

C.S.

MISCELLANEOUS.
No. 176/32.

193 2.

Hon. Col. Secretary.

SUBJECT.

193 2.
11th June.
Previous Paper.

Possibility of a representative of the "Standard" and the "Times" being present in Stanley on the occasion of the Centenary.

MINUTES.

- 1. Letter to the Editor of the 'Times', London. 10.6.32.
- 2. Letter to the Editor of the Buenos Aires 'Standard' 10.6.32.

y. p. Submitted for authority to despatch letters as prepared.

J. W. D.

11. 6. 32

Hon. C. S.
approved

g. o. g.
18. 6. 32

6. f. 24. 8. 32.
18 20. 6. 32

6. f. 19. 9. 32.

J. W. D. 24. 8. 32.

Subsequent Paper.

Letter from Editor "Times". 2nd August 1932. 3-4

G.S.

Submitted with a draft
letter to rpf.

Just

15. 9. 32.

P.S. I will work up an article
to go by the mail of November 15!!
no doubt Mr. Roberts will be found
willing to collaborate with photographs.

Just

15. 9. 32.

Letter to News Editor, "Times" of 23/9/32.

(5)

~~Mr. J. Roberts. E116.~~
24. 9. 32.

Please see to it

that you will be found

willing to collaborate.

Just

Alon. Cal. Sec.

23. 9. 32.

Yes pleased to be of assistance.

W. Roberts 24. 9. 32.

176/32.

2.

G.T. 27. 10. 32.

Jan 27. 9. 32.

b-13 Letter to the Imperial News Editor. The Times. 1/11/32.

G.P.

Article to the "Times"

submitted for G.P.'s approval before
sending.

Jan

8. 11. 32.

Hou C.S.

approved
J.P.S.

10. 11. 32

P.A. Jan

10. 11. 32.

Extracts from the "Times" of 11th & 14th Feb 1933 (13)

Extract from the "Times" of 14th Feb. 1933 (14)

J.E. Submitted for information.

J.E.

21.3.33.

Hon C. S.

Thank you.

J.E.

21.3.33

Mr. J. Roberts.

You may care to

see. One of your photographs,

that of present theme, was

reproduced in the "Times" of

11th February.

J.E.

22.3.33.

C.S.O. No. 176/32

Inside Minute Paper.

Sheet No. 3

Hon. Col. Sec.

Thank you. I think
it a very good reproduction

CW Roberts.

23-3-33.

PK mb
23.3.33

176/32.

11th June, 32. ①

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor to inform you that, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies it is intended to celebrate the Centenary of the Colony of the Falkland Islands during the second week of February, 1935.


2. I am to enclose a copy of the provisional programme of the celebrations which has been drawn up by the Committee appointed for the purpose and to ask you to be good enough to give such publicity in the "Times" to the forthcoming Centenary as is appropriate.

3. I am further to express the hope that it will be found practicable to arrange for a representative of the "Times" to be present at Stanley on the occasion.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Colonial Secretary.

The Editor,
The "Times" London.

176/32.

11th June,

32.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor to inform you that, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it is intended to celebrate the Centenary of the Colony of the Falkland Islands during the second week of February, 1933.

2. I am to enclose a copy of the provisional programme of the celebrations which has been drawn up by the Committee appointed for the purpose and to ask you to be good enough to give such publicity in the "Standard" to the forthcoming Centenary as is appropriate.

3. I am further to express the hope that it will be found practicable to arrange for a representative of the "Standard" to be present at Stanley on the occasion.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Colonial Secretary.

The Editor,
"The Standard"
Buenos Aires.

The  Times
1785



PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C. 4.

RD/LF

August 2. 1932.

Sir,

Red.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 11 and to thank you for the programme of arrangements for the Falkland Islands Centenary Week in February, 1933.

I am afraid it will hardly be practicable to send a Times Correspondent to Stanley for the occasion, but I shall be very glad to hear whether you can arrange for someone to write and send a general article suitable for publication, say, on or a little before February 12. An article not exceeding 1500 words putting the Centenary on record, embodying a brief historical survey, and bringing up to date the affairs of the Falkland Islands would be very acceptable if written in a style suitable for newspaper publication. It should, of course, include a reference to the main items in the programme, particularly those which lend themselves to local colour. If a few good photographs illustrating the article could be included we would do our best with them.

