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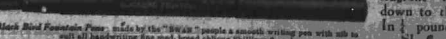

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Summary of Week and Index on Page 14

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THE SHADOW DEEPENING

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, September 26.

Turkish troops withdrew from Chanak on representations from the British, but again invaded the neutral zone with cavalry and machine guns.

British troops are ready to take action if Mustapha Kemal does not withdraw within 48 hours.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. H. Harrington has ordered aeroplanes to be in readiness, and has also warned Mustapha Kemal that the responsibility will be with him.

Home newspapers consider that Great Britain has paid too great a price for the settlement suggested, and are also doubtful if the Kemalists will accept the terms, as they appear to be determined to force an issue and occupy Thrace without conditions.

London, September 26.

A thousand more Turks have crossed into the neutral zone. The Greek Navy have entered the Bosphorous. All European women have been ordered out of Constantinople.

There is no reply from Kemal Pasha, but General Harrington has sent a time limit to Angora.

It is rumoured that the situation may affect the scrapping of ships under the Washington pact, except in regard to Great Britain, who states she has already complied with the pact.

London, Wednesday.

The British have presented a final demand to Kemal to evacuate the neutral zone.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Salonica, Mitylene, and Larissa. The crisis is developing.

The Turkish Grand Vizier has resigned, and the Ministers for Foreign and Interior Affairs as well. This means the deposition of the Sultan and the succession of the Crown Prince, who is favourable to the Kemalists.

London, Thursday.

Revolution has broken out in the principal towns of Greece except Athens.

It is officially announced that King Constantine has abdicated.

Most of the Army and the Fleet is siding with the revolution.

Kemal Pasha has replied to General Harrington that he declines to acknowledge any neutral zones, and he makes no attempt to withdraw.

As a matter of fact the Turks are being strongly reinforced.

The Kemalists, in moving out, cut off the British, and the latter sent heavy forces to combat this move.

The present British forces are 30,000 troops, seven Dreadnoughts, six battle cruisers, a large fleet of destroyers, submarines, and bombing 'planes.

General Harrington has sent a 48 hours ultimatum to Kemal Pasha.

KEMAL PASHA'S REPLY TO THE ALLIES' OFFER

NO NEUTRAL ZONES RECOGNISED

GREAT BRITAIN CHARGED WITH DIPLOMATIC DEFEAT IN NEGOTIATIONS.

TINO AND THE SULTAN ABDICATE

BRITAIN'S FORCES IN THE DANGER ZONE

The Turkish Crisis is still extremely acute. The latest cables appearing in the first column of this page indicate that Kemal Pasha has not accepted the extremely generous offer made him by the Allies, and an ultimatum has been addressed to him. The conditions under which this offer was made have led critics of the British Government to suggest that Mr. Lloyd George has sustained a diplomatic defeat in the Councils of the Allies. Meanwhile, the Dominions have expressed their views and heavy enlistments of Anzacs are reported. Greece is in revolt, and both King Constantine and the Sultan of Turkey have abdicated.

London, September 19.

An official communique says that the statement by some newspapers that the semi-official declaration of the policy in the Near East issued on Saturday is now regarded as a mistaken one by the Government, is untrue. The declaration says that the reported decisions of the Cabinet on Friday were issued with the approval of all the Ministers present in London in order that public opinion throughout the Empire should be left in no doubt in regard to the aims and intentions of the British Government on the question of Imperial policy to which the support of the Dominions was invited by telegraph. The Cabinet is well satisfied with the support accorded not only in Great Britain but in the Dominions as was repeated in the Cabinet's telegram to the Prime Minister of Australia and New Zealand.

The Empire would not consent to sacrifice the result of the gallant struggle and decisive victories of her sons in the Eastern theatre.

Britain and France.

It is announced that the British Government has officially expressed to the French Government its appreciation of the latter's attitude on the question of joint notification to Kemal Pasha. The British Government declares it cordially welcomes M. Poincare's assurances on this question, as also the question of the occupied zones and hopes the spirit of these agreements and the spirit of co-operation shown will rule future discussions.

Geneva, Sept. 19.

In the League Assembly a resolution was submitted by the Persian delegation on behalf of the Turkish National Assembly asking the Council of the League in view of the painful events in the Near East and the mutual accusations by the belligerents as regards the fate of civilians to immediately send out a neutral commission to throw light on the events and insure that no reprisals shall be made on the minorities in Thrace and Asia Minor.

Wellington, September 20.

Parliament has unanimously confirmed the action of Mr. Massey in associating New Zealand with Great Britain in the developments in the Near East and offering a contingent.

Australia's Answer.

Melbourne, Sept. 20.

Mr. Hughes has told the House of Representatives that while the situation is full of grave possibilities "we are not asked to do more than associate with the Imperial Government in its steps to maintain the freedom of the Straits and the neutral zone. We do not think we ought to go beyond giving our assistance in maintaining the freedom of the Dardanelles."

The House finally passed a resolution that Mr. Hughes' statement should be printed.

A meeting of the Federal Cabinet has endorsed Mr. Hughes' action in offering troops for Gallipoli.

Mr. Hughes, in the House of Representatives reviewed the situation and added he had considered it necessary to tell Mr. Lloyd George that the Commonwealth would stand by Great Britain in defending the freedom of the Straits.

Mr Charlton, a Deputy, urged that the House should not permit the despatch of troops without consulting the people.

Meanwhile, volunteers are enrolling throughout the country.

A thousand offered their services in Sydney yesterday and the number is likely to be exceeded to-day.

The Federal President of the Returned Soldiers League has assured Mr. Hughes of the abiding loyalty of the men who fought in the Great War.

Johannesburg, Sept. 19.

Numbers of men came forward to enlist in connection with the Near East and the authorities were obliged to post a notice that so far recruiting had not been authorised.

Simla, Sept. 19.

A Mohammedan Member has given notice of motion in the Legislative Assembly for the adjournment in order to discuss the Turkish situation and urging that Indian public opinion demands that Indian troops should not be employed against the Turks and that those in the Old Turkish Empire should be immediately withdrawn.

Request from Kemal.

New York, Sept. 19.

A Constantinople message says Mustapha Kemal has requested the Allies to permit his Army to occupy Thrace in order to liberate the oppressed Moslem population and insisting that the Dardanelles question can be discussed later with the participation of all countries bordering the Black Sea.

The Nationalist representative simultaneously informed the British High Commissioner that under a Treaty with Russia, Angora is unable to accept an invitation to a Conference on the Dardanelles unless delegates from Russia and the Ukraine participate.

Geneva, Sept. 19.

The Council of the League of Nations have voted Dr. Nansen 100,000 gold francs for the preliminary relief of the refugees from Anatolia.

Constantinople, Sept 20.

The first Turkish cavalry have reached the edge of the neutral zone fifty miles from Chanak.

London, Sept 20.

The Second Grenadiers and the Third Coldstream Guards to a total strength of 1,800 leave Aldershot for Chanak on Saturday. The Royal Fusiliers are leaving for the East from Belfast.

New York, Sept. 20.

A Constantinople message says Kemal Pasha has issued a proclamation to the Turkish Nation declaring that the tremendous victory is exclusively their work. The losses of the enemy exceed 100,000 and the Kemalist losses are only 10,000, of whom three-fourths are wounded.

Addressing foreign representatives at Angora the Prime Minister, Rauf Bey ridiculed the suggestion that Turkey was carrying on a war of conquest but it was their duty to persevere until they had completely realised all national aspirations.

Paris, Sept. 20.

Replying to a question by the President of the Finance Commission of the Chamber, M. Poincare stated in no case would French soldiers now in the Near East be employed against the Kemalists.

Melbourne, Sept. 20.

A Minister, Mr. Millen, made a statement in the Senate similar to that by Mr. Hughes in the House of Representatives yesterday, adding that he hoped war would be averted.

Nationalist Senators warmly supported Mr. Hughes' action.

A Labour Member, M. Gardiner, said that before going to war they should pay their existing war-debt of £400,000,000.

The Senate, without division, resolved to have Mr. Millen's statement printed.

Simla, Sept. 20.

The Mohammedan motion in the Legislative Assembly has been withdrawn as the Viceroy is receiving the Moslem Members and will hear their views.

Anglo-French Conference.

London, Sept. 20.

An unexpected and urgently summoned Conference of the Ministers of the Army and Navy and Air Chiefs for which Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill returned from the country, is believed to be due to a communication from Lord Curzon who this afternoon and evening conferred with M. Poincare and Signor Sforza and Lord Harding together with experts in Paris. It is noteworthy that M. Poincare conferred with Marshal Foch and Weygand before the afternoon conference.

Paris, September 20.

The Conference at the Quai d'Orsay ended at seven this evening. A communique states that Lord Curzon, Signor Sforza and M. Poincare agreed on the advisability of convoking as soon as possible a conference at which Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, and Turkey would be represented to draft terms of future peace.

Lord Beatty reported on the naval and military situation, and M. Grasset, Chief of the French Naval Staff supplied supplementary information. The Conference will be resumed on Friday.

Information received at the Ministry of Marine states that the whole of Panderma, including the railway station, and Ottoman Bank have been destroyed by fire except a hundred houses.

Numerous casualties of civilians are reported.

London, September 20.

It is reported from Geneva that delegates from Canada and New Zealand and Australia have telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George asking him to accept Dr. Nansen's proposal that the Council of the League should be invited to intervene with the object of ending the Greco-Turkish dispute.

Fears that this evening's Cabinet meeting portended an unfavourable turn are apparently groundless. It is understood that the Government regards the Paris agreement as most satisfactory.

South Africa.

Ladysmith, Sept. 2[illegible].

The Finance Minister, Mr. Burton, making the first Ministerial utterance regarding the Dardanelles situation said he thought South Africa should [illegible]

Great Britain and France should be more than enough to manage the Turks.

He added that if the time came when the position was so serious that South Africa ought to take a hand then would be the moment for her to come forward, but he thought the present position was not so critical as to render action necessary.

Simla, Sept. 21.

Twenty-five Moslem members of the Legislature have submitted their views on the Near East situation to the Viceroy and have most earnestly and with the greatest moderation drawn attention to points on which they considered Turkish peace ought to be based and which formed the subject of the Government of India's famous telegram and the unauthorised publication of which resulted in Mr. Montagu's resignation of the Secretaryship of State for India.

The Viceroy has promised to lay these views before the Imperial Government.

Wellington, Sept. 21.

An immense response has been made to the proposal of service in the Straits. 10,000 New Zealanders yesterday alone offered themselves. All great war records broken.

The Decisive Hours.

Constantinople, Sept. 21.

The flags of the French and Italian detachments were removed to-day from the Ismid and Dardanelles Neutral Zones on the orders of their respective Governments.

These lines are now held exclusively by British troops supported by the combined Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets.

The Kemalist vanguard is reported to have reached the neutral zone at the Dardanelles and "the next few hours will show whether they contemplate action. The Kemalist representative at Constantinople has declined to pledge the Kemalists to respect the neutral zone although he was warned that an offensive would mean war with Great Britain. It is hoped nevertheless, that friendly outside counsels will deter Kemal from an actual breach.

Adana, Sept. 21.

A message from Smyrna says Kemalist Ministers have arrived. It is reported, though without confirmation that Smyrna will henceforth be the Nationalists' headquarters.

Authoritative quarters here express the view that the Turks will not attack Allied troops in the neutral zone which Turkey does not intend at present attempting to reoccupy. The Allies will possibly be requested to permit the crossing of the Straits in order to end the alleged Greek outrages in Thrace.

Probable Turkish Terms.

Constantinople, Sept. 22.

The Kemalists have made no fresh move in the direction of the neutral zone in the past 24 hours.

It is hoped in well-informed quarters that this question will be settled peacefully if the guarantees demanded by the Kemalists for the immediate Greek evacuation of Thrace are forthcoming.

Paris, September 22.

An inspired statement says the British resolve to keep troops in the Asiatic zone has unfavourably impressed French and Italian circles. It is understood that Angora will refrain for at least some days from an imprudent move.

The French Government has reason to believe that Angora will not participate in a peace conference unless she is formally assured of the recognition of her claim to the Maritza frontier and the restoration of Adrianople.

The communique concludes with a suggestion of an Allied Conference on this basis.

Constantinople, Sept. 22.

The French High Commissioner, General Pelle has returned from Smyrna where he interviewed Kemal Pasha. Pelle considered the results to be satisfactory.

Kemalist circles are pessimistic on the outlook and declare that unless they receive the assurance and guarantees from the Allies that the Thrace question will be settled in their favour, it will be impossible to restrain the army's victorious march forward, and the responsibility and consequence will fall on the Powers. They state that unless pledges are forthcoming within the next 48 hours a serious situation will arise.

Empire Labour.

London, Sept. 22.

Replying to cables from the Australian and New Zealand Labour Parties, asking for the British Labour view on the Turkish situation, the British Labour Party has cabled "British Labour opposed to any war in the Near East and believes the only effective way of avoiding it is by the reference of the dispute to the League of Nations in which Turkey, Russia and Germany should be included. We are strongly opposed to Great Britain acting individually, and demand a settlement by discussion and agreement."

No Alarm.

Official circles in London discount the statement of the Kemalist circles in Constantinople, and express the opinion that direct official news from responsible Turkish ministers must be awaited.

Meanwhile there is a feeling of confidence in the result of the moderating influence of the French upon the Kemalists.

Generous Terms.

The *Star* learns that Great Britain is prepared to concede generous terms to the Turks and will agree to the drastic revision of the Treaty of Sevres.

Constantinople, Later.

It is reported that the Kemalists have seized the town of Ezine on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles and are threatening Kumkale, the important key position of the Dardanelles. It is also reported that the Kemalists are bringing up big Skoda batteries, while British aeroplanes are flying over the Nationalists' lines.

Official Statement.

London, Later.

Reuter has received an authoritative statement of the British attitude in the Near East which declares that Great Britain is seeking nothing for herself, and pursuing no short-sighted policy based on *amour propre*.

Her supreme interest, no modification of which can be entertained is the neutralisation of the Straits with full guarantee of free navigation of all countries under the League or other effective international organisation.

All other matters are secondary and the subject of peaceful accommodation between Turkey and States more directly concerned.

While the Government is completing naval, military and air measures to safeguard the neutrality of the Straits and covering positions, it in no way desires to precipitate hostilities.

War will never come from the British side but is only possible if the Kemalist forces attack positions occupied by the Allies at the Armistice and held consistently as neutral territory throughout the Graeco-Turkish hostilities.

The situation is therefore in the Kemal's hands but there is at present no reason for supposing that Kemal will choose to apply force of arms to questions which can be settled by Conference.

There is no secret about the strength of the Turkish forces and no weight is attached to exaggerated and alarmist estimates as to what she can put in the field.

The League's Procedure.

Geneva, Sept. 22.

Developing the proposal for the League's mediation in Asia Minor, Dr. Nansen laid stress on the necessity of rapid action and suggested that the Council get into communication with the Powers when, if the League spoke with its present unanimity, it would have strong moral authority.

He further suggested the summoning of the two belligerents on a footing of absolute equality to a Conference under the auspices of the League.

Sir James Cook thought Dr. Nansen's resolution too moderate, and wished it worded in more energetic form.

Persia and China supported Dr. Nansen.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (Great Britain) was anxious to secure the co-operation of the League and declared that he was aware that the Dominions wished the League to play a very active role in the Near Eastern problem. The British Government would respect this sentiment and take it into account on any subsequent negotiations.

Mr. Fisher moved a resolution hoping that the Council would lend any assistance which may be asked by the Powers engaged in the negotiations.

Lord Robert Cecil (South Africa), dissented contending that the League ought to be prepared to act by herself without waiting until asked.

M. Hanotaux (France) and the Marquis Imperiali (Italy) supported Mr. Fisher's proposal. Finally, a committee was appointed to draft a joint proposal for submission at the next meeting.

A Change of Plan.

Constantinople, Later.

Reliable reports of a serious concentration of Kemalists at Ismid, whither Kemal is personally proceeding, have given rise to a belief that the Kemalists will make Constantinople their objective instead of Chanak inasmuch as larger supplies are available in the Ismid region while the hostile population of Constantinople might cause trouble in the rear.

Nevertheless a more optimistic tone generally prevails based on reports of the successful outcome of the Pelle-Kemal conversations.

The Kemalist forces on the Chanak frontier have committed no overt act of hostility but their numbers are increasing.

Approaching the Turks.

Paris, September 22.

To-day's Near East Conference centred on the form of the invitation to be sent to the Turks and especially whether territorial negotiations, notably Thrace, should be mentioned therein.

Lord Curzon afterwards declared that deliberations would continue to-morrow afternoon as much remained to be discussed and M. Poincare wished to consult the Cabinet before meeting again.

London, Sept. 23.

It is stated that the British naval force has been concentrated in the Straits, and will shortly include at least seven capital ships, mounting altogether sixty 13.5 inch and eight 15 inch guns.

Russia Speaks.

The text of the Russian Note says that Russia cannot consent to the Straits being opened to battleships of any country or to the British control of the Straits against the wishes of the powers possessing vital interests in the Black Sea who should have the right to decide the fate of the Straits. Russia cannot recognise any new regime which may be established without consultation with Russia.

London, Sept. 23.

Despite dangerous concentration of Kemalist forces in the direction of the Straits and the coincidence of the assembly of increasingly powerful British naval and military forces there is a distinct lessening of tension here as time passes without a clash and the diplomatic forces of the Allies are focussing all their energies on a peaceful solution.

The French are redoubling their efforts to prevent the Kemalists from imprudence and are sending M. Bouillon, the negotiator of the Franco-Angora Treaty aboard a fast destroyer to use his influence with the Kemalist leaders.

Yesterday's resumed discussions between Lord Curzon, M. Poincare and Signor Sforza in Paris lasted for four hours and centred in the nature of the invitation to Angora.

The French and Italians are endeavouring to embody in this the assurances regarding Thrace, Adrianople and Constantinople while Lord Curzon thought any modification of the Treaty of Sevres should only be formulated at a Peace Conference.

The Allies will probably send separate notes if a collective Note is not agreed to-day. It is expected that the Turks will be invited to a preliminary conference at Mudania with a view to an armistice.

Judging from a Paris semi-official message the French contemplate fully restoring Constantinople to the Turks and withdrawing Allied troops but placing Thrace under Turkish Sovereignty with the League of Nations administering it, similarly to Sarre while the Straits will be demilitarised with certain safeguards.

A Talk to the Press.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing Pressmen at Downing Street said he wished to explain the facts of the position in the Near East in view of the misapprehension of their character and of the difficulties that had arisen.

He declared that the strengthening of military and naval forces was dictated by two supreme considerations, the first anxiety regarding the freedom of the seas between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea which was an essential primary condition.

The war had demonstrated most clearly that the freedom of the Dardanelles was vital to the security of the Empire and for the protection of commerce. The closing of the Straits by Turkey who owed more to Great Britain and France than any Power in the world was an act of perfidy which was responsible for the collapse of Russia and the defeat of Rumania and the prolongation of the war by two years.

It was an essential condition of the world's peace that there should be an effective guarantee for the freedom of the Straits.

A peace signed without achieving that object would be equivalent to defeat.

The Vital Waterway.

Therefore the first purpose of the British action of the last few days had been to ensure the freedom of this waterway essential to civilisation.

In doing this Great Britain was taking no separate action but was simply carrying out the policy agreed upon by the Allies in 1918. "We have not departed therefrom by one iota; we could not do so without betraying a trust which the Empire vested in us."

The second object was to prevent war spreading to Europe. He did not attempt to apportion blame between the Greeks and Turks. The facts that Smyrna had been destroyed and that massacres had occurred was sufficient justification of the policy.

If an army which could not be restrained from perpetrating such outrages crossed to Constantinople he feared there might be a repetition of those terrible incidents.

There was a danger also of the spread of the conflagration to the inflammable Balkans.

The Prime Minister recalled that the war of 1914 began in the Balkans and he therefore regarded it as of paramount importance to European peace that war in Asia Minor should not spread to Europe.

Mr Lloyd George emphasised that Great Britain had been most impartial as between Greeks and Turks.

The Greeks recently threatened to march on Constantinople necessitating a passage of the neutral zone. The British Generalissimo of the Allied Forces had warned the Greeks in terms identical with those just used to Mustapha Kemal that he would not allow them to enter the neutral zone.

The Value of Chanak.

Incidentally the Prime Minister mentioned that his military advisers regarded it essential that Chanak should be held in order to secure the freedom of the Straits to unarmed vessels.

He proceeded to emphasise that he did not want to hold Gallipoli or Chanak in the interest of Great Britain alone. He did not claim that Great Britain alone should have sole responsibility.

"On the contrary we believe these important shores should be held under the auspices of the League of Nations in the interest of all nations alike."

The freedom of the Straits was a matter of life and death to Rumania and Russia fundamental in the interest of the world's commerce. The British Government, however, did not go back on anything they had said about Constantinople remaining Turkish nor putting up any fight regarding sovereignty in Eastern Thrace.

Concluding Mr. Lloyd George laid stress that he was not departing from the agreed policy of the Allies enunciated in 1918.

He recalled that the proposals for the protection of minorities by mandates broke down but the Straits remained.

He added "The fight we are putting up at present is to ensure that whatever happens at the Peace Conference we will not abandon the policy of securing that the freedom of the Straits shall not mean clauses depending on the caprice of the Constantinople government. The security must be more reliable and more effective in character than in 1914."

That was why Great Britain had taken the steps she had and would do her best to secure an immediate conference.

No New Gibraltar.

The appeal made to Australia, New Zealand particularly was because they had a particular interest in Gallipoli. They had made great sacrifices of thousands of their most heroic sons in the cause of the freedom of the Straits and they felt that when that freedom was challenged they had a right to associate themselves with us in any action to maintain what had cost so much to achieve.

Replying to a questioner Mr. Lloyd George reiterated emphatically that Great Britain did not want a second Gibraltar at the Dardanelles. She wanted the League of Nations to keep the Straits open for all nations.

Canada and Anzacs.

Mr. Lloyd George, after a fifty minutes address to Pressmen at Downing Street gave a special interview to Reuter on the subject of the Dominions, notably Canadian, criticism of the method of publicity used by the British Government last week in regard to the invitation to the Dominions to send contingents.

He emphatically denied that the Dominions were in any way being exploited for political purposes, and he said there was no question of any such thing. The impression was entirely unfounded.

The Cabinet felt the sacrifices of Australia and New Zealand in Gallipoli entitled them to consultation when the question of the freedom of the Straits was involved and the Cabinet decided therefore that those Dominions were entitled to participate in the defence of the Straits.

The Cabinet felt at the same time that it was impossible to ask two Dominions without inviting the remainder; thus Canada and South Africa were also approached. It was noteworthy that Canadian criticism specially referred to the fact that no such invitation was made in 1914 when the Dominions spontaneously volunteered.

The Offer to Turkey.

The outcome of the near eastern conference is that Great Britain, France and Italy have jointly invited Turkey to a conference promising to recognise the Maritza frontier including Adrianople, and Turkish sovereignty over the Straits subject to guarantees of their neutrality. The foregoing are conditional on the Turks not crossing the neutral zone.

The invitation suggests a meeting at Venice or elsewhere of the plenipotentiaries of the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, Greece and Turkey as soon as possible to conclude a definite peace treaty between the Turks, Greeks and the Allied powers the latter being willing to support the allocation of the aforementioned frontiers to the Turks it being understood that measures will be commonly agreed upon to safeguard the interest of Turkey and her neighbours, to demilitarise certain zones which shall be determined, to ensure the peaceable and regular establishment of authority, and finally to assure efficaciously, under the auspices of the League of Nations the freedom of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus and also the protection of racial and religious minorities in the three governments also to support Turkey's admission to the League and to repeat the promise to leave Constantinople when the Treaty is effective.

Prior to the conference the allies will use their influence to effect the withdrawal of the Greeks to a line to be fixed by agreement between the Allied Generals and the Turks and Greeks a meeting for which purpose should be held at Mudania or Ismid between the Allies and Mustapha Kemal.

The invitation concludes by expressing the conviction that the Allies will be able to co-operate with Turkey like an ally in the re-establishment of peace.

The Judgment of Paris.

London, Sept. 24.

A deep sigh or relief was heaved in London and Paris yesterday on the announcement that concord had been reached between the Allies, and that a united note had been sent to Angora instead of a series of separate notes as appeared probable.

This decided change in the situation for the better was not anticipated and only came on the conclusion of a strenuous day's deliberations on the part of Lord Curzon, M. Poincare and Signor Sforza.

Paris, Sept. 24.

An authoritatively informed French correspondent learns that the conditions are very acceptable to Turkey and has gathered the impression in Ottoman circles that Angora would be satisfied with the contemplated substantial modifications in the Treaty of Sevres.

The new peace Treaty proposed in the Allied note will probably settle both the Turco-Greek conflict and the Turco-Allied war in the latter instance being a substitute for the Treaty of Sevres.

It is anticipated that all the

(Continued on page 25)

UGANDA AND KENYA

QUESTIONS ON THE RELATIONS OF THE TERRITORIES.

RAILWAY AND CUSTOMS.

The following questions were asked and answered in the Uganda Legislative Council last week.

Why is Uganda Not Consulted?

To draw the attention of the Honourable Acting Chief Secretary to the statement issued from Government House, Nairobi, on August 12 last, in connection with the approved suggestion from the Economic and Finance Committee, and more particularly to the item—

CUSTOMS.—The emoluments of the Commissioner have been reduced to £900 per annum, and the duties of Deputy Commissioner are to be performed by an additional assistant

(appearing in the "E. A. Standard" of August 19, 1922), and in view of the fact that this Official is employed jointly by Kenya and Uganda Governments, will the Honourable Acting Chief Secretary state whether the Uganda Government has been consulted by the Kenya Government before finally approving of this decision. If the answer is in the negative will the Honourable the Acting Chief Secretary state if he is prepared to recommend this Government registering a protest against decisions affecting the emoluments and conditions of posts and appointments jointly paid for by both Governments being arrived at by one party without the consent of the other.

The reply was —

The answer to the first part of the Honourable Member's question is in the negative.

Since the amalgamation of the Customs Departments of Uganda and East Africa in 1917 the administration of the joint department has been in the hands of the Kenya Government. Decisions such as that to which the Hon. Member refers are communicated to this Government for information and I am not prepared to recommend any alteration from the present procedure.

Customs.

To ask the Honourable the Acting Chief Secretary if he is aware that the Kenya Government have, according to the "E. A. Standard" of August 19, 1922, given opportunity to public bodies in Kenya to discuss certain proposals regarding Customs Import Duties put forward by the Customs Commissioners' Conference, which inter alia, contain recommendations of a protective nature, and to enquire

(1) whether the Uganda Government has any official information from the Kenya Government of such proposed charges,

(2) why public bodies in Uganda have had no opportunity of discussing such proposals,

(3) whether in view of the Spears' Motion against protective tariffs being placed without full discussion in this Honourable Council, passed unanimously at the last meeting, will the Government again assure this Honourable Council and the Uganda public generally that no charges of any kind whatever in the present Customs Tariff as applied to Uganda, will be enforced until this Honourable Council and the various Uganda public bodies have had the full proposals before them for criticism.

The reply was —

The answer to the first part of the Hon. Member's question is in the affirmative.

Question 1: The answer is in the affirmative.

Question 2. The first intimation of the proposals of the Kenya Government in regard to Customs Import Duties was received here on August 21, and before inviting the opinion of public bodies in Uganda it was essential that these proposals should be considered by the Governor with his Executive Council. The proposals were discussed at meetings of the Executive Council held on August 24 and 29.

Question 3. There is no intention on the part of the Government to depart from the terms of the Special Motion which was passed at a meeting of this Hon. Council held on May 26. The attitude of the Government has been to confirm the assurance then given.

The Uganda Railway.

To enquire whether the Honourable the Acting Chief Secretary's attention has been drawn to the item under—

"LIKE MASTER, LIKE. . ."

[The Public Accounts Committee reports that in the case of the Secretary of State's visit to Cairo, the Treasury, in response to a telegram from Mr. Churchill, waived the practice of a regular allowance and agreed to allow actual expenditure.]

When Churchill goes to Cairo,
He simply sends a wire,
"Please waive the rules and let me have
What money I require.
The regular allowance
Is not enough for me"
And being Mr. Churchill—well,
The Treasury agree!

