

EAST AFR. PROT

C.O.
2955

Recd
Feb 20 1916

2955

for Boaring	Sub. 15
1916	
19 Jan	
Last previous Paper.	
0	
<u>53613/15</u>	

Headmistress - Nairobi Central School

Suitable candidate is Mrs Redgill now
in Cape Colony. She asks for salary
£180-10-200. May I offer appl. on
these terms?

Mr. Read
low Bottomley

The normal salary of the post is £150
but the pp. below show that we
cannot hope to get a candidate of
all unless we put up the salary.

Re: telegraph:

Yours faithfully,
Headmistress

proposal approved

No other business remains. E.A. 20/1/16
£150, so that the decision had not
involved demands from others.

My proposal is as in 1.1.16
If you agree.

Mrs Redgill - 29/1/16

Next statement Paper

2/23/16

may I offer delay

~~but I prefer to~~

~~in private for~~

to ~~offer~~ delay then

despatch, but I

suggest
would request that,

as far as possible,

last instalment
~~copy~~ ^{may} be forwarded

to me as it is

received by the bank

to military authorities

Yours

A. D. L.

and was signed

Red Army Day

K. R.

22

500

6795 248

for

7 March 1946

DRAFT.

Secret

Sw. S. G. S. 152/100

Esq. 6/3/46

Int. Security G. S. 15/100

2/1/46

Sir,

I have etc to a ch. etc
of yr most des. of
18 Jan forwarding copies
of the War Diary of the
Soc. for the period
December 11th 1945 to
January 7th 1946.

I should be glad

if these War Diaries

could be forwarded to me

at more frequently, I realize

that the irregularity

of the mail service

Gov. 6795 a D.S.

B.D.
6 MAR
1916

March
Feb. 1916

DRAFT.

PRINTED FOR PARLIAMENT

No. 6. S. 128.
70.

Eqm 1/3/16

M. B. K. 6. 3. 16 p

9

2 D/S.

Sir

I am etc to inf. you
request you to inform
me if you find in the
War Diary of the S. of
E. Africa the following
appears under date

1st January 1916 :

" Our motor ambulance
was attacked on the Davao
Muzina road yesterday
morning, 4 miles from
Carter Hill. The driver was
killed and one of the
occupants wounded. The
ambulance was closely
marked in several places
with the Geneva Cross

returned from Mombasa.

The situation at Kasigau remains unaltered, but the enemy are showing activity towards Kilibasi and Ngurangani.

The War Office report that they are unable to arrange for a Sapper Company to be sent to B.E.A., but they are arranging for one or more Railway Companies to be sent from South Africa. An armoured car unit is to be sent from England shortly.

An enemy patrol watered at Kilibasi on the 25th.

The enemy appears to have transferred his activity from the Voi-Taveta line to the Kasigau-Kilibasi-Mwele Districts.

Our aerial reconnaissance on the 3rd discloses the fact that the enemy have made some preparations to contest our advance along the Maktau-Taveta Road. The Serengeti Camp is surrounded by a large thorn abatti.

On the Uganda Railway the enemy laid bombs at 6 p.m. on the 4th, between miles 69/3 and 69/8, doing negligible damage. At 7 p.m. on the 5th a bomb at 69/6 was also ineffective. At 10.30 a.m. on the 5th the enemy attempted to place bombs on the line but were driven off.

In Uganda the enemy is reported to be commencing to reconnoitre our Bwenkuba position.

2.

ammunition at Mombasa, and also to try and purchase 150 mules. He will find it impossible to buy mules in British East Africa.

All quiet generally.

5th January. Native agents report about 1,000 rifles in and around Dar-es-salaam, and a recent increase in the garrison at Msassani. The garrison at Tanga is reported to be about 100 rifles with 3 guns (about 15 par.). No large guns were seen.

All is quiet on the Coast. An enemy patrol was at Mwele on the 3rd. The situation at Mbuyuni and Kagigau is unchanged. We made an aerial reconnaissance towards Mbuyuni on the 3rd, and located the enemy Serengeti Camp about 5 miles West of Mbuyuni.

