

O. H. M. S.

FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY RECRUITING COMMITTEE,
12, DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

LONDON
PAID
NOV 26

Mrs. Cooper
" Long Row
Belper
Derby

PARLIAMENTARY RECRUITING COMMITTEE.

12, DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

November, 1914.

Dear Sir or Madam,

We desire to draw your attention to the enclosed form, in which you are asked to state the names of those of your household who are willing to enlist for the War. By filling in and posting the Householder's Return without delay, you will render material assistance to the War Office. The names returned will be entered in a Register, and the nearest Recruiting Officer will arrange to attest those registered as their services are required.

There has been a generous response to the appeal for men for the new Armies, but the number of recruits, though large, does not nearly meet the Nation's need. In order to maintain and reinforce our troops abroad and to complete the new Armies which we hope within a few months to throw into the field, we need all the best the Nation can give us of its youth and strength.

If we are to repair as far as may be humanly possible the innumerable wrongs inflicted on our Allies, if we are to avoid for ourselves the

ills which they have suffered, if we are to maintain for our children all that we hold dear - honour, freedom, our very life as a Nation - we must fight with the courage and endurance which won for us the struggles of the past.

Every man, therefore, who is eligible will ask his own conscience whether, in this emergency, it is not his duty to hold himself ready to enlist in the forces of the brow.

The difficulties and dangers which confront us have never been so great; we await the issue with confidence, relying on the spirit and self-sacrifice of our fellow-countrymen to prevail.

We are,

Your obedient Servants,

W. A. S. Zwick

Wm. L. and

Wm. Henderson
Presidents.

Provision has also been made whereby DEPENDANTS OF AN UN-MARRIED SOLDIER may receive certain weekly allowances similar to the separation allowances for married soldiers' wives and children. This will of course only apply in cases in which the soldier has supported these dependants before enlistment, and to earn this allowance it will be necessary for the soldier to make an allotment of his pay for their benefit. Fuller particulars of this are published separately.

The above allowances are apart from any help that may be given by generous employers or by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.

INSURANCE. (Under the National Insurance Act.)

A deduction of 1½d. a week is made from a soldier's pay for insurance. This will keep him in full insurance till he returns to civil life, and meanwhile men enlisting need not be afraid that their wives will not get the full maternity benefit that may be due to them. Men disabled on Service will receive after discharge any benefits to which they are entitled under the Insurance Act, in addition to any Pension given by the War Office.

PENSION FOR DISABLEMENT.

Men disabled on Service are eligible for Pension for partial or total disablement which varies from 3s. 6d. to 23s. a week for the private soldier, according to nature of disablement and the number of dependants. For higher ranks the provision may be higher.

PENSION FOR WIDOWS AND CHILDREN.

Widows of those who die on Active Service will receive, subject to certain qualifications, Pensions at rates varying from 7s. 6d. to 10s. a week, according to rank with 5s. a week for the first child, 2s. 6d. each for the second, third, and fourth, and 2s. each for any others. For motherless children, 5s. a week for each of the first three, and 4s. for any others.

ENLISTMENT IN BODIES.

Special facilities will be afforded to men wishing to enlist in bodies; such bodies of men will, if possible, be drafted to regiments so that they may serve together.

For further particulars apply to any Military Barracks or Recruiting Office; the addresses of the latter can be obtained from Post Offices or Labour Exchanges.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Army Form B. 218m.



HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.

10th November, 1914.

This Leaflet is intended to take the place of any issued before this date.

WEEKLY RATES OF PAY OF PRIVATE SOLDIERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY AND SPECIAL RESERVE.

ARMS DRAWING PROFICIENCY PAY.