If some poor Civil Servant
Were bold enough to do
What Mr. Winston Churchill did,
I rather think—don't you?—
The Treasury would hasten
To put him in his place,
They'd waive the rules, I grant you, but—
They'd wave them in his face!

"W. H. B.,"
in the Morning Post.

Other Suggestions

THE RAILWAY. The necessity for the Uganda Railway being placed under the control of the Government of Kenya which is responsible for loan monies raised for railway extension

forming part of the suggestions put forward by the Economic and Finance Committee in Kenya to the Kenya Government, and appearing in the "E. A. Standard" of August 19, 1922, and to enquire whether in view of the several public announcements by Government to the effect that the control of the Uganda Railway would be placed under an inter-Colonial Railway Council on which both Kenya and Uganda should be represented, and also in view of Lord Milner's declaration and Colonel Hammond's report on the same subject, will the Honourable the Acting Chief Secretary state what is the attitude of the Uganda Government towards such a recommendation from the Kenya Economic and Finance Committee, bearing in mind the strong public feeling in Uganda against the Uganda Railway main line being under the sole control of the Kenya Government.

The reply was:—

This Government is totally opposed to the Uganda Railway being placed under the sole control of the Kenya Government. If any such suggestion as that mentioned is made strong representations on the subject will be sent to the Secretary of State.

There are two ways to tell whether you have weak kidneys and need Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

The first is through pains in the back and about the body. The second is by examining the urine.

If backache, recurring headaches, or a fretful, nervous, tired condition makes you suspect some kidney disorder, watch the urine. Look for any of the following signs: Too frequent or too few calls to urinate. Too much or too little flow each time. Too dark or too pale a colour. Scalding and pain when passing. Sandy, gritty or cloudy settlings.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills correct and regulate the kidney secretions, stimulate and strengthen weak kidneys and thereby permanently relieve urinary disorder, backache, rheumatism, nervousness, dizziness, bloating and other results of kidney disease. There is no more reliable kidney medicine than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

All dealers, or 2/9 a bottle (6 bottles 15/9) from Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford St., London, W.1., England.

PLATEAU GLEANINGS.

RECENT DOINGS IN AND AROUND ELDORET.

THE COMING CROPS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Eldoret, September 16.

In the neighbourhood of Eldoret, the rains have almost finished, the east wind has arrived, and its effect is much in evidence, and the roads are already dusty, but on the Nandi border the farms are still getting plenty of rain.

Some settlers in the Sergoit district will be reaping their wheat this month, and the crop promises to be plentiful.

The maize crop in most districts will be a bumper one.

There is an absolute famine in gunnies on the Plateau, fortunately the first consignment ordered by the Plateau Maize Growers from India is now on rail and early application by members should be made. I hear the price is about a shilling for the heaviest grade. A larger consignment is being ordered direct from India, but this is only a tithe of what will be really required.

The Mail Service between Kisumu and Eldoret by the short route is once again normal, and we are receiving our correspondence quite in accordance with schedule. I often wonder why Turbo Valley people do not send direct to Eldoret for their mails, thereby saving at least a day, besides being able to catch the outgoing service.

Burglars have been busy lately, Mr. F. G. Guy, of Turbo Valley, being a sufferer whilst in Eldoret, our Resident Commissioner has been visited, with no luck to the intruder, but the latter went on to other residences amongst which that of Messrs. Fernandes being victimised: here the safe keys and goods and clothes were purloined. Fortunately the boy was caught and has received his quietus for a considerable period.

In connection with the recent Bazaar in aid of the building fund for the English Church in Eldoret, a sum of over £200 is being handed over.

Matrimonial.

Sister Froneman, with her sister, Mrs. Ramsay, have been visiting their many friends preparatory to their return to South Africa. Congratulations and much happiness to Sister Froneman and Mr. Moon (formerly of Turbo Flax Mills, and now of the Pioneer) on their engagement.

The engagement between Major Stanton of the Trans Nzoia and Miss Marjorie Humphries, the only daughter of the Headmaster of the Central School, has just been announced, amidst much congratulation.

Miss Channon, also of the Central School, is engaged to be married to Mr. Goddard. Our congratulations to the happy couple.

I hear that Miss Bleakman, who was formerly attached to the Central School, is returning to take up an appointment there.

Valiant efforts are being made to enlist the sympathy and support of practically every resident on the Plateau and Trans Nzoia for the Eldoret Hospital; if all the promises materialise then the scheme should go through without the slightest hitch. There is to be a grand fancy dress ball on Armistice night in aid of the funds of this worthy object.

Sisters Dixon and Baker, now form the nursing staff at the Hospital until the end of December, when the Government relinquishes control.

SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE

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RUBBER STAMPS AT THE STANDARD OFFICE

NAIROBI COMMERCE

CHAMBER AND THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

The usual monthly meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce was held at the Chamber's rooms, Mackinnon's Buildings, on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. A. L. Logan presided over a moderate gathering of members.

Bankruptcy.

Mr. Howse raised the question of this Bankruptcy Law. He said that at present the Government could not appoint an official receiver, and he gave an instance of a case where no one would act in that capacity.

They needed a new Bankruptcy law. The Colonial Office would not allow the English Law to be applied en bloc, the Attorney-General and he had no time to draw up an Ordinance, and had asked the Law Society to do so. The latter had said that a committee could be done with the law as it stood at present.

Mr. Howse urged the urgent necessity of an alteration in the Bankruptcy law.

Mr. Schwartze seconded and said the community begged and demanded it.

It was eventually decided that a joint sub-committee of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and the Law Society work on this Ex Lege legislation and press the case for a new Ordinance, and report to the Associated Chambers.

Messrs Logan and England were appointed as the Chamber's delegates.

O.C.D. System.

The following report on an inter view with the Postmaster General was presented by the sub-committee on this subject:—

The Postmaster General at that meeting considered it unwise to introduce internal and external C.O.D. simultaneously.

The committee pointed out the objections to the internal C.O.D. system. It was of more value than they would support the application internally. It was pointed out that Kenya traders in Uganda, if the home competition existing were to sailing to the Protectorate, would be handed by the Resident Commissioner in Uganda, and subject to notice to the public. To this the P.M.G. agreed without hesitation.

The change of the reverse system was that the public would jump to the conclusion that goods importation would be the cheapest, entirely disregarding facts and figures.

The committee were of opinion that eventually the disparaging from which trade is still suffering, a more amenable time to introduce this system could not be chosen. They felt that with diminishing trade, dwindling spending power of the public, and numerous other contributing factors, any such measure must further seriously embarrass commerce.

In a young country such as this merchants as a class, as patronage is quite a certain amount of encouragement for which purpose the Chamber of Commerce strongly supported protective duties in order to foster production. Importers cannot be similarly protected, and it is therefore reasonable to ask that measures should not be introduced to divert trade away from this colony.

The sub-committee therefore asked for unanimous support to the following resolution:

"That this Chamber after the most careful consideration of the sub-committee's report, together with that of the interview with the Postmaster-General, entirely favour the introduction of the C.O.D. system as a purely internal measure, but are most emphatically opposed to any such system being extended to overseas."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

SIR ROBERT CORYDON AT THE COAST.

A SIMPLE RECEPTION

The "Mombasa Times" gives the following account of His Excellency Sir Robert Corydon's arrival for the first time as Governor of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, at Mombasa:

An assembly thoroughly representative of all sections of the community, attended yesterday morning at the Kilindini Station to welcome the arrival of Kenya's new Governor.

Punctually at 11.15 the special train steamed in, the two new private coaches immediately behind the engine being very conspicuous and pleasing to the eye with their cream-coloured finish. Behind these were attached five other vehicles and a guard's van. A pleasingly striking feature was the white wooden Mayo Indian Cantonment Pavilion and the Kenya Flag, which unmistakably was not in the Mombasa. The Senior Commissioner, Mr. Hall, was there to welcome the new Governor. Mr. H. Evans, Acting Chief Secretary, was present and struggling with a bad cold, and had previously expressed a wish that the reception should be as informal as possible. Mr. Evans had arranged a plan from whatever took the place of the Kenya Flag, for the use of the Kenya Flag. Four shots from airgun. Prince are usual. Mr. Hall, Senior Commissioner, Mr. Wolfe, Director Supply, Mr. Lean and Prince, Jackson, at Kilindini.

The train was accompanied by Mr. Hall, Senior Commissioner, Mr. Evans, Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. Wolfe, Director of Supply, Mr. Lean and Prince, Jackson, at Kilindini.

The train was accompanied by Mr. Hall, Senior Commissioner, Mr. Evans, Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. Wolfe, Director of Supply, Mr. Lean and Prince, Jackson, at Kilindini.

lb. gross weight, including packing, Cts. 40.

Dates, per 100lbs. Sh. 4/-.

Films for bioscopes or cinematographs per 100 linear feet, Sh. 1/-.

Fireworks of all descriptions, per lb. gross, Sh. 2/-.

Fish, salted, pickled or dried, per 100lbs., Sh. 4.

Fodder: chaff, hay, lucerne, oat hay oil cake and other fodder not otherwise described per 100lbs., Sh. 2/-.

Garlic and onions, not preserved, per 100lbs., Sh. 6/-.

Matches:

(a) wooden (1) in boxes or packages of not more than 100 matches, per gross of boxes or packages, Sh. 3/-.

(2) in boxes or packages containing more than 100 but not more than 200 matches, per gross of boxes or packages Sh. 6/-.

(3) and for every 100 additional matches in boxes or packages per gross of 100 matches Sh. 3.

(b) fusees, vestas or wax matches or other patent lights used as such

(1) in boxes or packages containing not more than 50 per gross of boxes or packages Sh. 3/-.

(2) in boxes or packages of more than 50 but not more than 100, per gross of boxes or packages, Sh. 6/-.

(3) and for every additional 50 in boxes or packages per gross of 50 matches, Sh. 3/-.

Metal wire, not elsewhere included (a) Iron, per 100 lbs. Sh. 10; (b) Brass, per 100 lbs. Sh. 24; (c) Copper, per 100 lbs. Sh. 32; (d) Aluminium, per 100 lbs. Sh. 18.

Methylated spirit, not potable, per Imperial gallon, Sh. 2.

Milk, condensed, dessicated or preserved milk or cream, per 100 lbs., Sh. 15.

Motor spirit, namely, benzine, benzoline, naphtha (not potable), gasoline, natalite, petrol, and petroleum spirit generally: (a) in bulk, per Imperial gallon, Cts. 20; (b) in tins, drums, or other receptacles, per Imperial gallon, Cts. 30.

Oils, mineral illuminating or burning: (1) in bulk per Imperial gallon, Cts. 14. (2) in tins drums or other receptacles per Imperial gallon, Cts. 20.

Salt, other than table salt not elsewhere enumerated per 100lbs. Sh. 1.

Soap, common or laundry polishing and soft soap, soap nuts, per 100 lbs. Sh. 5.

Spirits (a) perfumed per Imperial gallon, Sh. 60. (b) Liqueurs cordials and mixed spirits exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, per Imperial gallon, Sh. 40; (c) Other sorts exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, viz: Brandy, Whisky, Rum, Gin and Geneva, per proof gallon, Sh. 30.

Note:—No allowance will be made for underproof in excess of 12½ per cent.

(d) Toilet preparations and essences (liquid) and syrups and tinctures not otherwise enumerated containing over 3 per cent. of proof spirit, per Imperial gallon, Sh. 40.

Sugar:—(a) Imported in bulk, and jaggery, per 100 lbs., Sh. 12. (b) Saccharin and derivatives thereof, per lb., Sh. 10.

Tea:—(a) in packets or tins per lb., Cts. 60, (b) in bulk per lb. Cts. 30.

Tobacco:—(a) Snuff per lb. Sh. 1; (b) Unmanufactured per lb. Cts. 50.

Waters, mineral, aerated and table: (a) in bottles each not more than one reputed pint per dozen bottles, Sh. 2. (b) in bottles containing more than one reputed pint but not more than one reputed quart, per dozen bottles Sh. 4. (c) in larger sized bottles other than containers, per Imperial gallon Sh. 2.

General Notes.

24 reputed half pints, 12 reputed pints, 6 reputed quarts, and 4 reputed Imperial quarts to be deemed not less than one gallon.

Tins, jars, and other receptacles of reputed weights to be deemed to be not less than such weights.

Reputed 12 oz., 14 oz., and 16 oz. packets of candles to be deemed to be of those weights respectively.

Cement in packages of not less than 350 lbs. and not more than 400 lbs. to be deemed to be 400 lbs.

Oil and motor spirit in ordinary two 5 American Gallon tins or one 10 American Gallon tin to be deemed to be not less than 8½ Imperial Gallons, and two 4 reputed Imperial gallons to be deemed to be not less than 8 Imperial gallons.

"Proof" means the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer.

"Proof Spirit" shall mean spirits which at a temperature of 51 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer weigh 12/13 of an equal volume of distilled water.

Goods mixed or made up of more than one article liable to duty under this or any other Schedule of this Ordinance and not chemically forming another distinct substance are chargeable with the full duty payable on the article charged with the highest rate of duty and as if such article formed the whole composition.

Ad Valorem.

Table II is of ad valorem 50 per cent.

Timber, not including plywood and similar manufactures of timber.

Tobacco (a) Cigars and Cigarillos, with a minimum of S. 4 per lb. (b) Cigarettes, with a minimum of S. 2 per lb. (c) Manufactured not elsewhere enumerated, with a minimum of S. 2 per lb.

Wines.

Note.—Wines containing less than 8 per cent. of proof spirit are not included in the above and wines containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit are classed as Spirits.

Table III is ad valorem 30 per cent. and includes Beverages—(a) Fruit juice, cordials and syrups not elsewhere enumerated. (b) All other kinds not elsewhere enumerated containing less than 8 per cent. of proof spirit.

Bioscopes, magic-lanterns, cinematographs, and parts and accessories thereof not elsewhere enumerated.

Clothing, second-hand, imported for sale.

Gold and silver-plate, and gold and and silver-plated wares.

Medicinal preparations, not elsewhere enumerated, when prepared by any secret or occult art and recommended to the public under any general name or title as specific for any disease whatsoever affecting the human body.

Motor cars, motor bicycles and motor tricycles and parts thereof.

Oils, essential and perfumed.

Perfumery, cosmetics, face powders and other preparations for toilet use, not elsewhere enumerated.

Table IV is ad valorem 10 per cent. and includes:—

Asbestos packing and boiler composition, packing and jointing for engines, machinery, piping and buildings not elsewhere enumerated.

Bolts, nuts, nails, screws, rivets, hinges and washers and fastenings for doors and windows.

Bottles and jars of common glass or earthenware, and bottles ordinarily used for aerated waters, empty, [illegible] or fashioned, not finished, imported solely for packing purposes, on proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs that they will be used solely for such purpose.

Bricks and tiles for building purposes, slates for roofing, asbestos corrugated sheeting.

Carbonic acid gas.

Engravings and pictures.

Felt, ruberoid, uralite, and similar substances for building purposes.

Fire escapes and fire extinguishing appliances and apparatus and parts thereof.

Fireclay.

Lifts power including the gates.

Metals:

(a) aluminium in plain or perforated sheets.

(b) brass, copper or composition metal in plain or perforated sheets.

(c) iron and steel.

(i) sheets, plain or perforated (but not including corrugated iron sheets), down piping and guttering and the supports therefor.

(ii) angle, bar, channel, hoop, rod, plate, H., T., and similar iron and steel not elsewhere enumerated.

(d) lead, bar and sheet.

(e) tin and zinc, bar, plate, sheet plain or perforated but other wise unmanufactured.

(f) metals of all sorts in bars, blocks, ingots, or pigs, not elsewhere enumerated.

Oil, linseed, lubricating, tempered and turpentine.

Painters colours, varnishes and dryers.

Paper, all paper including tissue paper in its original mill ream wrapper not less than 16 inches by 15 inches, when imported in the flat, and paper in reels, not less than 9 inches wide, but not including ruled or ruled paper, stationery, stereotyped, tracing or carbon paper, blotting, wall, wrapping or sanitary paper.

Printing, lithographic and ruling inks, roller composition and stamping colours.

Toys and requisites for indoor and outdoor games, not elsewhere enumerated, but not including billiard or bagatelle tables or billiard or bagatelle requisites.

Table V. applies to other goods except those on the free list and imposes a duty of 20 per cent.

The Free List.

The free list is lengthy and includes among many other items:

The bona fide baggage of a passenger, the property of and accompanied by such passenger.

Bona fide baggage shall consist of necessary and appropriate wearing apparel and personal effects, binoculars, photographic cameras, sewing machines and articles for household use (such as furniture, carpets, pictures, glass, linen, cutlery, crockery, silver and plated ware) which are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs to have been used or to be in the use of the passenger and are not for sale, instruments and tools for the professional use of passengers.

Bona fide baggage shall not include such articles as the following:

Arms, ammunition, alcoholic liquors, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, perfumed spirits, carriages, motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles, provisions.

Note: Duty shall not be leviable on alcoholic liquors or perfumed spirits, not exceeding one pint of each, cigars not exceeding one pound in weight, cigarettes not exceeding one pound in weight.

Bona fide baggage landed at any Customs Port within two months of the arrival of the passenger may be included in this exemption at the discretion of the Commissioner of Customs.

Blasting compounds.

Bands and belting of all kinds for driving machinery, boiler tubes and bolting cloth.

Coal, coke and patent fuel, liquid fuel being crude or residual oil not suitable for purposes of illumination.

Church furniture and instruments.

Memorial tablets and tombstones, and ornaments for graves.

Creosote.

Cups, medals, [illegible] imported for presentation as prizes.

Disinfectants not elsewhere enumerated.

Drugs, dressings, medicines and antiseptics, not elsewhere enumerated, on proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs that they are imported for bona fide [illegible] purposes, and [illegible] spirit to be used solely for the compounding of drugs and medicines.

Machinery, apparatus, appliances and instruments (not including material, mechanics' tools, domestic machines, or harness) for agricultural, manufacturing, mining, printing or other industrial purpose, and parts thereof.

Machinery, apparatus, appliances and instruments (not including tools and domestic machines or appliances) and electrical material used in connection therewith for the generation, storage, transmission, distribution of or lighting by gas or electric power and parts thereof but not including electroliers, gasoliers, lamps and fancy fittings, portable batteries, or electrical appliances for use in connection with motor vehicles.

Materials (other than paper and paper bags) imported for the packing of produce.

Pumps, pipes, piping and tubes of all kinds for water boring, gas, steam, drainage, sewerage, irrigation, water supply, or pumping, including meters, cocks, taps, ball cocks, grids, manhole covers, and fittings.

Presses for produce.

Printed matter, namely, newspapers (other than newspapers imported for packing purposes), periodicals, literature, fashion plates, pamphlets, music other than roll music, trade catalogues, price lists, show cards, photographs not elsewhere enumerated, and all printed or lithographed matter used or intended to be used solely for advertising purposes.

Printers type and printers bronze.

Salt for curing, dairy and agricultural purposes.

Seeds, bulbs, plants and tubers for planting and sowing [illegible] including edible roots and tubers.

Substances for the prevention of destruction of pests or diseases in stock, plants, [illegible] copper arsenate and arsenic [illegible] arsenite of soda, [illegible] sprayers, sprinklers, and other apparatus for use in connection therewith.

Surgical instruments and appliances.

[illegible] lorries, [illegible] crushers, street sweeping, and spraying machines, and parts thereof.

Tramway construction and equipment requisites as follows: Rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails or sleepers, iron gates, girders, iron bridge work, culvert tops, cars, trolleys, water tanks, and turntables and railless cars (electric) worked from current from overhead wires.

Vaccine, lymph, sera and radium.

Wheels for wagons and carts, and parts thereof where not part of an imported wagon or cart.

Wire and wire-netting for fencing, droppers, gates, hurdles, posts, standards, strainers, staples, stiles, winders and other material or fastenings of metal ordinarily used for agricultural or railway fencing.

Duck Shooting.

November 1 this year bids fair to prove a red letter day for those who visit Naivasha for duck shooting. The birds are exceedingly numerous and at present almost tame.

Asiatic Civil Servants.

A [illegible] meeting of Asiatic Civil Servants took place in the [illegible] Club, [illegible] Street, Nairobi, on Tuesday afternoon, [illegible] against the proposed cut in salaries [illegible] decided that a [illegible] the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking that due notice be taken of a memorial addressed to the Colonial Office some time ago pointing out the hardships of Asiatic Civil Servants and praying that the cut threatened be not enforced.

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Price List to be obtained at any of our branches or our sub-Agents, gives a full description of all Engine and Automobile Oils stocked.

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THE CONVENTION

FIRST INSTALMENT OF RESOLUTIONS.

MANY TOPICS.

The following resolutions are to be brought forward at the next session of the Convention of Associations to be held on October 16.

Others not yet received will be published later.

Squatter's Cattle.—That the number of squatter's cattle on a farm be limited to 3 adult cattle per 100 acres and further that the proposed revised ordinance in the matter should make it illegal for farmers to have any non-European owned cattle or sheep on their farms other than the stock of squatters or permanent employees.—*Nanyuki Farmers Association.*

Native Registration.—That this Convention is most strongly of opinion that the present nuisance or curtailment of Native Registration would lead to most serious consequences and would be detrimental to the best interests of employers and employees.—*Nanyuki Farmers Association.*

Colony's Expenditure.—That in the opinion of this Convention it is imperative that the Colony's expenditure for 1923 be reduced to a maximum of £1,200,000 and for 1924 of £1,000,000 in order that provision may be made to meet the £800,000 of loan interest which falls due for payment in 1925.—*Convention Executive.*

Issuing of Free Grants.—That the Railway Council be approached with a view to passing free grants on the Uganda Railway to all clergymen and missionaries when on duty.—*Thika District Association.*

Quarantine Regulations.—That this Convention requests the Government to give notice that in two years time from now all quarantine regulations be abolished.—*Ulu Settlers Association.*

Duties Imposed on Wheat Imports.—That in view of the duties imposed on the import of wheat and wheat products that this Convention is [illegible] the [illegible] wheat [illegible] any suggestion [illegible] on the part of the [illegible] take [illegible] hereof [illegible]—*Ulu Settlers Association.*

Removal of Manyat Masai.—That the Government be urged to move back into the Southern Masai Reserve the Manyat Masai at present located in the Loidaika Hills.—*Nanyuki Farmers Association.*

Government to Lease Land.—That Government be urged at once to redeem its promise to lease land after the war, many settlers have stayed on in Kenya only because of relying on that promise.—*Nanyuki Farmers Association.*

Soldiers, etc., still serving and their farms.—That Government be requested to put a short term to the time under which soldiers and others now serving can still lay claims to their farms under the Soldier Settlement Schemes.—*Nanyuki Farmers Association.*

Agricultural and Township Leases.—That the Government proposal to add Nanyuki to the list of townships in which vehicles are registered and taxed be strenuously opposed on the ground that Nanyuki is but a township in name and will continue to be such as long as Government abandons its present policy of refusing to sell township plots.—*Nanyuki Farmers Association.*

Statement of Negotiations.—That this Convention is of opinion that the time has now come to make public the statement of negotiations between Mr. Churchill (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and Lord Delamere and Col. Griffiths on the occasion of the latter's visit to England through the medium of District Associations is considered advisable.—*Dagoretti Settlers Association.*

Labour Paid by Calendar Month Impossible.—That in the opinion of this Convention the ruling that contract labour be paid by the calendar month regardless of the number of days of actual work [illegible] is quite impossible. A contractor employing a large amount of labour might be Shs. 1,000 out in any estimate of labour cost—also it ignores the fact that in the long run the wages paid to labour should depend on the amount of work done.—*Dagoretti Settlers Association.*

Export Rate for Maize.—That this Convention recommends that in view of the present export rate for maize that inter-station freight for maize and kindred products be considered.—*Naivasha and District Farmers Association.*

Reduction of Fees for Delegates.—That owing to the constant demand for subscriptions to various objects and the falling off owing to hard times in the membership of this Association, the matter of reducing the fees for delegates to the Convention of Associations be considered.—*Naivasha and District Farmers Association.*

—That the fee for representation in this Convention be materially reduced.—*Laikipia Farmers' Association.*

Retaining of the Naivasha Experimental Farm.—That this Convention is of opinion that the Naivasha Experimental Farm should be retained by Government for a similar purpose in the future as heretofore as soon as the finances of the Colony warrant the same and that before adopting any policy to the contrary the Government should first test the opinion of the Colony in the matter.—*Laikipia Farmers' Association.*

Veterinary.—That representation be made to the Agricultural Department asking for the institution of an East Coast Fever Testing Boma at Kibigori, or some other suitable centre in Nyanza.—*Kara Farmers' & Planters' Association.*

Tax on Undeveloped Land.—In order to foster closer settlement and encourage more intensive development throughout the Colony Government be requested to re-introduce under a suitable title, the tax on undeveloped land which has already been passed by the Legislative Council under the title of "The Land Tax Ordinance 1920" on 26th July 1920.—*Kara Farmers' & Planters' Association.*

Torrens Act.—That Government be urged to bring all Titles under the operation of the Registration of Titles Ordinance 1919 (commonly known as the Torrens Act) at the earliest possible moment.—*Kara Farmers' & Planters' Association.*

Law of Trespass.—That this Convention [illegible] Ordinance No. 5 of [illegible] Intrusion and Trespass be amended as follows: Add to end of Section [illegible] "And within [illegible] yards of same shall be deemed to be 'Enclosed Lands' for the purpose of this Ordinance."—*Kavina Farmers' Association.*

Labour Contracts.—(1) That this Convention presses for the immediate legislation of the principle of the 30 Day Working Period as applied to all contracts with Native Labour, of whatever duration.

(2) As a further safeguard to all employees this Convention deems it advisable that in the event of effect being given to the foregoing resolution, a clause should be inserted that the contract must be completed within a given period.—*Kyambu Association.*

Railway Freights.—That this Convention [illegible] every way [illegible] alteration is required [illegible] to enable [illegible] ability which has been rendered precarious by three lean years in the last four and by the currency muddle.—*(Kyambu Association.)*

Railway Transport.—That this Convention [illegible] eventuality [illegible] ing capacity of the Uganda Railway and would appreciate information as to how far the existing resources of the railway can be organised to meet any increase in the exports having due regard to [illegible] ments of Uganda [illegible] and whether [illegible] manent Way is contemplated.—*(Kyambu Association.)*

Coffee Pests.—That this Convention considers that Coffee pests are becoming a real menace to one of if not the most important industry of the Colony and asks that the "Geddes Committee" may bear this in mind when considering the estimates and will allocate a sum of money to enable the necessary research [illegible] expert [illegible] means of [illegible].—*Kyambu Association.*

Agricultural and Township Leases.—[illegible] agricultural holdings [illegible] of a township being subdivided into residential plots that only plots of over 25 acres to be issued on Agricultural leases, plots of 25 acres or less being issued on Township Leases."—*(Nanyuki Farmers' Association.)*

Customs Duties.—"That this Convention approves of protective tariffs in principle provided that each case is decided on its merits and that the duties are equitably applied."—*(Nairobi Political Association.)*

Native Authority Ordinance.—That this Convention views with considerable apprehension the apparent contradiction between the declared policy of Mr. Churchill to abrogate an increasing measure of local authority to the Government and his recent action in regard to the amendment of the Native Ordinance, under which powers formerly held by the Local Government are to be confined in the future to the Secretary of State. This Convention requests the elected members to oppose the draft Bill on this ground.—(Nairobi Political Association.)

Military Labour Corps.—"That this Convention approves the action of the local Government in opposing the repeal of the Military Labour Corps Distribution of Pay and Personal Property Ordinance, 1918 and urges on the Imperial Government the injustice such repeal would involve as well as the considerable creation amongst the natives of Kenya of a sense of insecurity in the force of a law approved by His Majesty the King."—(Nairobi Political Association.)

Wheel Tax.—"That a wheel tax be imposed on carts and wagons according to the size of the tyres throughout the country, that the money so collected shall be spent on roads, and in the first case, in the district from which it is collected."—(Limoru Farmers' Association.)

Wireless Telephony.—"That the Government be asked to approach the Marconi Co. with reference to installing wireless telephony in this country."—(Limoru Farmers' Association.)

