the Kachin Hills, January and February, 1915.*

21. Unrest, which had been brewing for some time among the Kachins, came to a head in December, 1914, and January, 1915, when punitive operations were undertaken.

The columns originally consisted of Burma Military Police, but as the disturbance appeared more general and likely to spread, regular troops were ordered up to Myitkyina.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Swan, 64th Pioneers, was placed in command of all operations north of Myitkyina, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. H. Lee, 1st-7th Gurkha Rifles, Burma Military Police, was detailed to command all troops and control all operations in the Kamaing and Mogaung Jurisdictions. In February, Major-General H. A. Raitt, C.B., Commanding Burma Division, proceeded to Myitkyina to direct operations.

In the Kamaing and Mogaung Jurisdictions, and the adjoining unadministered territory, six columns operated during January and February. The slight opposition encountered was in all cases successfully overcome, the rebel stockades captured, and the implicated villages destroyed.

In the country north of Myitkyina two columns were employed during the latter end of January and throughout February, and these were equally successful in punishing the recalcitrant tribesmen.

The country in which these operations were carried out is of a particularly dense and difficult nature. Major-General Raitt especially commends a night march carried out by a detachment of the 64th Pioneers over intricate

country, followed by a successful attack on a rebel village.

In reporting these operations, Major-General Raitt brings to notice Mr. W. Scott, Assistant Superintendent, Kachin Hills, and Major W. B. T. Abbey, I.A., whose local knowledge was of the greatest value; and adds that his special thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. Aplin, I.A., Commissioner, Mandalay Division, whose unfailing tact secured the requisite co-operation between the civil and military officers employed.

#### MADRAS.

22. The German cruiser "Emden" appeared in the Bay of Bengal in September, 1914, and on the night of 22nd-23rd September this vessel opened fire on the port of Madras. The troops in garrison promptly turned out and engaged the "Emden," the guns causing her to cease fire at once and to sheer off. She made no further attempts on the coasts of India.

In reporting this incident the Officer Commanding, Madras, states that he was afforded great assistance by the Madras Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Major H. H. G. Mitchell. There were also in Madras the Madras Volunteer Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Bird, I.S.O., V.D., the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Porteous, V.D., and "G" Troop, Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant W. J. U. Turnbull. These units, together with His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard, are reported to have been most prompt in getting to their posts.

He also comments on the good work of Commander W. B. Huddleston, R.I.M.

#### PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

23. In August 1915, owing to the activity of Germans in the Far East, certain preventive measures were instituted to safeguard the Indian coasts and to prevent the smuggling into the country of arms and ammunition. These measures were arranged by the General Officers Commanding, Karachi, Presidency and Rangoon Brigades; His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, China Station, subsequently taking over control of those in the Bay of Bengal.

24. I desire to take this opportunity of placing on record my sense of obligation to His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir R. H. Peirse, K.C.B., M.V.O., Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, as also to His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir T. H. M. Jerram, K.C.B., and Vice-Admiral W. L. Grant, C.B., Naval Commanders-in-Chief, China Station.

To these officers and to all under their command I am greatly indebted for the very cordial co-operation that I have at all times received from them.

25. Throughout the period dealt with in this despatch all Local Governments have met my requests promptly and in such a manner as to facilitate greatly the maintenance of the forces in the field. I have also received the greatest assistance from all departments of the Government of India, and I am especially indebted to the officers of the Foreign and Political, Financial and Home Departments, who have spared no pains to give me all the help in their power.

In the many and varied situations with which I have been called upon to deal the

Marine, Railway, Police, Telegraph, Post and Port Trust authorities, also Shipping Companies and Chambers of Commerce, have afforded me and those under my command their whole-hearted assistance, and have greatly contributed to the bringing to a successful conclusion the various operations.

The Railway Board, and under them the North-Western Railway, carried out the troop movements necessary for the frontier operations efficiently and quickly.

To the Survey of India my thanks are especially due for the never-failing supply of maps and topographical information.