Awaiting your reply in due course,

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Ralph Deakin.
IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN
NEWS EDITOR.

Fuel

J.M. Ellis, Esq.,
Colonial Secretary,
STANLEY.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLAND ISLANDS CENTENARY



The Falkland Islands are to celebrate the centenary of the Colony during the second week of February next.

A programme of celebrations has been drawn up, and includes a church parade and commemoration service at the Cathedral on Sunday, February 12, and a Colony dance on the following day. Further events are a stock show, sheep dog trials, horse races, steer riding, and old people's dinner. The Governor will lay the foundation-stone of a swimming bath at Stanley, and on February 15 tableaux illustrating the Colonial history of the islands will be followed by fireworks and flood-lighting. The celebrations will end with a farewell dance on February 18.

176/32.

23rd September, 32.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd of August, 1932, and to express to you His Excellency's appreciation of the interest taken by you in the matter of the celebration of the Centenary of the Falkland Islands in February of next year.

2. I am to add that in due course I shall have much pleasure in arranging for a suitable article with photographs to be sent for publication as you suggest.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Colonial Secretary.

The Imperial and Foreign News Editor,
The "Times",
Printing House Square,
LONDON, E.C. 4.

176/32.

7th November,

32.

Sir,

Reds.

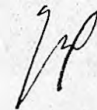
In continuation of my letter No. 176/32 of the 23rd of September, 1932, I am directed to forward, for publication in the "Times" if considered suitable, an article written by myself in the matter of the celebration of the Centenary of the Colony between the 12th and the 18th of February, 1933.

2. I am to enclose in accordance with your suggestion a number of photographs of local subjects which may be of use in this connection.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Colonial Secretary.

The Imperial and Foreign News Editor,
The "Times"
Printing House Square,
LONDON, E.C.4.

(1)

CENTENARY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Celebrations At Stanley.

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On Sunday the 12th of February there begins at Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, a week of functions and festivities in celebration of the Centenary of the Colony.

This far removed and seldom visited, but not unimportant, Crown Colony is to be found in the Southern Atlantic at the gate of Magellan's passage into the Pacific and is separated from Montevideo, where the traveller bids farewell to the softer delights of civilization, by a thousand miles of desolate seas which are swept into constant fury by the wild storms of the roaring forties. The archipelago of two larger and two hundred smaller islands can scarcely claim to be subantarctic but it clings close in winter to the skirts of the ice pack and is chastened at all seasons of the year by the frosty breath of the Great White South. The Falkland Islands belong to the New World. So far as our knowledge serves they cradled no primitive race of man and remained inviolate until the coming of the bold adventurers of the Elizabethan age. Their history opens up no vistas of distance or of shadow. Lacking in mystery maybe that it is lacking also in romance; yet for all that the tale is plain it is full of the pulsating interest of life in the raw.

The islands were discovered by John Davis who sighted them in the "Desire" in 1592. Sir Henry Hawkins reports having seen them in 1594 and in 1598 the Dutchman Sebald Van Weerdt appears to have visited an outlying portion of the group.

Sir Henry bestowed on the islands the picturesque title of "Hawkin's Maidenland" in homage to the Virgin Queen and more prosaically after Van Weerdt they were also styled the Sebaldines. Their actual name is taken from the well-known royalist Lucius Carey, Lord Falkland, who was killed at the battle of Newbury, and was given in his honour by Captain Strong who sailed in the "Welfare" between the East and West Falklands in 1690 and called the strait, where he landed and obtained supplies of fresh water and wild geese, the Falkland Sound. By the French the islands are called the Malouines and by the Spanish the Malvinas.