It is confirmed that the Wa-sukumu are seriously disaffected, and they will do their best to assist us when opportunity offers.

In Uganda the enemy are reinforcing their posts on the Kagera, between Kyaka and the Lake, to their original strength.

In Nyasaland, the enemy force in the Langenburg District is reported as 160 Europeans and 1,100 askaris, with 8 machine guns and 6 guns.

6th January. The first two regiments of South African Horse are now in camp 6 miles South of Nairobi, where they will remain for the present.

Railway traffic continues uninterruptedly from the Coast to the points of concentration.

7th January. The General Officer Commanding and G.S.O. (1) returned

RESUME OF WAR DIARY.

3rd January. The General Officer Commanding and G.S.O. (1) left for Mombasa.

The opening of the Longido Line of Communication has been slightly delayed. The Bissil Column will now probably move out on the 13th instant.

The Kasigau situation remains unchanged. The G.O.C. has decided to retain the present system of guarding the Uganda Railway by close picquetting and mobile columns. He has decided not to attack the enemy at Kasigau unless his operations against the Uganda Railway become very much more active than they have been up to the present.

Our reconnaissance towards Kasigau returned to Buguda at 3 p.m. yesterday. The heat was intense and would tell very much against the employment of European troops.

The enemy are reported to still have a picquet at Mbuyuni West which is believed to be relieved daily from the Serengeti Camp.

Reliable information has been received that the Germans only stopped work on the Tabora-Korogwa Railway in September last. The track is prepared as far as Msalala.

At Tabora are only recruits and no regular askaris.

Kisesngie and Kigali are connected by telephone.

4th January. The Belgian Government are sending a representative, Captain Jadot, to take over guns and ammunition.

(Copy)

No. 215-0/

SECRET

Command Headquarters, E.E.A. & U.,
Nairobi, 9th January 1916.

From

The General Officer Commanding Troops,
British East Africa and Uganda,

To

The Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor
and Commander-in-Chief,
British East Africa.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a Résumé
of my War Diary, from the 3rd to the 7th January 1916,
inclusive, for the information of His Excellency and
the Colonial Office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. DE C. O'GRADY, Major,
for Major General,
Commanding in E.E.A. & U.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

The Chief Secretary to Government, Uganda.
The Senior Naval Officer, H.M.S. 'Challenger,' Zanzibar.
The Senior Naval Officer, Victoria Nyanza.

On the Uganda Railway a bomb was removed from mile 159/1 at midnight 30th/31st ultimo.

Our motor ambulance was attacked on the Tsavo-Mzima Road, yesterday morning, 4 miles from Crater Hill. The driver was killed and one of the occupants wounded. The ambulance was clearly marked in several places with the Geneva Cross, and was flying a Red Cross flag.

In a convoy affair near Crater Hill on the 30th ultimo we lost 14 M.H. rifles.

A hostile force of about 30 men entered our Intelligence Camp at the head waters of the Kiboko River on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, but they retired towards Mbea Hill yesterday.

2nd January. The reconnaissance towards Kasigau returned to Buguda yesterday afternoon at 3 p.m.

The Arusha patrol returned to Bissil at 10 a.m. yesterday.

Major Grogan will leave on January 8th for Kabale, whence he will report himself to Colonel Henry, as military attaché to the Belgian Forces in the Congo.

A small enemy party, with a machine gun, attacked our convoy at mile 34 Tsavo-Mzima Road yesterday morning without success. Our aeroplanes from Maktau bombed this party, but the result could not be seen.

The enemy exploded bombs on the Uganda Railway last night at mile 75/6, doing negligible damage only.

The hostile strength at Mwanza is estimated at about 200 Europeans, with 1,100 askaris and 1,000 levies. The s.s. Muansa is still reported as unable to put out of harbour.

On the Uganda border the native is unsatisfactory in British Ruanda. The enemy have been sowing the seeds of Mohammedan unrest with some success.

Nyasaland estimate the enemy forces on their border at 200 Europeans, with from 1,500 to 1,600 native troops.

So ends a very strenuous year. No severe fighting but constant action and unceasing vigilance along an enormous border.