26. The Volunteer forces in this country have cordially responded to all calls upon them, and commercial firms have patriotically assisted in releasing many of their men for employment in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. To all the above I desire to express my grateful thanks for the assistance rendered.

27. In conclusion, I attach a list of officers and men, whose names I desire to bring to notice for gallantry or good service in connection with the operations dealt with above.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) BEAUCHAMP DUFF, *General,*  
*Commander-in-Chief, India.*

Names of officers and men brought to notice for gallantry or good service in the operations dealt with in this despatch:—

#### ADEN.

##### Staff.

Bradshaw, Maj. C. R., 9th Gurkha Rifles.  
Chapman, Capt. G. H., 53rd Sikhs (killed).  
Gwyer, Capt. V. E., 10th Jats.  
Longhurst, Maj. A. L., 7th Gurkha Rifles.  
Villiers-Stuart, Maj. C. H., 56th Punjabi Rifles (killed).  
Walton, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. C.

##### Aden Troop.

Norbury, Capt. P. FitzG., 34th Horse.  
Risaldar Malikdad Khan, *Khan Sahib Bahadur.*

##### Royal Artillery.

Corrie, Lt.-Col. W. F. T., R.G.A.  
Gunter, Maj. A. C., R.G.A.  
Mayall, Maj. C. G., Berkshire R.H.A., Maj. R. F. A., Spec. Res.  
Preston, Maj. The Hon. R. M. P., H.A.C.  
Whitehead, Maj. E. le E., R.G.A.  
Ingram, No. 32530 Serjt. J.  
Holbrook, No. 33672 Gunner (Actg. Bombr.) W., R.G.A.  
Sills, No. 8250 Serjt. W. H.  
No. 23288 Havildar Langar Khan, Indian Coast Artillery.

##### Royal Engineers.

Stoehr, Capt. C. F.

##### South Wales Borderers (Brecknockshire Battalion, T.F.).

Glanusk, Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Lord, C.B., D.S.O., Res. of Off.

##### 62nd Punjabis.

Grimshaw, Lt.-Col. E. W. (killed).  
No. 437 Havildar Bishan Singh.

##### 69th Punjabis.

No. 465 Naick Labh Singh.

109th Infantry.

Barr, Capt. J. H. V.  
 Wooldridge, Lt.-Col. H. C.  
 No. 2007 Havildar Shah Nawaz Khan.

89th Punjabis.

Campbell, Lt. M. H. A.  
 No. 290 Sepoy Bur Singh.  
 No. 2028 Sepoy Buta Singh.  
 No. 2131 Sepoy Dasundar Singh.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Paul, Lt.-Col. R. S.  
 Subadar Gulzada, *Sardar Bahadur*.  
 Jemadar Guldar Shah.  
 No. 3190 Naick Ahmad Khan.  
 No. 3979 Lance Naick Gul Baz.  
 No. 3401 Naick Wazir Khan.

51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Beadon, Lt.-Col. W. (killed).

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Davies, Lt.-Col. C. H., D.S.O.  
 Durand, 2nd Lt. P. F., I.A. Res. of Off.  
 Finnis, Lt.-Col. J. F. (died of wounds).  
 Mackinnon, Lt. V. W. K. (killed).  
 Southern, Lt. G. S. (killed).  
 Subadar Molar Singh, I.O.M.  
 Jemadar Dhuman Khan, *Bahadur*.  
 Jemadar Faiz Talab, I.O.M.  
 No. 3543 Naick Bahadur Shah.  
 No. 3218 Sepoy Allah Khan.

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Browne, Maj. F. D. (died of wounds).  
 Elsmie, Lt.-Col. A. M. S., C.M.G.

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Ottley, Maj. W. J.  
 Squires, Capt. F. C. (deceased).

Malay States Guides.

Blanford, Capt. P. T., 84th Punjabis.  
 Lees, Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) C. H. B., 53rd  
 Sikhs.  
 No. 1639 Havildar Kehr Singh.  
 No. 1631 Naick Sawan Singh.  
 No. 2519 Sepoy Sarwan Singh.  
 No. 1632 Naick Santa Singh.

Medical Services.

