

and am gratified to learn of the continued prosperity of your town and the valuable work of the Infirmary which I was privileged to open.

Your stately Castle, dominating the rich valley of the Lune, serves to recall stirring events in our past history, in which the men of Lancaster have always played an important part, while your handsome modern buildings are evidence of a determination to maintain for your town a distinguished place in the municipal life of the country.

I share the rightful pride you feel in the long and close association of your fortunes with the history of our country, and I am happy to know that your high traditions of public service are faithfully maintained to-day. To each generation come new opportunities of work for the common good, and you are fortunate in that there have always been found among you men who have nobly responded to the needs of their times. Very valuable work has been done by the institutions which exist in your midst for the promotion of education and for the care of those who are handicapped in the race of life, and as Duke of Lancaster I am confident that your high civic spirit will never fail in anything that pertains to the welfare and prosperity of your ancient Borough.

JUSTICES FOR THE HUNDRED OF LONSDALE.

To His Most Gracious Majesty George V, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of all the Colonies and Dominions thereof Beyond the Seas, King, Emperor of India, Duke of Lancaster.

May it please Your Majesty,

The Justices of the Peace acting for the Hundred of Lonsdale in Your Majesty's County Palatine of Lancaster desire to avail themselves of the opportunity graciously accorded to them on this Your Majesty's first visit to the County Palatine since ascending the throne, of presenting their homage to Your Majesty and of expressing their grateful appreciation of the distinguished honour of having been selected as the first body of the magistrates of the county to receive this permission.

That Your Majesty may long live to wield the destinies of Your great Empire and to receive the devoted loyalty and love of all Your people is the prayer of Your Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the Hundred of Lonsdale.

Signed on their behalf,

EDWARD BOUSFIELD DAWSON,
Chairman.

24th August, 1912.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following Gracious Answer:—

I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address on My visit to the Duchy of Lancaster and for the good wishes you have expressed for My welfare.

The progress and prosperity of the country depend in no small degree on the faithful dis-

charge of the responsible duties entrusted to the magistracy; and I am happy to think that, to-day as in the past, there are not wanting men who are willing to devote themselves to the difficult work of administering justice, and that the great traditions of equity and humanity bequeathed to you by your predecessors are worthily upheld.

War Office,

3rd September, 1912.

The following Despatch relating to operations in the South-Eastern Sudan, against the Beir and Anuak Tribes, January to March, 1912, has been received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General Sir F. R. Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan:—

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN SUDAN AGAINST THE BEIR AND ANUAK TRIBES.

January to March, 1912.

The country inhabited by these Tribes lies between the White Nile and the Abyssinian Frontier, south of the Sobat River, and the operations were undertaken to put a stop to the frequent and cruel raids made by the Beirs against the Dinka, a friendly and loyal Tribe, situated on the White Nile, in the neighbourhood of Bor; to punish the Anuaks for their raids against the Neurs, another friendly Tribe; and to put a stop to the illicit traffic of arms and liquor into the Sudan by that portion of the Anuak Tribe resident in Abyssinia.

The force employed against the Beirs was under the command of Major W. H. Drake, Royal Artillery (attached to the Egyptian Army) and consisted of:—

- One Section Maxims,
- One Company Sudanese Mounted Infantry,
- One Section Arab Battalion Mounted Infantry,
- Four Companies Sudanese Infantry,
- Two Field Hospitals, with
- Transport, Supply and Veterinary Detachments.

This was divided into three columns, which advanced early in January from Nasser, Bor and Mongalla, on Sheikh Loms, in the heart of the Beir country.

The columns from Nasser and Bor concentrated in the neighbourhood of Sheikh Loms on the fixed date, but the Mongalla Column was compelled to return to its base owing to scarcity of water.

Sheikh Loms was found to be deserted, the enemy having driven off their cattle and scattered in the surrounding forest. Small columns were accordingly sent in all directions, effecting large captures of cattle, and at first meeting with a stubborn opposition on the part of the Beirs. Gradually, however, the resistance began to weaken and the chiefs came in