	On Enlistment.	After two years' service.
Household Cavalry	12/3	14/- to 15/9
Cavalry of the Line	8/2	9/11 " 11/8
Horse Artillery—		
Gunner	9/4	11/1 " 12/10
Driver	8/9	10/6 " 12/3
Royal Field Artillery	8/5½	10/2½ " 11/11½
Royal Garrison Artillery	8/5½	10/2½ " 11/11½
Foot Guards	7/7	9/4 " 11/1
Infantry of the Line	7/-	8/9 " 10/6

PERIODS OF SERVICE. For the War only, or

With Colours.	With Reserve.
8 yrs.	4 yrs.
7 " 5 "	" "
6 " 6 "	" "
6 " 6 "	" "
3 " 9 "	" "
8 " 4 "	" "
3 " 9 "	" "
7 " 5 "	" "

ARMS DRAWING ENGINEER OR CORPS PAY.

	On Enlistment.	On completion of recruit training if qualified for corps duties.	Thereafter according to qualifications.
Royal Engineers—			
Sapper	11/8	15/2	17/6 to 22/2
Pioneer	8/2	11/8	11/8
Driver	8/2	10/6	10/6 to 11/8
Royal Flying Corps		Special Rates.	
Army Service Corps—			
Supply Branch, Private	8/2	9/11	11/8 " 16/4
Horse Transport Driver	8/2	9/11	11/8
Mechanical Transport Section—Artificer	8/2	9/11	11/8 to 17/6
Driver	8/2	9/11	11/8 " 16/4
Royal Army Med.	8/2	10/6	11/8 " 12/10
Army Ordnance Corps	8/2	9/11	11/8 " 16/4

With Colours.	With Reserve.
3 yrs.	9 yrs.
6 " 6 "	" "
6 " 6 "	" "
2 " 10 "	" "
4 " 4 "	" "
3 " 9 "	" "
2 " 10 "	" "
7 " 5 "	" "
3 " 9 "	" "
6 " 6 "	" "

Pay increases considerably on promotion.

[No. 1.]

TRADES.

Men of practically every trade are required in the various branches of the Army.

ADDITIONAL PAY and working pay are also allowed, in the Army and Special Reserve, to men employed in certain duties.

ADVANTAGES include free rations, clothing, quarters, bedding, fuel, lighting, medical attendance, &c., &c.

STANDARDS of height and age for other than ex-soldiers, on the 6th November, 1914, were as follows. These are liable to alteration :—

Height from 5 ft. 3 in. for Infantry—varies for other Arms.

Standard of chest measurement varies according to height.

Age from 19 to 38 for those enlisting for the War only. Those enlisting on usual terms, 18 to 25.

EX-SOLDIERS.

A man who has served in any branch of His Majesty's Forces (including a National Reservist) may be re-enlisted for General Service if between the ages of 30 and 45. National Reservists registered in Classes I. or II. before 11th August, 1914, should apply before enlisting to the Secretary of the County Association in which they have registered for Army Form N.R. 1; if this is filled up by the Secretary and presented to the recruiting officer it will enable them to obtain the gratuity of £10 on being enlisted and accepted for service.

EX-WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS are now invited to enlist in the Regular Army for the duration of the War.

1. An Ex-Warrant Officer on re-enlistment will forthwith be promoted to the rank he held on discharge from the Army.

2. An Ex-Regular Non-Commissioned Officer, if accepted for service at home and abroad, will at once be promoted to the rank he held on discharge; if not Ex-Regular he will at once be promoted Corporal.

3. An Ex-Non-Commissioned Officer accepted for service at home only, if an Ex-Regular, will be given at once the acting non-commissioned rank corresponding to the rank he held on discharge; if not an Ex-Regular he will be given at once the acting rank of Corporal. Acting rank carries with it the pay of the full rank.

4. Ex-Non-Commissioned Officers who belong to the National Reserve, and were registered in Classes I. or II. before the 11th August, 1914, should apply before enlisting to the Secretary of the County Association in which they were

registered for Army Form N.R. 1; if this is filled up by the Secretary and presented to the Recruiting Officer it will enable them to obtain the gratuity of £10 if enlisting for general service, or £5 if enlisting for home service only.