1916
1st January. General van der Venter and his Staff arrived at Nairobi to-day. The South African Brigade began to arrive.

The enemy patrol reported as being near Mwele on the 30th has retired.

The enemy are reported to have made a large entrenched camp at Mumbo.

The situation at Kasigau remains unchanged. Kilibasi was still clear of the enemy yesterday. All is quiet at Pika Pika.

On

3.

is estimated that the enemy line of communication runs to Gonja, via Kilima Ngombe, - a three days' march for porters.

Kinsharo Hill was clear on the 28th instant.

The enemy still had a picquet on Mbuyuni West yesterday.

Native agents report two companies at Taveta, with 8 machine guns, and no guns. There is one company at Lake Chala.

It is confirmed that about 100 men from s.s. Ziethen have reached German East since the War.

30th December. A reconnaissance in force is to move out from Maungu towards Kasigau to-day.

A motor road is now being commenced from Mwatate towards Pusa, while another is being constructed towards Bughutha.

The South African Mounted Brigade begins to entrain at Mombasa to-day.

31st December. The enemy are reported to be still very apprehensive of attack from the Coast and via Nyasaland. Our information confirms the fact that the enemy continue to maintain a large force on the Nyasaland border.

An enemy patrol of 40 was 2 miles South of Mwele yesterday morning.

The situation at Kasigau is still unchanged. It is reported that the visible slopes of the mountain on the West are precipitous, and attack on this side would be difficult.

Our post at Pusa is withdrawing towards Mwatate.

2.

of the enemy since the 25th.

An enemy bombing party was driven off at mile 150 on the 26th, and fled towards the Arti River, followed by our bloodhounds.

The enemy party who bombed the railway on Xmas Day was followed up, engaged, and dispersed yesterday evening.

Our agents find the border near Rombo and Usheri closely watched by the Wachagga Scouts.

All is quiet in the Eastern Lake Area.

A rumour from Uganda states that the enemy intend to attack us at Dwenkuba when they have collected sufficient troops.

A cable was sent to India stating that the War Office had suggested making a railway from Kajiado to Bissil in April next, and asking if the necessary material - 60 miles track, 15 engines, and 100 waggons - could be supplied in Africa by the end of March.

There is estimated to be a balance of 791 men of military age, and presumed to be fit for active service, in British East Africa. Of these, possibly 100 could be spared without very seriously affecting the economic conditions of the country; but compulsion would probably be required to force these to come forward, and then the Protectorate would be down to absolute 'bed rock' as regards its economic conditions.

Information was received that General Smith Horrien sailed from England on December 24th.

29th December. The situation at Kalgau remains unchanged. It

RESUME OF WAR DIARY.

27th December. A general appreciation of the situation in German East Africa, with full appendices, was despatched, through the 'Armada Castle', to General Sir Horace Smith Dorrien at Durban.

The number of rifles at Makiajambi is reported to have been increased to 800, with 50 at Jiriwa.

The Uganda Railway was bombed twice between miles 66 and 67 yesterday. The damage was negligible. The enemy party responsible for this were followed up, surprised when at rest, and were dispersed, leaving food and water. The enemy patrol who attacked Idi on the same day were also followed up and dispersed. Eleven other bombs appear to have been laid, of which we appear to have recovered all. A fuel train was also fired on at mile 65 yesterday.

The situation at Kasigau and Kilitassi remains unchanged.

The drying up of the water at Pika Pika and near Pusa has necessitated partial withdrawal from these places.

A rough maximum estimate of the enemy forces West of Lake Victoria is as follows:-

	Europeans	Rifles	Maxims	Guns
Bukoba district	60	1,500	4	3
Ussuwi (Biarumulo)	10	150	?	?
N.W. Corner Ruanda	200	2,300	12	5 ?
Usumbura & Rusisi	200	2,000	?	?

'Rifles' include levies.

28th December. The situation on the Coast is unchanged.

The enemy had evacuated Kilibasi by noon on the 25th, but still held Kasigau, with a post at Gata.

The neighbourhood of Pika Pika has been clear

SECRET.

