

EAST AFR. PROT  
Rhodesia  
76 <sup>14</sup>/<sub>16</sub> [Signature]

76

Foreign Office  
1914  
December 31  
Last previous Paper.  
70. 48408 S

Belgian operations against German East Africa

Despatches from Haere giving the strength of the Belgian forces in the Congo an account of Belgian operations up to date & the latest Belgian information as to German dispositions.

Mr. ~~Bellamy~~ Mr. Lambert.  
Mr. ~~Road~~ Mr. H. Just.  
Mr. J. Anderson.

This arose out of a S. African paper which is now circulating. It is all very interesting, but it is for the War Office to take upon it such action as they think fit.

The Belgians evidently take a very view of things and, except for the sinking of their boat on Tanganyika, they have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the various

Party ✓  
Subsequent Paper  
761 S

complaints which they have had  
with the Germans (mainly in  
the Uvira region) Note in  
particular the last paragraph  
of Mr. Kidston's Desp. of Dec. 23<sup>rd</sup>

The information as to the  
strength & disposition of the  
German forces may be useful  
to the W.O., but I don't  
whether it amounts to much.

X For the African Dept. see

P. 107?

Presumably the sketch  
map has gone to C.O. - we  
can't follow the Belgian dispositions  
properly without it. The map which Sauer  
may be of some assistance.

Wed 4/1/15

H. J. R.

4/1/15

The Belgian view is that they are  
quite strong enough to take the  
offensive. The H.C.'s view (52195/5)  
is that we and the Belgians are  
too weak to do more than  
guard our frontiers.

W. J. R. 4/1/15  
11/1/15

The Tanganyika force might be able to make  
a diversion, but the question is for what.

W. J. R.

4/1/15

J

4/2/15

4/5/15

Therefore F.O. have sent a copy  
of this to W. J. R.

70. 307 30  
Gm

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 87275  
and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the  
Colonies, and, by direction of the Secretary  
of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned  
papers

Foreign Office,  
December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1914.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Letter from Foreign Office: December 22, 1914

co  
51125S  
apica

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject
Mr. Redston, Havre No. 220, December 23 No. 221, December 24	Military situation in Africa

(Similar letter sent to War Office

HAMBURG  
December 23rd, 1914.

No. 220  
(274).

693

Sir:-

On the receipt of your telegram No. 214 of December 18th, I addressed to the Belgian Government a Note explaining the misunderstanding which had arisen with regard to the withdrawal of their troops from Rhodesia. The words "disposition of Belgian troops" employed in your telegram No. 214 of December 3rd, were imperfectly understood and, in view of previous correspondence and especially of the first paragraph of your telegram No. 30 Private and Secret of October 6th, the request that the Belgian Government "should suspend further action for the present" was held by the Belgian Government to imply that His Majesty's Government had no desire for their assistance or for the further presence of their troops in Rhodesia. The misunderstanding, which threatened to cause some little soreness, has now been happily cleared up.

Right Honourable

Sir E. Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P.,

Ac., Ac., Ac.

up.

I embodied the instructions contained in your telegram No. 214 in a note which I handed to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Baron van der Elst begged me to place myself in direct communication with Monsieur Orts, the official of the Colonial Office who deals with matters connected with the Congo. I accordingly did so and have to the honour to forward to you a full statement of the present strength and disposition of Belgian troops in the Congo, illustrated by a sketch map and supplemented by a brief summary of the warlike operations up to the latest date for which any information is available. The information as to the strength of the troops at the points A.B.C.D.E. on the map is up to date, having been received yesterday by telegraph, while the dispositions at F.G.H. and I are founded on news received by post and may therefore have been slightly modified since.

I begged Monsieur Orts to enlighten me as to the present attitude of his Government with regard to the "partial neutrality of the Congo". He explained that at the outset it had been the sincere desire of Belgium

to

to see complete neutrality observed in the whole of the Congo Basin in order that its peaceful development might not be hindered; they had had however to consider the interests of their Allies and had proposed to observe a form of partial neutrality which would still permit them to allow the passage of French troops and munitions of war and give free entry to friendly vessels that might seek shelter in the Congo, which offered the only refuge on the coast from Kamerun to Malindi Bay. (See Sir P. Villiers' Despatch No. 141 of August 22nd. last) (48313/14).