Pay will be given at Army Rates according to rank.

MARRIED MEN and Widowers may be accepted for service during the War, whether ex-soldiers or civilians, and will be eligible for separation allowance for their wives and children from date of enlistment.

PENSIONERS.

Any Army Pensioner enlisted during the present time of national emergency will be allowed to draw his pension in addition to his pay.

WIVES, CHILDREN AND DEPENDANTS.

During the War the State pays allowances to maintain the wives and children of soldiers while they are separated from them. The weekly amounts of these allowances are shown in the following table as "Separation Allowance."

A soldier serving abroad must contribute from his pay the amounts shown as allotments. A soldier serving at home must contribute the same amounts if his wife has no means or earnings of her own; but, if she has, he may claim to pay only so much (if anything) as will bring her income up to the total, after allowing for the separation allowance.

The contribution required from the soldier is now in all cases limited to the allotment for a wife. Unless the children are motherless (so that a wife has not to be supported), the State bears the charge formerly made against the soldier for the support of his children.

	Warrant Officer			Regtl. Q.M.S.			Colour-Serjeant			Serjeant			Corporal or Pre.		
	Separation Allowance	Largest allotment required from soldier	Income secured to family	Separation Allowance	Largest allotment required from soldier	Income secured to family	Separation Allowance	Largest allotment required from soldier	Income secured to family	Separation Allowance	Largest allotment required from soldier	Income secured to family	Separation Allowance	Largest allotment required from soldier	Income secured to family
For wife only ...	17 2	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2
" and 1 child ...	20 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2
" and 2 children ...	23 2	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2
" and 3 children ...	26 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2
" and 4 children ...	28 2	34 2	34 2	34 2	34 2	34 2	34 2	34 2	34 2	34 2	34 2	34 2	34 2	34 2	34 2

For each additional child an additional separation allowance at 2s. per week is issuable. The allotment remains as above.

Those living at the time of enlistment in the London Postal area are allowed by the State 3s. 6d. a week extra as long as they continue to live there.

The rate of separation allowance for each motherless child is 3/- a week, together with a minimum allotment of 7d. a week from the soldier's pay. The total allotment will not exceed that for a wife

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HOUSEHOLDER'S RETURN.

Please fill up and post this Form within four days in the accompanying envelope addressed to the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, 12, Downing Street, London. The envelope need not be stamped.

The **Male Persons** between 19 and 38 years old residing in this house willing to enlist for the War only, are :—

Surname.	Christian Names.	Age.	State whether single or married. If married, number of children.	Occupation.

NOTE.—If any member of your family or household has already enlisted, please give particulars overleaf.

Householder's Signature _____

Full Address _____

STORY OF THE SEA FIGHT.

A LONG CHASE.

SIGHTED OFF THE DOGGER BANK.

SMALL SHIPS' SUCCESS.

A graphic story of the North Sea fight was gleaned at Grimsby yesterday, whither some of the smaller vessels returned after the action.

The enemy, it is stated, were sighted off the tail of the Dogger Bank on Sunday morning. Their force comprised battle cruisers, light cruisers, and torpedo craft.

They were detected by a torpedo destroyer, which signalled her discovery to the parent ship, and the other British vessels at once closed up.

When the enemy became aware that they were discovered they put about and made for home at top speed.

The faster of the British small craft got in touch with the German light cruisers, and tried to bring the German big ships to action, but these maintained their flight, and the affair resolved itself into a running fight over a course of a hundred miles or more.

The fire of the British battle cruisers was deadly, and the rearmost German craft was hit several times. She caught fire, capsized, and sank.

Some of the British torpedo craft stood by to pick up survivors.

While the big ships had been engaged there had been fighting between the small vessels, and it is stated that one German light cruiser, and two torpedo boats were sunk.