Coppinger, Capt. F. R., M.B., R.A.M.C.  
 Kelly, Maj. T. B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.  
 Smith, Lt.-Col. L. F., M.B., R.A.M.C.  
 Townley, Lt. J. S., R.A.M.C. (T.F.).  
 Gillson, Asst. Sur. E. H., I.S.M.D.

Civilians.

Mr. Carnegie, National Bank.  
 Dr. Macrae, Keith Falconer Mission.  
 Mr. Murray, P. and O. S. N. Co.  
 Mr. Thubron, P. W. D., Chairman, Port  
 Trust.  
 Dr. Young, Keith Falconer Mission.

GULF OF OMAN.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Christie, Capt. R. C.  
 Coates, Capt. S. B.  
 Edwardes, Maj. A. C.  
 Liston, Lt. R. C. C.  
 May, Capt. J. P.  
 Subadar Jafar Ali, I.O.M.  
 No. 2813 Sepoy Nand Ram.  
 No. 2936 Sepoy Sultan Ahmad.  
 No. 3129 Sepoy Karamdad Khan.  
 No. 2289 Havildar Ganga Ram.  
 No. 1811 Havildar Karan Singh.

95th Russell's Infantry.

Major, Lt.-Col. F. F.  
 Maltby, Lt. C. M.  
 No. 4195 Havildar Masnad Ali.  
 Jemadar Ram Pershad Singh.  
 No. 4324 Lance-Naick Babu Singh.  
 No. 4584 Sepoy Bhairon Singh.  
 No. 4836 Sepoy Bhagwant Singh.  
 No. 4823 Sepoy Sewa Singh.

BALUCHISTAN.

106th Hazara Pioneers.

Carter, Lt.-Col. G. L.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

THE TOCHI VALLEY AND DERAJAT.\*

Staff.

Binny, Maj. A. J. M., 1st Lts.  
 Crombie, Maj. D. C., 23rd Cavalry.

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Baldwin, Brevet Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.)  
 G. M., D.S.O.  
 Jemadar Sher Ali Khan.  
 No. 3843 Sowar Sundar Singh.

Royal Artillery.

MacFarlan, Maj. J. B.  
 Patch, Lt.-Col. F. R.  
 Subadar Sundar Singh, *Bahadur*, 29th Mount-  
 tain Battery.

116th Mahrattas.

Eberhardie, Capt. R. C.

10th Jats.

Lewis, Brevet Col. H. E.  
 Subadar-Major Nand Ram, *Bahadur*.  
 No. 2299 Sepoy Pirdhan.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Wynter, Maj. C. P.  
 Subadar Karam Khan.  
 Subadar Parmod Singh, *Bahadur*.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Jemadar Mehar Singh.  
 No. 1121 Sepoy, Puran Singh.

North Waziristan Militia.

Clementi-Smith, Capt. E.  
 Jotham, Capt. E., V.C. (killed).  
 Parsons, Capt. A. E. B.  
 Prendergast, Capt. N. H.  
 Scott, Maj. G. B., D.S.O.  
 Jemadar Zalim.  
 No. 262 1st Grade Dafadar Darim.  
 No. 268 1st Grade Dafadar Makhmad Jam  
 (killed).  
 Jemadar Zarif Khan.  
 No. 5042 Sepoy Tor Khan.  
 No. 5058 Sepoy Amir Khan.  
 No. 4509 Sepoy Zamir Ullah.  
 Subadar Major Tor Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*,  
 I.O.M.  
 Jemadar Pat Khan.  
 Jemadar Mian Din.  
 No. 2203 Drill Naick Sayad Akhmad.  
 No. 4223 Drill Naick Khan Dais.  
 No. 2284 Kot Lance-Naick Zar Khan.  
 No. 5609 Sepoy Gulbat.

MOHMANDS, SWAT AND BUNER.

Staff.

Bennett, Capt. E. E. S., 66th Punjabis.  
 Beynon, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. G. L.,  
 C.B., D.S.O., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

\* See also London Gazette of 20th March, 1916.



