WEEKLY EDITION
Price 30 CENTS.

African Standard

MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS.

With which is Incorporated THE LEADER

No. 1095. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1923. PRICE 30 CENTS. Price 20s. per annum. Posted locally 25s., posted overseas 40s.

MARRIAGE.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Robert de Vere Shaw of Bondoni Ulu, and Dorothy Joan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cross of The Grange, Kircudbright.

FOR SALE

SEEDS and Plants, Flower and Vegetable, Trees, Fruit and Ornamental. Lists on application. order early to avoid disappointment.—S. M. Wimhurst, Nairobi.

FRUIT TREES.—Ready for delivery now: Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Grape Vines, etc., etc. All in splendid condition, just imported from South Africa.—Simpson & Whitelaw, Ltd., Cecilia Buildings.

SEED POTATOES, from imported Seed; Allies' Arran Chief, Eclipse, Suttons Abundance, Great Scott, Sharpes Express, Red King, Portwick, Shg 8/- per load. Grist, Kabete.

NATIVE Bentwood Chairs, Sh. 3/- each, f.o.r. Kisumu. Cash with order. Apply J. Maxwell, Box 9, Kisumu.

CHEAP RED PLUMS, for Dessert or Jam-making. Boxes of 55 lbs. net, at Sh. 22/-, guaranteed well packed in perfect condition. Railage Sh. 1/- extra, empties returnable free. Cash with order. Apply direct—LANGRIDGE, Mua Park Orchards, Athi River.

2 Teams A.M.T. trained Oxen for sale. Apply, Fred Raper, Box 541, Nairobi.

JAGGERY.—In 36 lb. blocks Sh. Cts. 15 per lb., f.o.r. Railage paid on lots of 100 lbs. and over (unrefined brown sugar)—C. Harvey, Koru.

WE are now in the position to supply Forest and other trees for the coming rains. Eucalyptus in variety, Guvillea Robusta, Cup... macrocarpa, etc. Kai Apple, Casuarina Cunninghami, Jacaranda, Nandi Flame, Cape Chestnut, etc., etc., etc. in boxes of 50 plants. Prices on application to SIMPSON & WHITELAW, LTD., Seeds Merchants, P.O. Box 42, Nairobi.

FORD TOURING CAR, self-starter, new tyres, perfect running order. £125. Apply, Voucher 104, "E. A. Standard," Nairobi.

QUINCES, Forty cents per lb. Brazilian grenadilla plants, large Sh. 1/- each, also grape vines. Apply, W. Caine, Limoru.

ADMIRABLE BETTY.—Airedale Bitch, believed to be in pup to "Jack the Ripper." £4 —Apply, Stone, Kaimosi.

ONE Overshot Water Wheel 13 ft. diameter, to take 600 cubic ft. of water per minute and develop 10 h.p. at 8.7 R.P.M. Complete with shafts, bearings, 1 set double gearing, 1 second motion shaft, pinion and pulley. Delivery Kampala Station. Apply Cameron, City House, Kampala.

REID'S ALBUM OF SACRED SONGS. A good selection. bns. 5/- posted Shs. 5/50—"Standard" Stationery Stores, 6th Avenue, Nairobi.

WANTED

WANTED.—A good grade bull immune to E.C. fever, about two years old in exchange for an immune grade cow or heifer. Voucher 110, "E. A. Standard."

WANTED.—Buffalo Skins, any quantity. Apply, P. Maganbhai, Kibigori.

WANTED—Pure bred Bull-terrier pup (dog), or young dog. State pedigree, price, etc.; must be pure bred. Apply Voucher No. 97, "E. A. Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED.—4 to 6 N.H.P. Steam Engine, particulars to Ol Momoi Estate, Nakuru.

WANTED.—3 Scutching Rings 10, or 6, points for 2¼ ins. Shafting, also 1 Hand Winnower. Send full particulars and prices to Voucher 115, "E. A. Standard."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADY, English, 33, wishes billet as Nursery Governess or useful Companion on Farm, near or in Nairobi. Apply O. 615, Currie Road, Durban.

DRESSMAKING.—MISS IDA FRIEBUS, High Class Dressmaker and Costumier, who has been staying at the New Stanley Hotel. Has now taken a suite of Rooms at Nairobi House, second floor. Lift stops at door.

EDUCATION.—Boys prepared for English Public Schools. Moderate terms. Apply Box 606, Nairobi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PUBLIC SCHOOL Man desires post on Coffee or mixed Farm. Experience in coffee planting (3 years) and agriculture. Apply, Voucher No. 77, "E. A. Standard," Nairobi.

EXPERIENCED MANAGER seeks situation. Stock, Horses, Agriculture, all branches. If good prospects accept small salary. Apply Voucher No. 119, "E. A. Standard."

SITUATIONS VACANT

EXPERIENCED MANAGER. Stock, Dairying, Agriculture, Maize, etc. Good salary. Apply Voucher 92, "E. A. Standard."

WANTED immediately single man as manager for coffee and cattle, Koru. Write with references Voucher 116, "E. A. Standard," Nairobi.

IN EXCHANGE
for 200 Postage Stamps (all values, well assorted) of Kenya and the surrounding countries I will give picture post cards of the Great War, Famous English Views, etc.
MISS TEE,
Kia Ora, Stockwell,
London, Eng.

UNDER The STANDARD CLOCK.

MR. C. KENNETH ARCHER.
It is understood that Mr. Archer is improving rapidly and is now allowed to sit up in bed.

MAILS FROM ENGLAND.
S.S. "Bampton Castle" which is due to arrive from Europe on February 27, is carrying 179 bags of letter and 126 bags of parcel mail.

KABETE TENNIS.
It should not be forgotten that a tournament, under the auspices of the Veterinary Laboratory Tennis Club, Kabete, will be held to-morrow.

NAIROBI MASS MEETING.
The largest meeting of Europeans ever held in Nairobi took place at the Theatre Royal last Monday when the Indian question was fully discussed.

BOXING ASSOCIATION.
All persons interested in boxing and sport generally are invited to be present at a general meeting of the reconstituted E. A. Boxing Association, to be held at the New Stanley Hotel on Friday, March 2, at 4 p.m.

A REMINDER.
All interested are reminded of the Special General Meeting of the Dagoretti Settlers' Association at 2.30 p.m., to-day, at Major 2.30 p.m., to-morrow at Major Hemsted's residence to which all residents in the Dagoretti Administrative area are cordially invited.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
The Nairobi Railway Institute is celebrating St. Patrick's Day once more by the customary grand ball. This used to be the great event of the year, and it is understood that the committee in charge of this function is going to do everything possible to make this year's celebration eclipse all others. Dancers will be well advised therefore, to keep Saturday, March 17th next open for this engagement.

NAIROBI COFFEE.
Messrs. L. W. Milligan and Co., representatives of Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd., send the following report received by cable from that firm, dated London, February 17, 1923:—"During the past fortnight 2,575 bags of Nairobi Coffee were offered, of which 2,125 bags were sold, realizing an average price of £95 10 0d per ton. The highest price paid for bold size was £112 per ton. Market steady."

WAR RELIEF FUND.
At the monthly meeting of the Committte of the Government House War Relief Fund held in the Senior Commissioner's Office, Nairobi on 2nd inst. two grants were made from the general fund, one of which was a temporary loan for the education of a child. One grant was made from the "One Day's Pay a month Fund." Three cases were postponed awaiting further correspondence: two applications were withdrawn by the applicants and one was not entertained.

CHURCH SERVICES.
A priest will be in Nakuru on Saturday, Sunday and Monday—February 24, 25 and 26. Times of services as usual. Father H. G. Farmar, Catholic Mission, Kisumu.

THE LADIES' MEETING.
We are requested to state that any lady who was present at the meeting held under the auspices of the East African Women's League yesterday at the New Stanley Hotel and who requires any further information on the subject there discussed can obtain same on application to Col. Turner at Nairobi House (ground floor).

LEAGUE OF MERCY.
At the Annual General Meeting held at the New Stanley Hotel when Mr. R. W. Playfair presided over a moderate gathering the following office bearers were elected for the year: President: Lady Bowring; Vice-President: Mrs. Felling; Hon. Treasurer; Mrs. Harrison; Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Monckton; Committee: Mesdames Shaw, Peat, Millett, Thom, Wood, Orr, Ellis and Franklin.

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COFFEE PLANTS · COFFEE PLANTS.
For Sale 18 months old plants, strong unshaded and well grown. Inspection invited.
J. L. HENDERSON,
Thika Farm, THIKA.

A VICEROY'S TROUBLES.

Lord Reading Continuously Appealed To.

KENYA SITUATION.

The following telegram has been sent to H. E. the Viceroy by the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association, Bombay in connection with the situation arisen in Kenya.

"The Committee of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association Bombay, support the telegrams of the Indians overseas Association and the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association regarding the situation in Kenya. The attempt to oppose the decision of the Imperial Government by threats of violence is not only a menace to the solidarity of the Empire and weakens its integrity but it calls forth the Government of India as well as the whole Empire in the first intance to take measures to crush such an attempt and Indian merchants trust that the Government of India will not fail to insist upon the same being done and will thus alleviate the excitement and consequential disastrous effects on the Indian mind and establish confidence before it is too late."

(*Bombay Chronicle.*)

AT STUD
Champion Bull Terrier
"Buster Boy"
PURE BRED
First prize: 1919/20/21/22.
Apply Box 219, NAIROBI.

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ARMS & AMMUNITION.—All classes of Arms and Ammunition bought and sold. 500 RIFLES & SHOTGUNS to choose from and all good value for the money. The largest and best selection in Africa. At and under competitive prices. Repairs executed by a competent Gunsmith with 15 years London experience, from Holland & Holland and W. J. Jeffrey & Coy. New .256 Portuguese Mauser Rifles, Shs. 100, Hard nose German Ammunition for same, Shs. 30 and Shs. 20 per 100. This is the best all-round gun for the Settler on the market. It is an exceptionally hard hitter. New Double-barrelled Hammerless Shotguns—12, 16, 20 Bores and .410 Collectors, Shs. 200 each, splendid value.

STOCK SALE
GILGIL
Tuesday 13th March
200 Head of Cattle.
Further entries invited.
Sands & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF NAIVASHA LAKESIDE PLOTS AND ISLAND.

Duly Instructed by J. Rostron, Esq.
I WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At my SALEROOM on FRIDAY, MARCH 2nd
At 2.30 p.m. prompt,
PLOTS EACH OF ABOUT 10 ACRES AND WITH A LAKE FRONT.
ELIOT ISLAND WHICH CONSISTS OF 5 ACRES or thereabouts,
and
ACRE BLOCK WITH LAKE FRONT OPPOSITE ELIOT ISLAND.
ALL THE ABOVE ARE FREEHOLD.

This is an excellent opportunity of obtaining FREEHOLD property situate near Naivasha Station, having deep water LAKE FRONTS, a gorgeous climate and wonderful views.
As a Yachting centre Naivasha is bound to take its place soon and any of the above properties, especially ELIOT ISLAND, which lies between Mr. Wills' Crescent Isle and the shore, is sure to find favour with anyone inclined towards this sport.
With a good road from Nairobi these properties should appeal to those desirous of having a week-end residence in healthy and invigorating surroundings.

For further particulars apply to:—
ID MUTER, PROPERTY AUCTIONEER, NAIROBI.

RUBBER STAMPS
AT THE
STANDARD OFFICE

GREAT AFRICAN KING.

Khama of Bechuanaland Passes Away.

PROTOTYPE OF PUSSYFOOT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Serowe, Bechuanaland, Feb. 22

Chief Khama the last of the great native kings of South Africa, is dead.

[Mr. S. Joelson in the "African World" writes:- "African administrators and passing travellers have all testified that Khama, the ninety-one-year-old chief of the Bamangwato of British Bechuanaland, was a man and a gentleman. The unanimity denotes the outstanding personality of the man. Lobengula and Mosselekatse despised his people as dogs, but Khama they called a man. He forced the tribute from their unwilling lips. He was a giant among pygmies, and fearlessly proud, he led his pygmies against the feared Matabele, putting them to flight. To the day of his death Lobengula carried a bullet that Khama had fired. At ninety-one Khama rode thirty miles a day; as a young warrior he went alone to seek and kill a lion that had defied the tribal hunters. Strong, brave, proud, like many an African, this chief was the very antithesis of most tribal heads. Beliefs sanctioned by custom were nought to him, unless they be for the good of his people—for the good judged from the standpoint of enlightened European standards. Precedent, so potent a force in savage lands, held no glamour for him. Long before Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson dreamed of a country in which alcoholic liquors were forbidden, Khama had decreed that Kaffir beer and honey-beer should no longer be brewed in the kraals over which he had sway. In native political economy the edict was far more startling and revolutionary than a similar decision in a civilised state. Khama stood alone when he set his face against the thin unpalatable gruel that his people loved. Even the missionaries thought the prohibition too drastic, but the strong-willed ruler would have his way. Down the years of the half-century of his rule the drink the black man and of the white has been taboo in his territory. The son of a sorcerer, he put no faith in pagan charms, openly eating duiker steak, though duiker is the tribal totem, and prayed for rain—successfully—when all the rain-makers had failed. The purchase of wives for cattle and the enslavement of the despised Bushmen he discountenanced. Here was a black who intuitively took the path that the cultured white gentleman would follow, and, moreover, he did not rudely coerce his subjects. There was tolerance in his revolutionary innovations. For the weak there was a pity foreign to the African; for the schemer who would take his life there was forgiveness—after punishment, just, not vindictive. Sir Frederick Lugard has called Khama the only African gentleman he has ever known."]

H. R. H. PRINCE GEORGE.

UNDERGOES ANOTHER MINOR OPERATION.

London, February 22

Prince George underwent a further operation at Buckingham Palace this morning of a minor character which was quite successful. It was not necessary for him to go to a nursing home.

M. Delcasse Dead.

Twice Foreign Minister of France.

Nice, February 22

The death has occurred of M. Theophile Delcasse, ex-Foreign Minister of France at the age of 70.

[M. Delcasse came first into prominence through his articles on foreign politics while still a young man, with office as Under Secretary for the Colonies in 1893 and was selected as Foreign Minister in 1898, afterwards becoming Minister of Marine. He again became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1914 and held the position for a year.]

STATUS.

No Whipping of Europeans by Indians.

INDIA'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

Solving the Indian Problem Overseas.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

Delhi, February 21

The Assembly has unanimously adopted a Bill with a single minor change with reference to the status of Europeans and Indians. Criticism was mainly levelled at the extension to people of the Dominions and Colonials in India of special treatment which they did not enjoy in other possessions.

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that the Government extended preferential treatment solely with a view to use the concession for the purpose of advancing the Indians' cause in the Dominions and Colonies.

Better Mind of India.

Delhi, February 22

The debate in the Assembly yesterday was most harmonious. Sir Malcolm Hailey summing up, said the measure showed that Europeans and Indians were willing to join in the task of developing India's political future.

Co-operation with the Europeans afforded a guarantee to the component parts of the Empire that whatever her future form of government, India would not do anything inconsistent with British ideals. The Bill represented the better mind of India and showed that India would not let racial animosities impair her political future.

Unofficial speakers, including Indian Democrats endorsed Sir Malcolm Hailey's sentiments and expressed a hope that as a result of the special treatment accorded to Colonials, the Colonies would reciprocate and assist in the solution of the Indian problem overseas.

The passage of the Bill, closes a chapter of bitter controversies in the past.

[This Bill, details of which appeared in the *E. A. Standard* on February 4, gave equality in status to European and Indians in criminal cases, with the exception that Indian judges and magistrates were not authoritised to impose whipping sentences upon Europeans.]

THE FIFTH TEST.

SOUTH AFRICA MAKING A STAND.

Taylor in Form.

Durban, February 21

Rain interrupted the play three times on the fifth day of the fifth test match between he M.C.C. and South Africa.

South Africa, still batting, scored 208 for 7 wickets. Taylor is still in having scored a very steady 70.

Davis Cup.

France Tenders Challenge to the States.

New York, February 22

France has notified a challenge for the Davis Cup.

FORD CAR
Box body, New Tyres £ 65
FORD ITON LORRY
Spare wheels convertible to Box-body, new Tyres £ 70
EXCELSIOR TWIN
and Side Car £ 50
Engines of all above just renovated and guaranteed in perfect running order.
Must sell owner leaving Country.
1916 Hup & Dodge spares for sale
SAFI'S GARAGE Next Lyric

THE ARREST OF THE INDIAN EDITOR.

Further Details.

FEELING RUNNING HIGH IN MOMBASA.

Leading Citizens' Immediate Action.

DEPORTATION ORDINANCE APPLIED.

Our Mombasa correspondent, wiring on Thursday said:—

As a result of the scurrilous articles in the "Democrat" all the leading residents here applied to Mr. Justice Sheridan for the arrest of Sitaram Achariar, the editor, who was lodged in gaol last night. The case is proceeding this morning.

Deportation was applied for under the provisions of the new Ordinance.

Feeling is running very high. The Court was crowded to excess by Europeans and Indians.

The application was in Chambers and no details are available.

The better class Indians do not approve of the "Democrat" article.

Later.

Achariar has been recommended for deportation.

[Achariar has been arrested under the Ordinance which provides for the deportation of dangerous persons, adopted recently by the Legislative Council.

The section under which action was taken is Section 2 which reads:

"Where it is represented on oath or affidavit to a judge of the Supreme Court, sitting in Chambers that any person is conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order, or is endeavouring to excite enmity between any section of the people of the Colony or Protectorate and His Majesty, or is intriguing against constituted power and authority in the Colony or Protectorate the said Judge may order the arrest of such person pending further proceedings under this Ordinance.

The next clause (3) dealing with the recommendation for deportation is in the following terms:—

"Where it is shown by evidence on oath to the satisfaction of a judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Chambers that any person is conducting himself in the manner set forth in the preceding section, the said Judge may recommend to the Governor that such person be deported.

"Provided that no person shall be recommended for deportation until he shall have been given an opportunity of making a statement in his own defence."]

ORGANISED ATTACK.

Burning Government Offices in Dublin.

London, February 21

There was an organised attack this afternoon on the Government Offices in Dublin. Attempts were made to fire all offices and were successful in the case of the Income Tax Offices which are burning.

One of the assailants was shot dead and three were captured by the National troops defending the Local Government Offices.

The fires in some of the Government offices, were extinguished by the fire brigade.

Six members of the official staffs were sent to hospital suffering from burns. Landmines were captured in a motor-car at the local Government offices.

Severe Floods.

EX-GERMAN TERRITORY CUT OFF FROM UNION.

Windhoek, February 22

Very severe floods are causing extensive damage in the South West Africa Protectorate and railway communication with the Union has been interrupted.

Monday, February 19th.

THROUGH OTHER EYES.