Military Labour Corps Ordinance 1918.—That this Convention emphatically opposes the proposed repeal of the Military Labour Corps Distribution of Pay and Property Ordinance 1918 on the grounds:

(a) That such a measure would be a grave injustice to the tribes affected.

(b) That the revocation of a statutory promise to pay on the part of a Government which is tantamount to a Bill of Confiscation is morally indefensible and politically unwise in the administration of native peoples."—*(Ruiru Farmers' Association.)*

Native Authority Amendment Ordinance, 1922.—"That this Convention resents the action of the Colonial Office in attempting to force upon the Colony the Bill entitled the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance, 1922, on the grounds:—

a. That such action is inconsistent with the declared intention of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies to invest a large measure of the control of domestic affairs in the local Legislature and Administration.

b. That the Officers administrating Native affairs in the Colony are better fitted to exercise a right discretion in such a matter as the compulsion of Native Labour than a Department of British Government.

c. That since in practice the powers under the Ordinance of 1918 are only intended to be exercised in an emergency requiring immediate action, the provisions of the new Ordinance will be unworkable.—*Ruiru Farmers Association.*

Monthly Return of Registered Natives.—That the present date of sending in the monthly return of registered natives (the 7th) should not be altered.—*Nanyuki Farmers Association.*

Labour Contracts.—That this Convention protests strongly against being compelled to sign on contracted labour for payment by the calendar month and strongly advocates the legalisation of the 30 day ticket.—*Kaimosi Farmers Association.*

Bulk Consignments on the Uganda Railway.—That bulk consignments of all produce should receive preferential rates.—*Lumbwa Farmers Association.*

Passenger Fares on the Uganda Railway.—That in the opinion of this Convention passenger fares on the Uganda Railway should be revised in accordance with the altered currency.—*Lumbwa Farmers Association.*

Roads of Access.—That the Government be requested to bring in legislation rendering necessary the registration of Roads of Access as and when granted by District Road Boards.—*Songhor Farmers Association.*

Resident Natives Ordinance, 1918.—(a) That the Government be urged to enforce the "Resident Natives Ordinance, 1918" with especial reference to Sections 10, 11 and 13.—*Lumbwa Farmers Association.*

(b) That the Government be requested to bring in Legislation amending the Resident Natives Ordinance, 1918, in such a way that Resident Natives on farms may be brought under the Masters and Servants Ordinance.—*Songhor Farmers Association.*

C.O.D. Postal System.—That this Convention strongly supports the C.O.D. Postal system and recommends that it should be extended to overseas.—*Fort Ternan Farmers Association.*

Coffee Market.

Messrs. T. H. Allan and Co., reported on Saturday that the London Coffee Market was quiet and steady and prices were: Nairobi first quality 105/-; Ordinary 88/-; Uganda first Quality, 86/-; Ordinary 77/-.

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NAIROBI RACES

"CHINA ROSE", A FAVOURITE, BADLY BEATEN.

A POOR ATTENDENCE.

The weather was unpleasantly warm yesterday, and the attendance poor.

His Excellency Sir Robert Coryndon witnessed racing in Kenya for the first time as Governor of the Colony.

Following are the results, prices given being Mr. Rosenthal's:

First Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP. (Fifth Division), 5 furlongs.
Mr. W. Hall's **Bee**, 10st. (Walters) ... 1
Mrs. C. M. Fielden's **Kedong**, 9st. 10lbs. (Weston) ... 2
Lady McMillan's **Camelot**, 9.4 (A. Tarlton) ... 3

Won by a length, with 2½ lengths between second and third. Time 1 min. 7 1-5 secs.

Starting prices 2/1 Bee, 7/4 against Camelot, 10/1 Kedong.

Tote paid 18s. for win.

Winner trained by owner.

Bee jumped off from the start, was never headed, and won fairly comfortably.

Second Race.

MAIDEN SOMALI RACE. A race open to all Somali and Abyssinian Maiden Ponies. 4 furlongs.
Capt. S. Tryon's **Mia Mbili**, 11.7 (Tryon) ... 1
Mr. A. Woolman's **Doubtful**, 11st. (Walters) ... 2
Mr. D. Doherty's **Sambutta Tino**, 11st. (Ney) ... 3

Also ran Othello, 11st (Weston), Afgar 11st (Mulholland).

Won by two lengths, with 2½ lengths between second and third. Time 2 min. 17 2-5 secs.

Starting prices 5/1 bar one (the winner).

Tote paid 10s. for win, 11s. and 12s. for places.

Winner trained by owner.

Othello led from the start closely followed by the remainder of the field, with Afgar running last. Coming round the bend Othello fell away, and on entering the straight Mia Mbili came to the front, and never being in difficulties, won pulling up.

Third Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (Third Division). 5 furlongs.
Mrs. C. M. Fielden's **Simon's Gal**, 8.7 (Walters) 1
Messrs. Purves & Partners' **Rip**, 11st. (Orchardson) ... 2
Capt. S. Tryon's **Loved One**, 9.12 (Capt. Tryon) ... 3

Also ran: Ringleader, 8.2 (Mulholland), Batswing, 9.6 (Mr. A. Tarlton); Christobel, 8.4 (Mr. H. Tarlton); Pavilion, 8.7 (native).

Won by ½ length, with ½ length between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 4 2-5 secs.

Starting prices 6/4 Simon's Gal, 2/1 Batswing, 4/1 Loved One, 6/1 Ringleader and Christobel, 10/1 Pavilion, 25/1 Rip.

Tote paid 18s. for win; 14s. 43s. and 21s. for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Weston.

A good race. Loved One led with the remainder of the field in close attendance, until about a furlong from home, when Simon's Gal came through to win a hard-ridden race by half a length. Ringleader was fourth by a length. Christobel was last.

Fourth Race.

HACK STEEPLECHASE. — Open to all horses which have never run in any race (hack races excepted). Catchweights 11st. 7lbs. 2½ miles over steeplechase course.
Lt.-Col. Doherty's **Honeymoon** (Jenkins) ... 1
Mr. G. A. Alexander's **Drawmore** (Mr. Tryon) ... 2
Mr. R. O. Ney's **Flick** (owner) ... 3

Also ran: Kerry (Birkbeck).

Won easily.

Time: 5 mins. 32 2-5 secs.

Starting prices. 5/2 on Drawmore, 6/1 against Honeymoon, 5/1 Flick, 25/1 Kerry.

Tote paid 66s. win, 20s. and 13s. places.

Winner trained by owner.

Kerry was left at the post. Flick took a long lead from Drawmore and Honeymoon. So they ran until passing the stand, when Flick was beaten and fell away. At the same time Honeymoon came on, and passing Drawmore retained the lead and won in a canter.

Fifth Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (First Division). 5 furlongs.
Lady McMillan's **Cypriana**, 10.7 (Mr. A. Tarlton) ... 1
Messrs. Purves & Partners' **Cam**, 8.7 (Walters) ... 2
Lady McMillan's **War Baby**, 7.9 (Mulholland) ... 3

Also ran Guardsman 10st (Capt. Tryon), Glenorrie, 8.7 (Mr. Bumpus).

Won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 0 4-5 secs.

Starting prices 5/2 on Cam, 2/1 against Cypriana, 4/1 War Baby, 6/1 Guardsman, 8/1 Glenorrie.

Tote paid 34s. for win, 15s. and 12s. places.

Winner trained by F. Bramwell.

Cam showed the way to the rest of the field until the distance when Cypriana challenged and passing the favourite won a well ridden race. Glenorrie was last. The time was a record for the Nairobi course.

Sixth Race.

MAIDEN COUNTRY BRED RACE. — A race open to all Maiden Countrybred Horses. 6 furlongs.
Mr. F. Greswolde - Williams' **Sunday**, 9.9 (Mulholland) ... 1
Lady McMillan's **Liberty**, 10.1 (Mr. A. Tarlton) 2
Mrs. Spencer Tryon's **Amulet**, 10.4. (Capt. Tryon) ... 3

Also ran; Camille, 9.9 (Bumpus), Help, 8.11 (Walters), Guy Fox, 8st (Orchardson).

Won by four lengths, with three lengths between second and third. Time 1 min. 20 1-5 secs.

Starting prices 7/4 on Sunday, 3/1 against Liberty, 4/1 Amulet, 5/1 Camille, 6/1 Help, 8/1 Guy Fox.

Tote paid 11s. win, 11s. 15s. and 12s. places.

Winner trained by J. Mulholland.

Amulet led from the start until the straight, when Sunday followed by Liberty came on and passed her, the former winning with plenty to spare.

Seventh Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (Fourth Division). 5 furlongs.
Mrs. C. M. Alexander's **Trouble**, 8.10 (Mr. Bumpus) ... 1
Capt. Wheeler's **Myridom**, 10st. (Walters) ... 2
Lady Viola Conduitt's **My Dear**, 8st. (Mulholland) ... 3

Also ran China Rose, 9.7 (Weston), Lubuda, 9.3 (Mr. H. Tarlton), Amani, 9st. (Capt. Tryon), Banker, 8st. (Orchardson).

Won by ½ length, with a length between second and third.

Time 1 min. 4 secs.

Starting prices: 6/4 China Rose, 3/1 Myridom and Trouble, 8/1 Banker and My Dear, 10/1 Amani, 25/1 Lubuda.

Tote paid 137s. for win, 17s. 16s., and 18s. for places.

Winner trained by J. M. Drury.

To a good start the field ran in a bunch until about a furlong from home, when Trouble and Myridom came away, and a grand race was seen for the post, the former getting the verdict by half a length.

Eighth Race.

THE JUBALAND CUP. A challenge cup, value £35 ... to be won three times by the same owner ... [illegible] ... property. Presented ... [illegible] ... with £20 added ... [illegible] ... and 4 year ... [illegible] ... East Africa ... [illegible]
Messrs. Purves & Partners' **Camargo** ... 1
Mrs. ... Purves' **Light Horse** ... 2
Mr. W. Cranston's **Energy**, 10.9 (Capt. Tryon) ... 3

Also ran ... (Mr. A. Tarlton), Anymore 10.7 (Weston), Peeping Tom ... Bushie ... (Mr. ... Tarlton), Transport ... (Mr. Weston).

Won by a length ... between second and third.

Time 32 2-5 secs.

Starting prices 5/2 ... Camargo, 2/1 against Peeping Tom and Energy, 4/1 Light Horse, 5/1 the others.

Tote paid 16s. win, 12s. 12s. and 13s. places.

Winner trained by Mrs. Purves.

Camargo took the lead from a good start, and never being headed, won easily. Energy obtained third place by a head from Liberty.

Ninth Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (Second Division). 5 furlongs.
Major B. F. Webb's **Collarcelle**, 8.7 (Walters) ... 1
Mr. F. Greswolde Williams' **Talani Hill**, 10st. (Mulholland) ... 2
Lady McMillan's **Simon Quick**, 9.8 (Mr. A. Tarlton) ... 3

Also ran Collar Mare 10.2 (Mr. Searcroft).

Won by a length, same between second and third.

Time 1 min. 5 4-5 secs.

Starting prices 5/2 on Collarcelle, 4/1 against Talani Hill and Simon Quick, 20/1 Collar Mare.

Tote paid 12s. win, 11s. and 15s. places.

Winner trained by owner.

Collarcelle led from the start and withholding a strong challenge from Talani Hill and Simon Quick won fairly comfortably.

The Y.W.C.A.

On Thursday, October 5, a very notable concert is being given at the Y.W.C.A., when Mesdames Shaw and Blackwell, Messrs. Twiss, Wolffe, Merriman, A. H. Smith, Schwartze and R. H. Theo. Blunt have promised their services. The recent Bridge evening when prizes comprising a gold-tipped cigarette holder presented by Lady Northey, a box of handkerchiefs presented by Lady Barth and a large box of chocolates presented by Messrs. Kettles Roy and Dawson were given was a great and most enjoyable success and resulted in the raising of a sum of 84/.

By A. H. Spencer Palmer.

Correspondence relating to this column should be addressed to "The Chess Editor, East African Standard, Nairobi."

PROBLEM No. 441.

(No. 7 in the Competition)

Black 12

White 12

White to play and mate in two moves.

[illegible]

PROBLEM No. 442.

[illegible]

White [illegible]

White to play and mate in three moves.

[illegible]

OUR SOLVING COMPETITION

This promises to be a great success. No less than 22 solvers have entered, which is easily a record for East Africa, and for many newspapers elsewhere. We append below the first list of donations to the fund for prizes. Contributions from a postage stamp to ten shillings will be welcomed from any persons who wishes to help on chess in Kenya and Uganda, whether he is keen on problems or not, whether he understands the game or not, whether he regards chess players as a nuisance or not.

It should be clearly understood that a donation is in no sense an entrance fee. There is no such thing in E.A.S. competitions. No obligation to solve chess problems need be heavily [illegible] ... [illegible] ... many new solvers ... [illegible] ... Problems ... [illegible] ... knows the ... and satisfaction of problem-solving years before and desires that other chess players should know it too.

DONATIONS TO THE PRIZE FUND.

East African Standard Chess Editor Shgs. 10

Anonymous Shgs. 10

H. R. Harris Shgs. 5

SOLUTIONS

435 (Comp. No. 1). Key Q R8 By Rudolf L'Hermet. Remarkable for having ... all defeated ... just one move ... 4 points. Solved also by H. R. Harris (not competing).

436 (Comp. No. 2). Key. 1 B—R7, P—R7, 2 R—Kt 6, preventing stalemate and mating at the next move. If 1 ... K—B7; 2 R—KB6, etc. By Otto Wurzburg. A dainty little problem variously described by our solvers as "snorter," "topper," "teaser," "best we've had for a long time," etc. One sent "1. P, 44, to make room for Kt, quite a nice trick for beginners," and happily discovered the real key in time to alter his opinion of the case with which beginners can be tricked! 6 points. J. H. Knowles loses 1 point for incorrectly claiming 1 Kt—Q5 as the key. Bad luck!

Competition Weekly Score.

P. Alexander	10	points.
Chris Anker	10	"
O. B.	10	"
M. F. C.	10	"
Dr. Cavicchioni	10	"
Dr. Chevallier	10	"
F. L. H. Coldham	10	"
Esdell Cooper	10	"
T. H. Elkington	10	"
W. R. Fisher	10	"
J. K. Forbes	10	
Conway Harvey	4	
F. W. Hodgson	4	
J. H. Knowles 4—1 = 3		
F. G. Mehta	10	
S. Menkin	4	
G. L. Mohr	10	
Recale	10	
F. G. T.	10	
F. H. W.	10	
R. Price Williams	10	
J. Zimmermann	10	

The following Solution to End-Game No. 6 has been received from Princeps: "Key, 1 B Q8, any 2 B—B5, any 3 P Kt8. Stalemate!" White retires into his shell, like a tortoise, and defies Black to do his worst!" Solved also by H. R. Harris, W. R. Fisher, F. W. Hodgson, J. K. Forbes, and R. Price Williams.

Far from "tricking" our beginners, No. 436 had been a help to them by reducing the score of some ... experienced. It is ... that a position in ... few ... found so difficult by the veterans and be solved without ... of the ... feel ... with 436 there are 24 others coming along with many opportunities for gaining and dropping points. As with Bridge and other games early luck does not always hold.

Our old friend "Recale" renders this rather racy version of the solution to 436:—"Bishop moves out into the long field on the off side of the ground to QR7. This allows the Rook to get 'leg-before-Bishop' to Black K when he bowls from R7. Finally in this rally Rook 'takes a Corner' from Q Kt1 and catches out the K at sq. leg.

"The rubber in which the K walks up to KR7 and gets stumped ... the B who takes the P at half-volley is quite pretty also.

"But the wily way the Rook ... the Bishop's charge for a moment on Kt6 is delightful."

Chris Anker says: "It is a very nice problem. It is evident that White's officers must intercept each other on the second move to prevent stalemate. This gave me a clue. I then saw that 2 R—Kt6 ... of the K's forward movements."

KENYA CHAMPIONSHIP

Rand-Overy and Elkington are 1 all. The winner of this pair, the winner of Katzler v Wood, and the other survivors of the first round, Menkin, Chevallier, Palmer, and Belfield will contest the second round.

Quite the best game played up to now is the one Rand-Overy lost to Elkington, making them 1 all. The deciding game on Thursday should be worth seeing. Its result will unfortunately be too late for this column which has to go to press earlier in the week.

The best games are now being annotated, and we shall publish them shortly.

TOWARDS A CLIMAX

KEMAL SENDING TROOPS TO CHANAK.

BRITISH ANXIETY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, Friday.

The Greek Revolutionaries have entered Athens and taken the King who has abdicated, prisoner. Prince George son of the King and 32 years of age has been proclaimed King.

The Sultan of Turkey has also abdicated and Abdul Mejid the Sultan's son and 53 of age has accepted the Throne.

Kemal Pasha has sent a long and evasive reply to General Harrington, but is pouring troops towards Chanak and Ismid in spite of protestations of peace.

Tension is running very high in Great Britain and the Cabinet is in constant session.

Dreadnoughts from the Atlantic Fleet have left for the Dardanelles; British troops are evacuating Constantinople, as the city is not considered defensible, and will probably entrench in Gallipoli.

The situation is considered throughout Europe as critical and approaching a climax but there has been no conflict yet.

London, September 28.

With reference to the statement that the Near East situation might cause the signatories to change their mind regarding the scrapping of battleships, the Admiralty denies that this applies to Great Britain. On the contrary, all British ships to be scrapped under the Washington decision ... diamantled ... shipbreakers ... being broken up.

London, September 28.

The *Daily News* Constantinople correspondent says the Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Interior have resigned indicating the formation of a Nationalist Government and the deposition of the Sultan whose probable successor will be the Crown Prince who is popular with the Nationalists.

Constantinople, September 28.

Lady Harrington and the wives of 16 superior officers have departed, the remaining officers' wives leave to-day in accordance with War Office orders.

Many journalists and 10,000 Greeks are frantically applying for passports.

Constantinople, Sept. 28.

The Greek warships "Averoff" and "Velo" have anchored in the Bosphorus. Their arrival is regarded in certain circles as being provocative.

MO'EY MARKET

London, September 27.

Silver 35 5/16

Dollars 4 40 3/4.

Francs 57 98

Bombay, Sept. 27.

T.T. on London 1/3 1/2

A New Steamer.

A new steamer named "Wadai"—sister ship of the "Wahehe"—has just been launched at Hamburg, according to a correspondent there, for the African services of the Woermann Line. She is a vessel of about 6,000 tons d.w., and will have a speed of ten to eleven knots.

A WORLD'S CHAMPION?

POSSIBLE FIGHT FOR SIKI IN AMERICA.

ARRANGING THE PRICE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Paris, September 28.

Replying to an enquiry from O'Rourke, the boxing promoter of the Republic Athletic Club, New York, Battling Siki's manager has cabled that Siki asks for 1,000,000 francs not exclusive of income tax to go to America to fight Wills, the coloured Heavyweight Champion, on October 28. Siki thinks that the fight should be held as soon as possible as Wills is the only man now standing between Siki and Dempsey.

Siki is a popular idol in Paris and receives ovations everywhere that he appears.

O'Rourke has offered Siki 25,000 dollars or 25 per cent. of the receipts to fight Wills or Greb, pointing out that a match with Greb is preferable as Greb is a light heavyweight, while Wills weighs 15 stone.

The Carpentier-Siki film has been shown to the Press, and shows no grounds for Siki's disqualification. Carpentier played with his adversary for the first two rounds and followed him in the third with a right and a left successively.

OBITUARY.

EARL SPENCER DIES AT THE AGE OF 64.

London, September 28.

The death is announced of Earl Spencer.

(Charles Robert Spencer, K.G., ... was born October 30, 1857. He was created Viscount Althorp ... Brington in 1905 and succeeded his half brother the ... as the 6th Earl of Spencer in 1910. The late peer was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was for some time one of the Liberal Whips in the House of Commons. Patron of twelve livings. Lord Spencer was Lord Lieutenant for Co. Northampton. Among other offices held by the late Earl were Groom in waiting to Queen Victoria in 1886, Vice Chamberlain to the Household 1892—1895, Lord Chamberlain 1905-12. Lord Spencer sat as Liberal Member for N. Northamptonshire from 1880 to 1885, and for the Midland Division of Northamptonshire from 1885 to 1895, when he was defeated. He again entered Parliament for the same Constituency in 1900 and remained there till 1905. He once told the House of Commons: "I am not an agricultural labourer." The late Earl married in 1887 the Hon. Margaret Baring daughter of Lord Revelstoke and had several foreign decorations. He is succeeded by his eldest son, who was born in 1892. He leaves three sons and three daughters.)

PRODUCE SALE

At Messrs. Newland Tarlton & Co.'s weekly produce market there was the usual weekly attendance of buyers and all lines were sold. Following were the prices realised in shillings:

Roosters 1/50 to 5/- each.
Roosters (shenzi) 1/- to 1/25 each.
Hens 1/50 to 5/- each.
Hens (shenzi) 1/- to 1/50 each.
Ducks 4/- to 5/50 each.
Rabbits 1/- to 1/50 each.
Eggs (hens) 1/20 to 2/- per doz.
Eggs (duck) 1/20 to 1/50 per doz.
Eggs (shenzi) /70 to /80 per doz.
Eggs (turkey) 1/20 to 1/50 per doz.
Butter 1/- to 1/50 per lb.
Potatoes 6/- to 9/- per sack.
Maize 8/- to 11/- per sack.
Wheat 10/- to 16/- per sack.

Lady Drogheda.

It is announced that Kathleen, Countess of Drogheda, who has many associations with East Africa, will shortly marry Mr. Guillermo de Landa, at Buckingham Palace Road register office. The ceremony will be as quiet as possible. Mr. de Landa, a bachelor of some 29 years, lives at Claridge's Hotel, in the West End, and he is said to be a member of an extremely wealthy South American family.

WATU WA MITI

INTERESTING MOVEMENT IN THE RESERVES.

A GOOD START.

Rumours have consistently been floating round Nairobi of native meetings, drills, etc., including flag waving but really authentic news has been missing. Probably the following interesting story will account for some of the rumours.

Amongst the Kikuyu a type of boy scout movement has been inaugurated by Mr. St. Barbe Baker and has caught on to a certain extent.

It is founded partly on boy scout lines and every member undertakes to do at least one good deed a day and plant ten forest trees on his shamba each year.

Upon initiation each member swears before God that he will observe the above rules and he is shown a white flag in the centre of which is a design of a tree in green. He is told that the green is the symbol of the forest and white the heart. No boy can join who has not a white (safi) heart. There are over 1,000 members and the success of the work of the individual members is undoubted.

All members joining take the rank of forest guide whilst each branch is designated by a forest name. The chief forest guide is the well known Kinanjui, whilst all the chiefs in Kikuyu are members and have all taken the oath.

The forest hold meetings and do drill the latter being of the Swedish type. The uniform is a green and white kanzu and cap with the initials "W. M." on the right side of the latter. Upon the initiation the last ceremony of which attracted over 3,000 natives each member has a disc, similar to the old native kipande, put on his right wrist with the words "Watu wa Miti, Kenya" thereon, surrounding a tree.

Many interesting incidents have come to hand of the members [illegible] ... good deed a day and carry out their oath.

Mr. ... Maxwell has ... taken ... interest ... and he hopes to start a forest at the Coast.

It is also hoped that H.E. the Governor will see his way to be ... Chief and that the Chief Native Commissioner will see his way to lend his support to what appears to be a really good work amongst natives.

There is only one punishment amongst the "Watu wa Miti" and that is that those who fail in the fulfilment of the oath are not allowed to attend the drills and the loss of that particular attraction has so far proved a very efficacious method of keeping members to their oath.

The following is the R.E.A.A.A. weather report for the week ending Saturday, September 23, 1922, at certain stations in the Colony. Supplied by courtesy of the Department of Agriculture.

Station	Inches.
Athi River	0.00
Elmenteita	0.38
Fort Hall	0.00
Kabete	0.05
Kericho	0.89
Kikuyu	0.00
Limoru	0.23
Londiani	0.64
Machakos	0.00
Mombasa	0.64
Nairobi	0.17
Nakuru	0.00
Naivasha	0.35
Ruiru	0.02
Sotik	0.76
Kitale	1.31
Ulu	0.00
Eldama Ravine	0.50

	Mean Max.	Min.
Fort Hall	81	57
Kabete	73	49
Nairobi	75	55
Limoru	71	50
Londiani	72	48
Machakos	81	56
Mombasa	81	70
Naivasha	67	45

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A CIVIL CASE

JUDGMENT GIVEN IN SUPREME COURT.

Yesterday morning, in the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Barton delivered judgment in the case which Messrs. Jamal Hirji are bringing against Mr. V. S. de Souza, particulars of which have already appeared in the E.A. Standard.

In the course of his judgment Mr. Justice Barton said that he entirely mistrusted the evidence of the witness D'Sa that he gave defendant a receipt for Rs. 604/19 but that he received no money. His Honour held in fact that when he received the money he gave the receipt. As to whether that payment discharged the debt His Honour said that D'Sa was a clerk working in Mr. Dracott's office, but it was argued that he was not a salaried clerk, but a probationer. It was difficult to say whether on August 2 he was in receipt of a salary from Mr. Dracott or not.

D'Sa had said he was in receipt of a salary from Mr. Dracott in August.

With regard to Mr. Dracott's evidence His Honour said he felt it his duty to comment on the entire lack of system in the conduct of that advocate's office and strongly criticised the methods of keeping accounts. In his Honour's opinion defendant thought D'Sa had authority to accept the payment in discharge of the debt and he therefore dismissed the case.

The Salvation Army.

The many friends made by Colonel Smith during his brief stay in Kenya as the leader of the Salvation Army, will be glad to know that General Booth has appointed the Colonel to be the London International Headquarters representative and in that capacity he will do a good deal of travelling abroad inspecting the work of the Army and conducting meetings in the various countries. Kenya is fortunate to have the first innings and Colonel Smith is on board the "Dunvegan Castle" due to arrive on October 2. So far as is known at present, he will be here for one month during which time he is booked to conduct special meetings in the Lyric Hall on Sunday October 8, at 11 a.m., and 5 p.m. also on Sunday October 22 at the same times. Captain Frank Pell who is coming with Colonel Smith has been appointed permanently to work in Kenya, chiefly with the natives. He is a cabinetmaker by trade, and he will be of great value in the work at the Industrial school. He will be welcomed in Colonel Smith's meetings at the Lyric Hall, on October 8.

MESSRS. LIEBIGS

HIS EXCELLENCY ENTERTAINS THE VISITORS.

ENCOURAGING INTEREST.

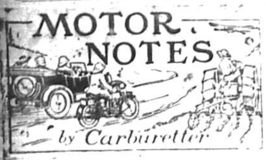
It is understood that, in addition to the formal interview which His Excellency the Governor afforded the representatives of Messrs. Liebigs Limited, who are now visiting Kenya, Sir Robert Coryndon gave a dinner party, at which were present Mr. and Mrs. Gunther (Liebigs Managing Director), Sir Charles and Lady Bowring, Lord Delamere, Mr. Follet-Holt (also a Liebig Director), Mr. Mackenzie, the Company's ranch manager in Rhodesia, Mr. E. Harrison, the Acting Director of Agriculture, and Mr. Montgomery, the Veterinary Adviser.

It is understood that afterward, a general discussion took place on the cattle problems and potentialities of Kenya. The representatives of Messrs. Liebigs were also supplied with maps and figures relative to the question and subsequently visited some of the leading cattle areas with Lord Delamere's manager as guide.

Means such as this of securing discussion of the Colony's problems and possibilities are very desirable, and it is difficult to imagine a more favourable atmosphere for the discussion of vital matters than in a circle of distinguished visitors, pioneer settlers, responsible Government officials such as the Colonial Secretary and the Head of the Department concerned, and the sympathetic presence of H.E. the Governor as host.

An Innovation.

The following is the text of the prayer used at yesterday's session of the Legislative Council:—"Almighty God, who in Thy wisdom and goodness hast appointed the offices of Rulers and Parliaments for the welfare of society and the just government of men; we beseech Thee to behold with Thy abundant favour us Thy servants, whom Thou hast been pleased to call to the performance of important trusts in this land. Let Thy blessing descend upon us here in Council assembled, and grant that we may treat and consider all matters that shall come under our deliberation, in so just and faithful a manner as to promote Thy Honour and Glory, and to advance the peace, prosperity, and welfare of this Colony and Protectorate and of those whose interests Thou hast committed to our charge." His Excellency intimated that "as is customary in Assemblies of this nature" he should open each day's session with prayer.