It was from the channel port of St. Malo that de Bougainville sailed to found in 1764 the first settlement at Port Louis in Berkeley Sound on the north-eastern corner of the East Island. The following year the British, in seeming ignorance of the French expedition, decided to establish a base at the Falkland Islands for vessels on their way to and from the Pacific and Captain "Hellfire Jack" Byron was despatched on this mission. After due examination of the coasts Byron selected a site on Saunders Island off the north shore of the West Falkland and distant less than a hundred miles from Port Louis. A settlement was built and named Port Egmont after the Earl of Egmont then head of the Admiralty. Neither the British nor the French Colony was destined long to survive. The French were bought out by the Spaniards in 1766 for a sum equal to 224,000 and the British were forcibly ejected also by the Spaniards in 1770; the British resumed possession but in 1774 discontinued occupation. The establishment at Port Louis, re-named Soledad, was maintained by the Spaniards until the early years of the last century when it was abandoned and the islands were left once more without inhabitants, although explorers and sealers made convenient use of their many and excellent harbours.

The modern history of the Colony starts with the endeavours of Louis Vernet to revive the settlement at Soledad. Under the authority of the Government of the Republic of Buenos Aires Vernet took possession publicly of Soledad in 1829. The British Government made repeated protests at this move and finally was obliged to take active measures to re-assert its sovereignty. Towards the end of 1832 Captain Onslow was sent in His Majesty's ship "Clio" to elucidate the position. He found Port Egmont deserted but on arrival at Soledad on the 2nd of January, 1833, he discovered the settlement with twenty-five Argentine soldiers and a schooner-of-war flying the Argentine colours. After a civil exchange of notes with the Argentine Commander Captain Onslow landed and hoisted the British flag, sending an officer to haul down the foreign flag and deliver it on board the schooner. The Commander sailed on the 4th of January taking with him the soldiers and several of the settlers who wished to return to Buenos Aires. On leaving Soledad himself a few days later Captain Onslow entrusted Mr. William Dickson with the care of the British flag; Dickson was a British subject in the employment of Vernet and was in charge at Soledad in the absence of Vernet's agent Captain Matthew Brisbane who was also a British subject.

The new Colony was not favoured with auspicious beginnings. In August Brisbane, who had returned from Buenos Aires, and Dickson were brutally done to death by three gauchos and six Indians assisted by some deserters from ships, without warning and it would appear without cause. When the news of the crime became known a naval lieutenant was appointed as Governor and was succeeded as such by other naval officers until a civil administration was formed in 1842 under Lieutenant R.C. Moody, R.E.

Governor Moody laid out a township which he named Anson and then removed to Stanley. The early industry of the Colonists was the exploitation, mainly for their hides, of the wild cattle, descendants of the cattle brought by de Bougainville, running freely over the East Falkland. Subsequently sheep were introduced and between 1870 and 1880 a definite change from cattle to sheep took place. In recent times the history of the islands contains little beyond incidents of local interest, such as the peat slip in Stanley of 1886 which caused considerable damage to the church and school and the consecration of the cathedral by Bishop Stirling in 1892 : world-famed, however, is the naval battle fought within sound of the shore on the 8th of December, 1914.

Stanley to-day is a clean and attractive town of twelve hundred inhabitants. It is at once the capital and the only town in the islands. Outside Stanley there are smaller settlements established as the headquarters of the sheep-farms into which the Colony is divided and of which the principal is Darwin with a population approximating to one hundred. Communication between Stanley and the farms is carried out on horseback or by boat; there are no railways, and no roads beyond the immediate vicinity of the town but a start has been made on the construction of tracks negotiable by motor traffic. The sheep which are of the crossbred type and are run solely for their wool are shorn in sheds situated literally on the edge of the sea. The fleeces are baled and loaded into the local steamer which conveys them into Stanley for shipment direct to the London market. The average weight of a fleece is seven and a quarter pounds and the yearly clip amounts to about four million pounds. The total sheep population is slightly in excess of six hundred thousand and the ratio of acres to sheep throughout

the islands works out at not less than five to one and of sheep to human beings at nearly two hundred and ninety to one, this latter proportion probably constituting a record. Other than wool there is practically speaking no industry in the Falklands, although a company has been started with the object of producing oil from the abounding herds of hair seal. In the Dependencies which stretch to the Pole whaling is conducted on an extensive scale.