Bickford, Maj. A. L., C.I.E., 56th Rifles (died of wounds).

Catty, Capt. T. C., 69th Punjabis.

Christian, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C.

Crocker, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) S. F.

Dunsterville, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) L. C., A.D.C. to the King.

Festing, Maj. H. W., Durh. L.I.

Finlay, Maj. R. F., 58th Vaughan's Rifles.

Loveday, Maj. F. W., R.G.A.

Moir, Maj. J. E., 10th Lrs.

Rice, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. B. H.

Sullivan, Lt.-Col. E. L., C.M.G.

Tarver, Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) A. L., D.S.O., 124th Infy.

Woodyatt, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) N. G.

*21st Empress of India's Lancers.*

Brinton, Maj. O. W.

Learoyd, Capt. and Adj. G. E. D.

Scriven, Lt.-Col. J. B. (killed).

Ballard, No. 861 Lce.-Corpl. R. A.

Hull, No. 1053 Shoeing Smith C.

Ryder, Regtl. Serjt.-Maj. E. N.

Simpson, Saddler Staff Serjt. W. A.

*1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).*

Beaman, Capt. A. A. H.

Ewart, 2nd Lt. J. A., I.A. Res. of Off.

Holland-Pryor, Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) P., M.V.O.

Risaldar, Faiz Muhammad Khan, I.O.M.

No. 1735 Sowar Nishan Ali.

Risaldar Major Muhammad Akram Khan.

Jemadar Ruknuddin.

No. 961 Trumpeter Abdul Majid Khan.

*Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).*

Davies, Lt.-Col. F. G. H.

Johnson, Maj. J. E. B.

No. 2466 Sowar Sher Muhammad.

*13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).*

Gordon, Maj. G. A. S.

Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. C.

*14th Murray's Jat Lancers.*

Bromilow, Capt. D. G.

Hughes, Lt.-Col. E. M.

Jemadar Rati Ram.

No. 2664 Sowar Dhan Singh.

*Royal Artillery.*

Gray, Maj. C. L. R.

Ingram, Maj. J. M.

King Harman, Capt. L. H.

Lough, Maj. A. T.

Patch, Lt.-Col. F. R.

Prescott-Decie, Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C.

Smith, Lt.-Col. L. A.

Taylor, Maj. G. J. S.

Allen, No. 63222 Gunner A. W.

Foster, No. 7825 Serjt. T.

Jamadar Kehar Singh, 25th Mountain Battery.

No. 218 Naick Muhammad Khan, 25th Mountain Battery.

*Royal Engineers.*

Burgess, Maj. B.

Campbell, Lt.-Col. G. P.

Chater, Capt. A. F.

Gray, Capt. J. F.

Hughes, Capt. H. B. W.

*No. 6 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.*

Subadar Ram Autar Patak.

No. 1540 Lance-Naick Allah Ditta.

*1st Divisional Signalling Company.*

Johnston, Capt. P. D. C., 8th Rajputs.

Blackmore, No. 6092 Serjt. H.

Burton, No. 9757 Pte. M.

Gibbons, No. 9523 Corpl. S. T.

McManus, No. 10764 Lce.-Corpl. T.

Sanders, No. 11065 Lce.-Corpl. A.

No. 823 Naick Deobar Gharti.

No. 559 Naick Labh Singh.

*Liverpool Regiment.*

Alban, Capt. and Adj. C. E. R. G.

Briggs, Capt. F. C. C.

Crocker, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. D.

Orchard, No. 10737 Pte. R.

*Royal Sussex Regiment.*

Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. E. L., D.S.O.

Pollard-Urquhart, Lt. W. E. (killed).

*North Staffordshire Regiment.*

Fox, Maj. E. V.

*Durham Light Infantry.*

Clifton, Capt. A. J.

Luard, Col. C. C.

*82nd Punjabis.*

Tweddell, Lt.-Col. H.

Subadar-Maj. Afzal Khan, Bahadur.

*84th Punjabis.*

Walker, Lt.-Col. W. R.

*8th Rajputs.*

Bath, 2nd Lt. E. N., I.A. Res. of Off. (killed).