Courtesy seems to be sadly lacking in Nairobi just now. On Thursday night when the Government Road fire broke out, I went down to see if I could be of any help. On my way down 6th Avenue I passed 7 cars and only one out of seven dimmed their lights to me. Coming back I passed 6 cars out of which two only dimmed, which gives the poor average of 3 cars in 13 to observe a common courtesy of the Road. Of course every car is not made with dimmers, but the great majority are, and to my way of thinking one should not only dim to other cars, but especially so, to all motor cyclists and [illegible] to rickshaws.

6th. Avenue Crossing.

I hardly ever go down 6th Avenue at night time so I had not noticed before that the [illegible] on duty at the level crossing has an absurdly small lamp with which to signal the arrival of trains. The red glass is about two inches in diameter and I certainly [illegible] took it for a rickshaw lamp. When I saw what it was I had to pull up suddenly, and I then made out the train with its head lamp barely visible about 30 yards away.

Three cars and two [illegible] dashed past me [illegible] crossing in front of the goods train which only whistled as it started to cross 6th Avenue.

What is wanted here is a lamp with a large red [illegible] not be mistaken for [illegible] [illegible] terrible tragedy [illegible] [illegible] the General Manager of the Uganda Railway [illegible] [illegible] danger will be rectified immediately.

Plateau Railway Map.

I hear that the R.E.A.A.A. [illegible] [illegible] Nakuru Kitale [illegible] Uganda Railway and [illegible] [illegible]

Belgian Congo to Kampala.

[illegible]

Aba is situated at the entrance to the Congo from Rejaf in the Sudan and is 135 miles from Rejaf by good motor road. Aba is about 3 400 feet above sea level, open bush and long grass country plenty of streams and rocky hills.

The road from Aba and Arua runs S E. It is at present being opened up, we hope for motor traffic but in July last it was little better than a bush path though the beginnings of a good road are evident in a few good stretches of made road.

[illegible]

Owing to these delays we could [illegible]

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AS OTHERS SEE US

What the Pioneer Correspondent Thought of Nairobi

ADVICE ON BUYING LAND

A TALK TO THE MAN OF MODERATE MEANS

For the brief period that the "Pioneer" representative spent in Nairobi he has summarised the situation well. The multiplicity of military titles is very true, as also the fact that even a casual visitor was able to find that there are reputable land agents in Nairobi. The concluding portion of the article [illegible] attraction of Kenya applies very exactly to the classes of settlers wanted and not wanted.

[illegible]

In Town.

[illegible]

Buying Land.

[illegible]

The Residential Suburbs.

[illegible] Parklands part of the [illegible] forest. [illegible]

Gay Gardens

[illegible] miles to Kampala via Masindi and Hoima, over a road which varied from very good to indifferent.

[illegible] gay with roses, cosmos, geraniums and all manner of English flowers [illegible]

Living in Nairobi.

[illegible]

The Real Attraction of Kenya.

[illegible]

Just in Time.

[illegible]

Land Case.

Judgment in the case of Tunstall vs the Commissioner of Lands will be delivered at 10-30 this morning.

SIR E. NORTHEY

NEED FOR A LITTLE FULLER EXPLANATION.

WHY WAS HE RECALLED.

The *Glasgow Herald* has the following article on the recall of Sir Edward Northey:—

"At the beginning of this week the Colonial Office announced an extensive shuffle of Colonial Governors, with the result that the Governor of Tasmania goes to Newfoundland, the Governor of Uganda to Kenya, and the Governor of Somaliland to Uganda, while the Colonial Secretary of Ceylon becomes Governor of British Guiana, and an Indian Army officer, who has been doing excellent work in Somaliland, succeeds Sir Geoffrey Archer in the Governorship of the last-named territory.

"In all these cases the new appointments are as regards the personal qualifications of those appointed unexceptionable and it is pleasant to reflect that the supply of Colonial administrators with not only backbone but also wide and varied experience continues to be unfailing.

"In one case however that of Kenya Colony with which is associated the High Commissionership of Zanzibar the posting of a new Pro-Consul involves a retirement which has aroused a good deal of criticism, and the circumstances of which call for a few observations on the system pursued in respect to these Governorships from the standpoint rather of Imperial policy than of departmental practice.

His Appointment.

"The facts of Sir Edward Northey's appointment to the Governorship of Kenya are fairly well known, and may be briefly recalled. In 1916 he was placed in command of the Nyasa Rhodesia field forces, and after General Smuts's recall to Great Britain he carried to a successful conclusion the operations against General von Lettow Vorbeck's force first in German and finally in Portuguese East Africa.

"In July 1919 he was appointed Governor of what is now Kenya Colony and in the ordinary course his tenure of the post would have continued till July 1923.

"Sir Edward Northey brought to his task no special qualification in the way of experience either of Colonial administration or of Colonial Office departmental methods, and he did not belong to a 'scientific corps' service, in which is sometimes a royal road to advancement in various non-military directions.

"He was just a plain soldier, possessed privately of a certain amount of landed property and gifted with a large quantity of common sense, and it is universally admitted that he made a capital Governor. Even Mr. Churchill, in the despatch recalling him, states that the manner in which he applied himself to the post-war settlement of the problems of Kenya, economic and political, more than justified Lord Milner's selection of him four years ago.

His Work.

"What those problems were is necessarily only imperfectly realised in this country. As regards the economic position, some idea of the difficulties to be grappled with may be gathered from the fact that last year the expenditure—rather over two millions sterling—exceeded the revenue by nearly £300,000 as against an excess of only about £120,000 in 1917-1918.

"By this time however, a better condition of affairs probably prevails owing to the doubling of import Customs duties in 1921 followed by the setting up of a Local Advisory Committee—a step said at first to have been vigorously resisted by Mr. Churchill as derogating from his authority—which has already adopted considerable reductions in the Budget expenditure of the Colony for the current year.

"On the political side there has been much trouble owing to the raising of the Indian question, Mr Churchill's handling of which has yet to be justified.

"Through all this sea of difficulties Sir Edward Northey seems to have steered a straightforward course and to have discharged his onerous duties with a mixture of firmness and fair mindedness which have won him more local esteem and popularity than a Governor engaged in the thankless task of rebuilding a Colony on new lines after a world war could ordinarily expect to enjoy.

His Reward.

"His reward is to be recalled a year before his time, because, after mature consideration, which it is common knowledge Mr Churchill devotes to every subject that engages his attention, the Colonial Secretary has come to the conclusion that a military Governor of Kenya Colony is no longer desirable and that the present desideratum is a Governor well-versed in purely civil administration and with the necessary experience of other young countries.

"It may reasonably be argued that a man who has successfully governed for four years a Colony in the making, with an area of 200,000 square miles and a population of four millions, is not entirely unversed in civil administration or without knowledge of and sympathy with the requirements of a young country.

"We do not profess to be intimately concerned with the personal aspect of Sir Edward Northey's recall, the case not being one in which we should imagine much hardship will be incurred or injury except possibly to amour propre inflicted.

"There seems, however, to be need for a little fuller explanation than is contained in Mr Churchill's expression of his own opinion and of tender solicitude for Sir Edward Northey's health for a step taken. It is evident in direct opposition to the wishes of the Colony concerned.

"If as may shrewdly be suspected Sir Edward's main fault has been inability to see eye to eye with the Colonial Secretary on burning local questions it would be well to have that fact made clear without any 'eye-wash.'

"In any case, a more intimate account of what has happened is needed for the guidance of distinguished soldiers who may hereafter be invited to accept Colonial Governorships without understanding that such appointments are revocable on what would appear to be remarkably flimsy pretexts."

A SERIOUS FIRE

BUILDINGS IN GOVERNMENT ROAD GUTTED

Just about 6 o'clock on Thursday a fire which eventually became one of the biggest blazes Nairobi has seen for a long time broke out. It originated in the premises owned by The English Pharmacy in Government Road and was observed by two passers-by who immediately gave the alarm from the fire alarm by the National Bank of South Africa.

Fifteen minutes later the whole block was well ablaze and when the police arrived and were able to take precautions two blocks of buildings were practically gutted.

The Firebrigade were late in attendance and water was not turned on till about 7 o'clock and later it was not available in sufficient quantity to be really effectual.

Wood and iron buildings at the back of Hardinge Street were demolished and others also close to the Bank were dealt with similarly. By 7-30 the fire was under control.

Salvage operations were put in hand and Government Road was lined with Merchandise, office fittings etc.

The occupiers of the premises gutted are:

The English Pharmacy
S. Donovan.
B. J. Moore,
Simpson & Whitelaw,
Peter & Sons,
Sear & Monckton.
T. D. Ghadially.

Mr A. Hoggs and Mr. Wimhurst's premises and those of Messrs Lalchand Moolchand & Co. were emptied by many acting as voluntary salvage workers.

All the premises and contents were covered by insurance.

Safe Key Lost.

A member of the R.E.A.A.A. picked up a key on Saturday morning outside his house in the Lenana Road. It appears to be either a safe key, or the key of the Starting Switch of a Ford Car, and bears the number 44. Will anyone claiming same please apply to Col. Phillips, Defence Headquarters, Military Siding.

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Milling.

The following is from "Milling" August 19.

We referred a few months ago to the visit to this country of Mr R. O Hamilton, a business man with practical experience as a miller, of Nairobi (British East Africa), in quest of pleasure and also of a firm to erect a first-class flour mill at Nairobi. Mr Hamilton, since his return, has authorised the statement that it is proposed to erect a mill the capacity of which will be of 2,000 sacks of flour per month, equal to one-half of the quantity of flour which is imported into the colony annually. Mr. Hamilton pointed out that the best quality of flour will be conditional only on satisfactory wheat being grown. He also stated that wheat growers would be invited to take shares in the business on very easy and advantageous terms. A wheat grower sending his wheat to the mill, on applying for a number of shares, will pay for them on the principle of allowing 25 per cent. of the value of his wheat to be held by the milling company until such deductions will have paid for the shares allotted. Although the date for the erection of the mill depends on guarantees of support from the planters and farmers, it is reported that the prospects of support are so satisfactory that it is expected that the mill will be ready to receive supplies of wheat in July of next year. It is suggested that the Government should grant a suitable site for the mill, either free, or on exceptionally easy terms, and also preferential rates on the railway until the industry is firmly established. Although the total value of the flour imported into the country is no more than £100,000, the colonists regard it as "well worth fighting for." We admire their pluck!

To Nature Lovers.

This week there opened at the Natural History Museum, Kirk Road, what is undoubtedly one of the most unique and interesting exhibitions of bird-life that Kenya has yet seen.

Apart from the usual exhibits in the Museum, Dr. Van Someren is showing daily, until October 2, a series of water colours depicting the bird-life of East Africa.

These admirable paintings are part of a collection which Dr Van Someren is reproducing in a book, which he is shortly publishing at Home, and the rare plumage and brilliant colour of local birds are well brought out in a manner worthy of the painter.

Dr. Van Someren will be present each evening at the Museum after 6 o'clock, and will give informal chats on the characteristics of the various birds.

Rinderpest.

A correspondent in the Nyeri district writes: "Colonel Doherty, Major Montgomery, Capt. Reid, V.O., and two Stock Inspectors have gone out to the Northern Frontier in connection with the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia. European cattle in this district are alone being inoculated for Rinderpest, which is bad in the Kikuyu Reserve, and unfortunately with serum only, as all are not of one mind. Some of us want double inoculation, others do not, and so for fear of spreading infection, the serum treatment, which is a regular fortnightly job, so long as the disease is in the neighbourhood, and incidentally expensive, is all that remains. The natives cannot afford the expense of the serum treatment, as there is no knowing how long it will have to be continued, and as native stock includes that of our squatters, there is little prospect of the disease being stamped out till either double inoculation is resorted to or squatters' stock inoculated at our expense or that of Government."

The Traffic Manager.

The "E. A. Standard" had the pleasure of a visit this week from Mr. D. H. Elias, the newly appointed Traffic Manager of the Uganda Railway who had returned the day before from his first trip to [illegible]

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BIRTH.

LINDSAY—On September 24th to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lindsay a daughter.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD
MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1922

THE WEEK.

Local.

A special session of the Legislative Council passed a new Customs Tariff (p. 7).

The first list of resolutions for the Convention is published (p. 9).

A War Memorial to fallen Masons has been unveiled in Nairobi (p. 22).

H.E. the Governor has visited Mombasa (p. 6).

Sport.

Carpentier has been defeated by Siki (pp. 26 and 11).

Nairobi races are in progress this week (p. 10).

Gymkhana won the John Boyes Cup (p. 20).

Home, Imperial, and Foreign.

There is danger of war in Europe (p. 3).

Lord Long suggests new means of Empire settlement (p. 25).

The ex-Kaiser is to marry again (p. 25).

Sir Charles Santley is dead (p. 20).

THE COMING CONVENTION. The vast number of the first series of resolutions that are to come before the October Session of the Convention of Associations and the variety of the problems touched on are in themselves sufficient indication of the importance of next month's deliberations. There is very real concern among the producing community in regard to the calendar month [illegible] the thirty day working month that has been recognised [illegible] first settlers arrival [illegible] that [illegible] considerably the resolutions under this head at present proposed. We have previously expressed our view of the position in which the recent judgment places the Native Affairs Department, and of the attitude that Department has taken vis-a-vis the law. We have indicated the anomaly of a law so antagonistic to custom, convenience, utility and approval by native workers. If it is impossible to align the law to practice we say at once that any attempt to insist on payment of labourers, casual or contracted, by the calendar month, unless adequate safeguards are provided will be one of the most unpopular measures ever initiated in the Colony and will be resisted by a larger body of men than has ever been ranged against any other unpalatable law. We have heard it observed in some quarters that the October session of the Convention is not a very important one, but from an assessment of the conditions under which the Convention meets, from the implications of some of the resolutions and from perhaps a singular opportunity of following the trend of events we would like to disabuse the minds of those who think thus and, in doing so, to urge all Associations to send their most representative and trusty delegates to this session. Further we believe that as far as possible, Associations should invest their delegates with emphatic mandates in relation to some of the outstanding questions of the day, even though these may not appear prominently on the agenda. It is noticeable that many Associations are complaining of the amount of the fee charged by the Convention and that a reduction is being called for. It is not for us to take sides but we would like to point out that the present is not the most suitable time to deprive the producers' central representative body of funds that are urgently needed to carry on the varied and costly duties with which the Executive find themselves faced, not the least of these being propaganda work for the European Communities. The moment for slackening the intellectual or the financial sinews of war is not yet, nor if our judgment [illegible] will that [illegible] peace and stability a silencing of [illegible] and a return [illegible] to be interpreted [illegible] of faintness in the aims to which we have set our endeavours. We demand security and peacefulness but it is not the peace and stability of the invertebrate. We shall fight on until we get the only conditions of real peace, and we believe even those Associations that feel the burden of Convention fees will not on consideration, withhold what may be vital help at a critical moment and we are certain that none of them would admit for one moment the suggestion that might be made that their resolutions are dictated either by faint-heartedness or an incomplete visualisation of the fight still ahead. It will be a valuable and perhaps decisive Convention.

THE FIRE. The destructive fire that raged in Government Road on Thursday night is suggestive of many lessons, but primarily it fills up the cup of Municipal slackness in regard to protection against fire, and confronts official indifference with an irate and implacable public opinion. That is a situation that should never have arisen, but, having arisen, must be made to cease at once, since fires do not wait on the convenience of Municipalities, there is an advantage in keeping the relations of the taxpayers and the Corporation as pleasant as possible, and the wealth of the commercial community of Kenya, whether covered by insurance or not, is not so plentiful that it can without damage to the public as a whole, be needlessly destroyed. The first and essential demand of a very highly taxed public is an efficient fire brigade. For many months now the Municipal Council have been aware of the exact definition and limitation of the responsibility of the police for this service, and the action they have taken on that knowledge has been to sit still beneath it. That indifference must cease and an efficient fire-fighting organisation, drilled, fully equipped and subject to Municipal control, must be introduced at once with an always immediately available fire-master. The damage done by Thursday's fire is not easily assessable, but the fact that it was not tenfold the actual figure is in no degree due to the energy, ready wisdom or efficiency of the Fire Brigade, but to the simple circumstance of the direction of the wind and the stone walls on either side of the fire. The fact that the lesser damage was done in no way diminishes the Municipality's culpability. A fire organisation that has to spend valuable time in seeking for not-very-obvious hydrants, that is able to reach the fire only when the limit of its destructiveness has been reached, and that is so disorganised, so susceptible to excitement and panic, so unacquainted with discipline, and so prolific of over-lapping and duplication of work, so wasteful and disdainful of generous public assistance as that which energised and became uselessly short-tempered and quite unnecessarily panic-stricken on Thursday is a snare and a delusion. There are other features. The whole fault was that of no organisation responsibility for which rests with the Municipal Council. The available water supply was never unduly powerful but the little quantity that was at the service of the fire fighters was chiefly dissipated by the extremely weak and faulty character of the hose which was such that the Firemaster had to forbid the exertion of full pressure on the supply. Thrift in Municipalities is as creditable as in individuals or in States and a heavy credit balance is no less valuable to a Corporation than to persons, but a balance of some £5,000 in addition to heavy taxes wears another aspect in face of the desolation wrought in the absence of a fire-engine, adequate equipment and an efficient force. There are other lessons subsidiary to this of our helplessness as a town to any cigarette end or stray spark. One is the need for insistence on the exclusive use of more permanent materials than wood and iron for buildings in the township. This, too, must come within the immediate purview of the Municipality; the other is the effect on police discipline of the absence of a fire force, so that the proper duties of the police of safeguarding property, and prevention of theft had to take a very secondary place in the face of the imperative need to restrict, as far as may be, the ravages of the devouring flames." The cupidity of many of the public in face of the opportunities to loot sustained a strain under which it is to be feared a number of them fell, and though there were many citizens whose sole thought was to lend all their aid in fighting the fire, the public spirit of others was qualified by more powerful personal considerations. Fires are bound to happen sometimes. There is no excuse for their uncontrolled spread, and their disgraceful release of all that is contemptible in human nature.

THE WEEK'S REVIEW.

The E. A. Standard, Sept. 25, 1922

THE NEED OF PEACE. The Legislative Council will meet on Wednesday to approve a Customs tariff, which it is understood has been agreed upon with Uganda and has more elements of permanence than has been possessed by its predecessors. The Council is not called primarily to celebrate the advent of that deliverer the need of whom is the most helpful and constructive suggestion made by an English Press that is consistently critical and ungenerous to the aspirations, and, we repeat, the achievements of this Colony. We leave, however, the further evidences that the most recent mails have brought of the continuance and extension of the campaign of ill-will. Truth is the latest and most important of recent adherents and expresses wonder that despite the proved incompetence of the Government and people of the Colony British Investors should [illegible] at a premium and turn our attention to local aspects. We dealt last week with the seriousness and danger of the attitude that important circles at Home adopt towards Kenya, and we repeat that the public here must shortly take more effective concern with it than has hitherto been the case. His Excellency the Governor will doubtless explain in full the reasons for summoning a special session to deal with these new tariffs, though it is clear, we think, that if finality has been reached it cannot be brought into operation too soon. We take the summoning of a special session as a promise of a real prospect of a definite tariff. For far more damaging than any intrinsic harm any change may bring, is the sense of insecurity and tentativeness its introduction brings into our life and business. Commerce is hindered and made all but unprofitable not only through the ruinous imposts that are placed upon it but because it has so seldom been possible to estimate the duration of the burden. The Medes and Persians could claim a considerable element of business wisdom in making their laws immutable. Once an adjustment had been made to a tiresome and oppressive rule men could plan their future with a very valuable degree of probability. The burden was not likely to be shifted a week later to another part of the body politic that had not been prepared for it, to the release of limbs that had become accustomed to the strain. So as far as is possible must it be with Kenya. Commerce, enterprise, development can live only in an atmosphere of reasonable security, and the persistence of normal conditions. Firm and equitable Customs tariff, ocean freights, taxa-

tion, labour laws, military protection, form and scope of administration, reliability and clarity of law, all these in a State that hopes for success are foundation stones, the collapse or distortion of any one of them has a de-stabilising effect on others, and lessens their permanence too. We urge that the first aim of the Government should be the restoration of stability to all our institutions; that that criterion should be applied decisively to all new legislation, that all enquiries and enterprises now in progress that appear to delay the return of firm and reliable conditions should be expedited or made to cease, and that, the cleansing of our Augean stable having been effected, we should go patiently with the process of its re-equipment. We fear we ask too much, but the need remains and will grow greater as the prospect of its being met recedes. We are aware that the Bowring Committee has said nothing yet in public on the fruits of its investigations at the Coast, on the many changes that must follow its work on the Railway, on the central problem of its reconstitution of the Civil Service. We are aware of the still open controversy on Railway control, and on the very vague workings of Mr Churchill's mind on the federation of Kenya with other Territories. We know that under conditions the Home Government decline to terminate, always the progress of Kenya is qualified by the varying necessity of placating Indian opinion. It seems much to ask in spite of all of this that we should be given security, a calm and certain atmosphere in which to pursue our great task. It is unfortunate but necessary maybe that we shall thus have perforce to endure the patronage, the scoff, and the bitter criticism of those who in England judge only by surface indications. But for all that we postulate security as the immediate need of this country and its peoples, we lay it down as the grand object of all its rulers, here, and at Home; we state that its absence is and has been the essential destructive agent in our post war progress, that responsibility for this rests no less in Downing Street than in Nairobi, and we assert that with peace all the bases of the ridicule and hysteria that marks English public opinion on Kenya would automatically cease, and the claim of Kenya and its people to be in no sense unworthy upholders of the Imperial tradition and honourable members of an honourable commonwealth would be amply vindicated.

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The E. A. Standard, Sept. 26, 1922

WHEN GOVERNMENT AWAKES. It is clear that the misdeeds of Nairobi vagrants are in no way on the decline, and that the danger to life and limb and property and good name, remains as great as ever. It may be that the police are more alert, but that their watchfulness is matched by increasing wariness on the part of native vagrants. But no effective overt action is taken by any public authority to meet what is rapidly becoming a menace of dangerous proportions. For all the interest taken by the Municipality in a gang of desperadoes who defeat all their local legislation and safeguards at present in operation, we might be an Herculean race immune from any danger and the natives, archangels, incapable of any excesses. There is, as we have said before, no centralised authority in this matter; police and Municipality are at cross purposes, and both claim the equipment with which they are provided to deal with this grave menace is inadequate. That case is one for investigation, but the Government takes no notice. What are the conditions required to arouse the central authority to some active sense of its responsibility? Is it murder? Mere robbery, assaulted modesty, savage and dangerous attacks in the highways of Nairobi, leave the Government sleeping, the police ineffective, and the Municipality discussing drinking bars and University settlements. They will, if they wait but little longer, have what we assume to be their final condition satisfied. A life will be lost, and then it will be surprising if the Government's intervention will be either invited or, if carried out, of any service to its dignity. Public opinion is slowly, but very certainly, rising on this matter, and that incident that will serve merely to arouse the Government from their somnolence will light the fuse to such an explosion of public anger, as will lead to not one, but many—probably innocent—lives being lost. For such an event, which is likely to occur at any time, the responsibility will lie wholly with the Government, who, scarcely from ignorance, but apparently from indifference or fear, have watched, unmoved, the gradual crescendo of daring attacks from very rare bag-snatching to frequent molestation and bodily assault of women. Every successful, untraced, and apparently disregarded attack is an encouragement to more frequent and more dastardly outrages, and an Administration that gives such little evidence of its concern as does ours, constitutes a standing invitation to the miscreant. We do not excuse the latter, but the fact cannot be overlooked that European standards even of the [illegible] highwayman days are [illegible] severe for the African. That fact increases the culpability of the Government [illegible] the wilfully vagrant savage African a lighter code than it imposes on the involuntarily peacefully vagrant European. Guided by principles understood only by themselves the Government of Kenya have stamped European poverty a crime of which some expiation may be made by imprisonment and deportation. The poor and unemployed African is made free of Nairobi at all hours of the day or night, no pass law restrains him and no conditions of practical effect qualify his freedom, his poverty is no crime, and few barriers, seemingly, are put up against any form of earning a livelihood that he may select. Were he seen smashing a window in Government Road in high noon doubtless some form of punishment—a secure and well-provided home in gaol—would be given. For the rest, burglary, the attack of unprotected women, and the despoiling of their possessions, is carried on almost with complete impunity. We do not acquit the police of all fault though we are very loath to censure them in the present division of responsibility and in the apparent unwillingness of the master of the Police, the Government either to take disciplinary action, if such be needed, or to strengthen hands that may be weak, or to assert any form of authority, protective function or sense of responsibility not only to the white races but to the black. These latter may be expected not to be slow to learn either the the fuller lessons of the success of this guerilla desperadoism, of the hypocrisy of the Government's claims to represent law and order, or of the distinction the law makes between white vagrants and black. A critical moment in this campaign of terrorism is approaching. For their own prestige and our comfort we hope the Government will awaken in time to avert the danger it holds. Otherwise we hope they will continue to sleep till some time after it has passed. The waking moments if after the event will not be pleasant. The Governor has South African experience. The Government cannot claim ignorance of South African methods of the control of natives which have been canvassed and explained in the columns of the Press time after time. What is the secret of their powerlessness—presuming always they are awake.

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The E.A. Standard, Sept. 27, 1922

A DUTY—WHOSE IS IT? A letter from a correspondent in the Nyeri district, a part of which we publish to-day, paints a gloomy picture of the conditions as affecting the stock industry in the district. If our correspondent is correct in his statement, and we have no reason whatever to think otherwise, the European settlers are extremely foolish not to make up their minds regarding the double inoculations of not only their own stock, but that of their squatters. To inject a given quantity of serum alone every alternate week into their cattle is a costly and unsatisfactory proceeding, more so if at the same time the vast herds belonging to the natives, both in and out of the Reserves, are not attended to. We quite realise that double inoculation, where a large number of head are involved, entails no inconsiderable expense, and we admit that it is hard to expect settlers to foot the bill for their squatters' cattle, but the fact remains, that till all stock irrespective of ownership, are doubly inoculated, Rinderpest will remain in the district, and it is for the Europeans to ask themselves whether, in the long run, it will not be cheaper to bear the expense rather than see their own valuable cattle gradually decimated. For ourselves, we urge that it is the duty of the Government, at least in the present outbreak, owing to its seriousness and wide-spread zone, to bear the cost of doubly inoculating all Native stock in the affected area, and we would likewise express the opinion that inoculation should be compulsory. It is manifestly unfair that a given number of stock breeders should be placed in a position of eminent risk because a few stand out, as they say, on the ground of danger to their cattle, but as we are rather inclined to believe, because they loth to part with their cash. We have consistently urged that the importance of the cattle industry justifies a larger staff in the Veterinary Department than perhaps in any other and that far more watchfulness should be exercised over the semi-civilised natives, whose practice it is to attend auction sales in various parts of the Colony and trek their purchases through the Reserves without let or hindrance, either to sell them for cash or exchange them for sheep and goats. It is, to a very large extent, these men, and the Somalis, who convey disease from district to district, with a freedom of action that would not be permitted to a European, and the time has come when the authorities must be made to listen to reason if they will not act on their own initiative. The situation in the district of Nyeri and in the Kikuyu Reserve adjoining, is a critical one and we would welcome official reports at shorter periods than a month, for the information of our readers of how the disease is going and the nature of the steps that are being taken to deal with it.

FORTHCOMING SALES
BY
THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS
Nakuru—About 200 head immune Cattle.
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Further particulars will be advertised later,
Entries To T. H. CHETTLE,
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A. COOKE,
Nakuru.