On the very day on which this proposal was conveyed to His Majesty's Government Albertville was attacked by the Germans and from that day the Belgian Government had abandoned any idea of even a partial neutrality and had indeed at once begun to contemplate the possibility of offensive operations. (See Sir P. Villiers' telegram No. 146 of August 27th). Their opinion now was that a vigorous offensive would offer the best chance of bringing warlike operations in this part of the world to a speedy conclusion, a result which they were particularly anxious to bring about as these operations

were not only very costly, on account of the expense of sending ammunition and military stores to such a distance, but kept a large number of troops and guns employed far from the main theatre of war. It would thus seem that, far from regarding any offensive action as dangerous, the view here is still that which was communicated to you in Sir F. Villiers' telegram No. 31 Private and Secret of October 5th. - namely, that the policy of preserving a strict defensive in these regions is favouring the demand.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

George Kidston.

Disposition des Troupes à La Frontière Allemande.

A. Troisième bataillon du Katanga.

23 Officiers et Sous Officiers Européens et 620 Soldats.

4 mitrailleuses.

2 canons de 47 millimètres.

B. Premier bataillon du Katanga et Etat Major.

32 Officiers et Sous Officiers Européens et 771 soldats.

3 mitrailleuses.

5 canons de 47 millimètres.

C. Deuxième bataillon du Katanga.

45 Officiers et Sous Officiers Européens et 590 soldats.

4 mitrailleuses.

8 canons de 47 millimètres.

1 canon de 57

3 canons de 75

1 canon de 100 " en position.

D. Compagnie cyclistes du Katanga

4 officiers et Sous Officiers Européens et 74 soldats.

2 fusils madsen.

E. Reserve générale, dépôt et hôpital (au kilomètre 261 du

5 officiers, 5 sous officiers, 3 médecins, 442 hommes. <sup>chemin de fer)</sup>

F. Trois Compagnies. Nord du Lac Tanganyika.

975 Officiers, Sous Officiers et soldats.

3 ou 6 canons de 47 m.m.s.

1 ou 2 canons de 75 id.

G. Une Compagnie de Nya Lukansa.

475 Officiers, Sous Officiers et soldats.

2 à 4 Canons de 47 m.m.s.

H. Trois Compagnies. Nord du Kivu.

900 Officiers Sous Officiers et soldats.

3 canons de 47 m.m.s.

I. Renforts partis en octobre de l'Uele et de l'Ituri, dont

on ignore l'effectif.



Rapport :

(1) La défense d'Elisabethville est assurée par un Corps de Volontaires européens, dont une fraction mobile de 100 hommes.

(2) Le steamer "Emile Wangermée" naviguant sur le lac Moero et le Luapula porte 1 Officier, 1 Sous Officier et 12 hommes d'équipage, 1 canon de 47 m.m. et une mitrailleuse.

Observations:

(1) Le Premier bataillon du Katanga fut envoyé à Abercorn. Ayant reçu l'ordre de revenir au Katanga il paraît se trouver actuellement à Sumbu entre Abercorn et la frontière belge.

(2) D'après les dernières nouvelles, le troisième bataillon du Katanga aurait aussi passé en Rhodésie sur les instances du Commandant Général des troupes anglaises. Il serait à M'Porokoso, (le fait n'est pas certain).

(3) Le steamer "Delcommune" le seul que le Congo belge possédât, sur le Tanganyka, a été détruit par l'artillerie allemande au mois d'Octobre.

(4) Les troupes du Katanga paraissent suffisamment pourvues de munition. Elles recevront d'ailleurs un approvisionnement supplémentaire en Janvier.

Les troupes du Kivu et Tanganika, qui ont été engagées à diverses reprises, sont moins bien pourvues, leur réserve en munitions ne sera entièrement reconstituée que vers le 1er Avril prochain.

(5) L'artillerie de 75 m.m. et de 100 m.m. mise en position au Tanganika (point C. du croquis) est destinée à défendre le port de la Lukuja terminus du chemin de fer. Cette artillerie, de même que les canons de 75 en position à Uvira, n'a pas de mobilité, en égard aux conditions

locales

lobales et au manque de chevaux de trait.

Le 22 Août, les Allemands attaquèrent le port de Lukuja sur le lac Tanganika; ils furent repoussés.