Elsewhere we reprint a cutting from the *Boston Herald*. It is always interesting to read an appreciation of our country by a foreign writer. It is evident that Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones has collected a valuable amount of information on the subject of Africa as the result of the ten months' tour of the "International Commission. He has hit on a very important point, which we should like to emphasize, namely that the average ideas of the general public in America, about Africa, are derived from journalistic accounts of the country. These accounts generally dwell on romance and wild thrills rather than on the potentialities from a sober economic point of view. Dr. Jones has now discovered that Africa is the "undeveloped treasure house of the world." And that it has immense possibilities in agriculture, animal husbandry, and water-power, which have hardly been touched. Would that our authors on Africa could be persuaded to write some ordinary everyday novels on Africa, as she is in her work-a-day garb day by day! The stay at home Englishman's idea of Nairobi is inseparably connected with lions on the Railway station platform, and no doubt herds of zebra and giraffe parading in Government Road. If he could see the daily round, the common task, of the average business man in town, or of the farmer in the country, he would realize that life in Africa is very little different from life in any other Colony. It is only when one wanders far into the hinterland that one runs the chance of coming in contact with the adventurous side of life, as depicted in the usual novel on Africa. Doctor Jones remarks that there are some general misconceptions *which are limiting investment of capital in African industry and agriculture.* We must confess that we are puzzled as to the meaning to be attached to the first reason for misconception which he mentions—"Natural resources and scenery". Possibly Americans may be under the impression that we have no natural resources, and no scenery. Doctor Jones effectually dispels that idea. It is easy to understand a certain distrust of health conditions in Africa. What is not so readily grasped is the fact that, on account of the varying altitudes in the highland plateaux of the interior of the Continent, one can choose one's own climate, and with ordinary care, ensure a healthy existence. As regards the improvability of the people, as Doctor Jones points out, the African, as we have seen in Kenya, is capable of filling all the useful lower ranks of industry, and no doubt in time will rise to fill higher posts as well. We are very glad to see an inclination on the part of Americans to interest themselves in this part of the world. Doubtless many of them, in the near future will be wending their way to those almost incredible tombs of the Kings in the Valley of the Nile. With a little encouragement no doubt some reliable travel firm, such as Thomas Cook & Sons could arrange for tours to continue from that attractive spot, up the Nile, and through Uganda and Kenya. Then the tourists could convince themselves of the truth of our contention that the African Highlands are as fine a country as any in the world, both as regards scenery, climate and economic possibilities.

MONDAY'S CABLES

TUT-ANKH AMEN'S TOMB OPENED.

Peering into 3,000-Year Old Grave.

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERIES AT LUXOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

Luxor, February 16

King Tut-ankh Amen's tomb was opened to-day and the Sarcophagus and many articles of furniture were discovered.

Luxor, February 17

When the excavators came from the tomb in the highest pitch of excitement they were still unable to say with certainty whether Tut-ankh Amen's mummy is actually contained in the sarcophagus although it is firmly believed this will prove to be the case.

When Mr Howard Carter caught a glimpse of the inner chamber through a hole pierced in the wall he cried out in amazement and joy, the dim-light of the electrics revealed a chamber fourteen feet square occupied by an immense gilded canopy and beyond the chamber an open door showed another chamber full of magnificent furniture in orderly array promising to surpass even the marvellous treasures disclosed by the opening of the ante-chamber.

The inner chamber has apparently not been visited by robbers like the outer chamber since the gleaming gold canopy is intact.

The outer coffin bore the representation of the sacred serpent with a decorative design in brilliant blue glaze at the base.

A feature of the Chamber was a magnificent and richly painted statue of a cat as though guarding the dead Pharoh throughout the centuries.

A jar probably containing the heart and entrails of the mummy was found in the canopy chamber.

Lausanne Conference May Not Fail.

ISMET PASHA ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

Constantinople, Feb. 17.

Ismet Pasha in the course of an hour's cordial conversation with General Harington expressed his sincere desire for peace and his disappointment at the result of the Lausanne Conference.

He emphasised the necessity for reaching a settlement before the end of the winter and promised to endeavour to secure the liberation of two British airmen captured at Chanak.

Ismet Pasha subsequently met General Pelle to whom he said he expected to make only a short stay at Angora and hoped soon to be able to inform the Secretariat at Lausanne of the resumption of negotiations.

Memel Handed to Lithuania.

Outcome of the Recent Rising.

Paris, February 16

Following the announcement from Memel as to the withdrawal of the revolutionary government, the Conference of Ambassadors has decided to award to Lithuania the sovereignty over Memel on certain conditions regarding sea and river transport in order to protect the Lithuanian and Polish interests.

Indian Army.

Units to be Officered by Natives.

Delhi, February 18

Lord Rawlinson, G.O.C., in India announced in the Legislative Assembly, amid Indian applause the fact that eight units of cavalry or infantry would be selected for immediate officering by Indians.

KENYA QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

COL. WEDGWOOD TO PRESS FRANCHISE POINT.

Medical & Native Queries.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Saturday

INDIAN FRANCHISE.

Col. J. Wedgwood (Lab. Newcastle under Lyme) is demanding in the House of Commons on Tuesday expedition of the Indian franchise settlement.

NURSING SERVICE.

Mr. A. Short (Lab. Wednesbury) is asking for a statement in regard to Nurse Witburn's engagement in the Kenya medical service and also details of the retrenchments in the nursing service in the Colony.

[Nurse Whitburn was on the medical staff in Kenya and was retrenched with several others at the end of last year. She was one of three who were pensionable and retired on a pension.]

NATIVE POLICY.

Mr. H. Snell (Lab. Woolwich E.) is enquiring the amount of Native taxation, the outlay on the native and education cuts.

Britain's Debt to America.

Debt Funding Agreement Ratified.

Washington, February 17.

The Senate has ratified Anglo-American debt funding agreement by 78 votes to 13.

Off To Gib.

Princess Pat Goes on Holiday.

London, February 16.

Lady Patricia Ramsey (Princess Pat) and the Earl and Countess of Athlone have gone to Gibraltar.

An Irish Murderer Caught.

MR. O'HIGGINS' DEATH TO BE REVENGED.

London, February 17

The Home Ministry in Dublin states that the leader of the gang responsible for the death of O'Higgins on February 12, has been arrested and identified and is now in Marlborough gaol.

[Mr. O'Higgins was one of the half dozen prominent men shot dead on February 12 following the rejection of Lliam Deasy's offer on behalf of the rebels. He was a brother-in-law of Mr Tim Healy, Governor-General and father of Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Home Affairs whose department issues the above announcement.]

Obituary.

Death of a Famous Public Woman.

London, February 16

The death has occurred of Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the well-known preacher, lecturer, composer and writer, at the age of 75 years.

[The late Mrs. Chant has during her career been a school teacher, hospital nurse and assistant manager of a private lunatic asylum. She is an Associate of Arts, Apothecaries Hall. After her marriage to Dr Thomas Chant, she took up the public advocacy of Women's Suffrage, Temperance, Purity and Liberal Politics. She became a lecturer on literary and social subjects and led the crusade against the Empire Music Hall. She took relief to the Armenian refugees in Bulgaria, and nurses to the Greek frontier and Crete for which she received the Red Cross from Queen Victoria on behalf of the then Greek King and Queen. She also wrote a number of poems, sermonettes, stories, pamphlets and school action songs.]

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BOARDS	..	" "	37	" "
FLOORINGS	..	" "	12	Lineal "
LININGS	..	" "	10	" "
MOULDINGS	..	" "	16	" "
SHINGLES	..		Shs. 40/-	per 1,000

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Mackie & Co., Distillers, Ltd., refuse to use young or foreign spirit in their WHITE HORSE WHISKEY simply to increase output.
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A NEW MOVE AT SMYRNA.

ALLIES OFFER IF TURKS ARE REASONABLE.

Maximum of 10 Ships.

Paris, February 16.

A Constantinople message says the Allied High Commissioners have handed to Adnan Bey a note declaring if the Turks withdraw the restrictions in regard to access of warships to Smyrna the Allies will reduce the number to ten, irrespective of tonnage.

Imperial Wireless.

Private Enterprise Likely to be Favoured.

London, February

It is stated in well-informed quarters that the Imperial Communication Committee has now sent its report upon Empire wireless to the Cabinet.

It is understood that the majority of the Committee favour private enterprise, but the Post Office view which is still strongly represented is that Government should retain at least one power station in England for commercial purposes.

GUERILLA WARFARE IN GERMANY?

FRENCH GIVE HARSH FORETASTE OF NEW POLICY.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON GERMAN OFFICIALS.

Britain and France Agree on Use of Railways.

NEW MARK STABILISATION SCHEME.

Britain Waiting a Chance to Act as Mediator.

LABOUR MEMBERS' VIEWS.

The French Government has adopted much firmer measures in the Ruhr, their first act being to impose heavy sentences on German officials guilty of obstruction. They are also imposing taxation on exports into Germany.

As a result of a conference with the British Cabinet, an agreement has been reached regarding the use of the railways in the British zone.

Meanwhile, reports are to hand of a possible guerilla warfare in Germany and military measures will be taken if necessary.

British Labour members desire the withdrawal of British troops but the British Cabinet wishes to keep the way open to step in as mediator if necessary.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, February 16.

A Coblence message says the occupation authorities have decided to take over the customs in the occupied territories, abolishing the present tariff and substituting a flat 10 per cent duty on imports except certain foodstuffs.

Essen, February 16.

Herr Havenstein the Chief Burgomaster at Oberhausen has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in connection with cutting off the electricity and gas supplies at the beginning of the occupation.

Emptying Prisons.

A Duisburg message says a Belgian military court has sentenced the Prison Governor, his secretary and an Inspector to six months' imprisonment, 10,000 marks fine and expulsion from the occupied territory on the expiry of the imprisonment for refusing to accept prisoners arrested by the Belgians.

All the other prison officials [illegible], the penal servitude prisoners were removed elsewhere and the short term prisoners granted six months' ticket of leave.

The prison is now empty.

London, February 16.

The Anglo-French transport facilities conference was resumed at Downing Street at 11.30 this morning and ended at one o'clock in the afternoon.

It is believed it was mainly concerned with the British reply to the French arguments which the Cabinet considered last night.

The French delegation will return to Paris this evening to report to the French Government and meanwhile the British circles are most secretive in regard to the progress and nature of the discussions.

STABILISATION SCHEME.

Using Money Earmarked for Reparations.

Berlin, February 16.

It is stated upon good authority that the recovery of the mark is not purely as a result of the Reichsbank unloading foreign currencies, but from a far-reaching stabilisation scheme initiated by the Government in conjunction with bankers and industrialists. It is intended to proceed with this plan until, if possible, the parity of 15,000 marks to the dollar is reached. The Government is using the money originally intended for reparations.

BRITAIN AS MEDIATOR.

Government Waiting Their Opportunity.

London, February 16.

In the House of Commons the Labour amendment to the King's Speech was defeated by 277 votes to [illegible].

In the course of the debate Mr. Philip Snowden (L. Colne Valley) declared that France's action in the Ruhr was unjustified under the treaty of Versailles and aimed at complete economic domination of Germany's life and further dismemberment of her political areas.

The British Government's policy was weak and contemptible, he said and the matter should be referred to a world conference.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (Aberavon) the Labour leader declared if France asked us to use British troops and the British position in the occupied area for the purpose of actively helping its policy, we ought to refuse and the moment our troops were used to advance French policy they should be withdrawn.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin Chancellor of the Exchequer, said Government believed that at present they were more likely to attain peace by maintaining friendship with France in the hope and belief the time might come when our services as mediator and helper might be possible and effective.

Paris, February 17.

Relative to the London negotiations, it is stated in French diplomatic circles that the British Cabinet proposed a compromise solution, which was apparently accepted that French military transports should use the main railway lines traversing the British zone but only in the proportions obtaining before the occupation of the Ruhr.

BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY.

Press Views of Britain's Dilemma.

London, February 17.

It is generally assumed by the morning papers that while the British Cabinet Ministers were quite unable to renounce the policy of benevolent neutrality in the Ruhr with the granting to the French and Belgians the requested free use of railways in the British zone, they in yesterday's negotiations, expressed their willingness to facilitate the Allies operations by conceding the use of a short stretch of the railway just inside the zone.

M. Le Trocquer, Minister of Works, interviewed before his departure said an agreement was more than likely on lines which he could not divulge.

It is proper to emphasise that the British would prefer to withdraw entirely rather than accept the French scheme entirely with the danger of being involved in the present political economic and military complications.

"If we cannot remain neutral and stay there, we must remain neutral and go," frankly declares one influential journal.

The Liberal Press is inclined to emphasise that withdrawal would mean the end of the Entente while a Lloyd George organ openly suggests that the French are steadily working towards annexation. Other quarters urge the necessity for maintenance of the Entente.

The *Daily Mail* alone condemns the refusal to accede to the French request.

Essen, February 17.

A Court Martial has sentenced Herr Schaefer Burgomaster of Essen to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 marks on a charge of preventing the delivery of coal to the French.

Paris, February 17.

It has been decided that the French Government will seek an immediate settlement of the problem of railway traffic in the British zone and the outstanding sentiment in Paris to-day is that the conference in London left the Entente unimpaired and that M. Poincare will be generally supported if he accepts the compromise the British offered.

HARSH MEASURES TO BE TAKEN.

Guerilla War Rumour.

Paris, February 17.

The heavy sentences imposed on the German official yesterday marks the beginning of the French policy of drastic repression in the Ruhr as already forecasted.

Other measures taken include the disbandment of the security police at Essen and arrest of its military and civilian heads.

These acts are described as only a foretaste of what is awaiting German official obstructionism.

Some French quarters assert that the Germans are about to inaugurate a guerilla warfare on the Irish pattern and it is reported information in regard thereto is reaching the French authorities possibly necessitating the rushing up of reinforcements to the Ruhr.

Essen, later.

The sentences on Herr Havenstein and Schaefer were unexpected and caused consternation among the population.

A weeping bare-headed crowd witnessed Herr Havenstein's removal from the court.

Essen is now without police while on the other hand French forces have strengthened.

Paris, February 17.

The French occupied Gelsenkirchen this morning without incident.

Essen, February 17.

The German police will henceforth carry out their duties in plain clothes and unarmed.

A roughly made bomb exploded near the Kaiserhof Hotel to-day without causing any injuries.

More Arrests.

Duesseldorf, February 17.

A party of troops at Dortmund to-day arrested en bloc a number of officials including the Burgomaster, the Director of Police, and the Inspector of Customs. The French authorities seized some warehouses where spirits were stored.

The French customs officials will in future collect the duties instead of the German State.

To Help Cotton Growing.

Compulsory Contribution by Spinners.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 16.

The Cotton Industry Bill introduced by Lt.-Col. G. B. Hurst (Cons., Moss Side, Manchester) has passed its first reading. It provides for a compulsory contribution by the United Kingdom cotton spinners to the funds of the Empire Cotton-growing Corporation.

French Sugar Rise.

Government Enquiry to be Held.

Paris, February 17.

The Government is taking steps to enquire into the cause of the sudden rise in the price of sugar and cope with the situation caused thereby.

It is thought probable there will be a reduction of custom dues and an embargo on exports.

[The price of sugar in France rose a few days ago by six shillings per cwt.]

"BE PREPARED TO PAY THE PRICE."

Free State Warning to Insurgents.

NO SECOND CHANCE.

Another Peace Move in Ireland.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Dublin, February 17.

A proposal of a month's truce in order to enable peace negotiations to take place in a favourable atmosphere has been addressed to the heads of the Free State and to the leaders of the Irregulars by an association of neutral members of the old Republican Army, claiming to represent 20,000 men, as the outcome of the recent Peace Convention in Dublin.

The suggested conditions include suspension of all military activities and acts of aggression against public or private persons and property by the Republicans and the suspension of all Free State military activities, arrests, trials and executions.

The peacemakers request replies by February 23 with immediate cessation of acts of aggression and offer to nominate a neutral chairman for a peace conference to which they would submit proposals as a basis for negotiation.

The Association appeals for the active support of the people and public bodies throughout Ireland.

The Last Word.

London, February 17.

Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, President of the Free State Parliament, in a "last word" statement on the Irish peace question, says Government is determined to repress any anti-democratic revolt regardless of cost and he warns the insurgents in continuing an unnatural war that after the expiry of the Amnesty offer they must be prepared to pay the full price.

He emphasises there will be no going back on that and also declares there will be no meeting for negotiations between Government and De Valera or any of the latter's collaborators in destruction.

THE FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

STOPPAGES GROWING OVER A WIDE AREA.

General Strike Proclaimed.

Douai, February 16.

Close on 14,000 miners here have struck.

The General Confederation of Labour has voted in favour of a general strike.

Lille, February 16.

The French Mine Strike is spreading but is in no way general at Bethune and Pas de Calais.

The strike at Heems failed but in the Calais Basin 50 per cent of the men are out.

The total at other places is about 22,000 on strike.

Brussels, February 17.

Fifteen thousand miners have struck in the Borinage coal fields on the question of wages, declaring that the five per cent, increase offered by the mine-owners is insufficient and adding that the strike is not connected with events in the Ruhr.

Paris, February 17.

The coal strike has slightly extended in some districts, but it is noteworthy that no single incident has occured throughout the country.

[The French coal strike is on account of the rise in the cost of living, brought about by the decreasing value of the franc on account of France's Ruhr adventures.]

Home Football.

English League Defeats Scottish League.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, February 17.

In a representative football match between the English League and the Scottish League the former won by two goals to one.

A Light-Car for home leave

Business and professional men and others about to proceed home on leave are offered unusual facilities for acquiring a Light Car.

Autoveyors Ltd., London's leading Light Car Specialists, have made arrangements by which any car may be purchased on payment of a small deposit (from £37 10s.), the balance being paid by easy instalments. At the end of the leave period they will, if desired, take the car for re-sale on commission on specially advantageous terms.

Many who availed themselves of these facilities last year have written most appreciative letters, from which the following are typical extracts:

(1) "I thank you very much for your attention and courtesy. I shall have much pleasure in recommending your company to my friends on my return to India."

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The possession of a good Light Car will increase the enjoyment of your leave tenfold, and the recent drastic price reductions bring it within the reach of most. Autoveyors Ltd. are Authorised Agents for the leading makes, and arrange all details with regard to taxation, licence, insurance, etc.

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THE FIFTH TEST.

M.C.C. & SOUTH AFRICA TO PLAY TO A FINISH.

Tourists Open Well.

Durban, February 16.

The fifth and final test match between the M.C.C. and South Africa opened here to-day. Six days have been allotted to the match in order that this, the deciding match might be fought to a finish.

The weather was glorious, and the wicket perfect. The crowd was moderate.

The M.C.C. batted first and at the close of play had scored 261 for 8 wickets. Russell contributed 136 not out, in a magnificent and stylish innings; he scored very easily and did not give a single chance although he batted all day. Mead scored a sound 66 including seven fours.

When the score stood at 17 for two wickets, Mead and Russell made a valuable partnership and put on 130 for the third wicket.

South African Collapse.

Durban, February 17.

The second day opened in fine weather before 10,000 spectators. The wicket was faster than yesterday.

The M.C.C. closed their first innings for 281 runs. Russell was finally out for 140 having remained at the wicket for 321 minutes. It was his best display of the tour. He was never in difficulties and scored all round the wicket including 11 fours.

South Africa on going in were dismissed for 179. Nourse scored 44, and Francois 43.

The M.C.C. went in again but had not scored when stumps were drawn.

THE DOG'S DERBY.

LORD LONSDALE WINS THE WATERLOO CUP.

London, February 16.

At Liverpool to-day, the final for the Waterloo Cup for coursing Lord Lonsdale's "Latto" was declared the winner, Mr. T. Hartes' "Hidden Screw" being withdrawn owing to its being greatly distressed after the hard course in the semi-final.

A High-Class Guaranteed

LEVER WATCH FREE.

[illegible]

Tuesday, February 20th.

PHARAOH TUT-ANKH AMEN.