No. 215-O/174.

Command Headquarters, B.E.A. & U.,
Nairobi, 7th January 1916.

From

The General Officer Commanding Troops,
British East Africa and Uganda,

To

The Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor
and Commander-in-Chief,
British East Africa.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a Résumé
of my War Diary, from the 27th December 1915 to the
7th January 1916, inclusive, for the information of
His Excellency and the Colonial Office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. DE C. O'GRADY, Major,
for Major General,
Commanding in B.E.A. and U.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

- The Chief Secretary to Government, Uganda.
- The Senior Naval Officer, H.M.S. 'Challenger', Zanzibar.
- The Senior Naval Officer, Victoria Nyanza.

15.

Further attempts on the Uganda Railway between miles 66 and 67 were made to-day. 13 bombs were laid. Most of them were discovered, others exploded but did hardly any damage. It is practically impossible completely to safeguard the railway, which was constructed purely as a commercial undertaking, with no thought of strategic advantage or disadvantages.

14.

railway defence troops discovered the bomb, but could not get the train to stop in time. An attack was also made on Ndi Station and bridge (between Vei and Tsavo) about midnight 24/25th, but this was beaten off without our suffering any casualties.

26th December. The War Office ask for a re-consideration as to the advisability of constructing the Magadi-Bissil railway on the assumption that our advance may not take place before the rainy season.

If this should happen, it will be a very great disadvantage to us from every point of view. The South African troops will be very difficult to keep in hand during such a lengthy period of waiting, and the General Officer Commanding intends to push on everything as fast as possible to avoid such a misfortune as such a delay would undoubtedly be.

A force of 600 men is reported at Mwakijembe. It is most likely that this force is either some of the Tanga and Coast companies or a recruiting depot as there is no evidence to show any troops have recently arrived there from elsewhere.

One of our convoys between Mzima and Crater Hill was ambushed on the 25th instant, but nothing of any importance was lost by us.

The hostile post South of Laka Jipe is reported as having been withdrawn, and the enemy now only have a scout post on Njaja Hill.

The Batussi in Uganda have again failed Kigezi. This is doubtless due to the recent Belgian withdrawal from Gira Nira.

Further

of being able to land any railway material at Kajiado for this purpose before the end of March were small, and by this time it is hoped that the Maktau and Longido forces will have joined hands in the Moshi area, when it may be advisable to supply both by the Voi-Taveta railway and do away altogether with the Longido line of communications.

25th December. The General Officer Commanding returned from his tour to Kajiado, where he was much impressed with the South African draught mules. The South African remounts are fairly good and certainly better than anything obtainable in East Africa.

Enemy patrols passed the Killakuni Gap on the 24th and crossed the Tembo-Bura track. On the 23rd an enemy mounted patrol was at Mbea, and in the evening of the same day Mbulio Hill was occupied by a party of the enemy.

Reports from the Voi area indicate that Pusa affords a better line of approach to Kasigau than Maungu. Water at Pusa is better, bush not so thick, and an advance on this line is a far greater threat to the enemy's line of communications.

As it is so essential that a speedy decision on this point be arrived at, and a road fit for motors commenced at once, the G.S.O. (2) was sent down to Voi to discuss this aspect of the case with the G.O.C. Mombasa Area.

The enemy bombed the mail at mile 153 Uganda Railway at 10.30 p.m. The engine was derailed and slightly damaged but no lives were lost. The railway

12.

African Brigade may now be counted on for service in B.E.A. in place of the Territorial Brigade, diverted.

The War Office informs that four Brigadier Generals are coming out on Sir Horace Smith Dorrien's Staff, namely General Staff, Administrative Staff, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, and that 17 of the present staff at Headquarters will be transferred to the Army Headquarters Staff.

It is pointed out to the War Office, with reference to their suggestion of raising a corps of 600 white settlers and 200 natives (to be mounted on mules), that at the outside only 100 additional settlers could be spared for military service without upsetting seriously the economic conditions of B.E.A., that compulsion would probably have to be used to obtain these men, and that, if obtained, they would be more usefully employed in the E.A.M.R., which it has been as yet impossible to raise to even 400 strong.