Le 23 Octobre, leurs navires armés bombardèrent violemment Toa (Albertville), notamment avec des canons de 87 m.m. Ils coulèrent le St. Deloosme, le seul que le Congo belge possédait sur le Tanganika; dont ils s'assurèrent ainsi la maîtrise. Cette attaque fut aussi repoussée et les Allemands ne purent débarquer.

En Septembre, une colonne ennemie venant de Kissegnies au Nord du lac Kivu s'empara du poste de Goma et envahit le territoire belge.

A l'arrivée de nos troupes descendant de Rutshuru cette colonne rétrograda vers sa base. Rejointe par les Belges à l'extrême frontière entre Goma et Kissegnies, elle fut défaite le 4 Octobre en contrainte de repasser la frontière. Le 29 Octobre, les Allemands furent de nouveau battus et les Belges s'emparèrent d'une redoute en territoire allemand.

Le Commandant des troupes belges du Kivu est en rapport constants avec le Commandant des troupes de l'Uganda.

En résumé, tout danger d'invasion du Congo par les Allemands parait écarté jusqu'à nouvel ordre et nous avons tant au Katanga qu'au Kivu des forces disponibles pour une action en territoire allemand. Dans son dernier rapport, le Commandant des troupes du Kivu se déclare absolument maître de la situation et en mesure d'envahir le Ruanda à la première menace nouvelle des Allemands sur tout autre point de la frontière belge.

Copy.

HAVRE,

December 24th. 1914.

No. 221.

(27275).

Sir:-

I have the honour to transmit herewith a report which has been addressed to me by Colonel Fairholme, Military Attaché to this Legation, on the present strength of the German forces in German East Africa according to the latest information in the possession of the Belgian Government.

I venture to suggest that this report may be of special interest if read in connexion with the information as to the strength and disposition of the Belgian forces in the Congo which was forwarded to you in my Despatch No. 220 of December 23rd.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

George Kidston.

The Right Honourable

Sir E. Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.

BRITISH LEGATION,

701

HAVRE.

24th. December, 1914.

Sir:-

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, the following notes on the German forces in German East Africa which I have obtained from a Belgian official source, and which represent the latest information in the possession of the Belgian Government.

"According to our information the German forces of German East Africa (Schutz Truppen) consist of 14 companies.

On the eve of the outbreak of hostilities these companies, with an effective strength of from 150 to 180 men, were stationed at the following places; 2 at Dar es Salam and 1 at each of the following posts: Papua, Lindi, Kilimanjaro, Muanza, Kissignies, Usumbura, Bismarckburg, Langenburg, Ujiji, Wahehe, Tabora and Kiliwa.

At the same time the presence was reported of troops representing the strength of a company, at Lake Kagira, 4 days march East of Usumbura.

There is, in addition a police force of 2,400 men, armed with the short rifle ("mousqueton").

The officers and N.C.Os of companies were up to full strength. The platoons were at most 50 strong.

The

Kidston, Esq.,

Ac., Ac., Ac.

The companies, at least those stationed close to the Belgian frontier, had at their disposal each at least 2 machine guns.

The reserve magazines contained a firearm and a set of equipment for every man, which enabled either the peace strength of the active companies to be doubled or auxiliaries to be armed and equipped. The Germans no doubt have resorted to both these expedients in order to augment their forces; we know that 70 porters permanently on the strength of the Kissignies company were drilled and ready to take their place in the ranks. On the other hand it has been ascertained that the troops which invaded Belgian Kivu in the month of September were preceded by a great number of Watuzi natives armed with modern rifles.

Thanks to the railways (Dar es Salam-Kigoma, Kilimanjaro-Pangani), to the lines of steamers, and to the command of Lake Tanganika, most of the companies of the Schutz Trupper can be transported pretty rapidly to the threatened points on the various frontiers.

The Germans are sure to have armed all the able-bodied Europeans, both government servants and colonists, who were in the colony when war broke out.

Most of them being reservists or reserve officers of the German army, they will have formed a useful corps, furnishing its own officers and N.C.Os. and capable of defending the strategic points of the coast and of the Northern frontiers, but unsuited for operations in the interior, owing to the conditions of climate, and to the absence of communications.

It is possible that the Boers settled at Kilimanjaro may have furnished a valuable reinforcement for  
defensive

defensive purposes.

763

There is at Dar es Salam an arsenal containing ordnance of various calibres.