THE Y.M.C.A. When His Excellency the Governor this afternoon formally declares open the extensions recently made to the Nairobi Y.M.C.A., he will continue a tradition of official sympathy which preceded the laying of the foundation stone of the present building by Sir Percy Girouard. The case for that official approval, and the public interest it encourages, needs little endorsement from us, and we desire here and now only to express a sense of the very great service the Association has done for Nairobi and East Africa since its establishment, and particularly during and since the war. Quick to perceive the field of instant and immediate service, the Association has changed its special work with changing times. In pre-war days a centre of enthusiastic sport, during the war a social centre for men on active service, since the war it has addressed itself valiantly and successfully to meet and overcome the urgent need of accommodation for men coming to or passing through Nairobi, and it is now entering a phase when peace-time interests, sports, and enterprises will increasingly mark a hotel that is also a home. In the possibilities of such a centre with its world wide connections and the wide interest it can command overseas, as a centre of local social life lies a proper direction of public interest in Nairobi in particular and Kenya generally. For, essentially as time progresses, that will be the function of the Association in Nairobi—to provide a centre and agency for the many other interests of the young Briton abroad that are left largely untouched by other Clubs, Hotels, and public bodies. In no sense does the Association exist to pauperise men, to make them willing or unwilling beneficiaries of public charity. Residents there, in fact, are catered for on a commercial basis, and the Association is budgetting expenses and charges with a view to the liquidation of the loan by which the recent necessary extensions to meet an urgent public need have been made possible. But the existence and progress of the Association in the life of Nairobi, which receive official recognition in to-day's event, is a fitting matter for public interest. The preserve of no narrow doctrinaire school within the wide circle of Christianity, such as in other days and other places has been the case, the Y.M.C.A. repels none who are loyal to the elemental principles and decencies of manliness, and itself, after many years of active life and experience, possesses and demonstrates in Nairobi as elsewhere in the world, the vitality, adventure, strength and daring that it encourages and to which it appeals in its members. The possibilities of such an organisation in Nairobi have never yet been fully realised or tested. Always some immediate demand—which has been met—has been so insistent and vocal as to lessen to some extent the scope and appeal of the others. The many activities—social, religious, intellectual, sporting—that the Association possesses, have never at any one time been all allowed free and equal release. We anticipate great good to the European young manhood of Nairobi could such a simultaneous forward movement be initiated and continued. Whole tracts of honourable, masculine interests and enthusiasms pass into waste and atrophy in Nairobi for lack of just the incentive a fully active Y.M.C.A. could give. We are very hopeful that, with the recently re-organised Board of Management, the enthusiasm of its tolerant and deservedly popular General Secretary, Captain Watson, and the valuable equipment it possesses (the Y.M.C.A. library which would bear comparison with almost any in town, and the recently installed billiard table, which is one of the newest and best in Nairobi, are but two examples) such an advance along an entire front is contemplated, and we interpret to-day's event not only as a promise, but as a definite step to be followed quickly by others.

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The E.A. Standard, Sept. 28, 1922

STABILITY. There will be very general endorsement of Sir Robert Coryndon's hope of stability as a purpose and effect of the new Customs Tariff passed in his first Legislative Council held yesterday, and, on the whole, the public of both Kenya and Uganda will agree that in the multitude of counsellors that have debated the taxes during recent months there has been found considerable wisdom. The very desirable essential unity of Kenya and Uganda has been achieved and this will be still further cemented by the replacement in January next of the arbitrary distribution of customs revenue by the fixed method by which each country takes the revenue from its own imports. For we take it that this will not in effect erect a barrier of another shape by making re-exports a subject for difficult provision. A further novelty, a break from established custom, is the elimination of Export Duties, and much the most important of the incidents of this change is the release of ivory from an obligation to contribute 30 per cent. ad valorem. This step is of very great interest; it is apparently based partly on the hypothesis that the revenue from licences to shoot game is an [illegible] to the State [illegible] the privilege, and the withdrawal of the Customs duty on trophies may be regarded as likely to justify itself by the greater incentive to shoot game thus produced. There is much to be said for this, and it is to be presumed that the Game Warden is satisfied that the protective element in the costliness of game licences will not be imperilled by the new conditions. One almost certain result of the revocation of the tax will be the placing on the market of much of the ivory that is credibly supposed to be concealed and buried in different parts

of the country, and the consequent circulation of money at present lying idle. The searching of outward passengers' luggage is consequently rendered unnecessary, and the Government are to be congratulated on the relief of household effects imported by settlers from taxation. These, and the solution of the long contested conflict on the spirit and tobacco duties are the most arresting items of a tariff which affords many grounds for hope in the stability for which Sir Robert Coryndon looks forward. We have two observations on the method adopted from this point of view. We trust the method of subsidies against railway losses will not be too easily or too readily applied. We should be very reluctant to read into His Excellency's observations on this head an implication that an increase of railway rates is in contemplation, and we would not welcome any proposal of alternative impositions that conveyed the impression that an increase was justifiable and was a matter merely of finding its least oppressive form. The first line of prevention against the danger to stability presented by the possibility of rising railway rates is in eliminating waste from and introducing efficiency in Railway management and control. Given that, there will be no need, we think, for His Excellency or the country to fear increased railway rates and the very second-best alternative of general subsidies. The reformation of the railway will do much to secure and increase stability. There is a minor element also of instability in the incidence of a specific duty, since it will be generally admitted that many articles at the moment are on a falling market; we have in mind particularly piece goods, the later decline in which may render largely inappropriate the duties at present selected. That is a qualification that we must accept of the stability secured by this legislation. We do not, however, regard it as a serious or permanent assault on the great step taken yesterday; and we repeat our satisfaction with the accordance between His Excellency and the public in the great need for stability and assurance. It was a short but notable session.

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The E.A. Standard, Sept 29, 1922.

"THE BOTTOM OF THE WORLD."

A fortnight ago a problem play on the screen at the Theatre Royal drew crowded houses in a week of unusual quietness. With the added population that Race Week brings, only a very exiguous house was attracted by the Shackleton film shown on Thursday and continuing for the rest of this week. It is probably not the case that all Nairobi had already seen in London or elsewhere, either it or the still more wonderful Scott pictures, while it is equally certain that no more stirring appeal to the imagination has ever been thrown on the screen in Nairobi: almost limitless expanse of snow and ice, the desolation and the beauty of the Arctic regions, the bearing of the men and dogs in those solitudes, the relentless destruction of the ship, and the return of the defeated but neither disheartened nor dishonoured crew—all these, though the films as shown give the impression of very extensive "cuts," and though there is no explanatory lecture—form the outline on which even the most leisurely imagination can frame a romance of man's struggle with nature, himself, and the unknown that is compelling in its allurement. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that so little of the social life of the "Endurance" party is shown, but there are few who would be unable to picture with the diaries and stories of Scott and Shackleton in mind, the alternation of hope and fear, of disappointment but never of despair, of the charm and value of the elemental things of life and the dispensability of all the trappings that for most of us masquerade as stern necessities, that make up the life of men who add so much to the sum of human knowledge. Such an exercise of the imagination as is induced by witnessing a film such as "At the Bottom of the World," is tonic, inspiriting, and not a little shattering to unbounded self-esteem. It is a recovery for many of us of actuality in our view of life, a perspective that shows something more than position and pleasure and profits, of a return to the sense that great men have been among us and have set a standard. Seeing Shackleton thus we recall his message on his latest expedition, and the bravery and charm of his farewell, and we name his nationality—and ours—with pride:

"I have flouted the Wild. I have followed its lure,
Fearless, Familiar, alone;
But a day must come when the Wild will win
And shall be overthrown."

It is a brave gospel, known and preached and venerated in Africa, but apt to become remote and only lightly held in the clubs and bars and offices or shops of Nairobi. It is possible, too, that days are ahead in which gallantry such as Shackleton's, though in another direction, may be demanded yet again of men of British blood, and for this reason, if for no other, we would urge all parents to take their children to see this film: were the Education Department wealthy we would urge it as a duty of the State to extend school curriculum to cover such a visit—and to those who attribute greatness to pictures rather of the "Mr Wu" type than of the one we celebrate, we would suggest that the film that precedes the Shackleton picture will probably give them infinite satisfaction and will, in no way, unduly strain their intellects or imaginations.

Bull Breeding.

Mr. J. H. D. Beales, the manager of the now defunct Government Farm at Naivasha, who is at present at Home, will on his return to the Colony carry on the work of bull breeding on his farm in the Naivasha district.

Capt. Cary.

Capt. Cary, E. A. Police, was entertained to tea in the Jeevanjee Gardens Thursday by the Indian Community, when a very pleasant valedictory address was made by Mr. Shams-ud-Deen, M.L.C. Capt. Cary suitably responded.

ESTATE
LATE W. C. ALLEN.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters of Administration in the Estate of the late WILFRID CASTLEDINE ALLEN, formerly living in the Uasin Gishu District, have been granted by the English Courts. Any persons having claim against the deceased are hereby required to submit detailed accounts to the undersigned and upon proof of the liability being due arrangements will be made to forward same to England for eventual payment by the Administrator of the Estate.
W. A. SHAW,
Advocate, Eldoret.

NAIROBI AND DORKING

Here, in this season of long rains, when roads are drenched and sodden,
And streams, arising on the plains, be-silver that green gown,
When iron roofs for ever fret, where mighty storms have trodden—
How can my exiled heart forget this is Nairobi town?
When frog's croak to cicala's hum in tuneless noise is wedded,
And many dripping rickshas come from where the Hill winds down,
When April leaves no violet in paths her feet have threaded—
Where can I turn here to forget this is Nairobi town?
One quiet place where the roadway lights upon the wet leaves glisten,
And soft rain as I walk o' nights crowns me with jewelled crown,
There [illegible] pause and dreaming listen
For the bird-song in that Surrey lane that leads to Dorking town.
Margaret Hemphrey, the Westminster Gazette.

[It is understood that Mr. Hemphrey served in the A.[illegible] in East Africa during the war.]

NAKURU & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY

SERVICES—
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1.
10.30 a.m. Mattins and Holy Communion at Mrs. Anderton's, Gogar.
3.30 p.m. Evensong at Mr. Dugmore's, Gilgil.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8.
AT NAKURU CHURCH.
7.30 a.m. Holy Communion.
9.00 a.m. Children's Service.
10.30 a.m. Mattins and Holy Communion.
3.00 p.m. Evensong and Holy Communion at Rongai Bridge.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15.
10.30 a.m. Mattins and Holy Communion.
3.00 p.m. Evensong and Holy Communion at [illegible]
W. P. LOW,
Chaplain.

THIKA, KYAMBU AND DISTRICT CHAPLAINCIES.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1.
THIKA.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
KYAMBU.
St. Paul's Church.
11.00 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8.
ALL SAINTS, LIMORU.
10.30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
3.30 p.m.—Evening Service, at Mr. R. Macdonell's.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 9.
9.00 a.m.—Holy Communion at Mr. Gayers.
JOHN BRANDRAM, Chaplain.

The Case of a Cow.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, their Honours, the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Barton, heard two appeals against convictions passed by Resident Commissioners. The first case heard was an appeal against a sentence passed by Mr Champion, D.C. Naivasha, by Mukeru wa Gacharu. Appellant had been sentenced to 12 months R.I. and a fine of Shs. 3,000 under I.P.C. 403, and Mr Cresswell argued that the learned magistrate was wrong in law in passing sentence under this section. Appellant had bought a cow from Mr J. R. Nimmo, and said it was a white cow. Mr Nimmo said he sold a red cow—a queen cow. It was a case of misunderstanding, said counsel, probably due to lack of knowledge of Swahili on Mr Nimmo's part. The learned magistrate had attempted in his summing up to say there was collusion between appellant and one of the Crown witnesses. Counsel said that inference was hardly correct. The sentence was against the weight of evidence produced. The Solicitor-General asked their Honours to uphold the conviction on the evidence before them. In the course of the hearing the judges sought and secured enlightenment from witnesses on the different stages of the case. The sentence was upheld but the charge was altered from I.P.C. 403, misappropriation to I.P.C. 379, theft.

Short Skirts Show Shoes
NUGGET BOOT POLISH
So Show Smartly Shined Shoes
Sole Agents
R. O. HAMILTON Ltd.
NAIROBI

KIZONZI SYNDICATE LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of Kizonzi Syndicate Limited was held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Nairobi, on Monday the 10th July 1922 at 2 p.m. when the following extraordinary Resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up same.

(2) That Messrs. Boazman & Gee or whoever the National Bank of India Limited, Kampala, wish to appoint should be appointed Liquidators of the Company.

H. BOAZMAN,
Liquidators.

KAMPALA,
19th September 1922.

KIZONZI SYNDICATE LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above Company are hereby required to lodge their claims with the undersigned on or before the 31st October 1922.

H. BOAZMAN, A. H. GEE,
Liquidators.

Kampala, 20th September 1922.

KIZONZI SYNDICATE LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of Creditors of the above Company will be held at Mr. Ishmael's Office Kampala on Monday the 16th October 1922 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to discuss the Company's affairs.

H. BOAZMAN, A. H. GEE,
Liquidators.

Kampala, 20th September 1922.

NOTICE.

THE KENYA SUNDAY TIMES
AND
SPORTING NEWS
has been appointed the
OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF THE
JOCKEY CLUB OF KENYA,
ROYAL EAST AFRICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION,
AND OF THE
KENYA LOCAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

R.E.A.A.A. and Roads

Mr Galton Fenzi announces that the new Eldoret-Kisumu Road is in urgent need of repairs, as part of this road runs through three swamps, which become impassable in wet weather. Unfortunately the P.W.D., much as they wish to help in the matter, are powerless as they have no funds available for this purpose, so it has been left to the R.E.A.A.A. and the enterprise and generosity of local people to put the matter right. The following subscriptions have been given: Messrs. Thos. O'Shea & Co., £10; Pioneer Garage, £5; Eldoret Chamber of Commerce, £25; and R.E.A.A.A., £10; totalling £50 in all, which it is hoped will be sufficient to see the most important work done, and the main trunk road put in order.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Congratulations to the Freemasons of Nairobi, who have just unveiled a handsome memorial tablet in loyal and patriotic remembrance of the fact that some of their brethren made the great sacrifice between the tragic years 1914—1918. We are all too apt to apparently forget those who died that we might live and one looks in vain in this town for any symbol of our regard and reverence for the memories of the heroes of the Great War. It is true, we have a considerable sum of money subscribed for the purpose, but as the years pass [illegible] nothing of a really practical nature is done. It would be interesting to know what really is now proposed in this connection. [illegible] understand [illegible] great [illegible] made [illegible] opinion [illegible] acceptance [illegible] remembered that [illegible] wanted in Nairobi [illegible] not [illegible] in the war [illegible] bravery and unselfishness of the great [illegible] who made personal sacrifices and survived [illegible] the fruits of victory.

• • • •

To many people in Kenya the really outstanding event of the week was [illegible] Legislative [illegible] and the first appearance of [illegible] in his [illegible] main [illegible] pended, of course, on the different points of view from which the real adjustment of the Customs Tariff was regarded, since one section of the community ardently desired some substantial [illegible] certain [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] serious discussion [illegible] recently [illegible]

• • • •

The general tone of the proceedings in the [illegible] was regarded as an improvement and the impression is that under the new regime the debates will be conducted with more dignity and good feeling than in the past. His Excellency has introduced a new and important practice, in opening the formal proceedings with prayer and this idea will be applauded by all thinking people. It certainly sets the seal of seriousness [illegible] on the work of the Council and is in accordance with the highest precedents. Whether [illegible] opening ceremony attuned the minds of members [illegible] or not [illegible] two [illegible] the session [illegible] of them.

• • •

The [illegible] to be a [illegible] the Salvation Army [illegible] recalls the fact that [illegible] organisation [illegible] deal to ameliorate the sufferings of many [illegible] found in this [illegible] times. The [illegible] Army is an excellent one, inasmuch as its officers offer that substantial form of help which is comprised in food and shelter and while displaying a fine example of practical Christianity they do not force their own views on those whom they help. Those who really believe in the doctrine of help and service should therefore endeavour to make the collection a success so far as their means allow.

• • •

The Chamber of Commerce has been graciously pleased to approve of an internal C.O.D. postal system for the colony and it remains to be seen what the postal authorities will do in the matter. It was, of course, an act of courtesy to invite the opinion of our commercial magnates, but the views of the general public, and particularly of settlers in remoter districts, will probably hardly coincide with those expressed by some members of the Chamber. However, we shall shortly have the views of the Convention of Associations on the matter.

• • • •

The prevalence of bag-snatching by prowling natives, who also indulge in other seriously annoying practices, is becoming an acute public question, and one feels that the ladies who are so pluckily taking the matter up and appealing to the highest authority deserve both praise and encouragement. But it is a curious commentary on our social system that it should have been left to them to take action. One solution of the present difficulty, which is mainly due to the shortage of police, would be to enrol special constables, armed with authority to make arrests, or the formation of a Vigilance Committee.

• • • •

[illegible] Nairobi and the [illegible] reference was made [illegible] helpers in this admirable endeavour. [illegible] rather than drafting an epitaph for the future. The General Purposes Committee [illegible] the [illegible] a handsome [illegible] the Chairman (Major Gordon Russell) and the Town Clerk (Mr. J. A. Watson) that the thanks of the community are [illegible] Kenya.

• • •

Public attention is again being drawn to the open level crossing [illegible] Sixth Avenue [illegible] important and most used thoroughfares in Nairobi [illegible]

[illegible] irresponsible natives [illegible] Indians who wave a red flag when the spirit [illegible] Motorists being [illegible] are inclined to ignore this emblem of authority and take the risk of a sudden and shocking death. One of these days there may be an appalling accident and the question will arise as to where the blame will lie. Undoubtedly the Uganda Railway authorities are responsible and the public should insist on the erection of gates or booms. But can anything be insisted upon in this country? I suggest that the matter be brought to the notice of the Legislative Council at its next session. Will Mr. Schwartze oblige?

THE ECHO.

Diatomite.

[illegible] Legislative Council Mr. [illegible] Harvey enquired whether [illegible] was [illegible] Naivasha [illegible] association. This very useful substance [illegible] can be [illegible] in vast quantities [illegible] Naivasha and Magadi [illegible] as packing between bricks of wood [illegible] making building bricks, one part slaked lime to three parts of diatomite [illegible] the best insulator in the world being of particular value for packing fruit for overseas, as thus enclosed the fruit returns perfect condition and the material itself is very popular at Home.

In burning [illegible] it is usual to add [illegible] 25 per cent [illegible] which helps the burning and increases the insulating quality of the brick. It is enormously used in England for insulation but is rather expensive there. The [illegible] for fire-proofing [illegible] and insulation is made of diatomite.

Appointments.

The following appointments are gazetted [illegible] H. [illegible] to be Assistant District Commissioner, Machakos.

D. H. E[illegible] to be Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Arrivals.
Tabora, from Bombay.

Sailings.
Tabora, for South Africa.

In Harbour.
Nairobi.

To Europe—		
Nera	Sept.	30
Ioma	Oct.	5
Dunvegan Castle	Oct.	[illegible]
Llama	Oct.	16
[illegible]	Oct.	20
Amiral Pierre	Oct.	20
Modasa	end of	Oct.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Castle	early	Nov.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Europe		
[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
[illegible] Castle	Nov.	[illegible]
Australien	Nov.	14
General Duchesne	Nov.	28
Naldera	end	Nov.
[illegible]	Dec.	11
Nera	Dec.	23
To South—		
Aroma	Oct.	9
[illegible]	Oct.	1[illegible]
[illegible] Castle	early	Nov.
[illegible]	early	Nov.
From South		
[illegible]	Oct.	12
[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
To India (Bombay)		
[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
From India (Bombay)		
[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE HANDLING OF TRUTH.

(Contributed)

"Obey the Gospel." We have constantly through the Bible the expressions: "Obey God," "Obey Christ," "Obey the Word," "Obey the Gospel," "The Good News."

The apostle Paul on hearing from heaven that Jesus was really God's King appointed Christ, and therefore that God's work for man was finished, said about himself: "Whereupon I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision." (Acts 26.19.)

He did not question within himself [illegible] he believed [illegible] to see if he had any feelings [illegible] any repentance, any love to God, any love to Christ. He looked away from himself. He acted on what God told him viz., that His Christ had glorified Him as to the whole matter of man's sin [illegible] that Christ had finished the work He gave Him to do.

[illegible] Thank You. I will have nothing more to do with a religion with good works in [illegible] I have been [illegible] by You.

[illegible] that sin has been put away [illegible] Your word, Your good news.

"This is the work of God that ye believe on him whom he hath sent." (John 6.29.)

Sin is lawlessness—disobedience of God's law.

Satan and his demons (the fallen angels) fell, we are told, by disobedience. Satan's coming incarnation is called "the man of lawlessness." Man fell spiritually (lost his communion with God) by disobedience. He obeyed Satan and disobeyed God.

He lent his ear to Satan's arguments—most reasonable arguments if they were not up against God's direct simple command, "Thou shalt not eat." These arguments were—did God really say so (is the Bible God's actual voice speaking to me)? It is a thing that is good for food. A thing that is pleasant to the eyes. A thing to be desired to make one wise. Surely God is not unreasonable? (see Genesis 3).

Hear what God says, "Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices (religion), as in obeying the voice of the Lord. Behold to obey is better than sacrifice and to hearken than the fat of rams." (I Samuel 15.22.)

The Greek word in the New Testament sometimes translated [illegible] equal [illegible] be translated "dis[illegible]."

"He that believeth on the Son hath [illegible] the Son shall not see [illegible] (John 3.36, [illegible])

[illegible] His [illegible] the exact [illegible]

There is no separating of God from His voice, His word. See Hebrews IV 12 and 13, also "For if you believed Moses you would believe me: because he wrote of me. But if you believe not his writings, how shall you believe my words" (John V 46 and 47). "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you." (John XV 7.)

Here are some Divine statements about the awfulness of disobedience: "Rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft." (I Samuel 15.23.)

"Rendering vengeance to them that obey not the gospel (good news) of our Lord Jesus." (II Thess. I 8.)

"The wrath of God cometh upon the sons of disobedience." (Col. III 6.)

All that is wrong and chaotic in this world [illegible] in this statement viz. "They stumble, being disobedient to the word." (I Peter II 8.)

"The Holy spirit whom God hath given to them that obey him." (Acts V 32.)

A New Enterprise.

It will be of interest to learn that a firm to be known as Messrs. Tarlton, Whetham and Burman are commencing operations in Nairobi to-day and will carry on business as Safari Outfitters, Land, Estate and General Agents. The Land department of this concern is situated on the ground floor of Messrs. Newland, Tarlton & Co.'s Sixth Avenue building and the Safari Department in Sadler Street. The business, it is stated, will be run on up to date lines and the names of the three gentlemen who have associated themselves with this venture are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of efficiency and integrity.

To Nature Lovers!

The exhibition of pictures in the Natural History Museum has caught on and residents and visitors to Nairobi are gradually increasing or renewing their acquaintance with the birds of the country.

Duck-Shooting Opens.

In order to celebrate the opening of the Duck Shooting season the Naivasha Sports Club is organising a subscription dance to be held at the New Hotel, Naivasha, on November 1, the opening day of the season. Tickets (Single, Sh. 10; Double, Sh. 16.) may be obtained at the Standard Stationery Store, Nairobi.

WATSON'S
SCOTCH No. 10 WHISKY
"STANDS OUT"

Coffee Officer.

It is understood that the Coffee Officer leaves Nairobi to-day for a three months' visit of the Uasin Gishu Plateau and Trans Nzoia.

Farewell to Justice Barton.

Yesterday morning in the Supreme Court Mr. Figgis, on behalf of the local legal profession, tendered congratulations to His Honour Mr. Justice Barton on his new appointment [illegible]. In reply Mr. Justice Barton said that he was very sorry to leave this country, but when one got these offers it was not good sometimes to refuse them. He had got on very well with everyone in that Court.

A Plucky Salesman.

On Saturday last Mr. Austin stopped his auction sale as he found that Indians who had sent in goods for sale were bidding the prices up. As a result of his action Mr Austin was boycotted when he held a sale on Tuesday, only some half a dozen people putting in an appearance.

From the Gazette.

Employers of native labour in Nairobi are notified that from the 1st of October, 1922, the registration of natives will be effected at the office of the Chief Registrar of Natives (opposite the G.P.O.) and not at the Resident Commissioner's office as at present. Registration of unregistered natives and renewals of lost certificates will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Worn or damaged certificates will be replaced on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

East Africa Protectorate.
Probate and Administration.
HIGH COURT CAUSE NO. 92 of 1922.
ADMR. GENL. CAUSE No. 110 of 1922.
In the matter of A. V. Allen deceased.

To all to whom it may concern,

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of East Africa dated the 21st day of September 1922 by which the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the Estate of the late A. V. Allen, who died at Nakuru on the 24th day of August 1922.

TAKE NOTICE that all persons having any claims against the estate of the said A. V. Allen, are required to lodge and prove such claims before me the undersigned on or before the 5th day of December 1922 after which date only the claims so proved will be paid and the estate distributed according to law.

J. G. HEAVEN,
Ag. Administrator General.
Mombasa, 15 September, 1922.

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE B.E.A. Farmers' Association, Ltd., invite applicants for the post of Manager and Secretary. Applicants must possess a thorough knowledge of Accounting and Secretarial Work. Good salary offered to first class man. Apply, stating previous experience and with copies of testimonials to B.E.A. Farmers' Association, Ltd., Nakuru.

WANTED, thoroughly capable nurse for Trans Nzoia, one boy 18 months and baby from month in January, good references essential. Apply stating qualifications and salary.—Voucher No. 588, "E. A. Standard."

SITUATIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER seeks re-engagement on farm. Thorough knowledge of farming also carpentry etc. Salary small. Apply Voucher No. 507, Standard, Nairobi.

ADVERTISER at present managing citrus proposition in B.E.A. seeks re-engagement. Contract expires October. Understands manufacture [illegible] peel and all general farm work. References etc.—Apply Voucher 580 "E. A. Standard."

LOST

ON September 25th Aberdeen terrier dog named Swee. Black, grey markings. Handsome reward. Delany, Corner House.

TO LET

BUNGALOW in Second Avenue [illegible] Grounds Fruit Trees [illegible] Out houses etc. [illegible] for occupation.—Apply, Voucher No. 461 "Standard," Nairobi.

WALKDEN & SYDSERFF,
NAKURU.

Cartage Contractors, Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Agents. Dealers in Stone and Building Materials.

Nakuru Butchery.

Premier Grade

Beef and Mutton

Fresh Butter, Eggs

[illegible]

Competitive Prices.

PERSONAL.

SKINS. If you have Otter Skins, Silver or Golden Jackal Skins, Blue or Calabar Monkey Skins, Rock Rabbits, or Skins of any description, send them to BERNARD'S for making up into a Fashionable Fur Wrap, Stole, Muff or a Fur Coat to any size, best silk linings supplied; making up of Skins into Furs will cost you very little, and this will be a most suitable present (for Christmas or any other occasion) for your lady friend of this country or overseas. BERNARD'S undertake to pack the furs free of charge and guarantee delivery of same to any part of the world. Cleaning, repairing and remodelling of old-fashioned furs a speciality. Illustrated catalogues of styles free on application. BERNARD'S, Expert Furriers, Cuthbert's Buildings, or Box 3,316, Johannesburg.

VISITORS TO NAIROBI.

Paying Guests received for short or long periods in comfortable, well-appointed house. Tennis Court. Country surroundings. Near Town and Sports Club.—Mrs. Williams, Mbaa Gabbs, Nairobi. Box 469

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lower Limuru

TO intending settlers and those needing a holiday.

Mrs. W. E. D. Knight takes paying guests. Terms Moderate. Large comfortable house in beautiful surroundings. Only 14 miles from Nairobi. Good road.

FOR HIRE For 6 years 500 Acres in Trans Nzoia beautiful water. Apply Voucher 99 Standard Office.

Stamps

RARE Indian Native States including Afghanistan. A splendid Philatelic gift, 200 diff Rs 20, 300 Rs 45, 500 Rs 95 Bombay Philatelic Co., Fort Bombay.

WANTED

ONE 6 months old Dog. Must be pedigreed. Apply Voucher No. 550, E.A. Standard.

SECOND HAND Touring Body Ford Car.—Apply Sauvage Garage, Ngara Road.

TO TURKEY BREEDERS.

American Monmouth Bronze Gobblers 8 to 9 mos. from First Class, imported parents. Each bird weighs 37lb. [illegible] 80/- each carriage extra.

Apply [illegible] SINCLAIR, Nakuru.

FOR SALE

DECIDUOUS Fruit Trees now ready for planting. Send for list. S. M. Wimhurst.