The opening of the tomb chamber of Tut-ankh Amen is a momentous event in the annals of Egyptology. All round the world the news will have spread of the finding intact of the inner rooms in which the great king has lain in his untouched sarcophagus for three thousand years. The state and massive dignity of the appointments of the mausoleum of the Pharaoh of thirteen hundred and fifty years before Christ, augurs a very high type of civilization in Egypt at that date. Such a contention is borne out by the fact that Moses, the most famous lawgiver of all time, was for forty years in and around the Royal household, and was initiated into all the inner mysteries of Egyptian priesthood, and state craft. This knowledge must have been of infinite value to him in his subsequent leadership of the "Children of Israel" on their long journeys in the wilderness. For three hundred years the Israelites increased and multiplied in the land of Goshen. So that it is probable that the Pharaoh whose tomb chamber has just been opened, was well aware of the pressing nature of the "Israelitish question" in Egypt. He, like ourselves, will have had to face the pressure of an alien race, increasing in numbers so rapidly and constantly as to threaten to become a menace eventually to Egyptian rule. Those were the days of high handed methods. The Pharaohs who were ruling when Moses was born, some eighty years before the Exodus, attempted to stop the increase of the Israelitish population by slaughtering all the boy babies when they were born. Forty years later we find the Israelites oppressed to the limit of their endurance by forced labour, and with the lash to urge them to the manufacture of bricks without straw. Still no means sufficed to stay their increase, and Moses, after forty years "retirement", part of which was spent, in all probability, in Ethiopia on the upper waters of the Nile, returned to find matters at a crisis. Looking at history from the Egyptian point of view, we should probably be told that the Pharaoh of that day at last decided to end the long and constant trouble by driving the sons of the Chaldeans out of the good land they had occupied for so long. So now, if the great Pharaoh could rise from his sarcophagus, and seat himself upon his royal throne once more, and ask what was toward in the history of the Double Kingdom, he would be told that his land was once again a kingdom, under partial control of the King of the Northland beyond the pillars of Hercules, and that the same new civilization was at the moment in doubt as to whether or no to admit an alien, eastern people, of countless millions in number, to establish themselves in the region around the sources of the great river of Egypt. No doubt he would say, if he could speak "We were troubled for three hundred years by an alien peaceful penetration, till we were forced to end it with the strong hand. Will you now make future trouble for yourselves and for my people within the farthest bounds, by following in the footsteps of my predecessors, and inviting alien settlement within your borders?" In sober truth, common sense may take a lesson form the history of Pharaoh's time, of that Pharaoh "who knew not Joseph." When the camel has introduced his head into the tent of the Arab Sheik, no fair words will induce him to withdraw till he has pushed his whole body in. The India office may say—"the tent is for my camel"—We can only reply that India is suffering from a delusion, and that the camel's place is outside the tent. Meantime, to revert once more to the subject which started our thoughts, Tut-ankh Amen sleeps under his great gold canopy with the splendid carved cat by his side for guardianship. The world owes a debt of gratitude to the high priest Ay, who succeeded him, for his care and forethought in hiding well the tomb of his predecessor. That care has enabled it to be brought to light at this late date, for the instruction of a more reverent and appreciative age than that which rifled, and destroyed, and burnt and pillaged, all the other tombs. Sleep well, great Pharaoh of three thousand years ago!

TUESDAY'S CABLES

IS TUT-ANKH AMEN IN THE TOMB?

Experts Think Coffin Holds Several Mummies.

MAY NOT BE OPENED FOR A YEAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Luxor, February 18.

A most marvellous find of old Egyptian jewellery has been made inside the outer shrine of Tut-ankh Amen, including a large number of scarabs, one of which is of red carnellian or jasper, the largest ever discovered.

They are all of the most superb workmanship as is also the casket in which it is now practically certain that the body of Tut-ankh Amen will be found enclosed, as well as three others.

Egyptologists are convinced that the most amazing collection of jewels will be discovered when the third casket is opened.

DELAY FOR A YEAR?

Coffin May Remain Closed.

In the presence of Lord and Lady Allenby, the Queen and Crown Prince of Belgium, Suleiman Pasha, Under-Secretary of State, the Minister of Public Works and Lacau Pasha, Director of Antiquities as well as numerous distinguished people and prominent Egyptologists the inner chamber of Tut-ankh Amen's tomb was officially opened.

A never-ending cavalcade of all kinds of vehicles wound towards the tomb, rudely breaking the ancient brooding silence over the royal necropolis.

Convention had to bow to the exigencies of space and ventilation conditions within the tomb. Lord Allenby in his shirt sleeves on account of the closeness of the atmosphere chatted with the Queen who did not hesitate to squeeze through the narrow dusty aperture made in the sealed door.

All were overjoyed at the exquisite treasures and subsequently a host of distinguished American and French Ministers visited the new chamber.

The vastness of the coffin has aroused the presumption that it may contain other mummies beside that of Tut-ankh Amen but the certainty will not be forthcoming during this year because it is believed Lord Carnarvon has decided not to work further until next season.

G. E. A. LINE.

TO RESUME IN APRIL, THE PRE-WAR SERVICE.

London, February 19.

Following the Woermann lines example, the German East Africa line is resuming a service from Southampton on April 20, outward via the Cape and Homeward via Suez.

TIME HAS COME.

Withdraw British Troops from Rhine.

A POLICY OF HATRED.

Train Wreckers Evidently at Work.

The German authorities, while advocating calm and discipline, are at the same time urging the people to exhibit a fanatical hatred to the French.

British public opinion is said to be increasingly restive and Mr. J. L. Garvin in a striking article in the "Observer" urges that the time has come to withdraw from the Rhine and, unless France can be brought to such a compromise as was refused by the Paris Conference, end the Entente.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Essen, February 18.

A remarkable feature of the life of occupied Ruhr is that the people lack nothing, with the result that the big relief funds to which Germans throughout the world are contributing victuals is superabundant. Although the Ruhr is in no way self-supporting as regards food.

All employees, miners, shop assistants and hotel workers receive full wages when they are forced to be idle.

As a consequence of the order forbidding the facilitating of the French occupation the population has been admonished by numerous proclamations published urging the calm preserving of discipline, but to exhibit fanatical hatred to the French.

J. L. Garvin's Remarkable Article.

London, February 18.

Everything points to the fact that France has decided to accept an arrangement under which Great Britain will hand over a small sector of the railway in the British zone and permit the use of other **railways only** to the extent used **before the occupation of the Ruhr.**

Meanwhile British public opinion is increasingly restive in view of the grave situation developing.

In a striking article in the *Observer*, Mr. J. L. Garvin concludes "The hope of thus obtaining reparations has finally vanished leaving the deliberate and terrible policy of dismemberment of Germany, now announced by the most moderate French publicists." He urges strongly that a decisive time has come to withdraw from the Rhine like America and formally end the Entente unless France can be brought to such a compromise as was refused by the Paris Conference.

Train Wreckers at Work.

Dusseldorf, February 18.

A train conveying men belonging to the French [illegible] corps from Dalhausen to Weitmar was run into from behind by a string of five locomotives coupled together. Two soldiers were killed, three seriously injured and eight slightly injured.

The cause of the accident is not yet known.

Cologne, February 18.

General Payot has arrived to confer with General Godley on the question of the transport of French troops in the British zone.

COLLECTING MARKS.

French Discover a German Obstruction.

Duesseldorf, February 18.

The French have discovered an ingenious German method of evading the customs cordon by despatching coal ostensibly consigned to Holland and unloading it over the frontier and then sending it back to Germany. The French [illegible] this yesterday and held up 120 trucks of iron and steel.

The French also seized 250,000,000 marks intended to be used as strike pay at Treves and are also in possession of 110,000,000 marks belonging to the Municipal treasury of the Gelsenkirchen in consequence of the town's refusal to pay a fine of 100,000,000 marks.

Would you like Ginger in your tea?

The old Chinese author Tang-po says, "Tea is of a cooling nature: country people before drinking it add ginger and salt to counteract this property."

This concoction would hardly be popular to-day, but it would be no worse than some of the stale, tasteless tea you often get.

If you want to enjoy a perfect cup of tea at all times, ask for Brooke Bond tea, which is always fresh and crisp and pure. The vacuum tin protects it from heat and damp for any length of time.

Ask for Brooke Bond vacuum packed Tea in the vacuum-packed tin.

It costs no more than ordinary tea

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On the 1st March, 1923 a revised form of consignment note for goods and parcels traffic will be introduced.

Supplies may be had at any Station or port.

The receipt issued to a sender for traffic accepted will from the same date, be a duplicate of the consignment note which need not be forwarded to Consignee to obtain delivery.

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C. L. FELLING,
General Manager.

Nairobi, 14th February 1923.

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P.O. Box 80 MOMBASA Tel. Add. "STORAGE."

POLES ATTACK THE LITHUANIANS.

TOWN OCCUPIED IN A NEUTRAL ZONE.

Territorial Dispute Ends in War.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 19.

Serious fighting has arisen over the Polish—Lithuanian territorial dispute according to an official message from Kovno alleging that Polish troops of all arms, after occupying Orany in the neutral zone, advanced into Lithuanian territory and attacked Lithuanian troops.

The message adds already there are scores of dead and a hundred wounded and Lithuania has appealed to the Council of the League of Nations for its intervention.

[The latest outbreak arises from a decision given by the League of Nations that Vilna and the adjoining territory be handed over to Poland. The Lithuanians have already announced their intention of opposing the change. The situation is peculiar. The one time Russian Governments of Kovno and Vilna, with portions of Grodno Moghilev and Vitebsk, became, in 1918 Lithuania, a republic of 40,000 square miles and a population of 5,000,000 wedged in between Germany, Poland, Soviet Russia and Latvia. The fate of Memel has been settled after an abortive rising, Lithuania having been given sovereignty over the territory. But the town of Vilna, now in dispute, is the seat of the Lithuanian Government and the capital of the country, an unfortunate district to hand over to Poland!]

A SEVERE GALE.

Disasters at Sea and Several Towns Snowbound.

London, February 19.

A gale accompanied in many places by heavy snowfalls swept Scotland and the north of England during the week-end. Ten foot snowdrifts and floods are disorganising the traffic in many parts. A number of towns and villages are snowbound. Three vessels have been sunk, one abandoned at sea and five driven ashore on the East coast where there were thrilling scenes of rescues with rocket apparatus. The Captain and crew of an Italian steamer were hauled to the top of a 300 foot high cliff.

WIRELESS.

LIBERALS' AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS.

London, February 19.

Three Liberals have tabled an amendment to the address regretting the omission of any mention of the intention of the government either to provide or permit the construction of adequate wireless facilities between the Empire and other parts of the world.

ANOTHER FRENCH RAIL ACCIDENT.

EXPRESS CRASHES INTO GOODS TRAIN.

Paris, February 18.

An express train travelling at fifty miles an hour, crashed into a shunting goods train at Pont-a-Binson station.

Twelve passengers are reported killed and 30 injured.

Lunatics Burned in Padded Cells.

Terrible Manhattan Asylum Fire.

New York, February 18.

Twenty-two violent lunatics and three nurses were burned to death in Manhattan State insane asylum.

The fire broke out at five o'clock in the morning and spread rapidly.

Many victims perished in the padded cells.

EX-EDITOR GETS LIFE SENTENCE.

CHARGED WITH WAR TREASON.

French News Items.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, February 18.

The Finance Minister, M. de Lastyrie, has decided that sugar can only be exported with special authorisation.

Ernest Judet, ex-Editor of the *Eclair*, has been sentenced, in default, to life internment in a fortress on a charge of communicating with the enemy during the war. He surrendered on the Swiss frontier and was brought to Paris. He invites examination of the charges.

M. Paul Carre has been elected president, Zoological Society.

The death is announced of Madame Viviani.

INDIAN MERCHANTS TO "RETALIATE."

A Suggestion to the Delhi Officials.

PREVENT TRADE WITH THE COLONIES.

Place Double Tariff on Colonial Produce.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bombay, February 18.

The Indian Merchants Chamber has passed a resolution urging upon Government until grievances are remedied to retaliate against British Colonies "where Indians are ill treated" by making the conditions of entry, domicile and naturalisation of Colonials in India identical with the conditions to which Indians are subjected in the respective colonies, also by prohibiting their admission to Imperial Provincial and local services, prohibiting the entry of Colonial ships into Indian harbours and levying a double tariff on all imports from the Colonies where anti-Indian restrictions exist.

REBELS SURRENDER IN IRELAND.

TWO KERRY COLUMNS MAY COME IN.

Prominent Leaders Also Tired of Fighting.

London, February 18.

So far the Free State Government has been most silent regarding the number of rebels who have surrendered but unofficially it is stated they are many and include at least three prominent rebels.

An army communique announces an extended amnesty to 20th instant in the case of two columns commanded by Pierce in North Kerry. Pierce offered to surrender arms and men but will assemble all his men before Tuesday.

Nanyuki Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Nanyuki, February 12.

We have had good rain almost daily for the last ten days, and everything is green again. The race course is in perfect condition. First entries for the races are very satisfactory—twelve entries and over in several races. If all our expected visitors arrive, we shall have a bumper meeting.

The much longed for township cattle dip, I understand is at last going to be built. Apparently the P.W.D. office in Nairobi were not as interested in it as we are, and they had forgotten all about it. In the meantime despite the issuing of passes for cattle, several unfortunate natives have appeared at Nanyuki with cattle on the way to Meru, only to find that they must leave their cattle at Nanyuki in quarantine for an indefinite period.

Our trout stream has attracted several visitors to the Silverbeck Hotel and we hear they had good sport. The brown trout in the Liki river are doing well and it is hoped that other streams in the district will shortly be stocked with trout.

PROLONGATION BILL PASSED.

Five Minutes Obsequies in Council.

ONLY TWO ELECTED MEMBERS ATTEND.

Council Adjourned.

The Bill to prolong the life of the present Legislative Council until February 20, 1924, passed its last formal stage, the third reading, on Monday without any further discussion and the Council was adjourned until a date to be announced by proclamation in the *Official Gazette*.

There were present His Excellency the Governor Sir Robert Coryndon, the Colonial Secretary, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Public Works, the O.C. Troops, The Senior Provincial Commissioner and the Director of Education, official members: Sir Northrup Macmillan (Ukamba) and Sir Frederick Sprott (Kikuyu) representing the elected members and Messrs. Shams-ud-Deen and Varma, Indian nominated members.

The Colonial Secretary explained that in reply to the suggestion cabled by His Excellency after the last debate that the Bill be postponed indefinitely, the Secretary of State had replied regretting that he must insist upon the Bill being passed through all its stages before 21st instant, and therefore he (the speaker) moved that the Bill be read a third time and passed.

The Attorney-General seconded.

Sir Northrup Macmillan asked for a count and the result of the division showed that with the exception of the two elected members who opposed the motion, all the official members and the two Indian members voted in favour of the third reading, the Bill passing its final stage by ten votes to two.

His Excellency mentioned that there was a motion standing in the name of the member for Nairobi South dealing with the duty on films.

The Colonial Secretary thereafter moved that the Council stand adjourned until a date to be announced in the *Gazette* the Attorney-General seconded and the motion was carried unanimously. His Excellency thereafter formally announcing the adjournment.

The sitting only lasted five minutes.

Golf in Kenya.

NAIROBI TEAM DEFEATS KYAMBU.

The following are the results of the golf match played between Mr. Northcote's team and Kyambu S.C. at Kyambu on February 18th (Mr. Northcote's team are mentioned first.)

Singles.

Whitelaw 0, Day 1.
Nicholson 1, Munro 0.
Dunn, 1, Gibbs 0.
Tannahill 1, Wells 0.
Thomas 1, Wingate 0.
Gray 1, Platts 0.
Northcote 0, Shaw 1.
Lumley 0, Buckley 1.
Waddington 1, Dickinson 0.
Mrs. Tannahill 1, Mrs. Gibbs 0.

Doubles.

Whitelaw and Nicholson 1, Day and Munro 0.
Dunn and Thomas 0, Wells and Wingate 1.
Gray and Lumley 1, Platts and Shaw 0.
Waddington and Dent 0, Buckley and Dickinson 1.
Mrs. Tannahill and Tannahill 0, Mrs. Gibbs and Gibbs 1.
Total matches:—Mr. Northcote's team, 9; Kyambu 6.

Wednesday, February 21st.

INDIAN LIES.

At a time of unrest like the present it is not to be wondered at that Indian propaganda should be singularly free from the accepted canons which govern statements of fact and truth, as distinct from falsehood and misrepresentations. There is a small paper published at Mombasa, which upholds the Indian cause with an extraordinary scurrility. In Shakespeare appears the passage "God made him, therefore let him pass for a man." We are constrained to say, of the publication we are referring to "It is printed, therefore let it pass for a paper!" It amuses itself, and instructs its readers as follows—"For the information of our overseas readers we might explain that the kiboko is a whip made of the tough hide of the African Rhinoceros which is in common and daily use by the white settlers by way of rewarding their native labourers after a hard day's work on their ill gotten and usurped plantations."—That, by the way, is sweet and decent when compared with some of the other statements and allusions which are current in its pages and which for shame's sake we refrain from reprinting—shame, not for ourselves, or for those to whom these lies refer, but for the fact that the printing press in these enlightened days, could be used to such base purpose. It is a relief—one may say it candidly—to turn to what may be called the big, bold, honest lie, in the Indian paper printed at Bombay. This states—"The Kenya Indian situation is extremely grave. Europeans are openly threatening shooting Indians if any rights granted." — The full quotation is given elsewhere. There it will be noticed that even the action of the Bishop of Mombasa in asking for prayer in the Churches, is borrowed to lend a truthful colour to the lie that "Indians are in grave peril"! This is indeed "propaganda"! Here is pabulum for the agitator, a new war cry for the noble "British subject" of India—for the Asiatic "Imperialist". Charles Lamb tells how the Chinese, in past ages, burnt each man his house down to get roast pig. Indians in Kenya, tongue in cheek, would set India in a blaze, to gain their ends here. Our worthy agitators in Nairobi must know perfectly well that their lives are in no danger whatever. It would perhaps not be impertinent to ask if they have sent a cabled communication to their friends in India to tell them that they are quite safe, that none of them are martyrs yet. That in spite of excessive provocation, no Briton has yet been induced to touch a hair of the head of the "mild Hindu", so patiently proclaiming his rights to rule in Kenya. We consider it unlikely that such cable should have passed, for though Kenya Indian agitators have nothing with which to substantiate their statement, still India must be roused! We make reference at length to this point in order to explain to our many readers the need for caution in dealing with the situation. Our Indian friends are ready to make any sacrifice either of truth, or even decency, to enable them to goad some European into taking "direct action", so that they may find an excuse for fresh inflammatory cables, or confirming for those already sent. At this juncture, we cannot refrain from saying that we have no words sufficient to express our admiration for the way in which the Kenya Colonist has behaved throughout what has proved to be a very trying time. Not one single instance of rowdiness or unseemly behaviour has been observed. Rather has there been a scrupulous observance of the dignity and etiquette of the moment. We take our hats off especially to the outlying districts which, being so far from the centre of activities here, are more prone, naturally, to take the bit between their teeth. Their acceptance of the state of affairs in its true light, has been, we are sure, of immense help to those who have been directing the British cause at headquarters in Nairobi.

NATIVE POLICY.