Such in broad outline is the Colony which completes this year one hundred years of established British rule. As well may be expected the event has been awaited with eager anticipation by the islanders and preparations have been in progress throughout the past twelve months under the guidance of a committee nominated for the purpose of ensuring that the occasion is observed in a manner befitting its importance. The programme to be carried out begins with a Church parade and commemoration service in which the Defence Force, a thoroughly up-to-date and efficient body, will take a prominent part. It is distinguished from other similar programmes by one outstanding feature, the steer-riding competition where the free spirit of the assembled ranchers will find full expression. A race and gymkhana meeting takes up three days in the week and there are to be held a stock show and trials for working sheep dogs. An official pilgrimage headed by the Governor, Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G., will be made to the original settlement at Port Louis where the grave of Matthew Brisbane is being renovated. In addition the programme includes a fireworks and floodlighting display, an old people's dinner and a children's tea. Appropriately enough and as it were to forge yet stronger the naval link with the mother country His Majesty's ship "Dauntless", an old friend, has been chosen to represent the Royal Navy at Stanley on the occasion.

Philatelists will learn with pleasurable feeling that a pictorial set of postage stamps in artistic designs illustrating typical subjects of local interest is being placed on issue during the centenary year.

The conveyance to Port Stanley of visitors from the "camp", which term denotes the whole country outside the town, raises a problem and demands special arrangements. While the farmers and shepherds of the East Falkland for the most part will make the journey overland on horseback accompanied by their womenfolk and families, the baby balanced on the saddle in front of the father, those from the West Falkland must avail themselves of excursion voyages of a coasting vessel with accomodation on deck, if the weather is kind, or otherwise in the hold. Many of them have not visited Stanley for a number of years, and not a few there are who will undertake for the first time the adventure of a trip to town. Verily a gathering of the clans and a red-letter day in the lives of lonely men and women whose homes not uncommonly are separated as much as ten miles from those of their nearest neighbours, or more than an hour's ride over bogland well nigh impassable in wet weather. Of sturdy stock, English and Scotch, not unmindful of their noble heritage and fervent in their devotion to King and Empire, the Centenary of the Colony they love so dearly serves but to deepen their inborn loyalty to the high traditions of our race and to afford them the rare opportunity of giving it articulate expression.

FEB. 11TH. 1933.

1933.

FEB. 14TH. 1933.

AN OUTPOST COLONY

THE FALKLANDS CENTENARY

From a Special Correspondent

STANLEY

On Sunday there begins at Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, a week of festivities in celebration of the centenary of the Colony.

This far removed Crown Colony is in the Southern Atlantic at the gate of Magellan's passage into the Pacific, and is separated from Montevideo, where the traveller bids farewell to the softer delights of civilization, by 1,000 miles of desolate seas which are swept into constant fury by the wild storms of the roaring forties. The archipelago of two larger and 200 smaller islands can scarcely claim to be sub-Antarctic, but it clings



close in winter to the skirts of the ice pack, and is chastened at all seasons of the year by the frosty breath of the Great White South.

The islands were discovered by John Davis, who sighted them in the *Desire* in 1592. Sir Henry Hawkins reports having seen them in 1594, and in 1598 the Dutchman Sebald Van Weerdt appears to have visited an outlying portion of the group. Sir Henry bestowed on the islands the picturesque title of "Hawkins's Maidenland" in homage to the Virgin Queen; and more prosaically after Van Weerdt they were also styled the Sebaldines. Their actual name is taken from the well-known Royalist Lucius Carey, Lord Falkland, who was killed at the Battle of Newbury.

BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY

The modern history of the Colony began with the efforts of Louis Vernet to revive the settlement at Soledad. Under the authority of the Government of the Republic of Buenos Aires Vernet took possession publicly of Soledad in 1829. The British Government made repeated protests at this move and finally were obliged to take active measures to re-assert their sovereignty. Towards the end of 1832 Captain Onslow was sent in H.M.S. *Clio* to elucidate the position. He found Port Egmont deserted, but on arrival at Soledad on January 2, 1833, he discovered the settlement with 25 Argentine soldiers and a schooner-of-war flying the Argentine colours. After a civil exchange of notes with the Argentine

THE FALKLAND ISLES

ADMIRAL PHILLIMORE ON THE BATTLE

Mr. George Bonner, a member of the Falkland Islands Executive Council, lectured last night before the British Empire Society at the Royal Colonial Institute on the Falkland Islands, where the centenary of effective British occupation is being celebrated. Admiral Sir Richard Phillimore presided.