SHADE Trees for Coffee, Albizzia Moluccana Fls 15 per pound, postage paid on 1 lb. orders and over. Order early. New Crop now on hand.—Messrs Hodson Bros., Kalenyi Estate, P.O. Mubende, Uganda.

Lime Lime Lime

CAN be had from Fair View Estates, Kyambu. Price on application. Report from Chemical Research Department: "An exceptionally pure limestone." Apart from its use in the production of "Fat" lime for plastering material such as this would be useful in the manufacture of citrate of lime and in the purification of sugar also for treatment of the soil if well burned. Apply Poy & Birch, Kyambu.

SEED Wheat for Sale, K.T. No. 1 Sh. 9 per load of 60 lbs F.O.R. Molo (Cash with order). The above is of excellent quality, rust resisting and a very good yielder, 20 bushels per acre is quite common on our Kerngei Farm.—Apply Dorryland, B.E.A. Ltd.

COFFEE PLANTS! COFFEE PLANTS!! For the short rains, splendid 18 months old plants.—Apply J. L. Henderson, Thika.

THE CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, in eight Volumes (Educational Book Co.). Can be seen at "E.A. Standard" Stationery Book Stores.

WELDON'S 350 Ideas for Fancy Dresses for Ladies, Children and Men. Price Posted Shillings 1/75 (cash with order). Standard Stationery Stores Nairobi.

FOR SALE

SEED MAIZE. "Potchefstroom Pearl," or "Hickory King" selected seed maize, tipped and butted. Up to 3 bags @ Sh. 10 per load. 3 bags and over Sh. 9 per load, f.o.r. Kero.—Conway Harvey.

MILK COWS. 60 Grade Dairy Shorthorns, all good milkers, for Sale.—Conway Harvey, Kero.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor will not hold himself responsible for the views or statements of his correspondents.

A PLEA FOR A MUSEUM

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard."

Sir,—I had the pleasure yesterday of seeing at the Natural History Society's Museum the series of water colour drawings by Dr. Van Someren of East African birds. These studies are beautifully executed and most interesting. The names in the Visitors' Book of people who had seen the exhibition were very few and I suggest that Dr. Van Someren might consent to keep his drawings on view for another week or so, and repeat the advertisement in the Press, probably few knew of the treat which awaits them on a visit to the Museum. Incidentally I may say that many people in Nairobi do not know where the Museum itself is to be found.

While on the subject of the Museum may I suggest to the Committee of the Natural History Society that [illegible] ... [illegible] ... should be made of [illegible] Persian and Arab furniture [illegible] carving and [illegible] while these things are still more or less obtainable.

[illegible] ... value to an East African Museum. I am sure [illegible] ... in collecting these relics of the [illegible] of East Africa [illegible] ... serve them.

I would suggest also that the N. H. Society obtain while it is still [illegible] good photographs of Persian, Arab and other monuments here and [illegible] the coast while they are still standing and in their original condition. Buildings decay and fall and it would be sad if this country of absorbing historic interest were left without the best pictorial representation of the buildings erected in their day by the Colonists of past centuries.

Representative photographs should also be obtained while "uncivilised" conditions endure of the members of the various native tribes within the boundaries of the Colony, of their dwellings, and their belongings generally.

These things pass away and are forgotten and most interesting pages in the country's book of life are lost for ever. Good "snapshots" are easily and cheaply enlarged, are easily procurable, are easily preserved, but unless some enduring Society will systematically collect and preserve them no pictorial record of native life will be available to the Colonists of the future. The animal and bird life of the country, I am glad to think, will last for some years yet but historic manuscripts, buildings, furniture will soon vanish.

Yours, etc.,
D. A. S.

Nairobi, Sept. 28.

TO AMERICANS

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following for the information of your American readers and accept my thanks in anticipation for your courtesy.

This Consulate has received a communication from The English Speaking Union, Trafalgar Building, 1, Charing Cross, London, W.C. 2, offering its special facilities to all American visitors to London, whether they be members of the Union or not. These facilities include assistance in seeing something of the social, political and industrial side of the country. Special attention is given to sight-seeing, farming and gardening, handicrafts, social service and education.

There has also been founded The English-Speaking Union in the United States, which is an, governing organization, directed by American citizens, working on parallel lines and in close co-operation with the British organization. It has branches in ten cities. The object of both is "to draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking people of the world." They are non-sectarian, non-partisan and non-political. It is hoped that all will appreciate the high purposes and great possibilities of these organizations and will avail themselves of the above-mentioned generous offer.

Yours, etc.,
WILLIAM L. JENKINS,
American Consul.

Nairobi, Sept. 27.

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NEXT

MONTHLY SALE

AT

GIL GIL,

TUESDAY,

10th October.

NEWLAND TARLTON, & CO.

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AUCTIONEERS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SALE OF STORES

Mechanical Transport Stores at Nairobi and General Unallocated Stores at Kisumu, Eldoret, Nyeri and Naivasha, will be sold at reduced prices between the 2nd and 6th October 1922.

[illegible] W. McGREGOR ROSS,
[illegible], Director of Public Works.

A Notice.

The Chief Justice has directed that every civil cause in which the defendant is a native and the plaintiff is not shall, in the case of Kilifi, Vanga, Tana River and Lamu Districts, be tried in the Court of the District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner as the case may be, having jurisdiction.

Yesterday's Football.

In a Dobbie League football match, played on Caledonian ground yesterday, Caledonians and Civil Service drew, the score being two goals all.

UNDER The STANDARD CLOCK.

A New Law.

The Customs Tariff Ordinance was published on Thursday as an Extraordinary Official Gazette.

New Customs Tariff.

The "E. A. Standard" Coast correspondent reports that the new Customs Tariff has been well received in Mombasa.

Mr. Justice Barton.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Barton has appointed Legal Adviser to the Government of Gambia.

H.E. on Tour.

It is understood that H.E. the Governor will leave Nairobi on Saturday morning on a visit to Kibos.

Mails Arrive.

Mails despatched from Mombasa on September 2, per s.s. "Heemskerk," arrived in England on the 23rd idem.

Homeward Mails.

Mails despatched from Mombasa on Sept. 6 and 9 per s.s. "Aviateur Roland Garros" and s.s. "Durham Castle" respectively arrived in England on September 26.

Bag Snatching.

Mrs. E. Hill, Box 437, Nairobi, is organising a petition to H.E. the Governor in connection with the recent epidemic of bag snatching and attacks by natives on women asking for the grant of additional powers to the Police.

Passports.

A notice in the Official Gazette reads: "Permission is hereby granted to any person, not being a person prohibited by any other law from entering the Colony or Protectorate, to enter the Colony from the Uganda Protectorate without a passport or other document establishing his nationality and identity."

A Transfer.

It is understood that Mr. H. G. Pink, Assistant Treasurer in Kenya Colony and for a time acting as Commissioner of Income Tax, has been appointed Treasurer of St. Helena.

Car Sale.

A large number of people attended Mr. Muter's sale of P.W.D. cars this week but bidding was confined to the few. Ford's said to be ready to drive away went at prices ranging from £27 to £41. "Crocks" disposed of at prices below £20.

Land Case Concluded.

The conclusion of the hearing of the case brought by Mr. W. A. Tunstall against the Commissioner of Lands, was reached on Saturday morning last. On Friday afternoon the Attorney General argued for the defence, and on Saturday morning Mr. A. C. Ross replied for the plaintiff. Judgment was reserved.

The Sleuthhounds.

Quietly the two stalwart askaris moved and keenly they watched the movements of a Mzungu who was creeping round corners in back alleys at midnight. Tracking carefully the askaris eventually followed the European and saw him hide. That did it, he was immediately hailed by the askaris keen on an arrest. He then explained that he was a policeman in disguise. But the askaris were subject to no such stories and an adjournment was made to the station where explanations were made and the constable set at liberty. A highly placed official who in turn had tracked the askaris and returned satisfied with his observations—smiled.

Captivating Khalsas.

The Khalsa Hockey Club on Friday last defeated Gymkhana by six goals to one. Their play is described as captivating, and the work of Sardara Singh who scored five of the goals as brilliant.

Local Sugar.

It is understood that owing to adverse weather conditions during the past few weeks, in some cases causing floods which have seriously delayed construction, combined with the non-arrival, through engineering and labour disputes, of some essential machinery parts, it will be about the end of October before the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Co. Ltd. will be able to place their sugar on the market in any considerable quantity.

On Leave.

Messrs. [illegible] W. Gregory, Chief Storekeeper, P.W.D. and Coast Agent; J. E. M. Nood, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D.; E. W. Trim, Government Printer; H. J. Pink, Assistant Treasurer; A. E. V. Bartoh, Assistant Collector of Customs; T. A. Gray, Assistant Commissioner of Prisons; and P. K. Gradwell, Artizan, Uganda Railway, have gone on leave.

Salvation Army Flag Day.

Next Saturday, September 30, the Salvation Army is holding a Flag Day on the streets of Nairobi in the interests of the local social work amongst distressed Europeans. While it is true that things have improved a little and there are fewer unemployed people than there were three months ago, the fact remains there are still a number of really deserving cases which call for assistance. The past six months has been a very difficult period for a large number of people and as a result very heavy demands have been made upon the funds. The most recent development in [illegible] of the work has been the [illegible] of the Women's Haven which has not [illegible] but at the same time [illegible] a heavy expense. In order that the Salvation Army can continue the work during this trying period they must augment their funds and so Major Peat appeals to friends to contribute liberally to the ladies who will be collecting for the Army's funds on Saturday morning.

Sir John Kirk.

At the anniversary dinner of the Royal Geographical Society, reported in the August number of Society's Journal, Sir Rennell Rodd, who was Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General in Zanzibar in 1893, paid a fine tribute to the late Sir John Kirk, whom he called a great public servant, and one of the handful of men of faith and constancy who clung with tenacity to the African dream until the opinion of England had ripened and matured sufficiently to insist that the work of the pioneers should not be abandoned. In concluding an interesting summary of events in East Africa, he said:—"Let us therefore on this occasion think with respectful homage of that great man, Sir John Kirk, and his friend, Sir William Mackinnon, with whose names those of my old friends, Gerald Portal, Lloyd William Mathews, and Sir Harry Johnston will ever be associated in the story of East Africa."

All Saints' Church.

The Chaplain and Committee of All Saints, Nairobi, will be grateful for the gift of flowers, fruit, vegetables and eggs to be sent to the Church on Saturday morning for the Harvest Festival on Sunday October 1. The gifts will be sent to the different hospitals on Monday. The 10-30 service will be a Flower Service. The Preacher at 6-30 p.m. will be the Rev. Canon Rogers.

A Red Sea Light.

The light of Mocha in the Southern part of the Red Sea has always been looked upon by navigators as of considerable importance and the fact that this light has been extinguished since 1916 is a matter of considerable concern to the captains and officers of ships trading to the East. Complaints having been received by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild from their members on the matter, that Society has recently been in communication with the Foreign Office urging that steps should be taken, if possible, to have the light continued. The Foreign Office has now informed the Guild that the question has formed the subject of discussion with other Departments of His Majesty's Government concerned and that it is one of the subjects under earnest consideration in connection with the general question of the four lights in the Southern part of the Red Sea. The Foreign Office state that the importance of the lighthouses to navigation is fully realised, but in view of the fact that a treaty of peace with Turkey has not yet been concluded, and that the question of the settlement of the future status of the mainland of the Yemen and the adjacent islands is dependent on the conclusion of such treaty it will not be possible to make representations to the Turkish Government.

We Wonder!

Says *The Financier*. A very good indication of the local feeling respecting Major-General Northey in Kenya Colony was reproduced in these notes last week from the recently-issued report of the Uganda Railway, in which it was stated that:—"Repairs to coaching and goods stock have been carried out as well as possible, but the construction of 15 new brake vans and two saloon coaches for His Excellency the Governor, have interfered with the repair work considerably. Many of the coaching stock are long overdue for repairs, but until the new stock is received and put into commission they will have to continue in commission." It may be added that the local manager must either have had a very good notion that Major-General Northey was on the point of recall or had been so worked up by incessant agitation that he was willing to risk his job in telling the truth.

The Kilimani Way.

The progressiveness of Kilimani residents has been more than once commented on in the local press and again they have given a lead to other districts. This time it is the roads. For some time past the Kilimani people have complained about the state of the roads in their neighbourhood but could get nothing done by the P.W.D. However some of them got busy and secured permission from the P.W.D. for the loan of road plant etc., free of charge subject to replacements being made good. The use of native convicts was obtained and now Kilimani roads are being taken in hand. Residents are vieing with one another in offering help and giving an example to Kenya of public push and go [illegible]

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor will not hold himself responsible for the views or statements of his correspondents.

LAND TAXES.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—The "Leader" of August 5 contained an editorial on an undeveloped land tax and also letters by General Charrington and others on the same subject. These did not at the time appear to call for comment, but as a meeting of the Koru Planters' Association, under the chairmanship of General Charrington, has since passed a resolution asking for an undeveloped land tax it seems necessary to draw general attention to what effect such a tax would have on the prosperity of the country.

To clear the position and also to forestall the usual cheap sneers of those who delight to impute interested motives, may I say that although a considerable land holder I have one farm only which would be liable to taxation under General Charrington's scheme. It has been occupied for the last eleven years by a Dutchman who has ... nothing whatever for the privilege, and I should be very glad to sell it to General Charrington or anyone else for exactly what it has cost me, and if his scheme goes through he may have it for 15 per cent. less. It is a good farm and has the record yield on the Uasin Gishu for maize (28 bags) and I think the record yield of wheat.

The ostensible object of the Koru Association in proposing this legislation is to encourage closer settlement, and while we all agree with this desideratum surely no one who thinks the matter out to its logical conclusion can fail to realise it would have exactly the opposite effect. I think the Koru people have been misled by the conditions which obtain in their favoured part of the country and do not realise these are not universal. There they have a railway at their door, a rich soil and a good rainfall, and two native reserves and unlimited labour on their boundary. In most other parts of the country one or more of these conditions is wanting and over a great area all of them.

The Koru Association rightly ignored the matter of revenue. The machinery to collect it would more than absorb it all. So certain is this that I am convinced if we get an undeveloped land tax at all it will be a tax on the undeveloped value of all land and which every landowner will have to pay. Now the effect of the Koru scheme would be to force owners to develop or sell, and this would be nothing but good if the country were ripe for it, but you can no more force a country over its pace than you can a horse without the same disastrous results, and therefore every forced sale would depreciate landed security, and any forced development would be done at the expense of the bona fide worker.

The stabilising of the rupee at two shillings (by the way was not General Charrington one of those who voted for its retention at that figure?), while it increased all overdrafts by 50 per cent without a cent of the money going into development, depreciated land values 500 per cent through increased cost of production and overhead charges. The soldier settler scheme with its free land grant, and when they had got the farms, sales by lucky drawers at nominal prices, has further reduced land securities and now the Koru Association seriously ask Government to knock the bottom out of them altogether.

How many of the soldier settlers with free land will make good? And how many would make good if they had to buy land, even getting it at forced sale prices? A land-taxed country will ... attract practical men.

One must not forget that owners of undeveloped land would not be the only people forced to sell. A child can envisage that the depreciated securities would force the banks to foreclose on many propositions they would otherwise carry on, and if General Charrington doubts this he can ask the first junior bank clerk he meets.

A tax on the undeveloped value of all land has the one merit of being easy to assess—I was going to say collect—but it is in every other respect economically unsound. Land owners had sufficient wisdom to oppose the income tax—although in most cases they did not have to pay it—on the ground it was preventing capital coming into the country and retarding development, but the proposed alternative, promulgated by one of those chiefly responsible for the non-correction of the currency muddle, would prove a ten times worse evil and react disastrously on every industry in the country.

In case my arguments may not come up to the standard of intelligence demanded by General Charrington, may I further trespass on your space to give a concrete illustration of the effect of a land tax on a country that was not ripe for it? One hears Australia often cited as where it has been beneficially applied, but these people conveniently forget or ignore its first application there and the disastrous results.

In South Australia at the time the 1890 leases fell in most of that portion known as the North was held under these leases. I speak with knowledge, because, among others, my people were grazing six thousand square miles in three stations. Most station owners refused to renew the leases at the enhanced rates demanded by the Labour Government and were paid out on valuation for their improvements. On Coralsquie alone—one of the most celebrated places in South Australia—we were paid £45,000. The incoming man threw it up after a year and another tried it with like result, and when I last heard the whole of that vast area which comprised the 1890 leases had reverted back to Government and was the breeding ground of, and was occupied only by vermin. The direct loss on improvements and rent must have run into hundreds of thousands of pounds before the Government realised its mistake, but it was only a fraction of the indirect loss to the whole country in suspended production.

One is often accused of crabbing this country and it is impossible to face facts without doing so. We have weathered war, currency, drought, bad markets, labour ... and incompetent administration etc. In spite of all these we are just beginning to gather headway, thus vindicating the pioneer belief in its intrinsic immense value, but our amateur politicians would successfully sink a battleship, let alone this poor derelict.

It is in conformity with the best British traditions that the newcomer's legislation shall be at the expense of the pioneer, but fortunately in this instance he cannot reach him without suffering in the general debacle.

If the Koru Association are sincere in their wish to promote closer settlement let them utilize General Charrington's recognised ability to organise a boycott of those lines which are bleeding the country white and those agents at the coast who are "hamalaging" the producer out of existence. He has already done good work in exposing some of the legal extortions that ... cuts down till there is a margin left for the producer and we shall attract all the closer settlement we want, and of the right type too, which is equally important.

If the different producers associations could combine to send their own man to the coast and ship only by the German line over the Mbaraki pier we should soon have freights and coast charges down to the neighbourhood of "value received," and if the Koru Association do not shy at the word "Mbaraki," it will inspire confidence in the bonafides of the motive, at all events, of their suggested land tax.

The answer to Mr. J. P. Cook's letter on the above subject is: A gentle cholagogue cathartic and hepatic stimulant in the form of hydrargyri subchloridum — small doses to be taken after meals until the mental retina focusses and the spirits assume their wonted buoyancy.

This is a dreadfully long letter, but nothing like as long as the trial will be back to prosperity if our Koru "meteors" get their way, what time, the bootmakers are making a fortune.

Yours, etc.,
HENRY TARLTON.

Ndurumo, September 27.

LIMURU COFFEE.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Will you allow me space in your columns to correct and explain a misleading statement in the most interesting articles you are publishing from the pen of the Special Correspondent of the "Pioneer." My attention has been drawn to the article appearing in your daily edition of the 20th current in which I quote under "Possible trade with India" Limuru Country the following "but the altitude is too high for coffee." This is misleading although I am sure quite unintentionally so by the writer who previously mentions Limuru as being at an altitude of 7,463 feet. This is correct at the railway station onwards but the district called Limuru varies considerably in altitude from 6,000 feet or possibly less upwards and excellent coffee plantations exist at the lower altitudes ... on the farms round about Messrs. Lunan, Hall and W. F. D. Knight in one direction and Messrs. A. D. Impey, Hutson, Stocker and Major Dickinson on the other—all these farms being in the Limuru District.

Coffee is also grown at the higher altitude of 8,400 feet but not as a commercial proposition at present, the growth being very slow. It is merely a matter of shelter and shade; and on the higher altitudes coffee trees have the distinct advantage of being less subject to the various diseases which attack them at low altitudes.

It is because I feel that the statement "Limuru is too high for coffee" is misleading and would deter new arrivals from even considering this healthy district as a coffee proposition that I ask you in the interest of the Colony and the Public to publish this letter.

Yours etc.,
W. H. CAINE
Chairman Limuru Farmers' Association.

Limuru, Sept. 27.

Y. M. C. A EXTENSION

HIS EXCELLENCY OPENS NEW WINGS.

An interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday afternoon when H.E. Sir Robert Coryndon opened the new extension of the Y.M.C.A. buildings in Eliot Street. His Excellency arrived punctually at 5 p.m., and was met at the entrance by members of the Board of Management.

The proceedings were presided over by the Rev. J. F. G. Orr, who, after the opening hymn and prayer, in a few remarks, outlined the history of the Y.M.C.A. movement, with special reference to the work of the General Secretary.

Mr. Orr expressed the gratification of those present at His Excellency's official support of the movement and assured him of their support in the many difficult problems which faced him in Kenya.

The Secretary then read his report, detailing at some length the operations of the Y.M.C.A. and dwelling on the finances of the institution. The building, said Mr. Watson, had so far cost Sh. 69,596.69; the furniture, Sh. 2405.76; a Billiard table Sh. 3,112, making a total cost of Sh. 75,114.45 or £3,755 14s.

The latest additions to the building comprised eight new bed-rooms on the first floor, a dark room for photography, and various other improvements.

There was now accommodation for 30 boarders, and Mr. Watson felt sure that in the present times of depression the Y.M.C.A. would do even more than in the past to bring a little bit of brightness into the lives of the men around them.

Mr. Orr then called on His Excellency to declare the new extensions open and in doing so Sir Robert Coryndon thanked those present for their kind words of welcome and the promise of their assistance in the work before him, which promise he was glad to accept.

The figures they had just heard read out were convincing testimony of the work and energy that had been put into the institution. The interest of Government in the scheme had been evidenced by the laying of the foundation stone by Sir Percy Girouard and by the loan of the funds to which the Secretary had referred. He assured those present he would continue that interest. (Applause).

His Excellency emphasised the great value such an institution could be to men in the town.

In conclusion His Excellency urged those present to see that the balance of £255 14s. was found.

The proceedings terminated with the hymn, "O God our help in ages past," and the benediction, followed by the National Anthem.

After the ceremony His Excellency made a tour of inspection of the new premises and was evidently gratified with the work performed by the Y.M.C.A. in Nairobi.

In the evening a very enjoyable and well attended informal concert was held at the Y.M.C.A., this closing a memorable day.

THE NEW STAMPS

A FEW DETAILS THAT ARE INTERESTING.

The new postage and revenue stamps for Kenya Colony and Uganda have arrived in the country and have already been unpacked. They will, however, not be issued until November 1 as some of the denominations have not been received in their full quantity, although on the date of issue there will be enough to carry on with even if the full amount of the order has not then arrived.

During an interview with the Assistant Postmaster General, yesterday an "E. A. Standard" representative was given a number of interesting details concerning the new issue.

These stamps which are the work of Messrs. T. de la Rue and Sons, London, are beautifully printed and designed and have met with distinctly complimentary observations from the many expert philatelists who have seen them.

The design is the shape of the King's head in a medallion with the words "Kenya and Uganda" in bold relief underneath. At one side of the medallion are palm trees and on the other side banana plants.

In shape and size, the smaller denominations are the same as the usual postage stamp, but from one shilling upwards, including the pounds, the shape is slightly wider than taller with various forms of tropical vegetation on both sides of the medallion.

The following are the various denominations of the new issue:—Cents 1, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 50 and 75; Shillings 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10; Pounds 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50.

There are also postcards with embossed stamps to the value of 15 cents and reply-paid postcards at 30 cents. There will be two sizes of registered envelopes—the small business size and foolscap—bearing embossed stamps to the value of 50 cents.

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SALE OF GOVERNMENT MOTOR CARS.

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I WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

A number of USED MOTOR CARS at various centres on the dates as set out herewith:—

Nakuru. Monday, October 2nd at the P. W. D. yard, commencing at 10 a.m. 4 Ford Box Body Cars, 1 Dodge Box Body Car.

Eldoret. Wednesday, October 4th at the P. W. D. yard, commencing at 10 a.m. 5 Ford Box Body Cars, 2 Dodge Box Body Cars.

Kisumu. Thursday, October 5th at the P. W. D. yard, at 10 a.m. 4 Ford Box Body Cars, 1 Ford Touring Car, 1 Ford Ambulance, 3 Dodge Box Body Cars.

Nyeri. Saturday, October 14th at the P. W. D. yard commencing at 10 a.m. 3 Ford Box Body Cars, 1 Ford Touring Car, 1 Dodge Box Body Car.

Cars may be viewed on the day prior to the Sale.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Executive Engineers or P. W. D. representative at the various centres, or from

DAVID MUTER, Auctioneer, Nairobi

UGANDA SIFTINGS.

INTERESTING QUESTIONS IN THE COUNCIL.

THE PLAGUE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Kampala, Sept. 20.

Taking time by the forelock, the Medical Authorities of Uganda have taken the precaution to close the schools and the Cinema in consequence of the outbreak of plague. Several cases have occurred amongst the Asiatics and the natives, but so far no Europeans have been attacked.

Everyone will admit the advisability of the drastic steps being taken, for no one can be in a better position to judge the situation and the possible outcome than the Medical Authorities.

Kampala at the moment is none too bright a place, but the additional trouble in the shape of plague will make it infinitely worse.

It is to be hoped that this prompt action of the Authorities will attain the object aimed at, but whilst everyone without exception should endeavour to aid the Medical, it is well known that when a plague rat is found in the Bazaars, some people endeavour to keep the matter secret instead of at once proclaiming it.

Why the Cinema should be selected as a place to be closed is difficult to see, especially when no plague rats have been found there. The Cinema is a commercial concern, just as is the Mengo Planters, the Uganda Company, Allidina Visrams, Kampala General Agency, etc. The Cinema is a place for amusement, but the amusement is for sale, just as is a yard of cloth or a pound of soap, and yet when an attempt was made some years ago to close the business houses of Kampala the question was at once raised whether this could be done compulsorily or not. In the interests of the health of the place everybody agreed then to close down for ten days or so, and this got over the difficulty.

But in this special instance of the closing of the Cinema in Kampala the Cinema proprietors hold that they have no right to be singled out any more than any other commercial concern—and in this they are right.

In the case of a ginnery being placed in quarantine and closed, it is to be remembered that ginneries are supposed to harbour rats—although this is a debatable point with some Ginnery managers—and the closing of ginneries may in the circumstances be advisable.

But if the argument in favour of closing the Cinema is that the latter is a place where people congregate in bulk, then the argument is a bit thin, in the light of the fact that there are more people congregating daily in the Bazaar shops than congregate in the Cinema in a month.

Ploughing.

During question time in Council it was ascertained that ploughing had already been introduced into other districts besides Teso, namely Lango and Bukedi, and Gulu in the Northern Province.

Two European instructors are to be at work, one on his return from leave and one on new appointment.

It is expected that with a good cotton season in view and more money in native hands the way will be paved for very considerable extension in ploughing in all the above-mentioned districts. In addition, by the end of the year, when the Agricultural Staff is strengthened, it is intended to demonstrate with ploughs in Central Bulemezi and Bukalasa in Buganda.

Speed of Motor Traffic.

The matter of the speed of motor traffic in Kampala was brought up, the Commissioner of Police being asked if he considered 30 miles an hour a safe pace, also whether there was any reason why the law regarding silencers was not put into force. The answer was that 30 miles an hour was considered a safe pace on open roads, but in certain parts of Kampala 15 miles was considered dangerous. No case had been brought to the notice of the police where a vehicle was being used without a silencer.

Kampala-Mityana Railway.

The loan allocated for the Kampala-Mityana Railway is still available for that purpose, it was ascertained.

Rent and Allowance.

Attention was drawn to the estimate for 1923 of £4,000 as being the money required for rent of houses and offices and allowances in lieu of quarters as against £1,800 estimated for the present year, and to inquire if there is any justification for this large increase. In reply it was stated that £1,800 was quite inadequate to meet the expenditure for 1922. The sum of £4,000 provided in the draft estimates for 1923 is apparently less than the amount it is anticipated will be required this year.

European Officials.

A list of the European officials in the various Administrative posts was asked for and supplied. It runs into four pages of typewritten official size foolscap. However, there are about 70 Europeans employed in Kampala and about 85 in Entebbe.

Amalgamation.

The possibility of amalgamating the Military with the Police and Prisons Department is engaging the attention of the Government. The expenditure in connection with these Departments, it was stated, amounted to 16 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Protectorate.

NAIROBI COFFEE

Messrs. J. W. Milligan & Co., sole representatives of Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co., Ltd., send the following report received by cable from Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co., Ltd., dated London, September 28, 1922.

"During the past fortnight only 372 bags of Nairobi Coffee were offered in auction, of which, 333 bags were sold, the average price realized being 80s/- per cwt. The condition of the market is unchanged since our last cable."

White Rhino Hotel,

NYERI.

Good Accommodation— attention —and Comfort Guaranteed. Good Trout Fishing, Golfing and Tennis. Parties Catered for.