In the course of operations against the Belgians at Lake Tanganika and at Lake Kivu, the Germans employed guns of 87 m.m. firing common and shrapnel shell, with a rate of fire of 8 or 10 shots per minute, Q.F. Hotchkiss of 37 m.m. and, so it appears, Howitzers of the same calibre, though possibly there may have been a confusion of these two latter natures of ordnance.

Some of the above pieces were mounted on steamers and boats.

It appears that the Germans have launched on Lake Tanganika a new steamer of considerable tonnage; this is however as yet not confirmed.

In the various engagements the Germans were amply provided with machine guns, which were very well handled\*.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

W. E. Fairholme,  
Colonel, Military Attaché.

copy.

704

LAMBE.

December 23rd. 1914.

No. 220.

8(74).

Sir:-

On the receipt of your telegram No. 214 of December 18th. addressed to the Belgian Government a Note explaining the misunderstanding which had arisen with regard to the withdrawal of their troops from Rhodesia. The words "disposition of Belgian troops" employed in your telegram No. 208 of December 3rd. were imperfectly understood and, in view of previous correspondence and especially of the last paragraph of your telegram No. 30 Private and Secret of October 6th. the request that the Belgian Government "should suspend further action for the present" was held by the Belgian Government to imply that His Majesty's Government had no desire for their assistance or for the further presence of their troops in Rhodesia. The misunderstanding, which threatened to cause some little soreness, has now been happily cleared

up.

Right Honourable

Sir E. Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P.,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

I embodied the instructions contained in your telegram No. 214 in a Note which I handed to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Baron van der Elst begged me to place myself in direct communication with Monsieur Arts, the official of the Colonial Office who deals with matters connected with the Congo. I accordingly did so and I have now the honour to forward to you a full statement of the present strength and disposition of Belgian troops in the Congo, illustrated by a sketch map and supplemented by a brief summary of the warlike operations up to the latest date for which any information is available. The information as to the strength of the troops at the points A.B.C.D.E. on the map is up to date, having been received yesterday by telegraph, while the dispositions at F.G.H. and I. are founded on news received by post and may therefore have been slightly modified since.

I begged Monsieur Arts to enlighten me as to the present attitude of his Government with regard to the "partial neutrality of the Congo". He explained that at the outset it had been the sincere desire of Belgium



to see complete neutrality observed in the whole of the Congo Basin in order that its peaceful development might not be hindered; they had however to consider the interests of their Allies and had proposed to observe a form of partial neutrality which would still permit them to allow the passage of French troops and munitions of war and give free entry to friendly vessels that might seek shelter in the Congo, which offered the only refuge on the coast from Kamerun to Malindi Bay. (See Sir F. Villiers' despatch No. 131 of August 22nd. last) (42613/14).

On the very day on which this proposal was conveyed to His Majesty's Government Albertville was attacked by the Germans and from that day the Belgian Government had abandoned any idea of even a partial neutrality and had indeed at once begun to contemplate the possibility of offensive operations. (See Sir F. Villiers' telegram No. 146 of August 27th). Their opinion now was that a vigorous offensive would offer the best chance of bringing warlike operations in this part of the world to a speedy conclusion, a result which they were particularly anxious to bring about as these operations were

were not only very costly, on account of the expense of sending ammunition and military stores to such a distance, but kept a large number of troops and guns employed far from the main theatre of war. It would thus seem that, far from regarding any offensive action as dangerous, the view here is still that which was communicated to you in Sir P. Villiers' telegram No. 31 Private and Secret of October 5th. - namely, that the policy of preserving a strict defensive in these regions is favouring the Germans.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

George Kingston.

76

were not only very costly on account of the expense of sending ammunition and military stores to such a distance, but kept a large number of troops and guns employed far from the main theatre of war. It would thus seem that, far from regarding any offensive action as dangerous, the view here is still that which was communicated to you in Sir A. Villiers' telegram No. 31 Private and Secret of October 5th. - namely, that the policy of preserving a strict defensive in these regions is favouring the Germans.

I have &c.,

Yours faithfully,  
George Winston.

Disposition des Troupes à La Frontière Allemande.

A. Troisième bataillon du Katanga.

23 Officiers et Sous Officiers Européens et 620 Soldats.  
4 mitrailleuses.  
2 canons de 47 millimètres.

B. Premier bataillon du Katanga et Etat Major.

32 Officiers et Sous Officiers Européens et 771 soldats.  
3 Mitrailleuses.  
5 canons de 47 millimètres.

C. Deuxième bataillon du Katanga.

45 Officiers et Sous Officiers Européens et 990 soldats.  
4 mitrailleuses.  
8 canons de 47 millimètres.  
1 canon de 57 " "  
3 canons de 75 " "  
1 canon de 100 " " 2. position.