One of the most important and most interesting features of the policy of His Excellency Sir Robert Coryndon in regard to the development of the resources and potentialities of the African tribes in Kenya, is the endeavour to eradicate stock diseases in the reserves. At the moment, the Native who belongs to a stock raising tribe such as the Masai, Lumbwa or Nandi, is expected to provide his proportion of taxation for the Treasury, while, at the same time, the fear of the spread of disease from Native stock to the more valuable herds of the European settlers, has led to a virtual closing of the reserves by quarantine regulations which, in practice, prevent the movement of native owned stock and the profitable commercial operations which, by the provision of cash, would enable the native more easily to meet the requests of the tax gatherer and engage in trade to the benefit of the country in general. It is a fact beyond dispute that a tribe such as the Masai, is called upon to pay the maximum taxation solely on account of the well-founded belief that the wealth of the tribe in stock places them in a position to meet the demand without hardship. But, apart from the economic value of the cattle to such people as a source of food, the huge herds of the Masai represent an asset both to the tribe and to the country which is a depreciating factor until it can be turned into cash. The Masai and the Lumbwa do not reckon their cattle in terms of money. They have a different and a deeper appreciation of the place occupied by the beast in their daily lives than the man who runs stock for mere money. As any farmer in the Lumbwa district knows, a cattle shauri of any description whatever is sufficient to suspend work in every department of the farm for a whole day until it is settled. The native is of course, well aware also of the monetary significance of his stock, but his sensitiveness on the whole subject of cattle is a factor in administrative policy which must be respected and understood sympathetically if results, from the point of view of Government, are to be obtained. Nothing will be attained by tactless haste or unsympathetic, though not necessarily harsh, treatment of the native in regard to his cattle and it is not surprising therefore, that the whole of the veterinary campaign in the Lumbwa reserve has been brought to a standstill through an unfortunate regard for financial considerations on the part of the administration, a tendency to look [illegible] than to the pounds of the future. Even the Government must admit that the risk of strangling at its birth the first big effort to cope with stock diseases in the native reserves, is a matter of so great moment that it must be given weightier consideration than the actual cost of the present measures. The native does not take kindly to western methods of curing his stock diseases, particularly if such attentions result in an uncertain percentage of casualties, but if, after much of the ground has been laboriously prepared, he agrees to accept the service, it is surely a mistake to so treat him that within a very short time the whole future of the experiment is in jeopardy! The mind of the native works in a curious way but if we are to rule natives successfully, the kinks in his reasoning must be studied. In the present instance he argues that he does not really care whether his cattle are inoculated or not but, if Government desires to perform the service, Government should surely be prepared to bear the cost. Knowing that attitude of mind, the administration evolves a scheme of annexation of stock (the very best available) as a guarantee, not on a reasonable basis, but by taking animals which are worth many times the value of the debt involved. By a rough and ready method, the liability of the squatter is met but, in the adjoining reserves, his brother refuses to submit further and, in another village, the healthy cattle have been taken away by Government against the wishes of the owners and on an agreement which they fail to understand. The need for cleaning up the native reserves, removing the quarantine restrictions and bringing the native cattle into the local or overseas market is one of paramount importance and, to our view, the method under criticism is not one likely to assist in reaching the end in view. If finances must rule a subject of such great import it would be better from all aspects to arrange for free treatment of native cattle on a small scale rather than a wholesale imposition, in the hope that in years to come, the administration [illegible] more than recoup itself for the sacrifice involved to-day. There are always two sides to every question and had a Native Affairs Board been in existence the native side of this unfortunate question would, no doubt, have been taken into consideration more fully.

WEDNESDAY'S CABLES

THE FIFTH TEST.

YET ANOTHER COLLAPSE AND A RECOVERY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Durban, February 19.

The third day of the fifth test match between the M.C.C. and South Africa, opened to-day in sunny weather. There had been rain over-night, but the wicket was easy.

The M.C.C. in their second innings played throughout the day and scored 201 for 9 wickets.

The cricket was sensational. The M.C.C. lost four wickets for only 26 runs, then Russell and Sandham in a partnership carried the total to 102 for 5. The score stood at 111 for 7 when Mr. F. T. Mann in a dogged innings for 15 in 77 minutes, with Russell brought the total to 148 for 8. Finally Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan and Russell made a lively partnership in which they scored 20 not out and 90 not out respectively. Russell was magnificent and was the mainstay of the side Sandham scored 40.

In New Zealand.

Auckland, (N.Z.), February 19.

The M.C.C. in New Zealand defeated Auckland by an innings and four runs.

The M.C.C. scored 365, Mr. P. F. Chapman contributing 108.

Auckland in their first innings scored 178. Freeman taking 7 wickets for 87. In the second innings they scored 183, Freeman taking 5 for 71.

BRITAIN SPEAKS.

Views on France's Action in Germany.

"A PSYCHOLOGICAL BLUNDER."

The Prime Minister and the Opposition.

The address in reply to the King's speech at the opening of Parliament has afforded an opportunity for English thought as regards the French action in Germany.

In an amendment to the address in which the whole strength of the Opposition was thrown against the Government Mr. Lloyd George described the occupation of the Ruhr as a "psychological blunder" of the first magnitude, while Sir John Simon asked the Prime Minister to enquire from France in plain terms her exact object in entering the Ruhr and what she expected of Germany as a condition of withdrawal.

Mr. Bonar-Law's reply is if anything, evasive, but he did point out that two years ago Mr. Lloyd George was threatening to do exactly what the French have now done.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 20.

The Government Whips were most active when for the first time the united strength of the opposition has arranged against the Government, on the occasion of the joint Liberal amendment to the address on February 14.

The debate on the Central Ruhr revealed firm opposition to the French measures; Mr. Lloyd George was the most prominent speaker in favour of a motion which described the occupation as a "psychological blunder" of the first magnitude. He dwelt on the danger of a revolution in Germany and scouted the idea that the French measures were actuated by a desire to secure reparations and declared that a situation had developed even beyond the French government's conception. Mr. Lloyd George said that plans had been carefully maturing in the Quai d'Orsay for years now gone and France was attempting new exploitation which would require 400,000 men instead of 40,000. He entreated the government to rescue France from disaster, to approach America and then with America to aproach France.

Mr. Arthur Henderson (Lab., Newcastle East) and Sir John Simon (Lib. Spen Valley) supported the amendment and the latter concluded by requesting Mr. Bonar Law to ask France in plain terms what her object was in entering the Ruhr and what she expected Germany to do as a condition of withdrawal.

WHY BRITAIN TAKES NO ACTION.

Not in the Interest of World Peace.

Mr. Bonar Law replying said the only point on which the government differed from the opposition was that though Government differed from France they did not think the interests of the world would be helped by them taking up an attitude antagonistic to France.

He denied that the occupation was a sign of weakness and pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George two years ago had sent an ultimatum to Germany threatening to occupy the Ruhr. That meant that either these evils would have happened because the Germans would have submitted, or it meant that the interval during which they were allowed to pay practically nothing had strengthened them so much that now they were in a position to defy the Allies and refuse to pay.

Mr. Bonar Law recalled that as France would not listen to the suggestion of the League's intervention in August she was less likely to listen now that her pride was involved and therefore our intervention was bound to be regarded as hostile by France and thus the League would be used as a means of mobilising world opinion against France (Liberal cheers).

The Government desired to strengthen the League but with America, Germany and Russia outside what would become of it.

If there were hostility to France probably Belgium and Italy would be involved (Ministerial cheers).

He denied that there was a written or spoken word of the representative of the American Government suggesting a willingness to intervene in the quarrels of Europe and suggested waiting in the hope of an opportunity of intervention between them rather than intervening when harm was bound to result.

It was obviously difficult, he said, to keep troops in Germany while an action of which they disapproved was going on but in the interests of the Entente they should remain as long as possible.

The amendment was rejected by 305 votes to 196.

Officials Removed.

Paris, February 20.

M. Poincare in a statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee, states that the Franco-Belgians have occupied 2,800 square kilometres in the Ruhr with 14,000 out of a total of 14,500 coke furnaces capable of producing 80,000 tons daily.

In consequence of sabotage, 288 high officials have been expelled from the Ruhr and 55 from the Rhineland.

These have been replaced by lower rank officials.

Seventy trains are at present running daily in the Ruhr compared with 1,200 before the occupation but progress is being made and 1,026 trucks of coal have so far been removed to France and Belgium.

Another Rail Accident.

Duesseldorf, February 19.

A Belgian troop train has been derailed between Aix-la-Chapelle and Duren. Several men were injured. Sabotage is suspected.

Paris, February 19.

The Minister for Finance, M. de Lastyrie, is submitting to the Cabinet a bill providing for the supplementary credit of 115,000,000 francs to cover the expenses of the occupation of the Ruhr in January and February.

The Polish War.

BOTH APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE.

London, February 20.

Both the Poles and the Lithuanians have telegraphed to the League of Nations.

It appears that trouble arose when the Poles advanced to the line of demarcation drawn by the League last week. The Lithuanians contended that the Poles were proceeding beyond the League line and violating Lithuanian territory and took prisoners 60 Poles.

Mr. Reg. WENTWORTH,
The Renowned
Light Comedian,
writes:—

"I feel compelled to write of the benefit I received. I was a constant sufferer of Lumbago but since taking De Witt's Pills I have completely lost the complaint."

Every twinge of pain in the joints and muscles is caused by uric acid in the blood; and if this irritation is not arrested in its early stages, a more serious complaint often results. De Witt's Pills will expel the uric acid clean out of the system—you get proof of this. It is of no use trying liniments or any remedy for external application. If you wish to rid yourself of the actual causes of Rheumatism and Joint Pains you must have a remedy which goes to the Kidneys, and this remedy is De Witt's Pills.

If you wish for immediate results, get

DeWITT'S KIDNEY & BLADDER PILLS

The World's Greatest Remedy for:—

Rheumatism, Backache, Gout, Joint Pains, Lumbago, Stone, and other Disorders of Weak Kidneys and Bladder.

Sold by Howse & McGeorge and A. H. Wardle & Co., Ltd., Mombasa & Nairobi; R. Stobo, M.P.S., Tanga; Mwanza Stores, Mwanza; Arusha Stores, Arusha; and all other chemists and stores at 3/- and 5/6. Be sure you get the genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, in the blue, white and gold boxes.

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Malt Extract
The Natural Tonic Food

Imparts strength and vigour. Builds up weakened constitutions and restores lost vitality. Maintains bodily health.

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"NERVINUS"
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All the powers of vigorous youth—the joy of living every hour of one's life in perfect enjoyment—is imparted by partaking of this amazing "Elixir of Life." If you have that terrible run-down feeling, when the ordinary every-day duties are a bore instead of a pleasure, when nervous irritation and hopelessness supersedes cheerfulness, the brain refuses to perform its proper function and your friends and dear ones turn from your once congenial companionship. You need a course of the Rejuvenator.
"NERVINUS" with Gold.
Complete one month's treatment with an external application will be forwarded by V.P.P. at 12s. each set with postage etc. As there is no V.P.P. system patient's Remittance by M. O. or B. P. O. is compulsory.
Says Dr. N. C. Dutt, Sanitary Inspector, Cossipur Circle:—"Nervinus" produced marvellous effects. Dr. R. N. Ghosh, Jamtara: I can assure you that some of the worst cases has responded to its action like a charm. P. O. Lobo, Esq., Camp, Belgaum: I had put on 12 lbs. of flesh during 3 months of your treatment. Mr. Maung. Pye, Head Clerk to L. K. Mitter, Esq., Advocate, Mandalay:—Proved a downright benefit in many diseases.
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
NIMIJAM.
E. I. R. (India).

The Remedy for Pains

Keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment in the house ... [illegible]

A VALUABLE REMEDY

[illegible]

NO RUBBING REQUIRED

Sloan's draws out the pain of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, etc.

Sold by all chemists.

Sloan's Liniment
"KILLS PAIN"

UNTOLD RICHES OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

Wonderful Jewels in Pharaoh's Tomb.

"TUT-ANKH AMEN'S DUST NOT TO BE DISTURBED."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Luxor, February 19.

A treasury of untold richness is piled up in the annex to Tut-ankh Amen's shrine. The room includes a great gold box six feet high and four feet long, and nothing like it has ever before been discovered. Should it be found to contain canopic vases and if it is the Pharaoh's jewel casket the richness of the find may exceed anything that the most sanguine could imagine.

There are also innumerable boxes, unguent jars and wine vessels. There are two beautiful statuettes of the king standing on a lion heavily gilded, and each is about a foot high. The excavators found in one of the boxes a mass of splendid jewellery heaped in a glittering pile with much inlay work on gold. The chariots in the annex were found to have been taken apart from the bodies and were covered with gold plates, richly chiselled with coloured inlay glass and semi-precious stones.

One of the most interesting finds is a litter for bearing the sacred coat in procession. Such a relic has not been found hitherto.

Mr. Howard Carter is of the opinion that the examination registration, photography and treatment for the removal of these treasures will occupy two years.

Luxor, February 20.

Tut-ankh Amen's dust will not be disturbed this season; the inner chamber will probably be screened off at the end of the week and the debris re-piled at the entrance to the tomb. There will be the most effective protection against theft and a police guard will remain throughout the summer. Meanwhile, the excavators will devote themselves to laboratory work until the season is over.

FRANCE'S REAL GAME IN GERMANY.

PARTITION OF HER OLD ENEMY.

Home Publicists' Views.

In an outspoken article in the *Daily News* recently, Mr. A. G. Gardiner declared: "Reparations were never more than a pawn in the game of which the capture of Ruhr and the complete withdrawal of power from the German industrial machine was the object.

The German nation, disarmed and stripped of every source of power, lies helpless before its executioner. It is an economic extinction, which paves the way for its political dismemberment, and the break-up of Germany into Balkanised States will be the next step in this far-reaching enterprise."

Mr. Gardiner warns his readers that "we are only at the beginning of a struggle, which may have to be as polonged as the Thirty Years' War, and will leave Europe a desolation for generations."

"The Times" Views.

The Times also sees clearly where the French policy is leading. It calls attention to the decision of the Reparations Commission to refuse Germany's request for a moratorium and to leave the total amount of the Reparations at 5,000 million pounds. "The action of the French in impelling the Reparation Commission to adopt this decision," says the *Times*, "is a confession for them that the Reparations is not the thing that chiefly matters. The time has surely come to ask what the real aims of the French Government are.

"The British are co-signatories to the Treaty of Versailles, which is now being used as a sanction for a policy of which the British Government disapproves. The action of France constitutes a menace to the peace of Europe. The French are locking the door of the Reparations and are acting independently in pursuit of their own separate aims."

How Germany Feels.

In Germany itself it is feared that the French seizure of Ruhr must lead to the break-up of the whole country. It is pointed out says a *Times* Berlin telegram, that the execution of the French plan means the complete destruction of the German Republic and the division of Germany into two or three loosely connected portions. Whatever the Imperialists may think, the Socialists are convinced that German unity has its fundamental and economic roots in a German Zollverein, and consequently that the French policy would reduce Germany to such a condition that it would scarcely any longer merit the title of a State.

The view is expressed with especial clearness in the *Forwaerts*, which questions whether a truncated State could possibly maintain its existence and internal unity in the face of the well-known Bavarian tendencies.

The French newspapers are now beginning to drop all the camouflage with which they disguised France's intentions when the advance was first made on Essen. Only 17 days ago they announced on authority, that the "military measures would be of a most modest character, compatible with the protection of the technicians who were carrying out the special mission in Ruhr and the Rhineland. It is only the safety of the engineers and Customs Officers that is sought."

That was on January 10, but to-day "Pertinax," in the *Echo de Paris* says: "We are not building for months, but for years."

Scotching a Plot.

Marcel Hutin, in the same paper, endeavours to find a justification for France's action by reporting certain declarations made to him by "one who has full authority to formulate them," in which he claimed that if France had given Germany further breathing-time before enforcing the sanctions the Germans, under cover of the moratorium, would continue their preparations to crush France by means of the secret construction of artillery and aeroplanes in Russia. The Ruhr occupation, says M. Hutin, "scotched this plot."

France's action continues to receive the enthusiastic support of all the Bothermere papers. Day after day columns of letters are published by *The Daily Mail* backing up France, and that paper threatens to kick Mr. Bonar Law out of office if he tries to "scuttle from Cologne."

Lord Bothermere himself contributes another article to *The Sunday Pictorial*, this time to show that "France is winning," while The *Weekly Dispatch* protests against the policy of "leaving France in the lurch." Unfortunately the Bothermere organs are the only papers from which extracts appear in the French Press, and so France is misled into the belief that the invasion of Germany has the cordial approval of everybody in this country, except the British Government, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Bradbury.

"IN GRAVE PERIL"!!!

Attempt to Inflame Opinion in India.

METHODS OF INDIAN AGITATORS IN NAIROBI.

The following cable, dated January 21, dispatched by the Secretary, Indian National Congress, Nairobi, has appeared in an Indian paper under the headline "Need for agitation in India."

"The Kenya Indian situation is extremely grave. EUROPEANS ARE OPENLY THREATENING SHOOTING INDIANS IF ANY RIGHTS GRANTED. The object is to intimidate the Colonial Office to nullify the Imperial Conference resolution about equality of status. Urge people and the Government of India to take strong action. Hold meetings throughout India. Under instructions of the Bishop of Mombasa all Churches are offering prayer to-day for peaceful solution."

Sugar Prices.

Board of Trade Watching Markets.

London, February 19.

In the House of Commons at question time Lord Wolmer expressed the opinion that the official enquiry into the recent very sharp advance in the wholesale prices of sugar was at present premature but the Board of Trade was carefully watching the course [illegible]

NOTICE.

No Shooting is allowed on Juja Farm. Poison. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

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French Railway Accident.

[HE]AVY LIST OF KILLED AND INJURE[D].

Epernay, February 19.

The casualties in the railway accident in Pont a Binson are 16 killed 35 injured.

Deep Seated Ulcer
Cured by Germolene, the New Aseptic Skin Dressing.
AWARDED FOUR GOLD MEDALS.

[illegible]

Thursday, February 22nd.