*2-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malain Regiment).*

Money, Lt.-Col. E. D., C.I.E.

No. 1912 Havildar Jaget Sher Gurung.

*Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).*

Battye, Maj. I. U.

Buist, Maj. A. H., M.V.O.

Campbell, Capt. C. H., Khaibar Rifles.

Subadar-Maj. Alam Khan, Bahadur, I.O.M.

No. 4442 Havildar Taj Muhammad.

No. 4744 Havildar Kishan Singh.

No. 5251 Naick Aslam.

No. 5697 Lance-Naick Mir Aslam.

No. 5312 Sepoy Jagtu.

*30th Punjabis.*

Subadar Muhammad Khan, 29th Punjabis.

No. 439 Havildar Sher Khan.

*36th Sikhs.*

Gunning, Lt.-Col. O. G., C.M.G.

*38th Dogras.*

Longden, Lt.-Col. A. B.

*46th Punjabis.*

Hardcastle, Capt. J.

Mockler, Lt.-Col. G. H. G.

Subadar Abdul Ghafur Khan.

Subadar Badi-ul-Zaman.

Subadar-Maj. Habibullah Khan.

*Medical Services.*

Cathcart, Maj. G. E., R.A.M.C.

Chatterton, Lt.-Col. B. R., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S.

Cuningham, Capt. J., M.B., I.M.S.

Fleming, Maj. J. K. S., I.M.S.

Mawhinny, Lt.-Col. R. J. W., R.A.M.C.



Rugg, Maj. G. F., R.A.M.C.  
 Duckworth, 1st Class Assistant Surgeon E. V.  
 Quick, 4th Class Assistant Surgeon A. N.

*Q.A.M.N.S. for India.*

Green, Nursing Sister Miss Ethel.  
 Lowe, Temp. Nursing Sister Miss A. R. I.  
 (attached).  
 Stroughill, Nursing Sister Miss M. A.

*Supply and Transport Corps.*

Murray, Lt.-Col. C. F. T., M.V.O.  
 Parker, Maj. G. M. G.  
 Sherrard, Maj. J. W.  
 Tennant, Lt. C. A. M., 45th Sikhs.  
 Kingston, Staff-Serjt. J.  
 Morris, Sub.-Condr. E.  
 Nash, Condr. A. E.  
 Sole, Staff Serjt. J. L.

*6th Mule Corps.*

Kot Duffadar, Muhammad Fazal.

*Ordnance Services.*

Fanshawe, Capt. L. A., R.A.  
 Rose, Condr. J.

*Military Works Services.*

O'Connor, Condr. C. E. B.

*Miscellaneous.*

Heath, Serjt. A., Corps of Military Staff Clerks.  
 McGill, Serjt. W. J., Corps of Military Staff Clerks.  
 Reilly, Colour-Serjt. J., India Miscellaneous List.

Williams, Serjt. A., Corps of Military Staff Clerks.

*Punjab Volunteer Rifles.*

Burkitt, 2nd Lt. F. H.  
 Oram, Private A.

BURMA.

KACHIN HILLS.

*64th Pioneers.*

Bliss, Maj. J. A., M.V.O.  
 Marsden, Capt. E.  
 Swan, Lt.-Col. C. T.  
 No. 3661 Havildar Rahman Sharif.  
 No. 4030 Lance-Naick Qadir Beg.

*1st-10th Gurkha Rifles.*

Gale, Maj. E. S.

*Burma Military Police.*

Burd, Capt. E., 93rd Burma Infantry.  
 Clive, Capt. H. W. F., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.  
 Daly, Capt. C. E., 66th Punjabis.  
 Hobday, Capt. E. M., 41st Dogras.  
 Lee, Lt.-Col. A. W. H., 1st-7th Gurkha Rifles.  
 Pughe, Capt. O. L., 72nd Punjabis.  
 Thyne, Capt. W., 90th Punjabis.

MADRAS.

*Madras Artillery Volunteers.*

Cunliffe, Maj. J. B., C.I.E.