A. G. A. LEAKEY, Manager.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH INCOME TAX

To the Editor "E. A. Standard."

Sir,—My recent letter setting out the ground upon which relief might be claimed has apparently resulted in many residents abroad discovering that they are entitled to make a claim for Repayment of British Income Tax suffered by them.

As it appears that Repayment in many cases will be claimable for three years (the limit allowed), I would point out for the benefit of your readers that no Claim for the year 1919-20 will be admitted after 5th April, 1923.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. FAIRBROTHER.

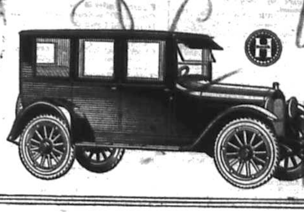
67-68, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.
August 26.

An Interesting Notice.

The increasing number of anonymous letters received by the Zanzibar Government renders it necessary to notify that no cognizance is taken of such communications says the "Zanzibar Official Gazette."

Hupmobile

Level streets and paved boulevards are one thing, and high hills and rough roads are quite another. If you can't pick and choose your journeys, you should pick and choose your motor car.



Sole Agents & Distributors: KENYA & UGANDA

The Motor Mart & Exchange Ltd.

Box 179. NAIROBI, KENYA.

The Ideal Thickener for Soups and Sauces.

Corn Flour is the ideal thickener for soups and sauces because it binds and creams to a delightful smooth consistency besides adding the nutty Corn Flour flavour so much admired.

Brown & Polson's Corn Flour

is the clever cook's stand-by.

FREE! Send ... with your name and address for copy of "Light Fare Recipes" to Mr. ... Kerr, c/o G.P.O. Mombasa.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Penetrates without Rubbing.

Just put a few drops of Sloan's on the painful spot and the pain stops. It is really wonderful how quickly Sloan's acts. No need to rub it in—laid on lightly it penetrates to the bone and brings relief at once.

"Relieved Lumbago."

Mrs. A. Clark, ... writes: "... suffering from lumbago in a very bad way and I am very thankful to say that after using Sloan's Liniment it relieved him, after trying several others. I would not be without it in the house."

Rheumatism in the Arm.

Mr. Smyth, ... Terrace, Bangor, Co. Down, writes:—"My ... was suffering from acute Rheumatism in the arm and she tried all kinds of medicine and embrocation without any effect. I am pleased to say Sloan's Liniment relieved her at once. She would not now be without it."

Sloan's Liniment is excellent for Sprains, Bruises, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, or pain of any kind.

Sold by all Chemists.

Wholesale: FASSETT & JOHNSON, Ltd., 86, Clerkenwell Road, London, Eng.

POSHO and CRUSHED MAIZE.

The Municipal Council of Nairobi invite Tenders for the supply of Posho for the Municipal Boys and Oxen during a period of either three months or six months from 9th, October 1922. Contractors to give Alternative Tenders for the above mentioned periods.

The approx: quantities required are as follows:—

	Posho Mealie Flour	Crushed Maize
For three months	34 tons	60 tons
For six months	68 tons	120 tons

but the Contractor may be required to supply 25 per cent more or less during the contract period as may be actually required.

The posho must be sufficiently ground to equal sample No. 4 on page 16 of the Chemical Research Dept. Report for 1920.

Persons tendering are requested to quote for nett weight of flour and maize delivered Nairobi and allow for the sacks, which must be in serviceable condition, not being returned.

Sealed offers endorsed "Tender for Posho" and accompanied by samples to be lodged with the undersigned not later than noon of Thursday 5th October, 1922.

The lowest or any offer may not be accepted.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
Nairobi, 26th September, 1922.

W. R. MAXWELL
Municipal Engineer.

MUNICIPAL RATES

THE TOWN CLERK AND INDIAN CLAIMS.

A CABLE CRITICISED

The Town Clerk on Monday, addressed the following letter to the Colonial Secretary:—

The Chairman of the Indian Ratepayers' Committee has kindly favoured my Council with a copy of a cable forwarded by him through you to the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India, of which the text is as follows:—

"Reference Nairobi Municipal rating unimproved site values Ordinance stop respectfully submit enactment bad in principle unwarranted by circumstances stop Nairobi small town all municipal services paid for stop rating without return stop Indian Association represented matter to Council but failed to secure relief stop Indian community without representation stop since valuation tremendous fall in value stop rents gone down by about 50 per cent stop more than one quarter of properties vacant stop [illegible] depression humble request [illegible] repeal ordinance Municipal [illegible] balance eleven thousand pounds stop [illegible] expedite Indian Representation Question.

Hussenbhai Suleman Virjee
Chairman Indian Ratepayers' Committee.

"In reply to the statements contained in this cable, I am directed to make the following representations and to request that they may be communicated to the Colonial Office and the India Office.

"The principle of the existing rate was first proposed by the Smallwood Committee in 1918 and their proposals were a matter of public knowledge throughout the period which elapsed until the Municipal Council in 1920 formally ratified them after public discussion and invitation for [illegible]. Early in 1921 these proposals were embodied in the form of a [illegible] which was published in the usual way by the Government and [illegible] in the local Press. The [illegible] passed the Legislative [illegible]. There was no opposition [illegible] of the principle [illegible] either [illegible] Municipal [illegible] tive Council when the [illegible] discussed. It is now an Ordinance on the statute book. The usual constitutional means for bringing it under consideration are open to every person in the Colony but attempts by interested parties to disturb unnecessarily the continuity of municipal policy are greatly to be deprecated, and no sort of case has as yet been made out against the Ordinance.

"The theory of the rate is that its direct incidence is on the landowner. How far the landowner can transfer the burden to occupiers is a question on which eminent economists have held divergent views but the prevailing opinion is that the landowner pays. The rate is therefore essentially a democratic one. As such it is calculated to inflict a minimum of hardship on the small traders and artisans who constitute the bulk of the Indian population and who under any other form of rating would inevitably bear a much greater share of the burden.

"Further the direct incidence of the rate is specially favourable to the Indian Community as a whole who pay only 32 per cent of it or one half of the proportion which the Indian Association claim (incorrectly, it is true) that the Indian Community contributes to the general revenues of the Corporation.

"The statement in the cable that all municipal services are paid for is inaccurate, since such items as interest on loans, street watering, native burials, scavenging etc. of native villages, public latrines, Fire Brigade control of dairies and cowsheds, and care of Municipal Forest and Gardens are unremunerative.

"As you are aware, the fact that the Indian community is without representation is due to its own action in refusing representation except on its own terms and cannot therefore reasonably be founded on in this connection. The fall of rents and in the value of property referred to in the cable is not a relevant factor. This complaint could easily be met by reducing all the valuations by 50 per cent, but that of course would necessitate doubling the rate. There is also little relevance in the fact that properties are vacant since the rate is a rate on land not buildings and falls far more lightly on covered land than any other form of rate.

"The statement that the Municipal credit balance is £11,000 bears no [illegible] relation to the facts of the case. The nett free balance available for expenditure not already voted stood on January 1 1922 at £5,218. If independent testimony on this point is required, no doubt the Government Auditor will be glad to supply it.

"In these circumstances, it is felt that there is no substance in the complaint of the Indian Ratepayers Association. It may be mentioned that no protest against the rate has been received from European ratepayers, upon whom the burden principally falls."

NYANZA PRODUCERS

FORMIDABLE RESOLUTIONS FOR THE CONVENTION.

C.O.D. OVERSEAS.

A representative meeting of the Nyanza Producers Federation, which includes in its membership all the Farmers Associations in Nyanza Province, was held at Lumbwa on Tuesday last, with Mr J. Stanning of Lumbwa in the chair.

After various Provincial and local matters had been discussed the following resolutions for the forthcoming meeting of the Convention of Associations were brought forward by Sub-Associations and passed.

LABOUR CONTRACTS.—That this meeting strongly protests against being compelled to sign on contracted labour for payment by the Calendar month and strongly advocates the legislation of the 30-day ticket.

BULK CONSIGNMENTS ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY.—That bulk consignments of all produce should receive preferential rates.

PASSENGER FARES ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY.—That in the opinion of this meeting passenger fares on the Uganda Railway should be revised in conformity with the altered currency.

E.C.F. TESTING BOMA.—That representations be made to the Agricultural Department asking for the re-institution of an E.C.F. Testing Boma for the use of Europeans at Kipigori or some suitable place in Nyanza Province.

ROADS OF ACCESS.—That Government be requested to bring in legislation rendering necessary the registration of Roads of Access as and when granted by District Road Boards.

UNDEVELOPED LAND TAX.—That in order to [illegible] settlement and to encourage more intensive development throughout the Colony, the [illegible] be asked to introduce [illegible] title the tax [illegible] equal to [illegible] which has already been passed [illegible] the Legislative Council [illegible] The Land Tax [illegible] 27th [illegible]

RESIDENT NATIVES [illegible] [illegible] Resident Natives Ordinance [illegible] with special reference to Sections 10, 11 and 13.

That Government be requested to bring in legislation amending the Resident Natives Ordinance in such a way that Resident Natives on farms be brought under the Masters and Servants Ordinance.

TORRENS ACT.—That Government be urged to bring all titles under the operation of the Registration of Titles Ordinance 1919.

C.O.D. POSTAL SYSTEM.—That this meeting strongly supports the C.O.D. Postal System and recommends that it shall be extended to overseas.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ECZEMA.

Itching eczema is quickly relieved by Doan's Ointment. This salve stops the irritation and prevents spreading, and suits the most sensitive skin.

NOTICE

No shooting is allowed on Juja Farm, Ruiru. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

By order,
Tyson Bros. Ltd.
Managing Secretaries,
[illegible] Properties, Ltd.

MENGO PLANTERS LIMITED, KAMPALA

ANNUAL AUTUMN SALE COMMENCING 30th SEPTEMBER.

Mengo Planters Limited propose to hold their Annual Autumn Sale starting from the 30th September next at which all present stocks will be offered at considerable reductions to make room for new incoming stock. All prices have been heavily reduced to present cost of importation. The following are a few selections only from the bargains offered and we shall be pleased to forward full sale list on receipt of post card.

ALL PRICES ARE NET CASH WITH ORDER PLUS SUFFICIENT TO COVER FREIGHT ETC.

Dress Department.

Tobralco in new designs	Shs. 2-50 yard
27" & 30" Zephyrs new colors	2-00
Delainettes 28" dark colors, to clear at	2-90
Figured Voiles 38" best	3-50
Crepons 27" various shades	1-90
Mercerised Lawn 29"	1-90
Silk Poplins 30" in Rust and Lemon	4-00
Check Wool Suitings 38" new goods and ideal for wraps and skirts	6-00
Tobralco Remnants 4½ yard lengths discontinued designs, make strong frocks for the Children	10-00
Remnants Figured Voiles, 4½ yards for	5-00
Striped Flannelettes 31" to clear	2-80
Poplins 40" in Rust Brown and Yellow	5-00
Shantung Silks 30", in yellow, Saxe, Strawberry, Jade etc.	10-50
Silk Mousselaine, Black, 40"	19-00

Towelling

Tea Towelling, Red and Blue Check, 22"	Shs. 2-00
Typed Glass & Tea Cloths	20-00 p. doz.
Turkish Hand Towels	1-00 each
Turkish, Blue and Mauve Border, 22 x 42	2-75
Bath Sheets 50" x 50"	22-00 p. pair
Terry Towelling 22" Shs 2, 24"	3-50
Fancy Honeycomb Towels for Bedroom	Shs. 2-00
"Nudawn" Pillow Cases B106 18" x 28"	1-90
"Nudawn" Pillow Cases B106 18" x 28"	2-70
Bordered Casement 4"	3-50 yard

Dress Department—(Contd.)

Crepe de Chines, heavy quality, in delightful shades	Shs. 12-50
Dress Casements 31", dark colors	2-00

Household Drapery.

Furnishing Cretonnes	Shs. 1-80
Printed Sateens	1-80
Sheets, Horrockses 1½ x 2½ yd.	28-50 pair
Do. do. 2¼ x 3¼	35-00
Bedspreads, white, single bed	22-50
Table Covers printed, 54"	10-00
Lace and Insertion Bedspreads, single size	18-00
Marcella Quilts, single bed, Satin finish	25-00
Pillow Cases, good material, 20" x 30"	1-90 each
Frilled Union	2-50
H. S. Embroidered	5-00
Damask Cloth, 54"	16-50 each
Damask Napkins, 18"	12-00 dozen
Bleached Cotton Damask Table Cloths 66" x 66"	15-00
Bleached Cotton Damask Table Cloths, Napkins 28"	23-50 dozen

Drapery.

Madapolams, best quality 42" width clearing at	Shs. 3-00
Nainsooks, in dozen yard pieces at	25-00 dozen
Flannel, mixture of Wool and Cotton, 30"	12-50 yard
Flannelette, best Cream, 31"	2-00
Casement Cloth, 40", in vieux rose, green, navy etc.	2-00
also 48", in cream, white, vieux rose, navy, mauve, green, black at	2-80 yard

GENT'S APPAREL.

Hosiery.

Army Grey Wool Socks ideal for safari and shamba	Shs. 2-00 p. pair
Khaki Wool Socks & Brown Wool Socks	3-00
"Alpha" Black Wool Socks	3-20
Job Line of Black Silkette Socks try them for evening wear	1-40 pair
Colored Cotton ½ Hose with double Clocks	2-00 p. pair
Golf Hose, Champagne Color	9-00 pair

Shirts Etc.

White Long Cloth Office Shirts, or for semi evening wear	Shs. 10-00
Odd Lot Shirts, some with collars, all one price	8-00
Bargain in Dress Shirts, stiff fronts, cuffs	5-00
Collars, Stiff	1-00
Soft	0-80
Pyjamas, "Metropolo", mixture of Wool and Cotton	12-50
Striped Cotton Wincey	14-00
also in striped Twill	11-50 & 14

Underwear.

Fleecy Golf Hose, Shs. 11 &	Shs. 12-00
India Gauze Vests Silk front	5-90
Wool and Cotton Vests will not shrink	8-00 each
"Wolsey" Vests and Pants	17-00
Natural Llama Vests, sizes 38 to 44	14-50 each

Boots and Shoes.

"Lotus and Delta" Brands, the best footwear on the market No. 205, a good strong shamba boot	Shs. 52-00
No. 606B Brown Brogue	52-00
No. 708 Glace Kid walking Shoe	42-00
Tennis Shoes, Chrome	19-00
Do. Rubber	19-00
Patent Leather, Oxford Shoe	26-00
Dancing Pumps, at reduced price	

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Astounding Bargains, Corsets from *Shs. 5 to 14.* Vests, Hosiery, Under-skirts, Dresses, Hats, Shoes etc., all heavily reduced, Children's wear of every description

Mengo Planters Limited. Kampala.

WAR MEMORIAL

TO MASONS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES.

On Monday afternoon, in the Masonic Temple, Sir Charles Bowring, as Presiding Officer, unveiled a Memorial to those Free Masons who lost their lives in the Great War.

Sir Charles Bowring was assisted by the Rev. W. J. Wright, Chaplain of All Saints.

About 120 Brethren, some of whom had come a long way, were present, and included representatives of all Lodges in Nairobi, and some of the country Lodges.

There were also present a number of visiting Brethren.

The ceremony—a very simple one that lasted not more than half an hour—opened with the hymn "O God, our help in ages past."

Sir Charles Bowring then unveiled the Memorial and gave a short and moving address.

The singing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings.

Those concerned in designing and making the Memorial which is of teak wood, with the lettering cut in and gilded, are Mr. Harold Henderson, Messrs. S. Jacobs Ltd. and Mr. Fletcher, who did the carving and Mr. T. Bell, who made and supplied the fittings.

The inscription on the Memorial reads:

NAIROBI MASONIC TEMPLE
To the Memory of our
Brethren who fell
in the Great War,
1914—1918
Brother H. B. Brook,
" J. Grigg,
" H. V. Kershaw,
" C. G. Salmon,
" R. R. Tate-Smith.

Instant Relief when

OFF-COLOUR

Dull and Depressed

When [illegible] your [illegible] but—and it is very [illegible] weakened [illegible] by [illegible] gatives [illegible] nature-way. Strengthen your [illegible] bowels by means of Dr. Cassell's [illegible] Relief, and bright health will [illegible] natural action of the reinvigorated [illegible]

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief [illegible] constipation, biliousness, torpid [illegible] sick headache, dizziness, specks before eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acid heartburn, impure blood, and that heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver trouble. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at 1/-, and 2/30, or post free on receipt of price from Mr. A. [illegible] man, Sole Representative, Box [illegible] Capetown. 2/30, size the more economical.

AS OTHERS SEE US

First Impressions of the Visitors

MOMBASA AND THE RAILWAY

In the third of his "Letter from Kenya," the "Pioneer" representative, hung up at the Coast, owing to the washaways that occurred last May, finds himself able to give his readers some information on currency, rents, and other matters that must of necessity be interest to those contemplating settlement in the colony.

In the fourth the journey up the Railway is graphically described.

Currency! We are familiar with the word in India, but to realise its full significance go to East Africa. It is a difficult business landing at Mombasa. You puff ashore in a creaky launch, jostled by Sikh carpenters, and then the trouble begins. I had armed myself with Bradburys as I have never had any trouble in changing them in Europe, and fondly supposed that they would pass in a British colony. But the Customs at Mombasa would have none of them. "What is current?" I asked. "Shillings, but there are not any at present," was the Wonderland answer. The hotel agent came to the rescue or I might have been immured, together with a distinguished member of the I.C.S., and other notables from India, in that tin shed to this day.

The Effect on Prices.

I am quite incapable of explaining how the situation came about, but the net result of the currency changes seems to be a simple antithesis to the celebrated Georgian proposition—fourpence for ninepence! In other words, while the purchasing power of the florin remains the same as that of the old rupee, you now receive 10 florins for a pound sterling—the banks do accept Bradburys—instead of fifteen rupees. I leave it to the intelligent reader to work out how that affects one's overdraft—and most people in Kenya seem to be living on overdrafts. The cost of everything has automatically risen. There is practically a 50 per cent increase on railway freights over pre-war figures reckoning on a sterling basis, since the change from rupees to florins, the consumer naturally has to pay. Landowners find their assets worth less than they estimated, like the shop-keepers they object to losing, and the price of land remains above its real value. It is nearer the truth, perhaps, to say that land has no fixed value to-day; vendors ask what they think they can get; those who bought at boom prices do not care to cut their losses, and those whose land is mortgaged cannot. Hence it is difficult to fix a price at all. Doubtless values will adjust themselves in time, but meanwhile in this currency confusion, consequent, it must be remembered, on the collapse of the Indian rupee, can be found a sufficient cause for the economic depression of Kenya.

How to Avoid Loss on Exchange.

The visitor from India can avoid loss on exchange by arranging with the National Bank of India to cash sterling cheques on a Home bank; for £50 he will obtain 1,000 shillings less 16 shillings for charges. He must face the fact at the start that the florins in Kenya will not go quite as far as the rupee in India; if he learns at the same time the difference between cents of a florin and cents of a shilling, he will be a master of the currency question, for all purposes which are likely to concern him.

Mombasa in the Rains.

Mombasa, as I saw it in the rains, is more like Bengal than any other place for comparison. There is the same humid atmosphere, the same green luxuriance, the same prevalence of standing water. There is little depth of soil and the coral appears frequently above the surface. This is easily cut out in blocks and all the houses are built of it. The shores of the mainland are covered with cocoa-palms and there are plenty on the island itself, but the distinctive tree is the monstrous baobab with its thick bifurcated trunk.

Big Rents.

The European houses are scattered between Kilindini and the old town, and it is obvious that development is retarded by the inflation of land values. For one site on the main road about half an acre or less, £10,000 is being asked, and a two-roomed bungalow rents for £25 a month. Yet those who live in Mombasa say they like it and the coast climate seems to suit some people better than the more bracing Highlands. There are indeed rumours of a scheme to build a large hotel to accommodate summer visitors from up-country, and the site, by the golf links, looking out to sea, is pleasantly breezy. Of the two hotels already in existence I shall recommend neither and thus avoid the odium of preference.

The Old Town.

The old town that begins opposite the Fort and struggles with narrow streets westward reminds one of the French Midi—of Arles, let us say. The brass studded massive doors and carved lintels; the green shutters; the plaster peeling off the walls where the damp has stained the whitewash; the sharp corners, the holes in the middle of the way where a drain pipe has broken; the pervading odour of garlic;—all are characteristic of the Southern Latin races that followed Vasco da Gama to this outpost of Africa. Yet the inhabitants are mainly Indian, traders from Gujrat and Kathiawar, and the Goans live but on the outskirts. South-west of this lies the African quarter surprisingly clean in comparison with Indian villages; the mud and wattle huts thatched with tiles or grass, are well kept, and the people move about with an alert air.

Reflections in a Jail.

The old Portuguese fort of Jesus is the historical nucleus of Mombasa. It was evidently stronger at one time than it looks now, for it has stood much battering in many sieges. Beneath the red flag of the Sultan of Zanzibar it gives residence to about 400 convicts to-day, and they are probably happier in their security, enforced though it is, than ever the former holders were in their precarious tenure. A European Superintendent is in charge and the King's African Rifles furnish the guards, but an Indian darogha, an old Subedar-Major of the 6th Cavalry, showed us round. His pay, he told us, was 225 rupees (i.e. florins) a month in addition to quarters, etc., and passage to India on leave. One understands from instances like this how expensive the administration of the country must be. We can do these things cheaper in India, thinks the newcomer. Once in this vein of reflection he will go further, and if he has grumbled in the past at the backwardness of civilisation in our Indian cantonments or civil lines he will be inclined to repent. On the very first morning at his hotel he will probably regret his chota hazri. The lukewarm cup of tea, brought in by an odorous savage clad in a long nightshirt does not strike him as an adequate substitute, nor will he be restored to good humour by a tramp along a passage to a bathroom which is already occupied or if vacant devoid of hot or even cold water. These are trifles but the absence of certain elements of comfort to which one has been accustomed must be expected, and nobody who is not prepared for that should start out for East Africa.

Business and the Future.

Business hours in Mombasa are from 8 to 12 and 2 to 4, so breakfast begins at the horrific hour of 7-30. How much business is being done at present is not a popular question. I did venture to ask it and received the dubious reply, "We have now, I think, touched bottom!" It is to be hoped that not too many will stick in the mud. Everywhere one sees evidence of the slump, but the recognition that the golden days are over and that hard work, production and economy instead of land speculation must pull the Colony together should go far to achieve that end. Just before leaving Nairobi I listened to a brilliant exposition of the economic situation of Kenya by Major Grogan who, with Lord Delamere and other veterans of the Colony, has been sitting on the economic committee (of which Sir Charles Bowring is president) as well as shepherding the new party of reform. If his predictions are correct, the worst is over and bankruptcy can be avoided; but fortunes are not to be made yet, and it would be wrong to let anyone suppose that the sky is cloudless.

Swahili Without Tears.

It was during my stay at Mombasa that I realised it would save a lot of bother if I learned a little Swahili. Do not be alarmed, a very little only is necessary and the books that undertake to teach it are a constant source of joy. Mine was "compiled to meet a long-felt want for the traveller in East Africa." Unfortunately the first phrase I found was "I wanted," with the sinister sequel "I will want." There were similar tabloid tragedies on the same page, such as this miracle of compression in narrative, "I have a hat"—"I had a hat". One can picture the scene. A crowded evening at Government House; smiling gentleman depositing a new hat just brought out from home with a deferential chaprassi; later—same gentleman no longer smiling receives someone else's hat (description, aged) from shocked chaprassi!

It was a most methodically arranged little book. All the sentences you require in daily use were grouped together. Under "Steamer Phrases" the first was this, "I want to go ashore." One so often feels like that! But there were too many gaps. The question, "What is there for dinner, cook?" followed by the answer "Nothing, sir, the meat was finished yesterday", leaves one expectant. It is easy to construct an adequate retort in Hindustani, but one would like to know what one should say in Swahili. Apparently the East African Sahib is an inconsistent master, to judge by the command "Play the harp, organ, piano, etc." followed up by "Don't make a noise." Looks as if he had asked for it, doesn't it? But I can recommend the book. It's worth the money.

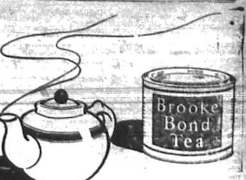
Having seen Mombasa you will wish to leave it, but this is not so easy as it may seem to those unacquainted with the ways of the Uganda Railway. The exceptionally heavy rains of the past week had caused several wash-outs, and a serious break in the line at Mile 88 was reported. Inquiries at the Mombasa station were futile; we were dependent on rumours and the news brought down by an enterprising party which had walked in from the point where the Nairobi train was held up. Suddenly, at a late hour on the Tuesday night somebody received a telephone message that a train would start at 8 a.m. the next morning. There was a general rush for the station, and about 70 first and second class passengers sat patiently in that train till 1.30 p.m., when it became obvious to some official that we were getting restless; we were then allowed to know that the train would not start that day after all. This had been quite plain to everyone concerned except the wretched passengers some hours before. At last on the Friday after a week's delay we did actually move and the terrible break was found to be a simple wash-away of an embankment carrying the rails on to a bridge, we walked across to a waiting train and our troubles were at an end.

Use of Wood Fuel.

"The railway is the one topic in Kenya upon which there seems to be a general agreement of opinion but for an expert judgment you should consult the Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond (1921). The line runs from Mombasa to Kisumu on Lake Victoria (587 miles), and the final portion was laid down at the end of 1901. The story of its construction is one of the romances of the Colony, and I have already referred to the account in the "Kenya Graphic" for 1922. It is a single line—metre gauge — and the engines burn wood fuel. This is cut and stacked by contractors, and fuel trains have to be sent up to fuelling stations to fetch it. No less than ten locomotives and one hundred wagons are employed daily on these fuel trains, and the traffic capacity of the line is proportionately diminished. The shower of sparks at night is picturesque but the use of oil would be cheaper and is advocated in the Report mentioned above.

The Railway and its Critics.

[illegible] in favour of running the railways in India as a State concern should consider carefully the Uganda Railway. Here we have a state railway organised by a department of Government; and the country is full of complaints about it. Trade, it is asserted, is throttled by the high freight charges, by the excessive time in transporting goods, by delays in obtaining empty wagons and by cumbrous methods of invoicing and despatching. The revenue derived from the line has been used for the general administration of



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the country, and the efficiency of the railway has suffered in consequence. I quote from Colonel Hammond: "The stringency of the Colony's finances required that every penny possible should be obtained from the railway revenue, and, regardless of the true interests of the railway, no monies have been allocated for renewal of workshop plant and equipment." Nor, it may be added, has provision been made for the pensions which will soon be payable.

The Labour Question.

Practically the whole staff, except the unskilled manual labour, is imported from over seas, mainly from India, and for twenty years the administration has endured the costliness and disadvantages of this system. The cost of leave passages and repatriation must be considerable, and it is amazing that a more serious attempt has not been made to train the native.

As Colonel Hammond sums up: "The training of the African is vital to every department of the railway," and it is "essential that the finances of the railway should be completely divorced from those of the Colony and treated as a single business concern to be run on proper commercial lines." I understand that both these recommendations have been accepted in principle, but it would be still more satisfactory to the inhabitants of Kenya if the line were leased to a company.

"I have treated the railway question at some length because it is the outstanding economic question in the Colony; everywhere you go you will be told that the inefficiency of the railway and the cost of freight are killing export and breaking the heart of the settler.

A Delightful Journey.

"For the short-time visitor, however, the interest in this controversy will be sympathetic only. He may complain about the rolling stock and a few other matters, but the journey up the line will delight him all the way. I know no railway of such length that has fewer dull moments, and if the Traffic Department would put on some observation cars and organise holiday tours to the Lake I am sure they would attract the globe trotter and many a man on short leave from India would make the trip. Everybody has head of the game to be seen from the carriage windows, but the country itself is full of varied interest.

The Break.