THE CHURCH IN POLITICS. We believe we are right in saying that the function of the Church, as distinct from the laity, is principally, to instruct and guide the laity in spiritual matters. Spiritual matters, however, can not be, and should not be, separated from our daily life. Therefore the Church is perfectly right in trying to show us how we may spiritualise the daily round and the common task. For this purpose it must take notice of the interests of the laity, and endeavour to understand them, for otherwise its ministrations would be useless. This brings us to the point of politics. If the Church avoids politics, politics being considered outside its proper scope of action, it is following a wrong path, for it is precisely in the thorny ways of politics, that we need the Church's guiding hand. His Lordship the Bishop of Mombasa broke the ice of a long silence observed by the Church in Kenya on the question of politics, when he preached on the rights of Caesar, the claims of God, and the duty of obedience to conscience. It was an excellent sermon, and His Lordship put before his hearers the rights of monarchs to be obeyed, on the one hand; and on the other the higher claim of God as represented to each individual by his own conscience. This throws the onus of responsibility again on to the shoulders of each individual citizen, who must use his own judgment as to whether the course of action he proposes to follow is right or wrong. There is one point in this connection which we should like to comment on. That is, that the world has advanced since the days when Paul wrote his letters to his fellow Christians. And one may reasonably question whether he would write to-day exactly what he wrote nineteen hundred years ago. That he would be informed with the same spirit with which he wrote must be taken for granted, of course; but to give one instance alone, it is unlikely that he would forbid women to speak in the Churches, seeing that so many to-day are fully qualified to do so. In another matter, it is obvious that the rule of to-day is very different to the rule of Paul's time. A new sentiment entirely has risen in nearly all the Nations of the world, namely the belief that the autocratic power of Kings, should be eliminated in favour of the domination of the voice of the people. This has been effected by the gradual and universal spread of education which to-day enables each man to judge for himself as to right or wrong courses of action. Majorities rule. Minorities have to submit to that ruling, till they can in turn secure a majority for their cause. By common consent we have come to agree that Kings are but gracious figureheads, while vox populi is what now decides our destinies. It is evident therefore, that there will come occasions when there may be a struggle between opposing parties, in which the minority may be right, and the majority, still holding power for a short time, wrong. Then the latter will be anxious to insist on the rights of majority rule, while the former, knowing themselves to be in the right, resist that claim saying "You do not know, you do not perhaps try to understand. We resist your decrees because we are convinced of the justice of our cause. In a very short time our minority will become a majority and then our cause will be openly vindicated. But meantime that cause is just as right and sound as it will be then, even though to-day we are in the minority."—This appplies to a large extent to the Indian question in Kenya. We see the attempted intervention of India in our affairs, through the Colonial Office. We know our cause is right, and we firmly believe that any interference in Africa by any outside power would be entirely wrong. Yet we are told to submit to the ruling of the majority. We follow, however, sound principles, which we have reason to believe will at last entirely vindicate our position. Are we to submit to the ruling of a majority, whose decisions, we are at liberty to suppose, may be influenced largely by motives which bear no relation to the high principles of true governance! We declare that we are under no such obligation. Neither does this attitude run counter to an intense feeling of loyalty to King and Empire. Rather is the contrary the case. Kenya Colonists are ardent Loyalists, whose desire is to see the future of British Africa safeguarded for all time. The Union of South Africa resisted Indian claims. That decision was accepted because it was right in principle, not merely because South Africa was more densely populated than Kenya. We follow the same principle which has actuated, not only South Africa but also all the other Dominions, namely the necessity to safeguard the existing population of each country and its future inheritors, from all danger of becoming swamped by a civilisation of a lower order than our own. It is impossible therefore to suppose that we are wrong in our principles, merely because we are to-day numerically inferior to other Colonies. We look to the Church to help us to guard the interests of the Natives of Africa whose destinies have been specially entrusted to that body. Are the Colonists of Kenya to do all the work, at any risk, of safeguarding the position of these African Natives and their descendants,—besides ensuring the permanence of a western civilisation in the heart of "darkest Africa" —while the Church hesitates to give a clear decision as to what is right, and what wrong! Is the African of the future to say—"The Mzungu was ready to fight for us, the missionaries did nothing"!

THURSDAY'S CABLES

THE FIFTH TEST.

RUSSELL SCORES TWO CENTURIES.

South Africans Doing Well.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Durban, February 20.

The fourth day of the fifth test match between the M.C.C. and South Africa opened to-day in murky weather before 5,000 spectators. The wicket was good.

The M.C.C. closed their second innings for 241.

The M.C.C. last wicket partnership between Russell and Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan produced 1?2 runs. Russell was out for 111, and the only other player to score two separate centuries in a test match is W. Bardsley, the Australian who scored 136 and 130 at the Oval in 1909. Russell played a magnificent innings and hit 10 fours. Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan, by hard hitting, scored 39.

South Africa made a poor start and lost three wickets for 68, but Nourse and Taylor made a dogged stand and brought the total up to 111 for 3, when stumps were drawn at five o'clock owing to the bad light.

[South Africa have yet to make 232 runs in the remaining seven wickets to win.]

COMMONS ADOPT KING'S ADDRESS.

LIBERAL MESOPOTAMIA MOVE DEFEATED.

Coming Debate on Near East Treaty.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 20.

The House of Commons debate on the Address by the King was resumed to-day.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. George Lambert (Lib., S. Molton) moved an amendment suggesting immediate and drastic curtailment of British responsibilities in Mesopotamia.

The mover criticised the heavy expenditure already incurred and hoped the Anglo-Iraquian treaty would not be ratified.

Mr. Bonar Law asked the House not to pass the resolution which would affect to-morrow's discussion on Angora and on the peace treaty with which he explained the question was bound up. He said the Cabinet was giving close attention to the matter and had an open mind but he was unable to state their decision at present.

In the circumstances the amendment was rejected by 273 votes to 167.

The House of Commons has adopted the Address after rejecting a Labour amendment by 307 votes to 176 criticising the Pensions Ministry administration.

FRENCH COAL MINERS TO RESUME.

MAJORITY OF WORKERS TO GO BACK.

But a Hitch Still Possible.

Paris, February 20.

The National Council of the Federation Unitaire of Underground Workers has decided to resume work to-morrow except at the Moselle coalfields. In the event of certain centres not obtaining satisfaction it is understood a recommencement of the strike is contemplated on March 4.

Trustees of the Mandates.

Sir F. Lugard Displaces Ormsby-Gore.

London, February 20.

Sir Frederick Lugard succeeds Mr. Ormsby-Gore, as British member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

[Sir F. Lugard has an experience of at least, Africa, which Mr. W. Ormsby-Gore at present lacks.]

Gibraltar Engineer Dies.

Mr. Adam Scott, Harbour Superintendent.

London, February 21.

The death is announced of Mr. Adam Scott, ex-Superintendent and engineer of the new harbour works at Gibraltar.

Magnificent Donation to Science.

£100,000 for Research Purposes.

London, February 21.

Sir Alfred Yarrow has donated £100,000 to the Royal Society for the purpose of scientific research. He says that he is convinced that the future prosperity of the country is dependent on the encouragement of scientific research.

[Sir Alfred Yarrow, Bart., is the founder and chairman of the firm of Yarrow and Co., Ltd., engineers and shipbuilders of Glasgow. His firm is engaged in the building of torpedo boat destroyers, merchant steamers of exceptionally shallow draught; and the Yarrow boilers which have now been generally adopted by the Navies of the world.]

DUKE OF YORK'S WEDDING.

Prince of Wales as his Best Man.

THE BRIDESMAIDS.

Heir to the Throne and Marriage.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, February 20.

The Duke of York will be married in Westminster Abbey on April 26.

The Prince of Wales will probably be the best man.

The bridesmaids will include Princess Maud (daughter of the Duchess of Fife) the Ladies Mary Cambridge (daughter of the Marquis of Cambridge) and Doris Gordon-Lennox (daughter of the Earl of March).

Definite plans for the honeymoon have not been completed but it will most likely be spent in England.

The Duke of York has practically decided to reside at White Lodge, Richmond Park where the Queen was born.

Special interest attaches to the Duke of York's engagement, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* as the succession to the Throne is now obscure. It may not be generally known that the Prince of Wales, half laughingly and half in earnest, has constantly intimated to his personal friends that the idea of marriage has not yet appealed to him and that it is always possible that this may become his fixed intention.

South American Interest in Kenya.

Correspondence on Trade Possibilities.

In the course of a letter to a Thika planter, a Buenos Aires gentleman, to whose notice the potentialities of Kenya had been brought, discusses trade possibilities and says:—

"Regarding Sisal binder twine (Hilo Sisal) we consume large quantities of it, because, as you are aware, the Argentine is one of the largest wheat producing countries. We import all our Sisal twine from U.S.A., which country gets the raw fibre from Mexico. Standard brands of American binder twine have about the following specifications: Average length, 500 feet per lb. Tensile strength: 85/95 lbs. Twine is put up in 5 lb. balls (ovillos) and packed in bales, each one containing 10 balls. Therefore bales average 50 lbs. in weight.

"To-day's quotations from U.S.A. for *first quality* Sisal binder twine are about Dollars 4.25 per 50 lbs. bale, c.i.f. Buenos Aires. At prevailing rates of exchange in this place on London and New York, Dollars 4.25 are equal to 19/- (nineteen shillings). As you can see, there is a remarkable difference between this price and that at which you sell your raw fibre.

"What communication is there between your country and the Argentine Republic? Would the twine go to England, and be from there re-shipped to Buenos Aires, or might it perhaps be easier to forward it to Capetown, where the steamers of the Japanese direct lines to Buenos Aires call?

"Besides twine, we import also sisal rope.

"As far as I know, crystal soda is used for cleaning purposes. It is used for washing floors, and by painters for removing old paint. But I think it is principally used for some industrial purpose, as I know large quantities of it are sold. Crystal soda is also produced here. Do you export Soda Ash? We import much of it, and I have seen the other day that a steamer from Capetown brought more than 5,000 bags to Buenos Aires.

"With regard to Zebra hides, I think as you do, that they might be of interest as a curiosity. How much is a Zebra hide worth there?"

Climate & Skin Disease.

Tiny Spots, Pimples or Insect Bites May Start Craw-Craw or Fever Sores.

To guard against the ever present perils of skin disease, promptly treat the least sign of trouble with that great antiseptic healer—Zam-Buk. Whether it be insect bites on the arms or legs, heat rash or soreness on the chest or back, or even the slightest scratch or bruise—in a climate like ours, there's always a danger of festering blood-poison and other serious complications.

Zam-Buk's powerful herbal essences penetrate *deep below the surface skin*. They soothe away pain and irritation, dispel soreness, swelling and inflammation and destroy and expel all poisonous impurities. Skin damaged or destroyed through injury or disease is renewed in a wonderful way by this herbal Zam-Buk.

From G.H.Q., Bagdad, T. F. Duke writes:—"Sand flies and mosquitos make life almost unbearable out here, and I was badly bitten about the arms, legs and feet. When M. O.'s treatment failed to give relief, I decided to go into town and see if the dealers sold Zam-Buk. Fortunately I soon managed to secure a box. Even the first few applications of Zam-Buk soothed the smarting irritation, subdued all inflammation and enabled me to secure the sleep and rest which I was so badly in need of. Other sufferers were in hospital laid-up with fever sores following the bites, but persistence with the Zam-Buk resulted in my poisoned skin being thoroughly purified and healed."

Zam-Buk is so invaluable in a hundred-and-one emergencies of skin injury and disease that it well merits the title of "A Surgery in a Two-Inch Box." Of all chemists and dealers in standard medicines in Nairobi and throughout East, West and Central Africa.

ZAM-BUK

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a rate of five-eighths per cent. has been imposed for the year 1923 on the unimproved value of all township plots in Nairobi as assessed in the Valuation Roll which rate will be come payable on the 1st day of April, 1923.

By order of the Municipal Council of Nairobi.

J. A. WATSON,
Town Clerk.

Nairobi,
February 21st, 1923.

GERMANY STILL TRYING TO OBSTRUCT.

A NEW EFFORT TO ANNOY FRANCE.

Strike in the British Zone.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Duesseldorf, February 20.

The workmen on the Dueren-Grevenbroich section of the railway which the French have taken over from the British have struck, refusing to carry on under the supervision of the French military personnel.

Berlin, February 20.

The Minister of Railways has instructed the railway administration to interrupt the supply of gas, water and electricity at all stations under the French and Belgian military control.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE AMONG HIS VOTERS.

A PLENITUDE OF PRINCIPLES AND PLATITUDES.

Willing to Fight Anyone Politically.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has so much to do with the destinies of Kenya has been disclosing his heart to his constituents at Stafford. He says the life of an Under Secretary is a hard one and he asks his people to keep his seat warm so that he will find no difficulty at the next election. His speech does not refer, throughout its plenitude of principles and platitudes to Kenya.

He says *inter alia*:

It was the fourth time he had gone to the poll. So far as that constituency was concerned, the election was undoubtedly of a new character. The Labour Party made the most lavish promises to the electorate. He did not think he made many promises. He declined to do so, because he was convinced that if the government of the Empire was to be maintained, appeals to colour, class hatred and envy—the short view—would plunge the country into ruin and misery. It was up to Conservatives all over the country always to preach the long and sane view. Each generation had a solemn trust to guide the destinies of the country for further generations. That doctrine should be preached in season and out of season. (Hear, hear.)

Country Over-populated.

Captain Ormsby-Gore went on to speak of his new duties as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and suggested that the post would not suit a trade unionist, as his experience had been anything but an eight-hour day. He was the ex-officio Chairman of the Overseas Committee, which dealt with all the schemes for the settlement, and so on, of emigrants and passengers to Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa. The question of emigration was one of the most important this country had to face.

In Great Britain the population was increasing by 100,000 births over deaths every year. On the other hand, there was an enormous continent like Australia, with only five million white people, and other nations of the world, also over-populated, were anxious to get that territory. Statesmanship required that there should be a wise, sympathetic and intelligent transference of any surplus population from this island to other parts of the world. His business was to see what developments were possible and to get down to concrete proposals.

Development of Colonies.

The Colonial Office was more or less a Foreign Office. There was a constant interchange of views, opinions and representations of all kinds with the Colonies. The work had to be carried out with foresight and vision. (Hear, hear.) To the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies fell the direct responsibility for those parts of the Empire which were literally governed from Downing-street — Colonies where there was no Government or legislative council. The population of those Colonies numbered forty millions. He was responsible to Parliament and the constituency to see that those Colonies were so governed and managed that they would develop not only in trade, but become a source of strength and assistance to the Empire. The task was a great one. Every day seemed to bring in some matter requiring advice.

"These are some of the tasks," commented Captain Ormsby-Gore, "that fall, day in and day out, to the Under Secretary of State." He could not possibly carry on—because it was hard work and the hours were long—unless he felt that he had in that constituency an organisation that would see that he (Captain Ormsby-Gore) would not be at a disadvantage at the next election. (Applause).

Fostering Empire Trade.

The Government was bound to make mistakes; every Government was bound to make mistakes. The Government did not claim that they were going to make a new heaven and a new earth. No Conservative believed the right idea to be that the Government should do everything. The Conservative Party believed in the individuality of the citizen. The last Government, in the opinion of Conservatives, interfered too much with the individual citizen. The more individual initiative and effort there was, the sooner the country was likely to prosper.

It was up to every Conservative worker always to preach the long view — what he would do to make things better. That was the only spirit worthy of a Conservative. Let them preach a doctrine not a class enmity and class hatred, but a spirit of helpfulness and good will, and make a real effort for the country. (Applause.)

What was the trouble with our foreign policy? Nearly everywhere it was the bitter hostility of the Soviet Government, and towards England in particular. The whole Turkish difficulty to-day was brought about by the pressure of the Socialist representatives at Angora, who urged the Turks to make peace with anybody but England. Why? It was because this old country of ours was the greatest bulwark of freedom, the greatest bulwark of Western civilisation, and of individual liberty and all that it stood for, as against the spirit of tyranny of the Soviet Government and the Asiatic ideas which it represented. (Applause.)

To combat the Labour Party the Conservative Party would have to put up an even stronger fight than they did at the last election. He did not mind taking on anyone in a political fight. He was not in politics to make a political career for himself; he entered politics so as not to break the family tradition and to serve any constituency that would honour him in returning him to Parliament.

While they are in East Africa Lord and Lady Howard de Walden hope to find time for some big game shooting, Lord Howard being particular, an excellent shot. It may be, too, that Lord Howard will get atmosphere for the book of a new opera in a country which has not been much explored for this purpose. Anyway, they expect to be away until April. Oh, to be in Africa now that January's here!—*Daily Sketch.*

The woman who "keeps house" has enough to do when she is in good, sound health, but if she is weak, and suffering from morning to night with an aching back, housework becomes a heavy burden.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have brought health and strength to thousands of troubled women.

Backache, bearing-down pains, headache, dizzy spells, faintness, fits of "blues" and other troubles often thought to be peculiar to the sex, are common symptoms of kidney disease. When any one of these ills appear, together with discolouration of the urine, with passages too frequent, scanty or burning, make up your mind that your kidneys are weak, and be quick to help them.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills help ailing women through all their trying times. They are harmless for children, too, and cure their little bladder weaknesses. In fact, no home should be without 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.

INDIAN LEADERS NEGLECT POORER CLASSES.

Curious Objections to Residential Area.

EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM REJECTED.

Two Opposed Views.

At the Municipal Council meeting on Tuesday, the following letter from the Indian Association was read, dealing with the Asiatic Residential Area:—

"With reference to the meeting which took place on the 30th ultimo between the Indian representatives and a select committee of the Municipal Council, I beg to confirm what stated verbally to you a few days ago.

"The result of what took place at the meeting mentioned above, was placed before the Managing Committee of the Indian Association and after a careful consideration they decided that your Corporation should be requested to fix the upset price of the Ngara road residential area at £75 an acre. This was considered to be a fair and reasonable price, especially taking in view the fact that this was not the price which the land would realise, but it was expected that a much higher sum would be reached in the auction and that this was quite high a figure to commence the auction with.

"As regards the cost of drains and roads the committee came to the conclusion that the only practicable method of dealing with the matter was to spread the payment over thirty years.

"It was decided by the committee that instead of one fifth price (estimated) of the land being realised and the remaining being recovered in the form of yearly rent the total price should be realised at the conclusion of the sale or within a reasonable period and a nominal rent (say a peppercorn) should be charged.

"The idea of sub-dividing the plots into ones of smaller dimensions was disapproved as it was calculated that this would lead to a repetition of the congestion as is the case in Nairobi Bazaar and River road. In the course of many years to come the further sub-division may if necessary be considered by the Corporation, but at present the plots as laid out were the best in the interest of the health of the town.

"Yours, etc.,
"(Sd.) SHAMS-UD-DEEN.
Hon. Secretary."

The Other Side.

The following Note by the Town Clerk on the letter was also submitted:—

"The Association's proposals are:—

"(1) *To charge £75 per acre payable at once instead of £150:* The Land Office proposal to collect £30 out of the £150 at once and the balance in the form of rent is more favourable to the poorer class. The attitude of the Association is not easily reconcilable with the assertion of the Indian Ratepayers' Association made at Government House that 95% of the Indian landowners were wholly unable to pay their rates. Apparently it is the definite policy of the Association not to cater for the small man. The Municipal policy has been the opposite and the best way to give effect to the latter would be to decapitalise the whole of the stand premium. £150 decapitalised at 6% and spread over 99 years works out, according to the tables at £9 0s. 6d., £75 at £4 10s. 3d., and half these sums would be the return for a half-acre plot. In this connection the Townplanning Committee are now considering the whole question whether auction is the correct policy or whether plots should not be sold at their estimated value, thus eliminating competitive prices.

"(2) *To spread cost of development over 30 years:*—This involves raising a loan to pay for the works. Assuming that the loan is at 6%, interest and sinking fund over 30 years on development works at £430 per acre would amount to £31 4s. 9d. per acre or £15 12s. 4½d per half-acre plot. The Finance Committee might be asked to consider this proposal with Mr. Carter when he arrives. The reason for insisting on half acre plots viz., that they would result in a repetition of Bazaar conditions, is weak. The Sanitary Commission in 1913 estimated the average number of persons in the Bazaar at over 40 to the plot. Such conditions can easily be prevented by the terms of the leases to be issued followed by attention on the part of the Health Office. The Indian Association give this as their principal reason and it may therefore be presumed that if they could be satisfied on it they would reconsider the proposal to make the plots smaller which appear to be the obvious solution of the problem."

The matter was referred to the Town Planning Committee.

S.S. "GOORKHA."

The S.S. Goorkha is now sailing for Europe on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

CONFERENCE ON MAIZE INDUSTRY.

IMPORTANT PROPOSAL TO ORGANISE EXPORT.

All Interests to be Invited.

In order to consider arrangements necessary to make successful the export of maize from Kenya, it is proposed to convene a Conference representative of the interests involved, growers, shipping companies, forwarding agents, merchants and traders, as well as representatives of the Railway and Agricultural Departments.

It is expected that the Conference, if convened, will be asked to consider the application of the Agricultural Products Export Ordinance 1921 to the maize industry. The Ordinance provides for official grading or inspection of products. Should the Conference be in favour of an Inspection Certificate only, the suggestion would deal with details of bagging, moisture content of the maize, condition of the grain (including weevils) marks (such as "Kenya") places of inspection, conveyance by rail and ship, places for drying, cleaning and insect destruction.