Mr. BONNER, after tracing the known history of the islands, said that, although the total population was only 2,392, half resident in Stanley and the remainder on farms in the east and west and smaller islands, there had been established on a small scale most of the amenities of modern civilization. The general health of the colonists was good. The produce of the islands was wool, skins, hides, and tallow, and a small quantity of seal oil. Sheep had been imported since the earliest times, and for the last 60 years had been the main source of income to the landowners. There was no native population, and most of the islanders were of Scottish descent. Most ordinary vegetables could be grown in the Colony, but owing to the constant fierce winds it was necessary to provide protection by high walls and fences. There was compulsory education for children between five and 14 years. Sport in the Colony was encouraged as far as the conditions allowed, and rifle shooting was almost a national sport. The Falkland Islands team won the junior Kolapore Cup at Bisley in 1930. Football, badminton, and golf all flourished. The Falkland Islands were in direct communication by wireless with London and other places, there was a telephone system, and the Government maintained a small wireless station for the purpose of inter-insular traffic. There was a daily paper, the *Penguin*, the smallest daily in the world.

ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD PHILLIMORE, after reading a message from the King thanking the company for loyal greetings, welcomed Lady Hilton Young (formerly Lady Scott, widow of Captain Scott), Lady Shackleton (widow of Sir Ernest Shackleton), and Sir Douglas Mawson, chief of the most recent Antarctic expedition. He added that they also had with them Mr. Sullivan, the oldest British Falkland Islander, whose father, then a naval lieutenant, landed in 1835.

Referring to the battle of the Falklands, in which he commanded the *Inflexible*, Sir Richard Phillimore said that was the only decisive naval fight in the War. It had a world-wide effect upon our trade, but he did not think that the colonists' share in that victory was sufficiently known or emphasized. It was fortunate that they had a man like Sir William Allardyce as Governor for some time before. It was entirely due to him that the wireless station was established and the telephones introduced, and it was done without Government assistance. It was Admiral von Spee's desire to destroy that wireless station that led him to his doom. It was certain that but for the existence of the Colony, and what the colonists were able to do, the battle of the Falklands would never have been fought and the seas would not have been free from enemy ships for many months at any rate.

to haul down the foreign flag and deliver it on board the schooner.

The early industry of the colonists was the exploitation of the wild cattle, mainly for their hides. Subsequently sheep were introduced, and between 1870 and 1880 a definite change from cattle to sheep took place. In recent times the history of the islands contains little beyond incidents of local interest, such as the peat slip in Stanley of 1886, which caused much damage to the church and school, and the consecration of the cathedral by Bishop Stirling in 1892. World-famed, however, is the naval battle fought within sound of the shore on December 8, 1914.

ONE TOWN

Stanley to-day is a clean and attractive town of 1,200 inhabitants. It is the capital and the only town in the islands. Communication between Stanley and the farms is carried out on horseback or by boat. There are no railways, and no roads beyond the immediate vicinity of the town, but a start has been made on the construction of tracks negotiable by motor traffic.

The sheep are of the crossbred type and are run solely for their wool. The average weight of a fleece is 7½lb., and the yearly clip amounts to about 4,000,000lb. The total sheep population is slightly in excess of 600,000, and the ratio of acres to sheep throughout the islands works out at not less than five to one and of sheep to human beings at nearly 290 to one, this latter proportion probably constituting a record.

The centenary of British rule has been eagerly awaited by the islanders, and preparations have been in progress throughout the past 12 months for the purpose of ensuring that the occasion is observed in a manner befitting its importance. The programme will begin with a church parade and commemoration service in which the Defence Force, a thoroughly up-to-date and efficient body, will take a prominent part. Other items on the programme are the steer-riding competition, in which the free spirit of the assembled ranchers will find full expression, a race meeting, and a stock show and trials for working sheep dogs. An official pilgrimage headed by the Governor, Sir James O'Grady, will be made to the original settlement at Port Louis, where the grave of Matthew Brisbane is being renovated.