"After crossing the Salisbury Bridge, which spans the creek between the island of Mombasa and the mainland, we began to climb slowly up the 16 miles to Mazeras, and one could see how heavy the rain had been. The red soil was sodden, and the seedling grass as high as you may see it in a seasonable September on your way to Dehra Dun. The hills were covered with cocoa-palms, bananas and mangoes, the native huts, looking like mushrooms on the slopes, were surrounded with fields of maize. There is a Government farm at Mazeras for experiment in tropical fruits and spices, and the fruit and vegetable supplies of Nairobi come down from this district. After Mazeras the low scrub jungle begins, with occasional stretches of higher and thicker forest and abandoned plantations of ceara rubber. It was between Mariakani and Samburu that we had our little walk; it was not a perilous passage and the bridge itself was not more than fifteen feet high. Altogether a disappointing affair, this break after all we had heard.

Efficient Catering.

"My first experience of an East African railway tea was at Samburu and a pleasant surprise it is to anyone accustomed to the squalor of an Indian refreshment cellar. Picture to yourselves an airy room, two circular tables of generous diameter with clean white cloths spread upon them and everything ready,—on each plate two large eggs, in the centre mounds of fresh bread and dishes of firm butter, and the tea poured out almost before you have taken your seat. One remembers how the Indian railway khitmatgar starts up from some lurking place on your entry, adjusting a filthy turban, the protestations of "ilia," "abhi sahib," and "bilkul taiyar," followed by a weary wait till uneatable toast and weak coloured liquid are produced from some inner cave. Yes, in its catering department the Uganda Railway is efficient and the meals in its refreshment rooms are better than you will get in most of the hotels.

An African Fuji.

From Samburu to Voi (Mile 104) the railway crosses the waterless tract of jungle known as the Taru desert, and as far as Makindu there is little to be seen but low scrub, acacia, and other thorn bushes with rank grass about a foot high. One cannot pass Tsavo, however, without recalling the man-eaters commemorated by Colonel Patterson in his book. There are plenty of lions about still though we did not see any and the name of the next station after Makindu, which is Simba (Lion) sufficiently indicates their presence. You will go through this country at night on the way up, but coming down you must look on your right for Kilimanjaro which is about 60 miles away. As I saw it at sunset it looked exactly like the pictures of Fuji, with a broader cone.

The European Zone.

"We are still in the coast zone at Simba, but with a height of 3,500 ft. it is cool enough and it is here that the scenery begins to become more African than Indian. Hitherto one might have been travelling through the jungle area of Bhopal or Central India; now we are on a rolling grass plain or veldt with mound shaped hills or koppes rising out of it. All to the south of the line is the Ukamba Game Reserve and from this district to Nairobi one is seldom long without seeing ostrich, giraffe, zebra, hartebeest, gazelle and buck of various kinds. At Kiu (270 miles) where we had an excellent breakfast the official European zone begins, but there are Europeans living lower down than this engaged in growing sisal of which there are several plantations at Voi, Masongaleni and Kibwezi. Sisal however is a proposition for the big capitalist or a syndicate and not for the man on a proportionate pension. You will read in the books of the wonderful variety of production in Kenya. It is all quite true, the soil almost anywhere will grow almost anything. But what we in India desire to know is this: 'What can one grow on a small capital at small working cost to be readily marketable and produce a profit?' That is the question I propose to investigate so we need not trouble about sisal and many other industries.

A Lake of Soda.

"At Magadi junction the branch line to the soda lake of that name takes off. The lake itself is 91 miles away and contain a deposit of carbonate of soda. As the lake is 30 miles long the supply is practically inexhaustible. We shipped about 2,000 tons on the "Karoa," but what happens to the soda at Bombay I do not know.

"After Magadi come the Kapiti and the Athi plains with the rising ground of Machakos, where several fruit farms are visible on the right. This is magnificent grazing ground and one can see herds of cattle moving along as well as buck. From the Athi River, which crosses the plain diagonally in a wooded hollow, there are but fifteen miles to Nairobi and here we arrive about 2 p.m. having left Mombasa at 10 the previous morning. The normal train however starts at 5 p.m. and arrives at 3.25 on the following afternoon. The fare for the 330 miles, first class is 118 shillings, but in Kenya you will find it just as comfortable to travel second at half the rate. The carriages are not good; they may be compared with the older stock of the O. and R. Railway, and you know what that is like.

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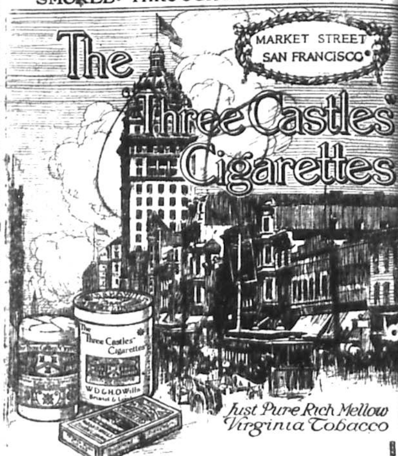

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nations concerned will be satisfied with the new proposals except the Greeks whose aspirations after territorial expansion will be frustrated.

A tribute in Paris has been particularly lavished on Lord Curzon to whose sincere desire to avoid war M. Poincare strongly testified after the conference.

Constantinople, Sept. 24.

The British destroyer "Speedy" sank in 7 minutes in the Sea of Marmora as the result of a collision with a Dutch trawler; ten of the crew of the "Speedy" were drowned and 87 rescued.

A strong force of the Kemalist cavalry crossed the neutral frontier in the Chanak region near the village of Erenkeuy yesterday within gunshot of the British lines. The Governor of Chanak sent to warn them to retire as they were transgressing the neutral zone and arranged that General Shuttleworth should meet Turkish parlementaires at 6 this morning with a view to obtaining the amicable withdrawal of the Turks.

General Sir H. Harrington has summoned the Angora representative here for the purpose of making similar representations.

It is believed that in view of the Allied acceptance of the Turkish Thracian demands a friendly understanding will be reached.

London, Later.

The report that the Dominion delegates at Geneva have telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George urging him to come to Geneva to explain the near east situation is denied. The "Observer's" Geneva correspondent says that on the contrary the Dominion and British delegates consider the Premier's place is in Whitehall and not in Geneva. Except Lord Robert Cecil no British or Dominion delegate desires that British foreign policy should be transferred from Whitehall to Geneva.

A Defeat in Diplomacy.

London, September 25

Notwithstanding the feeling of relief that the crisis in the Near East has become much less acute owing to Allied agreement in Paris, it is clear that the public mind is rather exercised over the way in which British prestige has been compromised by the Government's recent policy.

Agreement with the Government's decision to fall into line with Franco-Italian ideas in no way implies the expression of a tone of friendliness.

The *Westminster Gazette* is particularly outspoken and refers to a severe diplomatic set-back after talking very big and suggests the Allied offer might not have been so over-generous if the Government had been quieter and more decorous.

Even papers most sympathetic to the Government find it difficult to stomach some of the new decisions but content themselves with the belief that the safest policy has been adopted under the stress of the essential consideration which has been the preservation of Allied harmony.

The principal objection is directed against the virtual undertaking to restore East Thrace to Turkey, and the proposal which is greeted most warmly is that of entrusting the League with the maintenance of the freedom of the Straits.

Gratification is expressed at the investment of the League with increased authority. It is urged, however, that the League should raise its own troops instead of depending on foreign contingents.

Reports of the Kemalist reception of the Allied Note are conflicting.

While it is stated in some Constantinople quarters that it has created a favourable impression, others report the Kemalists in an intransigeant mood and press for immediate and unconditional occupation of East Thrace and also the attendance of Russian representatives at the Conference. is anticipated that French influence will be brought to bear to induce a more tolerant attitude.

French papers are pleased at improved situation, and in common with their British contemporaries warmly pay tribute to L. Curzon and liberally recognise the greatness of Great Britain's action in leading the Allies' opinions.

A message from Chanak says the Turks have retired on Bairamich, outside the neutral zone.

It is believed the entry was ordered before the Allied offer from Paris was known.

Entry and Retreat.

London, Later.

The entry of the Kemalist cavalry into the neutral zone is officially confirmed in London, where it is stated the Turks, who numbered 1,100, advanced in the direction of Chanak, believing the British had withdrawn.

They retired immediately from the zone, however, when informed that the British were still at Chanak.

Constantinople, Sept. 25.

The meeting between General Shuttleworth and the Commander of the Kemalist detachment which entered the neutral zone was most friendly, the latter immediately agreed to withdrawn from the zone, declaring that the Kemalists had no desire to go to war with the British Empire.

South Africa's Attitude.

Pretoria, September 25.

The Government's reply to Great Britain's appeal for support in the Near East states that the position has altered materially for the better and there is no longer need for the active intervention of South Africa, and declares the latter favours the maintenance of the freedom of the Straits under the League of Nations.

Geneva, Sept 25.

The Assembly adopted the Committee's resolution expressing confidence that the Council without in any way interfering with the negotiations with the projected Near East Conference will take any measures opportune and justified b[illegible] state of negotiations in order to meet the unanimous wish of the Assembly for the prompt return to peace.

A Second Entry.

Constantinople, Later.

Turkish cavalry, provided with machine-guns, re-entered the neutral zone at Chanak, General Harington instructed the Angora representative to request Kemal Pasha to order the withdrawal and agreed to allow a reasonable time for the communication to reach the Turkish commander, after which the consequences would devolve on the heads of the Kemalists if they persisted in defiance.

General Harington controls aeroplanes that can be used for coercive measures although it is at present considered that the Turks will not push matters to extremes. The French High Commissioner is endeavouring to influence Kemal Pasha towards peace.

The cavalry is estimated at 2,000 sabres.

A British mobile column has taken up a position half way to Erenkeuy and is ready for eventualities.

Constantinople, Sept. 25, 11 p.m.

The Angora representative states that inasmuch as Erenkeuy was occupied before the receipt of the Allied Note the Turkish Commander requests longer than 48 hours in order to consult his superiors.

An Appointment

London, September 19.

Sir Daniel Thomas Tudor, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Bahamas, has been appointed Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

ITEMS FROM FRANCE.

Paris, September 24.

Eight thousand passengers are held up at Marseilles owing to the strike of seamen against the abolition of the 8 hour day.

The Minister for Finance proposes to exempt from income-tax salaries up to 18,000 francs involving a loss to the Treasury of 90,000,000 francs.

The airman Sadileccointe has taken the world's record for a flight averaging 214 miles an hour at Stampes.

U.S.A. Disaster

Mineola, Sept. 25.

The pilot, two N.C.O.'s and three privates were killed owing to a huge bombing 'plane participating in the army manoeuvres at Mitchfield crashing.

The machine burst into flames when it struck the ground and was completely destroyed, three occupants being incinerated and the others thrown clear. There were thousands of spectators on the field which was brilliantly illuminated by searchlights.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT

LORD LONG INITIATES A NEW CAMPAIGN.

A REVIEW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, September 21.

The new campaign for Empire development is being inaugurated by Lord Long in an article in the October issue of the "Nineteenth Century," in which he suggests the Cabinet Committee should first inquire whether the lapse of time necessitates any changes from the United Kingdom point of view in the decisions of the Imperial War Conference of 1917 in favour of encouraging the development of Imperial resources.

This would be followed by an Imperial Conference, including the Crown Colonies to lay down a definite policy.

Teak in Siam

CORPORATION, THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRADE.

London, Sept. 21.

At the meeting of the Anglo-Siam Corporation, the forthcoming issue of 20,000 ordinary shares and £50,000 7 per cent. preference shares was announced.

The Chairman, in the course of his review, said he considered the Siamese Government were insufficiently considering the interest of the teak trade in Siam.

India

London, Sept. 27

In disturbances in Madras Mr. Scott Coward, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was shot dead in an ambush. Three Constables are also missing.

Mauritius Morals

BISHOP AND THE FAMOUS INTERVIEW.

London, September 21.

The "Morals of Mauritius" controversy has again been raised by the publication of a letter in the "Daily News" from Bishop Golding Bird at Cape Town stating that the only interview he ever gave was to a missionary organ, and declares that the construction put on his remarks is quite unjustified. The "Daily News" retorts that the Bishop never protested against its interview which was brought to his notice while still in London, and on the contrary thanked the writer who sent a printed copy for His Lordship's efforts on behalf of the Diocese of Mauritius.

The paper further quotes a sermon in Leeds in July speaking uncomplimentarily of the non-white people of Mauritius.

U.S.A. Tariff

Washington, Sept 22.

President Harding has signed the Tariff Bill which is effective at midnight.

Sir Hesketh Bell

FURTHER TERM AS GOVERNOR OF MAURITIUS.

London, September 20.

It is officially announced that the King has approved the extension of the term of office of Sir H. Bell as Governor of Mauritius for eighteen months as it is considered desirable in order that he may carry on important public works at present in progress in Mauritius which are urgently needed for the health and welfare of the inhabitants.

Orithology.

At the New Museum, Kirk Load, there is an exhibition of paintings of Kenya and Uganda birds. The paintings which are many show meticulous care in detail and colour and the artistic treatment is bold and varied. The admission is one shilling, children half price, the object being the raising of a building fund. A visit will well repay bird-lovers.

IRELAND.

THE DAIL DISCUSSES THE CONSTITUTION.

FREE OF DOMINIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Sept. 22.

In the Dail Eireann, Mr. Gavan Duffy, one of the signatories to the Irish Treaty in opposing the second reading of the Constitution Bill which was subsequently carried by 47 votes to 16, suggested that the Government should postpone the stereotyping of the constitution until after Dominion Ministers had met.

Mr. William T. Cosgrave, in replying said they wanted no conference of Dominion Ministers to say what Ireland wanted. The Irish would face such a responsibility themselves.

Obituary

SANTLEY, THE GREAT BARITONE, DIES AGED 88.

London, September 22.

The death is announced of the veteran English baritone, Sir Charles Santley, at the age of 88.

[Santley, who was born in Liverpool, was educated in England and Italy, and made his debut in London in 1857. His first great success was in "Dinorah," at Covent Garden, two years later, and repeated his triumphs there and at the old Her Majesty's Theatre, in Italian Opera. He sang in "Faust," "Hamlet," the "Flying Dutchman," and in many cases created parts now familiar to many of us. He toured in America, Australia, and South Africa. Of late years he has sung very little, though on his musical jubilee in 1907, when he was Knighted, a very notable concert in his honour was given at His Majesty's Theatre, and he had since sung at concerts in the Albert Hall and Crystal Palace. He has written several books, the latest of which was his "Reminiscences," published in 1909. Twice married, his first wife was a grand-daughter of Charles Kemble.]

DEATH OF A GREAT NAVAL HISTORIAN.

London, September 17.

The death is announced of Sir Julian Stafford Cobbett, at the age of 68.

[Sir Julian Cobbett, who was Knighted in 1917, was an extremely interesting and well-informed writer on Naval and historical subjects. He was special correspondent for the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the Dongola Expedition, and lately had been Director of the Historical Section, Committee of Imperial Defence.]

The Mandates

LEAGUE COMMISSION INTENSIFIES ITS INTEREST.

Geneva, September 20.

The Assembly discussed the mandates; Mr. Nansen presented a report of the Sixth Commission which took note of the intention of the Permanent Mandates Commission exhaustively to examine, inter alia, the questions of land legislation in the mandated territories, legislation as regards liquor imports and traffic in Africa, and also to call the attention of the Powers to the social, economic, and political results of the fixation of the Ruanda frontier.

U.S.A. Soldiers

Washington, September 19.

President Harding has vetoed the Soldiers' Bonus Bill because they have failed to provide means of paying the bonus.

Washington, September 20.

The House of Representatives has again passed the Soldiers' Bonus Bill by 258 votes to 54. It is expected, however, that the Senate will sustain the President's veto.

The Senate by 44 votes to 22 failed to pass the Soldiers' Bonus Bill over the President's veto.

THE AIRSHIP

ITS ADVANTAGES OVER THE NAVAL CRUISER.

ADMIRALTY'S DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Sept. 21.

The Admiralty have decided that the use of the airship in time of war shall become the first consideration of British airship policy and the employment of the airship for Imperial communication next.

The decision was influenced by figures of comparison with a cruiser, which showed that an airship at a cost of £250,000 compared with a cruiser at £900,000 is cheaper to navigate and able to cover seven times more area.

The Ex-Kaiser

TO MARRY A WIDOW WITH FIVE CHILDREN.

Amsterdam, September 20.

The engagement of the ex-Kaiser with the widowed Princess Hermione von Schonaich Carolath with five children is officially announced. The marriage will take place in November. The ex-Emperor's re-marriage is due to the loneliness and the monotony of his life at Doorn.

German Bank Rate

Berlin, Sept. 21.

The Reichbank has raised the discount rate from seven to eight per cent.

Bayer 205

BRITISH MEDICAL VIEWS OF NEW DRUG.

Leipzig, September 21.

Doctor Martin Mayer of the Hamburg School of Tropical Diseases lecturing before a congress, said he considered the problem of sleeping sickness had been solved in consequence of four years' experiments with the drug known as Bayer 205. He cited two most serious cases of human-beings that had been effectively cured in three days.

London, Sept. 22.

British medical opinion is awaiting more definite results before wholly endorsing Herr Martin Mayer's statement regarding the cure of sleeping sickness by Bayer 205. It is stated that Bayers issued a statement recently preferring to await further investigations into the efficacy of the drug before accepting a large offer for it by the British Government. Tests have already been satisfactorily applied in England and it is believed that aniline dyes enter into composition, but antimony, arsenic and mercury are not contained.

Reparation

FRENCH CHAIRMAN OF COMMISSION RESIGNS.

Paris, September 25.

M. Dubois, Chairman of the Reparation Commission, has resigned owing to difference of view with M. Poincare in regard to the moratorium to Germany.

Germany has handed over bonds for 47,000,000 gold marks maturing in February, 1923, and 49,000,000 maturing in March, 1923, payable to Belgium's order through the Bank of England and guaranteed by the Reichsbank.

The League

Geneva, September 25.

The assembly of the League of Nations with one dissentient, namely, M. London of the Netherlands passed the Council's proposal to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Council from four to six on the ground that widening was necessary to assure the representation of the different political groups and civilisations. M. Struycken of the Netherlands contended that the increase would destroy the equilibrium and was contrary to Article 4 of the Covenant.

JOHN BOYES CUP

GYMKHANA DEFEAT THE CALLIES.

THE BETTER TEAM.

Considering that it was a mid-week match the crowd that assembled on Railway ground on Wednesday to watch the replay of the final for the John Boyes Charity Cup between Gymkhana and Caledonians, was a distinctly good one.

In view of the game that was put up by both sides on the previous occasion, when the game resulted in a draw of four goals all, it was confidently expected that an equally exciting contest would again be witnessed. In this the crowd were not disappointed, as although the football displayed did not reach a particularly high standard yet interest was sustained right throughout and no one could have come away from the ground feeling that he had not had his money's worth.

It is seldom that a cup final is productive of a great deal of science owing to the keenness displayed by the players, and this one was no exception. It was, however, willing. Further the ground was in bad condition and there was also a strong and changeable wind blowing and this militated against good play.

In beating the Caledonians by two clear goals, Gymkhana proved themselves worthy winners of the trophy. They earned their victory on their merits alone, and Callies were defeated by the better team on the day's play. Gymkhana won where Caledonians failed—the forward line. There was little to choose between the rear divisions, but there was no comparison between the two front lines.

Caledonians were individually good and at times combined fairly well, but Gymkhana were dashing, and opened up the game by slinging the ball about. Caledonians seldom looked dangerous in front of goal, whereas the "whites" always looked like scoring with the inside following the ball up every time. It was in this department alone that Gymkhana won.

As regards the individual players, Gymkhana had the pick of the men in defence. Mann played a grand game at back and Croden was easily the outstanding half being a side in himself. The other backs were patchy, sometimes brilliant at other times unsafe. All the halves played well, although Montieth was distinctly off his usual game. During the second half Kirby came back to help the defence and played so well that Callies hardly had a chance to score although doing most of the attacking.

Of the forwards, Brodie should not have gone on the field as he was obviously suffering from his previous injury to his ankle and was soon out of effective action. Russell was the only other Caledonian forward to shine. There was little difference in play of the Gymkhana front line men one and all working well together and doing his bit, but if one did shine above the others, it was Merriman, whose pace on the wing and his centres were always a source of distinct anxiety to his opponents.

Before dismissing the game it might be as well to remark on the behaviour of some of the spectators. Some of them thought fit to "barrack" the referee at one time. The referee it may be pointed out is in charge of the game and should be allowed to carry on. To try and impede him is not gentlemanly nor sportsmanlike, and the offenders on Wednesday received a well-merited rebuke.

The Teams.

The following teams took the field:—

Gymkhana: Wood; Procter and Mann; McCarthy, Croden and Winter; Merriman, Kirby, Simpson, Pelham-Burn and Webster.

Caledonians: Bell; Vanhegan and Mackie; McCully, Montieth and Patterson; Crofton, Ballantyne, Brodie, Russell and Whyte.

Referee: Mr Rantzen.

Linesmen: Messrs. McCarthy and Field.

Cup Presented.

At the conclusion of the match, the crowd gathered round the table on which was placed the cup, and on Merriman, the skipper of the victorious team, being introduced to Mr. John Boyes, the donor, the latter, with a few well-chosen words, congratulated both teams on their performances that day.

In reply, Merriman, after thanking Mr. Boyes for the cup, said that the last two contests against Caledonians had been the most sporting games that Gymkhana had played that season.

He called for cheers for Caledonians. These were given with a will, as also were three for Mr. John Boyes.

Sir Chas. Bowring then presented Mackie, the captain of Caledonians, with the ball that had been played with that afternoon. In returning thanks, Mackie said that they had been beaten by the better team, but hoped to put up a better game on October 7.

Saturday's Match.

By no stretch of imagination could the football match played between Railway and K.A.R. on Saturday, on the former's ground, be termed a good one. Even allowing for the fact that neither team was up to full playing strength, the class of football displayed was very poor indeed. Neither side scored.

CRICKET AT PARKLANDS

BOYS CLUB TEAM DEFEATS THE SENIORS.

For the first time in the annals of the Parklands Boys' Club, they managed on Saturday to come off with the honours in a cricket match against the Parklands Sports Club, the difference being a matter of 12 runs.

On the last occasion that these teams met, the Senior Club snatched the victory by three runs, and now both sides are keen on winning the rubber.

Genower was top scorer for the Sports Club with 30, but had a charmed life, being dropped on more than one occasion.

Cuthbert took the bowling honours with 5 wickets for 12 runs in 7 overs. Fuller and Cuthbert were saviours of their side with 24 and 14 runs respectively while Genower finished up with the useful average of 6 wickets for 33.

CATTLE DISEASE

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE DISEASE.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

The Acting Chief Veterinary Officer (Colonel Doherty) and the Veterinary Advisor (Mr Montgomery) have returned from a tour to Kyambu, Fort Hall, Nyeri, Embu and Laikipia, in connection with the outbreak of Rinderpest recently reported in the Press.

As will be recollected this plague has of late caused serious losses in the Northern Frontier District, and was presumed to have spread to the Kikuyu Reserves from the Wakamba Country. Enquiry on the spot discloses evidence that in many cases the mortality has been very severe, and the disease is occurring in places which for the past four or five years have been free from infection. The township of Nyeri was discovered to be infected on Monday last.

It would, however, appear probable that Rinderpest is not new to these Reserves, but has been occurring in a latent form through during the past ten years, the recent mortality and extension being due to illicit cattle movement of a local nature to places which had possessed freedom from infection for some years, and in which the cattle had grown up as highly susceptible.

The Government is fully alive to the possible consequences of this epizootic and the dangers of further extension to the Farms not only immediately adjacent to the infected Reserves, but also to those across the Aberdares. Fortunately, the game in these Forests is not yet infected.

Inoculations are being carried out among European owned and Squatters' cattle most exposed to danger, and facilities are being provided for putting this method of protection into force, where indicated, in other parts of the affected districts.

It is not at the present time possible to consider the wholesale inoculation of the native-owned cattle in the Reserves, estimated by the Administrative Officers to exceed 150,000. This would entail the transference of nearly the whole Veterinary personnel in the Colony and the consumption of more than one year's production of serum at the Kabete Laboratory. Further, there exists in some centres of the Reserves a fear of this inoculation and therefrom a danger of cattle-running to escape it, the consequences of which to neighbours might be more serious.

Pressure is being brought to bear upon Chiefs and Headmen to prevent unauthorised movement of cattle out of or into their respective areas, and to report immediately the occurrence of Rinderpest and other sicknesses. The Chiefs will be supported by selected natives as stock scouts for intelligence purposes, and as many Stock Inspectors as can be spared are being transferred to supervise this Intelligence and control system, and to co-relate the work in the various Administrative districts.

It is expected also, that a Veterinary Officer will be made available.

Referee.

Mr. Watson has lost this grand old horse who has provided many winners on the local turf.

Loss to Cricket.

Mr. Abdul Majid, the well-known Cricket player of the U.R. Indian Institute, Nairobi, who is going to India, and thence to England and America, for studies there, was entertained at tea by a number of his well-wishers last week.

The "Carisbrook."

It is understood that the popular old intermediate Union-Castle liner "Carisbrook Castle" has been sold to a German ship-breaking firm.

CARPENTIER BEATEN

KNOCKED OUT BY BATTLING SIKI.

TITLE CHANGES HANDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, Sept. 24.

In a boxing contest held here to-day, Battling Siki, the Middleweight Champion of France knocked out Georges Carpentier, the Light-Heavy-weight Champion of France in the sixth round, but was disqualified on a foul for tripping Carpentier.

This decision, however, was afterwards reversed as the tripping was held to be unintentional, and Siki was awarded the Light-Heavyweight Championship.

Paris, September 24.

In the 20 round boxing contest for the Light Heavyweight Championship of the World, between Georges Carpentier, the holder of the title, and Battling Siki, a Senegalese, the Middleweight Champion of France, Siki was disqualified by the referee on the ground of having thrice attempted to trip Carpentier but the judges reversed his decision and declared Siki the winner.

From the second round, Siki demonstrated his increasing superiority, badly punishing his opponent whose eyes in the fifth round were badly swollen. In the sixth round he opened very fiercely and the Senegalese effectively hit out right and left and flooring Carpentier who was unable to rise. The referee declared that Siki had lost on a foul, believing that he had tripped the Frenchman.

The latter was carried off with a sprained ankle, was bleeding freely and was semi-conscious.

The judges subsequently reversed the referees' disqualification and awarded Siki the decision on a knock-out.

Newbury Cup

DEAD HEAT FOR 2ND PLACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Sept. 24.

The following is the result of the race for the Newbury Autumn Cup (handicap), run to-day at Newbury over 2 miles 1 furlong.

Mr. James White's NORSEMAN, 3 yrs. ....

Viscount G. de Foutarce's SPES, 5 yrs. ....

Mr. D. Fraser's SAILOR SON, 4 yrs. ....

*Dead heat for second place.

Nine ran. Won by two lengths.

Betting: 20/1, Norseman; 9/1, Spes; 3/1, Sailor Son.

Gregson Warned.

It is understood that at the meeting of the Appeals Committee of the Football Association of Kenya called yesterday to consider the report of the referee of last Saturday's match arising out of the incident in which Gregson of Railway was ordered off the field, it was agreed to recommend to the Council of the F. A. that no further action be taken in the matter, but that Gregson be warned as to his future conduct.

Badges.

The Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A.A. writes: "Up to date only a few hundred members have taken up their car or cycle badges, so if you have not yet purchased yours, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly do so as soon as possible. I might mention that members of the R.A.G. and K.A.R. must get their badges on election and get no assistance or help when they do so. Messrs. Isherwood & Co., the makers of our badges, have just opened a new silver plating department, so if any member wants his or her badge silverplated it can be done in 24 hours time at a cost of 2s. Badges can now be obtained either in brass (15s.) or silver plated (17s.) at the following places on and from the following dates: Nairobi, Messrs. Isherwoods & Co., Hardinge Street, now; Mombasa, Messrs. E. Cornwall Ltd., next Mombasa Club, now; Nakuru, Messrs. S. Jacobs Ltd., October 1; Eldoret, Messrs. S. Jacobs Ltd., October ...; Jinja, Messrs. Boustead & Clarke Ltd., October 13; Kampala, Bantu Trading Co., October 13."

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SWEET WATERS. By HAROLD NICOLSON. Shs. 6/- (posted Shs. 6/80).

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alone that Ottoman [illegible]

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Nine run. Won by [illegible] lengths.

Betting: 20/1. Newman [illegible]

Spes, 3/1, Sailor Son.

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Badges.

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