A shell from one of the enemy cruisers struck a British destroyer, and penetrating the stoke hold, caused the deaths of two stokers and two petty officers. A shell splinter injured a seaman on the deck of the same craft.

Several of the destroyers and cruisers were struck by shrapnel, of which the Germans fired a considerable quantity, but none of the vessels was badly damaged.

It is stated that fire broke out on one of the German big ships, and that all the above deck gear of another was shot away. But they continued steaming until they reached the shelter of their own mined waters.

Yesterday a British destroyer put into Immingham and landed four dead bodies. The ship, which bore indications of having been under fire, was greeted with hearty cheers by the crews of other vessels and the workers on shore as she entered the dock upon her mission.

WOUNDED AT LEITH.

FIFTY SURVIVORS OF THE BLUCHER LANDED.

Wounded and unwounded survivors of the Blucher were landed by British destroyers yesterday morning at Victoria Jetty, Leith. A contingent of Red Cross workers with a fleet of motors were awaiting the wounded, and escorts were ready to receive the prisoners.

The Germans numbered fifty, of whom twenty-three were wounded. In one or two cases the injuries were of a terrible nature. One man had died on board a destroyer and his body was landed.

The men were conveyed to Edinburgh Castle, the unwounded in motor charabancs, and the wounded in closed vehicles.

The unwounded looked particularly fit, and glanced with interest at the soldiers drilling on the parade ground. They looked by no means downcast. For the most part they were dressed in the blue of the navy. Some had sea boots, but one was in his stockings.

BETWEEN THE FLEETS.

BATTLE WITNESSED BY CREW OF TRAWLER.

AMSTERDAM, Monday.

The captain of the steam trawler Erica, which to-day returned to Ymuiden, witnessed the naval action.

Captain C. Langbroek, interviewed by a representative of the *Handelsblad*, gave the following interesting account of the events:

On Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, we were fishing 120 miles south-west of Heligoland, when my mate came and reported that cannonading was going on.

We at once went on deck, and suddenly we saw a German fleet of some six cruisers and twenty torpedo-boats.

In a short time, from the opposite side, four big British cruisers and a number of

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In a short time, from the opposite side four big British cruisers and a number of destroyers steamed up at full speed, and soon a hail of shells that came from the British ships was passing over our boat.

The German ships responded, at the same time retreating.

One of the British cruisers hit one of the big German ships, which sank while the German fleet was disappearing.

Our ship was about 300 yards (?) from both Fleets when the battle started, and we could easily observe all that happened.

Two more trawlers from Ymuiden were near the scene of battle, and also a merchantman.

Gigantic water spouts sprang up, and it was a strange sight to observe the flight of the German fleet, and the sinking of one of their cruisers.

We could see how the British fleet pursued the German ships, and then they vanished from our sight, and we returned to Ymuiden. —Press Association War Special.

CHEERS IN NEW YORK.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL GERMANS.

NEW YORK, Sunday.

News of the sinking of the Blucher and the damaging of the two other German warships was received with loud cheers.

"We only wish more had been sunk," was the one comment of the man in the street.

Outside the *New York Times*' Square the Germans discussed the news with obvious discouragement. "Another lie," they shouted.

The battle affords evidence that the British Fleet is performing its appointed task, and will be the subject of much satisfied comment in to-morrow's newspapers. —Times War Telegram, per Press Association.

Monday.

The *New York Times* says: The British Navy is obviously wide awake, and Sir David Beatty has advanced still further in the esteem of his countrymen, which was already increased by the victory in Heligoland Bight.

The *World* says that in a contest of attrition the advantage, far from being all with the Germans, is decidedly the other way. "The allied, or British Navy," adds the paper, "could stand many such losses as befell the Germans on Sunday. The German Navy, however, cannot." —Press Association War Special.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Monday.

The strength of American sympathy with the Allies is clearly shown by the general

HOME PROTECTION.

"LUKEWARM RECOGNITION" OF DEFENCE FORCES.