Should grading be recommended, stands and grades will, in addition, be considered.

The Conference will not, in all probability, be held for about a month and meanwhile district Associations and other bodies interested will be asked to suggest representatives. Nairobi is regarded as the most convenient place for the Conference and the General Manager of Railways will grant half rate concessions to delegates.

The Conference, at the moment, is proposed to represent:—The B.E.A. Farmers' Association, Plateau Maize Growers, Shipping Companies and Agents, the Convention, the four Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Association and the Railway and Department of Agriculture.

BACON & HAMS
PORK SAUSAGES

UPLANDS

BRAWN & LARD
Luncheon Sausages etc., etc.,

UPLANDS

"Equal to Best Wiltshire" vide many unsolicited Testimonials.

Stocked by all the leading Merchants in Kenya, Uganda Tanganyika.

"MERRYWEATHER"

The name of "MERRYWEATHER" on a vehicle is a mark of quality. "MERRYWEATHER" wagons are built up to a standard—not down to a price.

And yet you are asked to pay no more for a standard "MERRYWEATHER" Wagon than for one of an inferior and less known make.

Illustrated Catalogue and particulars will be forwarded on request.

J. MERRYWEATHER & SONS,
362-368, Church Street, Pietermaritzburg Natal, S. Af.

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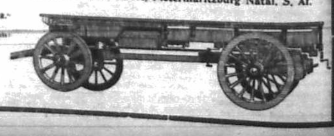

UGANDA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR HICKORY KING MAIZE FLOUR.

Tenders are invited for 1,200 tons of fine ground and sifted Hickory King Maize flour on the following conditions:—

1. Delivery to be made at the rate of approximately 200 tons per month commencing towards the end of April next.
2. Quotations to include cost of bags and also delivery into Railway Trucks at any Uganda Railway Station or at the General Stores, Nairobi. Place of delivery to be specified in the Tender.
3. Delivery to be made in sound bags containing 180 lbs. nett.
4. Sealed samples to be submitted with Tender.
5. Tenders for part or whole of the above quantity will be considered.
6. Form of Contract can be inspected at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Uganda Railway, Nairobi, where any further information required may be obtained.
7. Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Hickory King Maize Flour" should reach the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Uganda Railway, Nairobi (P.O. Box 40) on or before the 15th March, 1923, after which date no Tenders will be considered.
8. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

C. L. N. FELLING,
General Manager, Uganda Railway.

Nairobi.
21st February, 1923.

NEW SETTLERS.

Why waste time and money in travelling all over Kenya, when the NAKURU DISTRICT is the best mixed farming area in the Colony, and is sure to suit you???

Here will be found Farms to suit all purchasers.
Properties, large or small, from 250 to 10,000 acres, within easy distance of the Railway.
Developed or undeveloped.
With Homesteads or without.
Coffee and Maize in all stages.
Stock land for ranching or dairying.
Virgin land for the pioneer, and revenue producing properties for the man with moderate capital.
Write, or better still, call and see the undersigned, who will afford the fullest particulars.

HAROLD THACKRAH,
Land and Estate Agent,
NAKURU.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

THOSE APPOINTED TO "RUN" OVER US.

To the Editor "E. A. Standard."

Sir,—In your report of the sermon preached by the Bishop of Mombasa dealing with the duties and principles of Christian Citizenship, the Bishop is reported as saying:

"We need earnest prayer for guidance to those who in God's providence, have been appointed to run over us."

Many a true word is spoken in jest and it would seem at times that the compositor can put things more succinctly even than the Editor.

We have endeavoured to be loyal to those who have ruled over us, but when it comes to "running" over us . . . well . . um!

Yours, etc.,
"PUZZLED."

Nairobi, February 20.

MAILS.

Mails which left Mombasa by the S.S. "Aviator Roland Garros" on 22nd ultimo arrived in England on 15th instant.

ROAD MAPS OF KENYA.

Mr. L. D. Galton-Fenzi, Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A.A. sends the first two sectional road maps of Kenya Colony. The remaining three road maps will be ready for despatch in a few days time. During the course of this year he hopes to have similar road maps of Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. These maps will be bound in sets of five, enclosed in a neat folder, and will be sold by the *E. A. Standard.* Incidentally he adds: "if you have not already paid your 1923 subscription, which was due on the 1st of January, I should be much obliged if you would kindly do so, as our Honorary Treasurer wishes to bring his books up to date." The road maps are a remarkable evidence of the development of country districts.

LABOUR.

A return from the Chief Registrar of Natives showing the numerical strength of various tribes in employment from the three months ending December 31, 1922, shows that out of 133,221 natives in employment in the last month of the year, only 30.34 per cent. were registered men. In December there was a slight falling off in numbers—0.53 per cent. to be exact—as against the months of October and November. Attention is again drawn to the reprehensible habit of employers granting "indefinite leave" which not only holds up the labour supplies but renders the Registrar of Natives' returns incomplete.

INDIANS NOT PAYING TOWN RATES.

Europeans Keep Asiatics for a Year.

NOTHING PAID SINCE 1921.

Summons to be Served At Once.

It was stated at the Town Council meeting on Tuesday that no Indian has paid his Municipal rates (i.e., unimproved site value assessment) for 1922 or for 1923. There are even outstandings for 1921.

Councillor Edgley, on written notice, asked what proportion of the 1922 rates due by Indians was still unpaid, and was there any improvement during the present month.

The Town Clerk replied that none of the Indians had paid their 1922 rates.

The reason for the delay was that the original Ordinance only prescribed for attachment of property in the case of unpaid rates, and this action the Council did not want to take. In November last an amending Ordinance was put through whereby the Municipality could sue direct.

In November last, the Indian Ratepayers' Association sent a deputation to His Excellency and put forward various objections to the paying of the rate. His Excellency informed the deputation that he did not agree with their views. The matter was inconclusive, however, and when he (the Town Clerk) applied again to the Indians for payment of the rates the Indians replied that they were waiting to hear from the Secretariat.

Action to be Taken.

The position was that before taking proceedings for the recovery of the 1922 rate, all the outstandings should be collected and this was being done.

In reply to Councillor Ashworth the Town Clerk stated that the reason why the non-payment had to be brought up before Council before, was that all Councillors were cognisant of what had happened as the question had been before Council from time to time.

In answer to a further question, he explained that there had been no differentiation between races. No Europeans nor Asiatics had yet been put into Court for the 1922 rates.

There then followed a lengthy debate on the subject.

Councillor Edgley said the position was such that it devolved upon the Council as whether such a state of affairs was to continue.

Councillor Ashworth observed that it was a very serious matter. He asked why the Municipality should discuss various questions with the Indian Association when the treatment was given in return.

Councillor Green, after making references to equal rights, said that the European community could not afford to keep another section of the community going.

The Mayor stated that whatever shares the Indians might have with the Government, it had nothing to do with the Municipality. They owed rates and they must pay them.

After further dicussion upon similar lines, it was agreed that the Town Clerk immediately take proceedings for all unpaid rates for 1922, the summonses to be taken out in batches.

COL. FRANKLIN.

"We are glad to learn that it has been officially decided to retain the British Trade Commissioner's Office at Nairobi, and that Colonel Franklin, who has done such good work on behalf of British trade with East Africa and the discovery of new markets for East African produce, is to resume his duties. The decision arrived at last year on grounds of economy to abolish the post was strongly criticised by commercial interests in East Africa and London, and its reversal, which this Supplement strongly advocated when the abolition of the East African office was first suggested, will give general satisfaction," says the *Times Trade Supplement.*

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GENTS COTTON UNDERVESTS, all sizes from Shs. 2/50 upwards
CHEAP LINE IN GOLF HOSE, at Shs. 6/- per pair, better quality in Fawn at Shs. 12/50 per pair.
SHIRTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
Cheap Qualities in Shirts for native wear with collar attached from Shs. 4/- each.
NEW STOCKS of Striped Pyjama Material, 36" wide, Shs. 2/50 yd.
FOR WASHING FROCKS, our Range of Zephyrs cannot be beaten, 38" wide in smart checks and stripes, at Shs. 2/75 per yd.
"TOBRALCO" New arrivals of latest designs at Shs. 2/50 per yd.
SPOT DRESS MUSLIN, in Ecru shades, most useful for curtains etc., 50" at Shs. 4/- per yd.
BATH MATS in Blue, Helio and Red, self checks, size 21 x 33" Shs. 7/- each.
"LOTUS & DELTA" FOOTWEAR for both Ladies and Gentlemen, large and well assorted stocks of these well known brands.
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TERMS.—Net Cash with order plus sufficient to cover postage or railage. All Mail Orders attended to by return of mail. Paterns gladly sent on application.

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THE PRESENT PROBLEM.

HOME AND INDIAN VIEWS.

"FLAMBOYANT CABLES."

APPEALS FOR AGITATION IN INDIA.

Fiji Keenly Interested

The Times on January 24 states:

"Some perturbation has been aroused in India by flamboyant telegrams from East Africa representing the Indian community as in danger of violence from the white settlers if the Home Government's policy in regard to the status of Indians is carried into effect. Appeals are being made for agitation in India in order to protect the Indian community in Kenya.

"The Aga Khan has telegraphed to the Viceroy inviting his attention to the extreme gravity of the situation and earnestly requesting his timely intervention in order to prevent counter-resistance by the Indian community in Kenya, with its disastrous effects on the political situation in India and generally on the Indian mind. He adds:—"If the threat is not checked, the ultimate harm will be incalculable." The Indian Citizenship Association believes that the Government of India will lose no time in denouncing a policy of intimidation and in insisting on the principle of equality in Kenya in spite of demonstrations by European settlers.

The anxiety is considerable, and an early expression of the Imperial Government's policy is desirable.

The journal adds:

"It was stated in official circles last evening that negotiations between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor of Kenya Colony (Sir Robert Coryndon) on the question of the status of Indians were still in progress.

"Although it is unlikely that any settlement will be reached for some time, it is said that there is every hope that the negotiations will result in "a solution satisfactory to all parties."

"The utmost importance is attached to the question, as it is realised that its settlement affects not only Kenya, but many other parts of the Empire as well. The white settlers in Fiji are keenly interested in what they regard as a question of precedent, and it will be remembered that the status of Indians in the Dominions was the main object of Mr. Sastri's tour through Australia, New Zealand, and Canada last year.

Hot Air from Kenya.

"Times of India" View of Asiatic Agitation.

Commenting on the situation in Kenya in its issue dated January 27, the *Times of India*, says:

The report on the present situation in Kenya telegraphed to this country by the secretary of the Indian Congress, is full of alarms. It says that some European die-hards are threatening violence if a policy of equality is enforced and are intimidating those of their fellows who are not opposed to the grant of equal rights to Indians, and it repeats a rumour that the Governor has conditionally resigned and suggests that the Secretary of State for the Colonies may on that account tone down the policy of equality. This is all hot air of the most harmful kind. Some English men in Kenya may have blustered but if they attempt to carry out their reported threats there is a sure way of dealing with them. What however, seems to be forgotten is that the policy to be followed in Kenya will be laid down by His Majesty's Government and not by any intriguing clique of anti-Indian agitators, and the exact nature of that policy will not be known until the despatch from the Colonial Office is published. The Congress at Nairobi asks for immediate intervention to deal with certain rumoured contingencies, but what it needs is a little common sense with a determination to do nothing that may again excite the suspicion that the case of the Indians in Kenya is being injured by the action of Indians themselves.

MORE WARNINGS!

AGA KHAN ON LYNCH LAW IN KENYA.

Writing to the *Times of India*, the Aga Khan says:—

"Unwise steps in Kenya would do incalculable harm to the Empire. If on the eve of a settlement with Turkey another external problem directly affecting Indian sentiment arose, reconstruction in India would be thrown back. One of the greatest blessings that Great Britain has brought to India is respect for the law. If at a time when crimes in India due to political, racial, and religious motives are increasingly condemned by all schools of thought, lynch law were started in a colony where respectable, law-abiding, and some of the most loyal Indians have made their home for generations, the great work for civilisation in this country would be thrown back for decades. A racial outbreak in Kenya may weaken those very roots which conduced to the success of the Empire in the war.

Lord Cranworth's View.

Asiatic Domination a "Betrayal of Responsibility."

In the course of a letter to the *Times* dated January 24, Lord Cranworth as Chairman of the Associated Producers says:

Sir Robert Coryndon is a man of well-known experience, probity, and loyalty, and is animated by no anti-Indian bias whatever. Consequently I feel that if his expression of opinion is as reported, it is not one that can be ignored. Further, I am fully informed of one fact: that, while Europeans generally in Kenya Colony have no antipathy to Indians or anything but sympathy with any just claims that they may bring forward, yet all classes of Europeans—official, soldier, planter, shopkeeper, or missionary—are united in the belief that any settlement which could by any possibility impose Indian domination over the four million African subjects of the Crown in the Colony would amount to nothing less than a vast betrayal of our self-imposed responsibility.

A "Just and Liberal" Settlement.

Another Indian Request.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, President of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, addressed the following telegram to the Secretary, Government of India:—

"The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association once more approaches Government with an earnest request to take the people of India into their confidence on the Indian position in Kenya and reassure the Kenya Indians and the public of India of the sympathy and support of the Imperial Government in the present plight of the Kenya Indians. It also earnestly appeals to them to press the Government of His Majesty to lose no time in settling the Indian question on just and liberal lines, undeterred by the threats of bloodshed, which are not denied and which, even though exaggerated, are an undoubted menace to the solidarity of the Empire and likely to weaken its integrity.

"The Association trusts that the Imperial and Indian Governments will do everything to secure the rights of citizenship to Indians in Kenya and protect their lives and property in the event of these threats materializing, but fervently hopes that a peaceful settlement will be achieved. The Association considers it its duty to express its apprehensions that the slightest attempt to carry out the threats will lead to the most serious consequences."

LIWALI OF TAKAUNGU.

The current issue of the *Gazette* contains an obituary notice of Mohamed bin Sud, ex-Liwali of Takaungu who was first appointed as a Mudir on April 1, 1896 and retired in 1922 "after 26 years' loyal service."

CONSIGNMENT NOTES.

The *Gazette* announces that on March 1 a revised form of consignment note for railway goods and parcel traffic will be introduced. The receipt issued to a sender for traffic accepted will also, from March 1 be a duplicate of the consignment note, which need not be forwarded to the consignee to obtain delivery. When necessary the railway authorities will advise arrival of traffic at destination and deliveries will be made on production of arrival advice notes duly completed.

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Friday, February 23rd.

POISONOUS LITERATURE. Poison, according to Mr. Nuttall, is that which is destructive or injurious to life: that which taints or destroys moral purity or health. Poison, therefore is not only physical, affecting the body, but may be also intellectual, affecting the spirit or the mind. It is for this reason that all civilized Nations have agreed to prohibit immoral or indecent literature, so that the mind of the young or the morally unstable should not be contaminated, and poisoned. In a country such as Africa, where there are several millions of Native Africans just emerging from the barbarous state in which they have lived for many centuries, there is a necessity laid upon all Governors and Rulers to exercise extreme care in connection with the literature published in the country, or introduced from outside sources. That this obligation is recognised and accepted is clear from the fact that all films, which after all, are reading in picture form, are censored; and in some cases, Natives are not allowed to be present when certain films are shown which the ignorant might misunderstand. The full education of the European enables him to reject the teaching of all literature which he feels instinctively is untrue, or morally objectionable. But that faculty of discrimination comes only with the years of discretion, and through some generations of reasoning and logic. The child, even though he may read, cannot discriminate. Therefore we forbid our children to read pernicious books. The Native is as the child. Though he may have learnt to read, yet his moral stature is but that of the child, and therefore we forbid to him any literature which may be harmful to his morals or to his judgment. In our leading article for Wednesday last, we referred at some length to a certain paper published in Mombasa under Indian auspices. The Editor of that paper has, as we pointed out, overstepped the bounds of decency in his publication. One would not have paid much attention to his efforts to vilify the British settler in Kenya, but when he descends so low as to attempt to sully the fair fame of the white women of Kenya, by stating obvious lies, by suggesting immodest behaviour, or improper motives, then indeed, it is high time for the law to step in and lay its hand on the perpetrator of the infamy. No word of protest has come from Indians themselves. They may even enjoy reading what can only be termed indecent literature of this description. To judge indeed from the letter of an Indian barrister which we print in this issue, it would appear that they would like more of it. And yet these are the people who wish to assist in governing Kenya. These are they who would guide the Native mind and character. This is the educated class of Indian who aspires to sit side by side with the white man on the Magistrate's bench, and in the Legislative Councils of our Colony. Now we learn that the Editor of the publication in question has been arrested, and his deportation has been recommended. The good people of Mombasa are in general easy-going and averse to extreme measures. That they have acted with promptitude and despatch on this occasion, goes to show that they realise the urgent necessity to put a stop to this kind of propaganda which is quite outside the limits of propriety. Here it may not be out of place to quote Sir F. Lugard in his fine work "The Rise of our East African Empire". He says—"British East Africa is a sphere of influence for which we are responsible. Since we have accepted this charge . . . . . . Great Britain remains responsible to the civilized world for the protection" . . . . . . of the Natives of Africa. Needless to say this protection must be extended to the mind and morals of the Native, as well as to the purely physical side of his needs. We sincerely trust that this exposure will be a lesson to the Indian community not to encourage, on the part of their leaders, an unchivalrous abuse of womanhood, which, in decent society, is simply not done.

FRIDAY'S CABLES.

A BIG LOAN.

Two Hundred Million Gold Marks.

TO SUPPORT THE MARK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, February 21.

It is officially stated that the discussions between Ministry of Finance and representatives of the Banks have resulted in the banks agreeing to collaborate in the issue of a loan of two hundred million gold marks in Treasury Bills. A consortium of Banks will be formed which will issue for public subscription in foreign currency fifty million dollars worth of three year Treasury Bills guaranteed by the Reichsbank.

The consortium will guarantee subscriptions to half the amount and will take over the remainder on a commission basis. The newspapers are of opinion that this will provide the Government with sufficient currency to enable it to maintain the policy of supporting mark.

THE NATIONAL PACT.

Ismet and his Work at Lausanne.

FRANCE CRITICISED.

Constantinople, February 22.

A message from Angora states that Ismet Pasha yesterday made a statement to the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly declaring he had done his utmost to arrive at an understanding at Lausanne and had made a generous concession but his not yielding to the attitude of France in regard to the financial and economic conditions had provoked an interruption of the pourparlers. He was convinced that France would modify her attitude when she realised that her real interests demanded it.

The assembly thereafter held a secret session. The Angora newspapers in violent articles are calling on the Assembly to uphold the National Pact and are severely criticising France.

A WARNING.

Military Governor of Cairo on a Manifesto.

Cairo, February 21.

The six signatories to the manifesto of the Nationalist Delegation which declared that the British were attempting to impose their tool Adly Pasha on the country as Premier were summoned to appear before the Military Governor who said the manifesto gave encouragement to a group who utilised the political agitation to murder Englishmen.

He warned the signatories that they would be held individually responsible for any crimes resulting from the manifesto and added that it was their fault that Zaghlul Pashas house was closed by the police.

THE RUHR OCCUPATION

German Policemen Still to Carry Arms.

AIDS FRENCH TRANSPORT.

Railway Management.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, February 21.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has forbidden the police in the Ruhr to do duty without uniform and weapons. It is believed the object is the preventing of the occupation authorities organising a police force.