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ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.
AS APPEARING IN THE "TIMES"
ON THE 11TH AND 14TH FEBRUARY.

1933.

FEB. 14TH. 1933.

THE FALKLAND ISLES

ADMIRAL PHILLIMORE ON THE BATTLE

Mr. George Bonner, a member of the Falkland Islands Executive Council, lectured last night before the British Empire Society at the Royal Colonial Institute on the Falkland Islands, where the centenary of effective British occupation is being celebrated. Admiral Sir Richard Phillimore presided.

Mr. BONNER, after tracing the known history of the islands, said that, although the total population was only 2,392, half resident in Stanley and the remainder on farms in the east and west and smaller islands, there had been established on a small scale most of the amenities of modern civilization. The general health of the Colonists was good. The produce of the islands was wool, skins, hides, and tallow, and a small quantity of seal oil. Sheep had been imported since the earliest times, and for the last 60 years had been the main source of income to the landowners. There was no native population, and most of the islanders were of Scottish descent. Most ordinary vegetables could be grown in the Colony, but owing to the constant fierce winds it was necessary to provide protection by high walls and fences. There was compulsory education for children between five and 14 years. Sport in the Colony was encouraged as far as the conditions allowed, and rifle shooting was almost a national sport. The Falkland Islands team won the junior Kolapore Cup at Bisley in 1930. Football, badminton, and golf all flourished. The Falkland Islands were in direct communication by wireless with London and other places, there was a telephone system, and the Government maintained a small wireless station for the purpose of inter-insular traffic. There was a daily paper, the *Penguin*, the smallest daily in the world.

ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD PHILLIMORE, after reading a message from the King thanking the

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THE CENTENARY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Leading

ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE "TIMES"
OF THE 14TH FEB. 1933.

An Island Centenary

A hundred years ago, as our Special Correspondent there explained in his article on Saturday, the British flag was finally and definitely hoisted on the Falkland Islands, after a chequered ownership in earlier years and a record, though hardly continuous, of some three and a half centuries. Suddenly, as all remember, they blazed into universal fame in December, 1914, when, on the morning after STURDEE'S swift and powerful squadron, which LORD FISHER had secretly dispatched from the Grand Fleet, had arrived at Port William, the German squadron under VON SPEE was sighted from the observation post on the hill. To this day many have a warm place in their hearts for the gallant but obsolete Canopus which would otherwise have been the sole representative of the Navy in that remote harbour. Of few islands of comparable size can it be said that they have influenced the course of the world's destiny so directly, and it was appropriate that SIR RICHARD PHILLIMORE, who commanded one of the ships of STURDEE'S squadron, should have presided over their centenary celebration in London last night.

But the Falklands have other claims to remembrance as well. Many distinguished men

FEBRUARY 14 1933

from illustrious Elizabethan navigators onwards have set foot on their bleak shores—territory so bare and treeless that one of the drawbacks to residence or even a short sojourn on them is the incessant high wind, while the heavy rainfall is another. A list would include not only captains and explorers but a fine body of naturalists, who may now be said to have left no form of life on the islands unclassified. Of these DARWIN will always rank as the chief, for the Beagle brought him, and in the Beagle he took away with him specimens, now only skulls, of the one, since extinct, aboriginal mammal of the islands. *Canis Antarcticus* he called it; but others, like the Frenchman DE BOUGAINVILLE, whose name is perpetuated in a plant, knew it as the *loup-renard*, for it had lupine and vulpine qualities which made it an undesirable neighbour to sheep farms. The sheep, of which many thousands are bred for their wool, were not the first of the imported animals; cattle were introduced before them, and many an exciting moment the bulls would give to hunters. But civilization prevailed; the wild herds yielded to the domesticated; the islands became the seat of a Bishopric, and to this day the noise and the smell of petrol-driven engines are almost unknown. Time will no doubt draw the little community more into the world; but the climate will probably always prevent the islands from becoming a popular resort with pleasure voyagers, highly interesting as they are.



FALKLAND ISLANDS CENTENARY.—During the coming week the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands will celebrate the centenary of the Colony. The Government House at Stanley.