WEST RIDING CRITICS.

The Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O., presiding at the meeting of the West Riding Territorial Association at York, yesterday, made an important statement concerning the position of volunteer forces and his reluctance to take, as Lord Lieutenant, the responsibility of initiating in the county a movement to which the War Office had, as he expressed it, extended such "lukewarm recognition."

His Lordship said he desired to take that opportunity of explaining his position in a matter which, while it did not directly concern the Association, did concern himself very closely as Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, and in regard to which he had had an enormous number of letters during the past two or three weeks. He referred to the institution of the volunteer forces which were proposed to be established throughout the counties of England—in some counties with favour, and in some with disfavour. Some weeks ago he had received from the War Office a letter alluding to the desirability of bringing into one organization the many volunteer associations which had been raised throughout the country, and setting out the conditions under which the War Office was prepared to grant recognition to such volunteer forces and rifle clubs as might become affiliated with the Association and abide by its rules.

It was to be clearly understood that only those could be registered who were ineligible through age to serve in the regular or Territorial forces or unable to do so for some genuine reason. Such forces could not have grades of officers and no arms, ammunition, or clothing were to be supplied from public funds, nor would financial assistance be given. Uniform, if adopted, must be distinguishable from that of Territorial units, but members would be allowed to wear a distinctive badge such as a red armlet.

A Pretext for Pillage.

"I cannot help regarding that as a most lukewarm recognition of these volunteer forces," commented Lord Harewood. "They are to have no money, no officers, and their badge of recognition is to be a red armlet, worn presumably round the sleeve of their ordinary dress. Independently of the fact that without officers there can be no discipline, it is hardly to be supposed that these corps—which presumably would only be called out in case of invasion—would be entitled by the wearing of a red armlet over the ordinary civilian dress, to recognition by the commander of an invading army, as combatants. In all probability, therefore, not only would the members of such corps be shot down as franc-tireurs, but they would bring upon the whole district in which they paraded the very evils which they themselves would wish to prevent, and would afford the enemy excuse for detaching and burning every village and town in the district, and massacring the whole of the inhabitants, men, women, and children."

His answer to the War Office, therefore, was that nothing would tempt him to encourage or support what he might call these "unauthorised squads of franc-tireurs." It was impossible unless some uniform was adopted and some system of officers established—even if elected by the members themselves—to organize such a force without risking the evils he mentioned. It was equally necessary that they should have arms and ammunition, even if every man had to provide his own uniform, arms, and ammunition; that might be managed. But on the conditions laid down by the War Office it was impossible for anyone who, in the position of Lord Lieutenant, considered himself to have a certain amount of responsibility in the matter, to countenance the formation of such forces.

A meeting of Lord-Lieutenant was called to consider the matter, and he brought forward certain resolutions, and a subcommittee, after appointing, consisting of the chairman the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Harris, and himself, and they were deputed to ask to be received by the War Office in order to obtain an answer to the question: "Does the War Office mean to look to the Lord-Lieutenant of counties as such to encourage the formation of volunteer training corps?"

Lord-Lieutenant's Difficulty.

"We have not yet been received," added Lord Harewood, "and my only excuse for troubling this Association with these details at the present moment, is that we are not in possession of the views of the Government. I suppose they have some views, but at any rate, we are not in possession of them, and, therefore, it would be in my opinion rather superfluous for the Lord-Lieutenant of a county—and especially such a large county as the West Riding of Yorkshire—to take any steps in this matter until he is in possession of the views of the Government. When I do know their views I shall proceed, either by some notice or by calling a county meeting, but more than that I cannot do."