London, February 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions Mr. Bonar Law said he considered the readjustment of the boundaries of the British zone would facilitate the French railway transport. In accordance with strict neutrality we had simply transferred to France a portion of the territory nominally occupied by us but where we never had any troops.

Paris, February 22.

It is semi-officially learned that at a conference to-day in which M. Theunis, M. Poincare and Marshal Foch participated, it was decided that the Franco-Belgian authorities should take over the working of the railways on the left bank of the Rhine and in the Ruhr which hitherto have been directed under the supervision of General Payot, the actual management will be entrusted to the Deputy Director of French Railways assisted by a Belgian vice-Director.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED from April next for six months, Bar Steward for the Entebbe Club (Uganda). Free quarters and fare paid. Applicants should state experience, wages required and give references or testimonials.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGINEER, Mechanical and Electrical, at present in England, desires appointment in East African Colonies. Practical and Technical training. Erection and Maintenance. Well up Internal Combustion and Gas Suction Engine. Energetic, punctual and sober. Sound constitution. Fluent Kiswahili. Previous experience Sisal. Terms moderate. Excellent references. Any position accepted, also Managership.—Copies of testimonials and particulars from Hy. Bullen, Eldoret.

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WANTED, one second-hand 18 in. Huller, Engelberg or Smout complete with fan and fast and loose pulleys. Must be guaranteed in perfect working order.—Full particulars and price to Chelele Estate, Koru.

SEALYHAM TERRIER bitch puppy; under six months preferred.—Particulars of pedigree and price to Voucher 124, "E.A. Standard."

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TWO 15-inch Smout Peeler-Polishers (Gordons) with Pulleys. One No. 4 Mackinnons Winnower. In perfect order; will turn out highly satisfactory work. Price £40 complete, f.o.r., Koru.—Apply Chelele Estate, Koru.

FOR SALE Pedigree bull-terrier pup, £3 each, double fly tent 20 x 14 with a 4 ft. verandah, £30. Servants' single fly tent 10 x 9 ft. 6 ins., £5.—256 Manlicher Schoner £10. Inglis, Kaimosi.

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Cash returned if you are not satisfied with trees on arrival.
Write for our 1923 Catalogue and Price List, sent post free on application.

A CONSIGNMENT!

Part of an Eighty Million Mark Deposit.

BALANCE ASKED FOR.

Bucharest, February 21.

The National Bank of Rumania has received a consignment of 68 gold marks as part of a deposit of eighty millions held for Rumania in the Reichsbank. The Government intends to ask Germany to send the balance of the deposit here.

Gilbert Gilkes & Co., Ltd.,

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PELTON WHEEL.

Saturday, February 24th.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE. It is a fact that in any political or economic struggle, the people who suffer first are those who are on the border line of poverty, and those who generally know least about the rights and wrongs of the case. So in a strike or lock out, the innocent women and children already feel the pinch while the husbands and fathers are all full of determination to fight to the bitter end. The Indian question in Kenya has come to such a pass, that already the inevitable economic pressure is being felt by the small Indian shopkeeper and fundi out in the country. As a rule the "dukawallah" has just established himself where he could see a chance of making sales of necessary articles to European or Native. Generally he starts in such a humble way that if he finds it does not pay, he can easily move elsewhere. In the past he has filled quite a useful niche in many cases, and has proved obliging and inoffensive. But he has only regarded himself as temporary. He has had no idea of establishing himself as a permanency. His aim has been to make some money to take back to India with him. Now the claims of agitating Indians to equal rights with the white man in Kenya has disturbed the calm of years. It has opened the eyes of the European employer to the fact that a very large part of the cash which he pays to his labour week by week, goes directly into the hands of the Indians of the little dukas, simply because he has been too supine to install a white "duka". This has tended to stop the circulation of money, for the rupees which go to India do not come back to Kenya again. The employer therefore has come to see that if he keeps a shop on his farm for his Natives, a portion of the money which he pays out as wages, will return to him in exchange for the goods he sells. He may make little or no profit. It is true, but he is helping to support the importing merchant who supplies him with his stock. The money is kept circulating in the country, which naturally benefits thereby. So he comes to the conclusion that it is time to make a move in the right direction, and change the Indian dukas into shops run by white men or by Natives under white supervision. This would have come in time, without a doubt, for the economics of the system heretofore employed belong to the simple age of prewar times, when it was *infra dignitatem*, to indulge in commerce of the baser sort. But nowadays farmers and planters have to consider the saving of every cent and a proper circulation of cash needed only to be pointed out to them, to ensure its immediate adoption. But something also of the political side has entered into this movement. That, unhappily, is inevitable. We are sorry for the inoffensive, quiet, Indian of the dukas, who is the first to feel the pressure of the two forces as they meet. He is too inarticulate to let his voice be heard. He is led by Indian agitators to believe that in a very short time he will "hear something to his advantage. He has no leader, outside the extremist, to whom he can turn for counsel or support. The pity of it is, that one may with reason be certain that ninety per cent. of Indians in this country do not really want equal franchise, increased immigration, non-segregation, or the right to buy land in the highlands. They would much rather be left alone to do their small duka trade, or earn their monthly wages as "fundis", in peace and quietness. If some Indian leader were to stand out and say "As you were!" he would have, we feel sure, a large following. The longer the formation of a moderate Indian party, with common sense ideals, is delayed, the less chance there is of the lower class Indian retaining the hold he once had in this country. As employers find that they can do without Indians, so they will employ Europeans, and the Indian will gradually find himself without work. Indians in Kenya will lose the substance in attempting to grasp an impossible shadow. India, it is true, may attempt to levy a double tariff on all goods from Colonies where anti-Indian restrictions exist. The extremists would be glad to have it so, but that would only react on India, by preventing such Colonies from buying her manufactured goods. It would be in a way a cutting off of India's nose to spite her face. When Indian agitators come to realise that they are asking for an impossibility,—that they are like the child crying for the moon,—then we can settle down to work again, and leave the Indian question behind us.

SATURDAY'S CABLES.

FRENCH TROOPS HOOTED.

German Ministers Barred from Ruhr.

French Civilian Manhandled.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bochum, February 23.

While French troops with a tank were occupying the Law Courts, the crowd hooted whereupon a young soldier lost his head and unprovokedly fired point blank at 10 yards distance, and killed one workman and seriously injured two. The enraged people manhandled a French civilian who was rescued by the police.

Berlin, February 22.

A message from Essen states that General Degoutte has instructed the police and other authorities in the Ruhr to arrest any German Minister contravening the order not to enter the occupied zone and to bring him before the Military Court, otherwise the sanction for such punishment of the towns concerned will be applied.

A message from Gelsenkirchen states that the hundred million marks collected by the French is composed of 83 million Municipal Emergency Currency and 17 million from the railway treasury, but the Municipal Currency is out of circulation and the public are warned against accepting it.

M.C.C. VICTORIOUS.

DECIDING TEST MATCH WON BY 109 RUNS.

Durban, February 22.

The sixth day of play saw the close of the fifth and deciding test match between the M.C.C. and South Africa. The day opened in cloudy weather, with an easy wicket.

South Africa were all out for 234. Of this total Taylor scored 102 in 4½ hours, hitting six fours. He gallantly fought a hopeless battle against the splendid English bowling and fielding. Kennedy took five wickets for 76 runs.

The M.C.C. therefore won the match by 109 runs and thus secure the rubber.

The Davis Cup.

IRELAND NOW ENTERS THE FIELD.

London, February 22.

Ireland has issued a challenge for the Davis Cup.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks' Report Adopted.

Small Administrative Body Created.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 22.

The Executive Council of the Empire Exhibition has unanimously adopted the recommendation of Sir William Joynson-Hicks' report, advising the creation of a small Administrative Committee, and has appointed Sir James Stevenson and Sir Trevor Clarke, the vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively and has delegated all authority to the Administrative Committee which will consist of the above-named with the Chairman of the Finance and Management Committee, representative of the High Commissioners. The Management Committee will subordinate itself to the Administrative Committee.

[Sir James Stevenson, Bart., was Director of area organisations in the Ministry of Munitions from 1915 to 1917; Vice-Chairman of the Ministry's Advisory Committee, Member of the Central Reconstruction Committee, Chairman of the Council of the Committee on Demobilisation and Reconstruction, Surveyor-General of Supply 1919-1921, member of the Army Council and Air Council and in 1921 personal Commercial Advisor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He is also Managing Director of John Walker and Sons, Ltd., the well-known distillers of his native town, Kilmarnock. The Committee now appointed was a suggestion made following the strong criticism of the handling of the Exhibition.]

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OVERSEAS [redacted] MAILS

This notice is based upon the latest advice from the Shipping Agents. It is possible, however, that circumstances may require alteration of the steamer programme and the vessels may leave earlier or later than anticipated, and the information given below is published subject to this reservation.

Mails will be closed at the Nairobi Post Office as noted below:—

ARRIVALS

Steamer.	From	Due at Mombasa	Mails arrive in Nairobi
Goorkha	South Africa	Feb. 23	Feb. 24
Amiral Pierre	Madagascar	„ 24	„ 26
Clan Macbeth	Europe	„ 25	„ 26
Bampton Castle	Europe	„ 27	„ 28
Karagola	South Africa	„ 28	Mar. 2
Karoa	Bombay	Mar. 2	„ 3
Madura	Europe	„ 7	„ 9

DEPARTURES

Steamer.	For.	Mails close at Nairobi G.P.O.	Date of despatch from M'basa.
Amiral Pierre	Europe	Feb. 23	Feb. 24
Goorkha	Europe via Aden	„ 23	„ 24
Karagola	Bombay via Goa	„ 27	„ 28
Karoa	South Africa	Mar. 1	Mar. 2
Madura	Beira	„ 6	„ 8

"Clan Macbeth" is carrying 440 bags of European mail.
"Bampton Castle" is carrying 305 Bags of European Mail.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Arrivals. Nil.

Sailings. Nil.

In Harbour. Nil.

To Europe—

"Admiral Pierre"	Feb. 24
"Goorkha"	Feb. 24
"Koranna"	Feb. 25
"General Voyron" between	March 4 and 10
"Modasa"	March 10
"Dumbea" between	March 18 & 25
"Madura"	April 9
"Llanstephan Castle"	April 14
"Mashobra"	May 5
"Gloucester Castle"	June 12

From Europe—

"Clan Macbeth"	Feb. 25
"Bampton Castle"	Feb. 27
"Marechal Gallieni"	Mar. 3
"Madura"	March 7
"Nera"	Mar. 18
"Mashobra"	April 4

To South—

"Karoa"	March 3
"Bampton Castle"	March 10
"Guildford Castle"	March 21
"Carlow Castle"	April 27
"Norman"	May 14

From South—

"Goorkha"	Feb. 23
"Karagola"	Feb. 28

To India (Bombay)—

"Karagola"	Feb. 28

From India (Bombay)—

"Karoa"	March 2

J. D. LEONARD'S AUCTION DIARY.
FOR February
NAIROBI.

Tuesday, February 27th at 10-30 a.m.
30 GRADE COWS with Calves at foot.
50 NATIVE HEIFERS A.M. & P.J. from Thika Immune to East Coast, mostly heavy in Calf.
20 TRAINED A.M. & T. OXEN.
40 UNTRAINED A.M. & P.2

NOTE.—Entries will be accepted by the Auctioneers for all these sales, up to the day of the Sale.
ADVISE EARLIEST to OBTAIN ADVANTAGE of ADVERTISEMENT.

KENYA TRADING CORPORATION. LTD.
P.O. BOX 563,
Mackinnon's Buildings, NAIROBI

INDIAN PARLIAMENT

Resolution on Position of Kenya Indians.

EQUALITY DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Delhi, February 23.

The Legislative Assembly has carried a resolution asking the Government to convey to the India Office India's dissatisfaction with the present position in Kenya and to demand the equality of Indians with Europeans and also the protection of Indians against violence.

A second resolution referring to Viscount Peel's dispatch on Indian reforms and expressing dissatisfaction at the Imperial Government's decision was talked out.

STOP PRESS

INDIANS ASK RELEASE OF ACHARIAR.

Congress Wires to Duke of Devonshire.

ASIATIC BUSINESSES IN MOMBASA CLOSED.

Coast Town Streets Without Indian Vehicles.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mombasa, Friday.

All Indian businesses are closed up to-day.

No taxis or other Indian-owned vehicles are running.

The local branch of the East African Indian National Congress has wired to the Duke of Devonshire, Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking him to release Sitaram Achariar editor of the "Democrat," who was arrested on Wednesday night.

Rubber Stamps
AT THE
Standard Office,
SIXTH AVENUE, NAIROBI.

ANOTHER BLUNDER IN UGANDA!

ANNOYANCE CREATED ON ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR

A Corner in Introductions.

The following references to the arrival of Uganda's new Governor in his territory appeared in the *Uganda Herald*:

Unfortunately the inclement weather on Monday last interfered to some extent with the splendour of the welcome at Entebbe, on the arrival of our new Governor Sir Geoffrey F. Archer, K.C.M.G., who was accompanied by Lady Archer.

On the arrival of the "Clement Hill" His Honour the Chief Justice Mr. C. J. Griffin, K.C. and the Honourable the Chief Secretary, Mr. E. B. Jarvis, who had been Acting Governor, went on board and received the Governor.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour, which was supplied by the 4th K.A.R. His Excellency was introduced to heads of Departments and three non-officials.

The public were awaiting with keen interest the opportunity to extend a welcome to His Excellency, amongst whom were many who remembered Sir Geoffrey when he was staying at Government House with his uncle Sir Frederick Jackson.

On behalf of the general public of Uganda we tender to Sir Geoffrey and Lady Archer a hearty welcome, not only as our Governor, but also as a very near relative of one of our most popular Governors who throughout his long association with this country was loved alike by Europeans, Indians and Natives.

During the past week many people have asked who was responsible for the arrangements at Entebbe on Monday last. Previously on the occasion of the arrival of a new Governor large numbers of Government officials and the general public have turned out to do honour to the King's representative. Monday last was no exception and in spite of threatening rain there was a large crowd present at the pier Entebbe, to welcome His Excellency. Many of them, at great trouble and expense, had made the journey from Kampala in order to be present. These people were not even given the opportunity or honour of shaking hands with the Governor as has been the custom in the past. Naturally there is a strong feeling of resentment about this and the public would like to know who is to blame for such gross neglect and mis-management.

On Tuesday evening at Entebbe His Honour the Chief Justice and Mrs. Griffin gave a dinner, to which all the members of the Legislative Council were invited, to welcome His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Archer.

ROYAL ENGAGEMENT.

Lady Elisabeth, Her Home and Her People.

THE DUKE'S AMERICAN UNCLE.

What is the Secret of Glamis Castle?

Lady Elisabeth is much prettier than her photographs indicate. She is petite and extremely graceful, owns eyes that resemble the sapphires of her engagement ring in colour, and are curtained by heavy black lashes. Her well-marked eyebrows and abundant hair are dark.

The Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, who is said to have made a will in favour of the Duke of York, is daughter of the millionaire brewer, the late Mr. William McEwen, of Edinburgh.

The bridegroom-elect is very frequently a guest at her house parties at Polesden Lacy, a delightful place in Surrey.

Mrs. Greville, or Dame Margaret Greville as she has the right to be called, is one of the few women with whom the Queen takes tea in an informal and intimate way that dispenses with the presence of a Lady-in-Waiting.

Since the betrothal the mystery of Glamis Castle, the future bride's home, has been much discussed. What the Glamis secret really is nobody knows except the Earl, his heir, and his factor. Locally the rendering of the story is as follows:—Years and years ago a terrible accident became a tragedy whereby an heir was born so deformed, so undeveloped that the family determined to keep a secret the fact that this poor thing survived at all. It was cared for in a room in the castle by the trusted factor, and by him alone.

Never Smiles Again.

When, in due course, the next heir came of age he was admitted to the secret, so that he should know the facts of his succession. Hence the tradition was established that three persons only should know the secret, and that it should be imparted to the heir at midnight on the day of his coming of age, after which "he never smiles again!"

Though that secret room must long since have lost its inmate the tradition persists. But Lord Strathmore does smile, though not very often. Those who knew the present heir, Lord Glamis, at the time he came of age watched anxiously for a change of demeanour after that date but were relieved to find that he remained the same smiling young man who organised cricket elevens in the neighbourhood each summer and joined in every form of local sport and enterprise.

Lord Strathmore, himself an I Zingari, and always a keen cricketer, captained the local elevens frequently, and encouraged his whole family. In fact it used to be said that, if their mother would play as well, the family could form their own eleven, as Lady Strathmore had nine children.

An interesting fact in reference to the Countess of Strathmore, mother of the Duke of York's bride, has not been noted. This lady, had she been born a boy, would have been the Duke of Portland. She would have succeeded to the dukedom in 1879 on the death of the fifth duke.

Another interesting fact is that Lady Strathmore's youngest sister, Hyacinthe, married Augustus Edward Jessup, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., so that the Duke of York on his marriage will achieve an American uncle, and Mr. Jessup, of Philadelphia, will be able to refer to our King's son as his nephew, the Duke of York.

BAGANDA AND INDIANS.

RUMOURS OF EQUAL RIGHTS FOR INDIANS WITH WHITES.

The following is extracted from "Sekanyolya," a native paper published in Luganda:—

"Our readers will remember that we published in these columns in July, 1921, a supplement containing the views of educated Africans on the Indian question in this country. Now that if the current rumour of equal rights for Indians with Whites in Kenya Colony materialise, then the educated Africans in Kenya and Uganda will have to press for similar rights. It is true that we educated Africans recognise the great superiority of Whites over Africans and are willing to learn and obey their laws, but the idea of being subjected to a race whom we do not admit to be our superiors, who would then come to our shores in their thousands and prevent us from learning trades and useful work, and therefore robbing us of our livelihood, and ever keeping us in the dark, would be an unjust, intolerable law and opposed to our sense of justice, because it is our wish to learn from the White man and to form a big African Nation."

A WONDERFUL FILM.

Dempsey-Carpentier Fight at Theatre Royal.

TO BE SHOWN NEXT WEEK.

Those who appreciate cinematograph films of a high order and particularly those who follow the noble art, cannot fail to be attracted by the announcement that the management of the Theatre Royal has secured the film depicting the famous fight between Georges Carpentier, the popular French boxer, and Jack Dempsey, the heavyweight champion of the world, which took place at New Jersey City on July 2, 1921, when the Frenchman was knocked out in the fourth round after a heavy gruelling at the hands of the American.

This film is a masterpiece of production, and was shown in a private exhibition to the Press and others yesterday. It runs to three parts, and throughout the scenes are full of intense interest. Unlike many films depicting boxing contests which simply give matches of the fight concerned, this film enables the person seeing it to get as good, in fact a better, view than the people who paid for admission. Not only so but the ring is kept continually in view from the first gong until Carpentier is counted out—not a movement nor a blow is missed—and the viewer sees the whole of the fight in perfect continuity, just as he would if he were in the arena.

The Preliminaries.

The first part of the film deals with the preliminaries of the contest. Dempsey and Carpentier are shown both at leisure and going through their hard training. Tex Rickard, the world's leading promoter, who organized and staged this fight, is also seen, as well as the cheque, bearing his signature for 500,000dol. the amount of the purse which was fought for.

Next is seen the stupendous arena in which the largest crowd that has ever witnessed a boxing contest in the history of the game, was assembled. The arena is first shown empty with its tier upon tier of seats, then with the crowd waiting for the fight to begin. The latter is a most thrilling sight with its seething mass of faces.