D. Compagnie cyclistes du Katanga.

4 Officiers et Sous Officiers Européens et 74 soldats.  
2 fusils Madsen.

E. Reserve générale, dépôt et hôpital (au kilomètre 261 du

chemin de fer)  
5 Officiers, 3 Sous Officiers, 2 Médecins, 442 Hommes.

F. Trois Compagnies, Nord du Lac Tanganika.

975 Officiers, Sous Officiers et soldats.  
3 ou 6 canons de 47 m.m.s.  
1 ou 2 canons de 75 id.

G. Une Compagnie de Nya Lukumba.

475 Officiers, Sous Officiers et soldats.  
2 à 4 Canons de 47 m.m.s.

H. Trois Compagnies, Nord du Kivu.

900 Officiers Sous Officiers et soldats.  
3 canons de 47 m.m.s.

1. Renforts partis en octobre de l'Uele et de l'Ituri, dont on ignore l'effectif.

Pour

État résumé:

(1) La défense d'Elisabethville est assurée par un Corps de Volontaires européens, dont une fraction mobile de 100 hommes.

(2) Le steamer "Emile Wangermée" naviguant sur le lac Moero et le Luapula porte 1 officier, 1 sous-officier et 12 hommes d'équipage, 1 canon de 47 m.m. et une mitrailleuse

Observations:

(1) Le premier bataillon du Katanga fut envoyé à Abercorn. Ayant reçu l'ordre de revenir au Katanga il paraît se trouver actuellement à Simba entre Abercorn et la frontière belge.

(2) D'après les dernières nouvelles, le troisième bataillon du Katanga aurait aussi passé en Belgique sur les instances du Commandant Général des troupes anglaises. Il serait à M'porokoso, (le fait n'est pas certain).

(3) Le steamer "Belcomane" le seul que le Corps belge possédât sur le Tanganyika, a été détruit par l'artillerie allemande au cours d'octobre.

(4) Les troupes du Katanga paraissent suffisamment pourvues de munitions. Elles recevront d'ailleurs un approvisionnement supplémentaire en janvier.

Les troupes du Niari et du Manika, qui ont été engagées à diverses reprises, sont moins bien servies, leur réserve en munitions ne sera entièrement reconstituée que vers le 1er Avril prochain.

(5) L'artillerie de 75 m.m. et de 100 m.m. mise en position au Tanganyika point A du croquis est destinée à défendre le port de la Luapula fermant le chemin de fer. Cette artillerie, de même que les canons de 75 en position à Mvira, n'a pas de mobilité, en regard aux conditions

locales.

locales et au manque de chevaux de trait.

Le 22 Août, les Allemands attaquèrent la port de Lukuja sur le lac Tanganika; ils furent repoussés.

Le 23 Octobre, leurs navires armés bombardèrent violement Toa (Albertville), notamment avec des canons de 87 m.m. Ils coulèrent le St. Delcomune, le seul que le Congo belge possédait sur le Tanganika, dont ils s'assurèrent ainsi la maîtrise. Cette attaque fut aussi reposée et les Allemands ne purent débarquer.

En Septembre, une colonne ennemie venant de Kiseepies au Nord du lac Kivu s'empara du poste de Goma et envahit le territoire belge.

A l'arrivée de nos troupes descendant de Rutshuru cette colonne rétrograda vers sa base. Rejointe par les belges à l'extrême frontière entre Goma et Kiseepies, elle fut défaite le 4 Octobre en contrainte de repasser la frontière. Le 29 Octobre, les Allemands furent de nouveau battus et les belges s'emparèrent d'une redoute en territoire allemand.

Le Commandant des troupes belges du Kivu est en rapport constants avec le Commandant des troupes de l'Uganda.

En résumé, tout danger d'invasion du Congo par les Allemands paraît écarté jusqu'à nouvel ordre et nous ayons tant au Katanga qu'au Kivu des forces disponibles pour une action en territoire allemand. Dans son dernier rapport, le Commandant des troupes du Kivu se déclare absolument maître de la situation et en mesure d'envahir le Ruanda à la première menace nouvelle des Allemands sur tout autre point de la frontière belge.

piece per 24th. 1-14.