He did not desire to throw upon that Association the responsibility for the formation or administration of such volunteer forces, for as duties were already sufficiently numerous and heavy. He would be the last to discourage any man, either over age or under age, from securing some training, but he would not be himself to take

squads of *franc-tireurs*." It was impossible unless some uniform was adopted and some system of officers established—even if elected by the members themselves to organise such a force without risking the evils he mentioned. It was equally necessary that they should have arms and ammunition, even if every man had to provide his own uniform, arms, and ammunition; that might be managed. But on the conditions laid down by the War Office it was impossible for anyone who, in the position of Lord-Lieutenant, considered himself to have a certain amount of responsibility in the matter, to countenance the formation of such forces.

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He did not desire to throw upon that Association the responsibility for the formation or administration of such volunteer forces, for its duties were already sufficiently numerous and heavy. He would be the last to discourage any man, either over age or under age, from securing such training as he could to fit himself to take some part in his country's defence; he would have been very glad himself to serve in one such corps and he would be very sorry to discourage the formation of them if he thought they were likely to be of use to the country in the event of invasion. They might at least be able to take the place of recruits and special constables, but probably the majority of those who would be enrolled in such corps would be already special constables, and in his opinion their duty as such came before their duty as members of such volunteer corps.

He wished the Association to distinctly understand that he was not going to be accessory to putting any additional duties upon the Association, and he was not going to be accessory to the formation of corps which, without discipline, without officers, and without uniform, would inevitably, in the event of invasion, be shot down as *franc-tireurs*. (Applause.)

At the opening of the meeting the Earl of Scarborough, K.C.B., was, by a unanimous vote, re-elected chairman of the Association, on the proposition of the President (the Earl of Harewood), who paid a warm tribute to his lordship's fitness for the office and to the manner in which he had shouldered the heavy responsibilities and duties occasioned by the war, and recently intensified by the unfortunate illness of General Mends, the secretary of the Association, who had had a breakdown and was ordered to take a thorough rest. Mr. W. E. H. Thomson seconded Lord Scarborough's re-election, and Sir William Clegg was re-elected vice-chairman, on the proposition of the Earl of Wharfedale; seconded by Colonel A. W. Chadburn.

Officers' Sacrifices.

The Earl of Scarborough, replying for Sir William Clegg (who was unable to be present), and himself confessed that he would have preferred "some more active occupation," but found some consolation in the conviction that everyone who had no positive military duty to perform could best help the country in its present crisis by sticking to his job rather than take some possibly more attractive form of employment in which he might not be so familiar. He assured the Association of his best services. The duties were fairly heavy. Since the outbreak of war the Association headquarters staff had been practically mobilised just in the same sense that the troops had been, the only difference being that in the case of troops everything had been so carefully prepared that everyone fell into his place, while the role and duties of the County Associations in war times had not been so well defined and prepared for that a good deal of organisation was necessary, but, thanks to the organising ability and energy of General Mends, backed up by the whole staff, the machinery was now working quite smoothly, and he hoped the members of the Association would agree, collectively. (Hear, hear.)

One matter which had been constantly brought to his notice arising out of the prolonged mobilisation of the Territorial Force was the strain which was being put on many officers, especially senior officers, who in peace time were engaged in businesses and professions from which they had had to cut themselves off entirely on mobilisation. That they had done so without the slightest hesitation went without saying, as it was their duty. But he did think it was a matter that should be borne in mind and he hoped that the country at large would appreciate that fact and would realise and recognise to the full the sacrifices which had been so cheerfully made. (Applause.)

Colonel Hughes, C.B., C.M.G., in presenting the report of the Organisation Committee, called special attention to its recommendation that for the purpose of securing a uniform system of dealing with repairs and upkeep of the Association properties, and thereby dealing with these matters economically, there be appointed one architect for the purpose of supervising the execution of all repairs. This was agreed to.

The War Office, it was reported, have authorised a grant of £27 9s. 2d. for the provision of a miniature rifle range at the headquarters of the Yorkshire Dragoons, at Sheffield.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

The Honorary Secretaries,
Parliamentary Recruiting Committee,
12, Downing Street,
LONDON, S.W.

Householder's Return.