Blacks take a considerable time to train, and, when trained, would prove far more useful in the K.A.R.

There are no mules to spare in B.E.A., and South Africa cannot supply any more till the end of February.

With reference to a second suggestion from the War Office that during the rainy season the Nagadi Railway should be extended from mile 40 to Bissil and Emok, it was pointed out that the probabilities

11.

however, hastily, leaving parts of their machine gun. On the latter date also Kilibasi was occupied by the Germans, and the Taru-Kilibasi line was cut.

Our mounted troops scattered a porter convoy, returning empty to the border, South of Kasigau on the 22nd and captured 13 porters.

The enemy are still picquetting Mbuyuni West.

Intercepted messages state that another company leaves Mwanza for Bukoba on the 26th instant. The enemy do not appear to have a concentration at Biaramulo, as was previously thought, but there is no doubt that large bodies of troops have passed through en route to Usumbura.

24th December. It appears from reliable information that the enemy has now two or three companies at Kasigau, and one company at Kilibasi. Two companies are reported to have left in a westerly direction about the 18th. This was probably the force reported at Kinsharo. There is still a force of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Pika Pika.

Our mounted troops came into contact with a mounted enemy patrol near Gebasse on the 23rd instant and drove them off towards the border.

A hostile patrol was also on the Anala River about the 22nd raiding Masai bomas.

The enemy are showing signs of removing all their property from the Bukoba district, the defence of which is now almost entirely in the hands of untrained levies.

The War Office informs that the second South African

10.

proving more favorable than was expected owing to the good 'small rains'.

The War Office informs that the Territorial Brigade and the two 5" howitzers detailed for East Africa are now temporarily detached and will not proceed here yet.

The General Officer Commanding has decided to withdraw the military member - Colonel S. H. Sheppard - from the War Council to His Excellency the Governor, as his military duties now require his undivided attention. Lieut.- Col. Macpherson will replace Colonel Sheppard on the War Council.

23rd December. General Stewart established the headquarters of the Magadi Division at Kajiado on December 22nd.

The War Office are arranging with South Africa to send some additional railway personnel to B.E.A. These may be very useful later on.

An unreliable report points to enemy concentrations at Lindi and Mohoro, as the enemy are said to be anticipating a landing near Lindi in conjunction with an advance by Union troops via Nyasaland. It is, however, extremely unlikely that the enemy should be making detachments of this nature to such places as Lindi and Mohoro.

There has been some patrol activity on the Coast.

The enemy have begun to show signs of activity at Kasigau. On the 21st the Mackinnon Road - Pika Pika telegraph line was cut, and on the 22nd an attack was made by the enemy on Pika Pika, who retired, however.

movements to and from Zanzibar can be observed.

On the Southern borders of German East Africa, reports continue to confirm trouble among the natives.

West of Lake Victoria, the enemy appear to be holding three sides of a square - from Usumbura to Kivu, Kivu - Lake Victoria, and Kigarama to Biaramulo. The Northern side is weak in the centre, probably from insufficiency of troops, but an advance here on our part would leave hostile forces at Bukoba and Kivu on our rear and flanks.

Three additional companies have been added to the railway defence troops on the Simba-Makindu section of the Uganda Railway during the 'dangerous moon' time.

22nd December. Colonel Hughes wires from South Africa that the S.A. Horse will leave there about 15th January, and the Cape Boy Battalion about 3rd February.

The General Officer Commanding sanctions the retention of the bridge head on the recently constructed bridge over the Kagera if considered advisable by the O.C. Kagera. The bridge head has been strongly fortified and consolidated.

The War Office was informed that the railway has been laid for 4 miles beyond Maktou and will be pushed on to Mbuyuni as soon as reinforcements begin to arrive from South Africa, about the middle of January. At the same time, or sooner, General Stewart will begin to open up the Longido Line of Communication.

The water capabilities of the Maktou line are proving

It appears that Biaramulo is the base for the Karagwe and Bukoba districts, and Usumbura for Ruanda.