221.  
216).

ir:-

I have pleasure to transmit herewith report which has been addressed to me by Colonel Fairholme, Military Attaché to this location, of the present strength of the British Forces in East Africa according to the latest information in the possession of the Military Government.

I venture to think that the report is of special interest if read in connexion with the information as to the strength and disposition of the enemy forces in the zone which was forwarded to you in my despatch of 11th of June per S.F.A.

I have etc.,

(Signature) George Johnston.

The Right Honourable

Sir E. Grey, Bart., M.P., etc.

&c., c., c.

BRITISH LEGATION, 214

HAVRE.

24th. December, 1914.

Sir:-

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, the following notes on the German forces in German East Africa which have obtained from a Belgian official source, and which represent the latest information in the possession of the Belgian Government.

"According to our information the German forces of German East Africa (excluding trippers) consist of 14 companies.

On the eve of the outbreak of hostilities these companies, with an effective strength of from 150 to 180 men, were distributed in the following places; 2 at Dar es Salaam and 1 at each of the following posts: Kapua, Lindi, Kilwa, Mwanza, Mtsingano, Msumbura, Mtwara, Pemba, Pate, Tanga, Zanzibar, Zomba and Ziwa.

At the same time the presence was reported of troops representing the 1st company, at Lake Tanganyika, 4 days march East of Msumbura.

There is, in addition a police force of 2,400 men, armed with the short rifle ("mousqueton").

The officers and N.C.s of companies were up to full-strength. The platoons were at most 50 strong.

The

Kidston, Esq.,

Esq., Esq., Esq.

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The companies, at least those stationed close to the Belgian frontier, had at their disposal each at least 2 machine guns.

713

The reserve magazines contained a firearm and a set of equipment for every man, which enabled either the peace strength of the active companies to be doubled or auxiliaries to be armed and equipped. The Germans no doubt have resorted to both these expedients in order to augment their forces; we know that 70 porters permanently on the strength of the Assinies company were drilled and ready to take their place in the ranks. On the other hand it has been ascertained that the troops which invaded Belandjwa in the month of September were preceded by a great number of Hutu natives armed with German rifles.

By means of the railways (Lusaka-Isoma, Hillmanjaro-Lusaka), of the lines of steamers, and of the command of Lake Tanganyika, most of the companies of the Schutz Truppe can be transported pretty rapidly to the threatened points on the various frontiers.

The Germans are sure to have armed all the able-bodied Europeans, both government servants and colonists, who were in the colony when war broke out.

Most of them being reservists or reserve officers of the German army, they will have formed a useful corps, furnishing its own officers and N.C.Os. and capable of defending the strategic points of the coast and of the Northern frontiers, but unsuited for operations in the interior, owing to the conditions of climate, and to the absence of communications.

It is possible that the Boers settled at Hillmanjaro may have furnished a valuable reinforcement for defensive

defensive purposes.

There is at Dar es Salam an arsenal containing  
ordnance of various calibres. End

In the course of operations against the Belgians at Lake Tanganika and at Lake Kivu, the Germans employed guns of 87 m.m. firing common and shrapnel shell, with a rate of fire of 8 or 10 shots per minute, Q.P. Hotchkiss of 37 m.m. and, so it appears, Howitzers of the same calibre, though possibly there may have been a confusion of these two latter natures of ordnance.

Some of the above pieces were mounted on steamers and boats.

It appears that the Germans have launched on Lake Tanganika a new steamer of considerable tonnage: this is however as yet not confirmed.

In the various engagements the Germans were amply provided with machine guns, which were very well handled\*.

(Signed)

J. E. Fairholme,  
Colonel, Military Attaché.

defensive purposes.

There is at Dar es Salaam An arsenal containing  
ordnance of various calibres. End

In the course of operations against the Belgians  
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guns of 87 m.m. firing common and shrapnel shell, with  
a rate of fire of 8 or 10 shots per minute, Q.F. Hotch-  
kiss of 57 m.m. and, so it appears, Howitzers of the  
same calibre, though possibly there may have been a  
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In the various engagements the Germans were amply  
provided with machine guns, which were very well  
handled.

I have etc.