300 rifles, 2 guns, and 2 machine-guns from Uvanga (and probably Tabora) proceeded via Biaramulo to Usumbura during the latter part of November, and at the same time about 400 rifles arrived at Kivu from Tabora.

Our troops in Rhodesia have evacuated the post of Saisi owing to the withdrawal of the Belgian troops in the neighbourhood.

There are about 300 rifles, 2 field guns, and 2 machine guns at New Langenburg, recently arrived from Kilimatinde, about the same number of men and guns at Ipyana, and large enemy camps at Nawema (N.N.E. of Saisi) and at Ngamba (about 30 miles E. of Fife).

21st December. General Tombeur informs us that the British demonstration on the Kagera has enabled the Belgians to pivot on their right and occupy a position parallel to the Mulera-Kissengie Road.

A big advance on the part of the Belgians is not possible, as the Russissi troops are not yet ready.

Reports show that there is a strong pro-German feeling in Zanzibar, due to German mainland influence.

The enemy appears apprehensive of a landing at Bagamoyo, where they have dug several trenches and erected sand bag fortifications. A watch tower has also been built, from which, it is said, ships' movements

arrive in B.E.A., he will evict them. These regiments are expected during the first week in January. A tentative scheme has been drawn up and submitted for detailed proposals to Brigadier General Mallesen who will command the Force.

On the Coast our natives from Ndavaya-Mareni district have been removed to the northern slopes of the Shimba Hills to deny the use of their cattle to the enemy.

The enemy claim to have had no casualties during the recent fight at Kasigau, but this is obviously a mis-statement.

Prisoners state that nearly all porters in the Kilimanjaro area are natives brought from near Mwanza.

Latest accounts of the enemy's position at Taveta make it smaller and less formidable than was previously thought.

Longido was clear of the enemy on the 17th December.

Ngare Nairobi was also reported clear by our patrols on 18th December, but there is a small enemy post on Kilimanjaro just above. The enemy have a post at Kampfontein capable of holding about 150 men.

The enemy still appear to be very apprehensive about a Belgian advance in Ruanda, and, the Kagera River having become impassable owing to the heavy rain, part of the garrisons on the Masaka front have been withdrawn. The majority of these have been sent West, but some have been used to garrison lake posts.

6.

The latest estimate of the enemy strength in German East Africa is :-

Europeans	askaris	levies and recruits	Guns	Machine guns
2,115	10,215	1,700	63	79

17th December. There are indications that the enemy do not intend to withdraw from Kasigau. Elsewhere all quiet.

18th December. All quiet.

19th December. The General Officer Commanding wired to General Tombeur that, from reliable information received, it appears the enemy seem inclined partially to evacuate Ruanda as a result of the British demonstration towards Kigali.

With the small number of troops at our disposal, we cannot push on to Kigali, but a determined move Southwards on the part of the Belgians would probably lead to the evacuation of Ruanda by the enemy and their retirement on to the line Usumbura-Urundi-Biara: imulo. The enemy, however, are likely to reinforce Kigali from troops now being called up to Biaramulo unless action is taken speedily.

Some of the enemy were found at Kinsharo Hill on the afternoon of the 18th. These may have been a flank guard to the Kasigau line of communications, or may have been retiring from Kasigau towards Taveta.

20th December. The General Officer Commanding has decided that, should the enemy remain in occupation of Kasigau until such time as the 40th Pathans and 129th Baluchis arrive

5.

Information has been received that the Headquarters of the East African Forces, arriving from England about the 25th January, will consist of one General Commanding in Chief, five Brigadier Generals, five Colonels, five other Field officers, and 28 other officers including Special Reserve officers.

The Voi-Maktau Railway was blown up in three places, near Maktau, last night, and the Uganda Railway was blown up at mile 78 to-day. Practically no damage was done, and through traffic was resumed almost immediately.

A new Expeditionary Force has arrived at Port Amelia, in Portuguese East Africa, to relieve the old Force which is returning to Portugal. It consists of 51 officers and 1,460 rank and file.

The situation at Kasigau remains unchanged.