(Signed)

. E. Fairholme,

Colonel, Military Attaché.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

C0533/145

END

TOTAL EXPOSURES →

**PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE**

**C0533/146**

**ORDER NO.           ⇨162**

**CAMERA NO.       ⇨23**

**OPERATOR.       ⇨OS**

**REDUCTION.      ⇨12**

**EMULSION NO. ⇨292021**

**DATE.            ⇨30/7/70**

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# East Africa Protectorate

1914

VOL. 15

1

FROM

DATE

SUBJECT

Home Office

24 June Criminal Proceedings Cases 1913

24 Dec Colonial Prisoners Removal Act - case of J.S. Under

India

23 Feb Operations against Mowlan

3 Mch

5 - operations against Mowlan Supply & Transport Office & Colonial Transport

28 -

29 Apr

20 May

26 - Mica lease

27 July Position of Indians

15 Aug circulation of seditious literature

18 Lieut A.S. Coffin

20 - Mr J.K. Robertson

27 - Lieut A.S. Coffin

29 - Mr J.K. Robertson

26 Sept Lieut A.S. Coffin

28 Recruitment of boats for E.A.F.

7 Oct Lieut A.S. Coffin

15 - German Ra to cross ships for German E. Africa

22 - Force B.

24 -

24 -

26 -

27 -

31 -

14 Nov Expenditure connected with despatch of Imperial Service troops on arrival of British

6 - German E. Africa

7 -

7 -

8 -

8 -

FROM	DATE	SUBJECT
India office	4 Nov	German & Africa
	10	
	11	
	12	
	12	several reports at Montaza
	12	German & Africa
	13	
	13	
	14	
	14	
	15	
	16	U.S. & Solomon
	17	German & Africa
	18	
	19	
	20	Indian Expeditions Proc. Trade & Commerce
	20	German & Africa
	21	
	22	
	23	
	24	Indian troops in & Africa
	25	11/43
	26	Home
	27	Mackintosh
	28	Ill. Bonnett
	23/10	Edw. Oudjeon
	10/11	Report of Commission on native labour
Medical services		
Journal of Commerce		

FROM	DATE	SUBJECT
House of Commons	3 Feb	Mr. Gellibrich's vote
	18	situation in Newfoundland
	23	" " " "
	3 Feb	" " " "
House of Commons	5	Report on native labour in Africa
	10	Revenue & Customs
	12	Fight with Abyssinians near Suva
	10	Bill for the East Africa (Amendment) Act
	14	status of British Protectorates
	14	Report of African Commission
	15	Operation
	20	Native Labour Commission Report
	1 July	Report of the Native Labour Commission
	3	Native Labour Commission Report
	10 June	Native Labour Commission Report
	14	Comparison of native labour in Africa
	20 July	Chinese labour in Africa
	17 Feb	Ministry of Education in Africa
	23	Education in Africa
Dept of Trade	2 Feb	Native Labour Commission Report
	2 Feb	Native Labour Commission Report
	8	Native Labour Commission Report
Treasury	17 Jan	Native Labour Commission Report
	7	Financial Commission Report
	16	Native Labour Commission Report
	31	Operations in East Africa
	1	Native Labour Commission Report
	7	Railway Capital Expenditure
	13 Feb	Native Labour Commission Report
	11	Commission of Enquiry into Native Labour
	30 April	Native Labour Commission Report



FROM

DATE

SUBJECT

Treasury

- 15 May Imperial Loan - £ 250,000
- 16 - - - - - Coimage accounts.
- 11 June Supplementary Estimates 1913-14.
- 1 July Public Works Loan *Order* 1914.
- 11 - - - - - Return of Unforeseen Exp're Dec 2. -  
26 Aug Funds.
- 14 Sept Railway - unallocated stores account.
- 11 - - - - - Funds.
- 27 Oct Indian Post Surgeons - Conditions of service
- 5 Nov Impl. Loan - - £ 250,000
- 7 - - - - - Loan
- 4 - - - - - G. Africa Probs (Loans) Oct 1914. *Regulation*
- 13 - - - - - Exp're connected with despatch of Impl. troops in service *out of India*
- 20 - - - - - Financial Position
- 27 - - - - - Unforeseen Exp're March 2
- 11 Dec Volunteers - Pensions - Gratuities
- 18 - - - - - G. A. Probs (Loans) Oct 1914. Requirements for 1914-15
- 22 - - - - - Railway unallocated stores account
- 23 - - - - - Financial Situation
- 30 - - - - - Charges of Indian Post on ordnance stores issued to Probs