The enemy are now holding Mbuyuni West Ridge with a picket of from 30 to 50 rifles, while they have an entrenched camp near Lanjoro Drift with a garrison of 3 companies, with 5 to 7 machine guns, but no guns.

In the Eastern Lake Area it is confirmed that the enemy is withdrawing to the South. The enemy levies here are reported to be very discontented.

In Uganda the enemy main reserve is reported to be still at Biaramulu, and reinforcements continue to be sent West from Korogwe and Bukoba districts.

On the Rhodesian-Nyasaland border the enemy are not active but have still got considerable forces available there.

and that therefore every effort should be made to make a general offensive possible in March.

A bomb was found on the line near Sultan Hamud, and again internal treachery is suspected.

The following was obtained from European prisoners captured at Maktau.

In and around Taveta there are from 5 to 7 companies. 'Stale' companies are sent to Mombo to recruit their health and moral. The enemy's strength is given at about 8,000 askaris and 1,500 whites. The whites are distributed in the proportion of 1 to 10 or 20, and each company has three officers. There are no good guns at Moshi, and there is only one in the Taveta district; there are several old ones of no value.

The Tanga Harbour is now mined.

In case of retreat the enemy will cross to the central railway from Mombo and Kogwe to Handeni, and thence to Morogoro. A light railway exists from Mombo to Handeni Hill.

It is reported that the enemy camp behind Mbuyuni is connected by telegraph with Taveta.

15th December. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien will come out via the Cape and will leave Durban about the 16th January; he should therefore arrive in British East Africa about the 24th January.

All quiet.

16th December. The distribution of troops for the final advance has now been settled and has received the sanction of the War Office.

Information

more troops to Uganda, General Tighe pointed out that he had none to spare for this purpose. He also asked that a reply might be given to the suggestion that Major Grogan should be attached to the Belgian Headquarters.

So far the enemy at Kasigau have made no attempt to raid the railway; they are now being well picqueted by our scouts and patrols.

In consequence of the recent naval bombardment of the Coast the enemy are showing renewed patrol activity, but it is not anticipated that this will develop into anything serious.

The enemy are reported to be now withdrawing to the South of the Mara River.

12 20 05
K. J. L. K. C. S.

It has been ascertained that the enemy lost 2 Europeans and 9 askaris killed at Lumbembe Bay during our recent demonstration there, but it is probable that their casualties were much higher than this. Von Steumer is apparently still in the Bukoba district.

Our Mitai Aiyu patrol burned enemy canoes 15 miles South of Kanoosa Kanjosa, no enemy being met with.

There are indications that the enemy have been and are using new local formations, as Companies 'A', 'B', and 'C' have recently been heard of.

14th December. It was pointed out to the War Office that in the rains in British East Africa 'horse sickness' is virulent and fly areas expand, and the general health of the troops is sure to suffer severely.

and

RESUME OF WAR DIARY.

11th December. An observation party of 40 K.A.R. at Kasigau was attacked on December 6th by a greatly superior force. Our men fought well until ammunition was exhausted and then scattered in the bush. Our casualties were about 20, and the enemy had considerably more.

The enemy have now occupied Kasigau in considerable strength, their numbers being variously estimated at from 4 to 8 Companies.

A force of mounted infantry, infantry, and armoured cars from Maktau encountered about 100 enemy near Campi-ya-Bibi on the 8th. The enemy were put to flight and pursued for 7 miles. Our only casualty was Major Arnoldi, commanding Beilfield's Scouts, killed. Of the enemy 5 whites and 4 blacks were captured, and 22 bodies were counted dead on the field, including 3 whites.

It is the opinion of the Navy that no dhow traffic exists between Portuguese East Africa and Mikandani.

It has been ascertained from a reliable source that Ngare Nairobi has been evacuated by the enemy.

An unreliable report states that the enemy do not intend to hold Longido and that there is a very large enemy concentration at Taveta.

The raising of new levies near Mwanza is causing much active opposition from the natives.

Considerable movement of troops is reported West of the Lake; therefore it is concluded that the Belgian concentration is still having its effect on the enemy's movement.

evacuation of Ngare Nairobi reported by tel.

Kenyan levies evacuated

The