After one or two other interesting scenes, the view is changed to the centre of the arena on the day of the fight. The principles are seen entering the ring to the plaudits of the gigantic gathering. Next are seen the ringside seats giving a view of the 88 cable and telegraphic operators already hard at work on their special instruments broadcasting the red-hot news all over the world. Near to them are 300 newspaper and press agency reporters busy typing out the "story." Above them, on a specially constructed tower, are 20 cinematograph cameras and operators getting ready to picture the fight. It was from this tower that the whole of the fight was seen on the screen, the full ring being taken in the focus.

The Fight Opens.

From a boxing point of view, the fight followed the lines of most heavyweight contests, clinching and in-fighting being the chief order. It was however quite thrilling and the picture fully demonstrated what a master of in-fighting Dempsey is. Even in the first round he punished Georges severely and brought him to his knees, and with his marvellous speed and defence nullified Carpentier's undoubted open boxing abilities.

The second round saw Carpentier's famous rally, when twice with terrific swings, he drove Dempsey on to the ropes, and would, most probably, have knocked out, anyone else except Dempsey or an ox.

Georges Defeated.

The third round saw Carpentier weakening as a result of Dempsey's continuous jabs and hooks and in the fourth, Georges, who right through had been fighting as gamely as any man could possibly do, received further punishment. Half way through the round he went down with a right to the point for the count of nine. He recovered only to meet the canvass again for good.

The last scenes see both combatants leaving the ring, and to the credit of the spectators, both receive their merited applause.

Altogether the film is a most attractive one and the management of the Theatre Royal is to be congratulated upon its enterprise in securing the film, which will be shown at the theatre on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week—Race Week.

Britain's Debt to America.

Record Bonds To Be Issued.

Washington, February 22.

The House of Representatives has ratified the Anglo-American Debt Settlement Bill. The British bonds under this scheme will be the largest denomination ever issued from the Bureau of Engraving. The greatest will probably be for a billion dollars.

Home Racing.

Local Betting of Lincolnshire and Grand National.

The following betting prices are quoted by Mr. L. Rosenthal on the Lincolnshire and Grand National, the weights for which were published during the week:

THE LINCOLNSHIRE.

10/1, Soldennis; 12/1, Roman Bachelor, Poisoned Arrow, Monarch, and Black Gown; 14/1, Pondoland, Dry Toast, Evander, Aclare, Lembach, Scamp; 16/1, Granely, Varzy, Westmead, Lord of Burghley, and Royal Bucks.

GRAND NATIONAL.

12/1, Habton, Norton and the Bore; 16/1, Sir Huon, Taffytus, Forewarned, Arravale, All White and The Turk II.

Mr. S. Lazarus is acting for Mr. Rosenthal during the latter's temporary absence in South Africa.

MONEY MARKET.

London, February 22.

Silver:—30 3-4.
Dollars:—4.72 1-8.
Francs:—76.35.

Bombay, February 22.

T.T. on London:—1/4 1-16.

THIKA, KYAMBU AND DISTRICT CHAPLAINCIES.

FEBRUARY 25.
DONYO SABUK.
(At G. Stuart Watts').
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion and Holy Baptism.

MARCH 4.
(Blue Posts Hotel).
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

JOHN BRANDRAM.

My dearest other kids.

We still haven't found Patsy. We've looked all through the rag-bag, and under the house, we've turned out the play cupboard and searched the shambs, but not so much as a ribbon can we find. I want to put notices all through Nairobi like this.

LOST, STOLEN or STRAYED.
Girl doll, answers to the name of Patsy. Rosy cheeks, blue eyes, light brown hair, dressed in spotted frock and white bonnet, no shoes. Finder will be very gratefully thanked by *E. A. Standard.*

We found her shoes, she evidently hadn't put them on.

I had to judge the competition all by myself and it was horrid, but I asked the Editor to be referee, and he agreed with my decision. The prize goes to MICKY GLANVILLE whose letter is printed below.

I think you will agree that he has got very near to some of the impressions one gets on seeing England for the first time. One thing he forgot though that I think would strike some-one who had lived all his life in this country, and that is the absence of black faces; white servants, all white shop-keepers, no bazaar, even white beggars! And of the few black people one might occasionally see, none with barefeet, and all dressed European fashion. Oh, and no box-bodied cars, and all the country cut up into small fields with hedges all round. Of course there are open spaces that one can see from the train, but very few places where one can see for a greater distance than four or five miles, not like here where one can see sometimes as far as forty!

Then all or nearly all the houses are built of red-brick or "stucco," (stones and plaster) you would go far before you saw a wood-and-iron, or even a mud house, and stone-houses are only to be seen in certain parts of the country and are quite rare.

Please ask all yours friends if they have seen Patsy or heard where she might be I am getting thin with worry and besides she will be so cross with me for writing all her letters.

Dearest love from

JOSFAT.

Competition Results.

Prize (chosen) "Water Babies" Micky Glanville, (Age 15).

Highly Commended:—Rosemary B. Bath (Age 9).

THE WINNING ESSAYS.

The First Prize.

My dearest Josfat,—I have never written to you before but I saw in *The Standard* which only came to-day that you wanted us to write about a holiday in England, I am going to have a try at it although I have never been out of Africa so it will be all just guess-work.

A HOLIDAY IN ENGLAND.

The very word England has always seemed to me to be something most glorious. I have always loved to read in history of the noble deeds she has done. Now we were actually going to England for a holiday. We must go to Devon dear old Devon from where the Glanville's first came. It was a warm summer's day when we landed at Plymouth, that busy sea port town. Soon we found ourselves in its crowded streets with its taxis and buses everywhere and its people hurrying hither and thither. How very different from the quiet free wild life on our pretty farm in Kenya.

Yes, I thought, town life was alright for those who were used to it, but I myself preferred the wild life in Kenya to which I was used. We were hurried off to a hotel, there to stay until next morning. How impossible it was to sleep with the row of the traffic in the busy street beneath. Did Plymouth never sleep? Evidently not and no more did I that night. Next morning I found that we too had to hurry, as others did in this strange place.

We were glad to find ourselves at last in the train, but still hurrying—hurrying now to Exeter where some of the Glanville's lived. Getting out of the train as it slowed down at Exeter, I was not surprised to find that here was another hurrying, scurrying place. Had I not seen the many lovely green meadows and beautiful old peaceful farm houses I would have indeed thought this England rather a strange and perhaps a bit too busy place.

But I loved those meadows, and I wanted to see inside those dear old farm houses. I was, however, again hurried off to my cousins house and introduced to the stately old ladies.

We stayed a week in Exeter, discovering our relations. Because you see both Dad and Mother were born in Africa, and knew but little of their relations in England. But now we must go to Kent and York where Mother's relations were. We left Exeter one morning by the 9 o'clock train to London.

At last I would see England's capital. We flew through that lovely stretch of country with its many small villages and green fields, as lovely as those between Plymouth and Exeter, its old farm houses and prosperous lands. It was during that lovely journey that I learnt to love England, not only for the glorious deeds which she has done ever since history began, but also for herself and her beauty. I wondered why my forefathers had left this lovely land to seek a better. London was, I found, well worth being famous.

We went on to Canterbury and from there to Dover. Having met our relations there we left "England's garden" and turned North to York. After that journey I was convinced that England was indeed worthy of all the praise that she ever got.

There you are Josfat that is my idea of a holiday in England and I am wondering how far I am from the mark. You say that you want names for your birthday book well mine is on the 18th of April. Do you find spelling very hard? I do.

With lots of love to yourself and Patsy.

From, Micky Glanville
Elandswold, P.O. Hoey's Bridge.
February 12.

The Second Prize.

(By Rosemary Hurle Bath, (Age 9).

When I go home to England, I shall stay with Granny and Grandpa, and go to the sea-side. On busy days I shall help Mummy and shall help Granny too. Mummy says she will take me for a picnic all day in the woods, on my birthday. On Granny's birthday I shall give her a book to read. I shall stay at my Aunties for about a week. In the morning we shall go to the sea-side, and paddle, and have rides on donkeys, and a lot more things. In the afternoon we will play in the fields. Daddy will teach me to swim. On Sunday's I shall make dolls clothes. Granny has got some straw-berries, and I shall take some to Mummy. I expect my holiday will be finished by then and I shall go to school.

February, 16.

CONVERTED FAIRY TALES.
Tiziri Kura.

(Contined from last week.

Darkness fell over the forest, and a silver sheen in the east heralded the rising moon. Njoki crept close to her and he put his arm protectingly around her although his own heart was beating in his ears like a hundred drums. But still Kibala did not return.

At last the two poor little ones sank down into the grass fast asleep and the moon, now risen, looked pityingly down on the two little black faces.

Then out of the shadows of the trees came creeping little buck. They looked sorrowfully at Kamau and Njoki clasped in each other's arms, then one by one they crept up, each with a lily in its mouth which it laid gently on the sleeping children. One by one, until nothing more was to be seen but a little mount of sweet-smelling blossoms.

Just as the moon rose completely over the tops of the trees, two pale shadows like smoke, rose from the mound and two taller shadows moved towards them over the grass. Jeroge and Njoki had joined their parents.

Meanwhile Wambui's neighbours became suspicious of the continued absence of the two step-children and when Wambui refused to have a search made or to make any effort to find them herself they held a "Kiama". After much talking it was finally decided that Wambui had deliberately tried to get rid of the children and so she was banished for ever from the community.

Kithera, and his possessions, were put in charge of a minor chief where we will hope he became a better man than his mother had tried to make him, and Wambui wandered north and south, east and west unwanted and an outcast, always hungry and always tired.

Thus were Jeroge's words fulfilled. As we treat others, so shall we ourselves be treated sooner or later.

[THE END.]

Answers to Correspondents.

MICKY GLANVILLE—Thank you for your birthday date, I have put it in my book. Yes, I do find spelling difficult but Patsy doesn't. She can spell anything. I think yours is very good, too. Please write to us again. Do you ever write stories?

ROSEMARY BATH—Yes, isn't it a shame about Patsy. So ask your other dollies if they know where she is.

BENNIE MACKAY.—Your letter was very good but you made a mistake. I said "A Holiday in England" and you wrote "Life in England."

ELAINE MAXWELL.—I like your doll's name. If she is so dark, I think a red dress would suit her beautifully. You seem quite a clever little needlewoman.

KING & CO.

MEAT PURVEYORS & CONTRACTORS

Beg to advise their many friends and the public of Nakuru and surrounding districts that they are opening a 1st Grade Butchery at Lake Road Nakuru, and guarantee to supply only 1st Grade Beef, Mutton, Pork Sausages, Bacon, etc.

Daily deliveries in Nakuru.

Prompt attention to all orders, large or small.

By A. H. SPENCER PALMER.

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

The Nairobi Chess Club meets on Thursdays at the Y.M.C.A., at 8.30 p.m. Subscription, £1; Country Members, Shs. 10/-; Associates, Shs 5/-.

Members are requested to forward their subscriptions for 1923 to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. S. Belfield.

Applications for membership should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. H. Spencer Palmer, P.O. Box 76, Nairobi.

All members are entitled to participate in the following tournaments to be held during 1923:—1. The Kenya Championship; 2. The Centre Counter Tournament; and 3. The Moynagh Cup Handicap.

CLUB FIXTURES.

1st March.—Moynagh Cup Handicap.

PICK-UP MATCH.

8th March.—Pick-up Match. As a farewell to Mr. Spencer Palmer who is going on leave.

15th March.—8.30 End game Solving Competition for a prize presented by the President. 9.15. Moynagh Handicap games.

To my Readers, Solvers, Contributors, Correspondents, and Exchanges.—I am sailing for England by the s.s. "Taroba" via Durban on the 17th March, and leaving this column from next week onwards in the capable hands of Colonel C. Stuart-Prince. To his care and attention I commend you during my absence feeling sure that you will accord to him the same interest and support that have made my efforts to entertain you so easy and pleasant.

I hope to be able to do something in England for Kenya Chess.

Yours sincerely,
A. H. SPENCER PALMER.

PROBLEM No. 481.
(By James Pierce, M.A.)
Black 6.

White 7.
White to play and mate in two moves.

END-GAME No. 12
(From *The Strand Magazine.*)
Black 2.

White 3.
White to play and win the Black Queen in six moves.

SOLUTION INVITED.

We are indebted to Mr. W. McDonald for this excellent position which illustrates a most useful principle in dealing with what seems a drawn game. This is a kind of situation that very frequently occurs in actual play. Some authority has stated that "Pawns are the soul of Chess." If this is true, as I can well believe, for I find Pawn-play most difficult, then this soul-less end-game is jolly good, and much more interesting than end-games that consist almost entirely of soul! (I quite expect my successor will want to oppose this motion!)

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 475 (Jakab). Key, 1. B—K7. Solved by J. K. Forbes, Miss D. A. Harris, F. J. Gooden, W. McDonald, "Philidor," H. R. Harris, and "Princeps" who says: "Not so easy as it looks."

Problem No. 476. (Blumenthal) Key 1. K—K8. P—B5 ch; 2. K—B2, P x B ch; 3. P x P mate. If 2... P—B6; 3. R—Kt1 mate. Solved by F. J. Gooden, W. McDonald, H. R. Harris, J. K. Forbes, and "Princeps" who says: "A delightful little miniature in which the key is just the move one would never even consider in playing over the board—it looks so foolish! There are two variations. Even mating in four, without sacrificing either of the Rooks, as one would play in an actual game, requires a little thought."

NOTES.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Chess Club held last week, it was resolved to admit persons interested in Chess, and desirous of promoting the game in Kenya, as Associates for the very small subscription of Sh. 5/- per annum. It is felt that this form of membership is adapted to the case of numerous players throughout the country who cannot regularly attend the meetings of the Club, but who might be willing to further the interests of Kenya Chess. Full or Country membership is essential to participation in the Tournaments.

The Committee for 1923 consists of: The President, Colonel C. Stuart-Prince; The two Vice-Presidents, Messrs. G. S. Belfield and Mr A. H. Spencer Palmer, who are also the Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretary, respectively; with Messrs. S. Menkin, E. Ruben, A. Madden, and H. R. Harris.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Club's Official Organ, the *East African Standard*, and to the *Leader* for their courtesy in publishing the many club notices, fixtures, etc., during the past year; to Messrs. May and Company for the prize for the First Chess Champion of Kenya; and to the Y.M.C.A. for the use of their hall for the weekly meetings, in recognition of which a donation of Shillings 200/- was voted.

A new tournament will be run this year at the suggestion of the President who is offering the prize of a folding chess set. It will be known as "The Centre Counter Tournament." Every game played in it must start with the first three moves of the Centre Counter Opening.

By selecting a different compulsory opening each year, it is hoped to diffuse much knowledge of the openings among those members who live long enough to take part in these tourneys for a sufficient number of years.

Mr. E. Ruben announced his intention of presenting a Trophy, for competition as the Committee may direct, to be called the Charles Ruben Chess Trophy, to perpetuate the memory of his lately deceased brother.

The Chess Column of the *Rand Daily Mail*, reproducing our Problem No. 457 by "F. G. T.", has just come to hand. It gives us much pleasure to quote the following extract therefrom:

"The little two-mover composed by F.G.T. (Uganda) for the *East African Standard* and reproduced to-day, is a very neat composition. It is notable for its economical construction, which nevertheless results in six variations. The Editor of the Chess Column of that paper is to be congratulated on numbering so able a contributor amongst his correspondents."

In the Moynagh Cup Handicap the game between Stuart-Prince (1) and Spencer Palmer (2) resulted in a draw.

A [illegible] ZEBRA

BORAN TOTOS. Photo: F. C. [illegible]

THE FERRY MOMBASA

A SAFARI CROSSING A RIVER

ELEPHANTS AT A WATERHOLE

DAD AND DOUGLAS

KENYA [illegible] ...DUCE. FLA[illegible] in Price Enquiries [illegible] School [illegible] OFFERED [illegible] ...ACOBS, LTD. [illegible]

THE E.A.W.L. DURING 1922.

A RECORD OF CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY.

Balance Sheet and New Officials.

The following report of the work of the East Africa Women's League during 1922 was submitted by the President, Mrs. Orr to the annual general meeting on February 26 and adopted.

The office bearers during the period were:—

PRESIDENT, Jan.—Sept.:—Mrs. McGregor Ross; Oct.—Dec.:—Mrs. J. F. G. Orr.

VICE-PRESIDENT — Jan.—Sept.:—Mrs. J. F. G. Orr.

HON. SEC. AND TREASURER.—Jan.—April, Mrs. Rhodes; April—June—Miss Franklin; July—Dec.—Mrs. Rhodes.

ACCOUNTANT.—Miss Marshall.

COMMITTEE.—Mesdames Law, Guinness, McLellan Wilson, Evans, Gilks, Turner, Scott, Bevan, Truscott, J. A. Watson, Boedeker, James, Seth-Smith, Miss Walker, and Miss Franklin.

The year just passed (the President states) has been for the E.A.W.L. one of vicissitudes, it has been marked by the relinquishing of some of the major activities of the League, and by the loss of our very gifted and energetic President, Mrs. McGregor Ross. At the same time it has been marked by an ever increasing energy on the part of the League, in keeping in touch with every phase of public life social, economic, educational, and political, thus fully vindicating the position the League has always held of being a really vital power in the community.

It will probably be remembered by those of you who were present at the annual meeting last year, that a statement was made by Mrs. McGregor Ross explaining the reasons of the Committee for taking the decidedly drastic step of closing down the rest and refreshment rooms and produce exchange. As an activity of women for women it was perhaps the most useful work the League had so far undertaken, but it had been absolutely killed by high rental, and overhead charges. Each month saw the League getting deeper and deeper into debt, and this in spite of the fact that at the time of resolving to close down the League had a most competent and thrifty manageress, Miss de Werra.

The generous gifts and loans from Sir Northrup and Lady McMillan, by which the rooms had been carried on rent free for some months at the start, had allowed the experiment a fair chance. When, in spite of every effort to make the rooms self-supporting, the balance sheet at the end of each month showed an ever increasing [illegible] the Committee decided and wisely, to close down before [illegible] happened. It was not [illegible] regret that this work was [illegible]. Much willing vol[illegible] and many kind gifts [illegible] the establishing of [illegible] and it was a worthy [illegible] rents are coming [illegible] possible some day [illegible] less ambitious [illegible] a women's [illegible] in Nairobi [illegible] would be [illegible] by country [illegible] date of our [illegible] such effort.

[illegible] branches of women workers, the E.A.W.L. decided to withdraw their agency, which was done early in 1922. The other branch of this work, meeting and keeping in touch with young girls arriving in this Colony, giving them advice, and assistance in obtaining work, and getting suitable accommodation. I have personally undertaken and carried out at the request of the S.O.S.B.W. since my arrival in the Colony early in 1921, at first under the auspices of this Committee. On the transference of the employment agency, I applied for permission to transfer myself to the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. Committee. This permission was given me in March 1922, since when I have done the work of the S.O.S.B.W. under those auspices. I trust I have made it quite clear that this important branch of work for women was only relinquished by the E.A.W.L. in the interests of that work and not because the League was desirous to relinquish it. With so many business women resident at the Y.W.C.A. I think you will agree with us it is easily the best Committee to deal with matters concerning the employment of women.

By the departure of Mrs. McGregor Ross, the Committee sustained a very real loss and the League with it. Mrs. Ross did the work of President of the League with an aptitude and resource the secret of which lay in her absorbing interest in all matters relating to women and their welfare, to her business like qualities and her alert brain. As a recognition of the prominent part she had taken in the League the Committee met informally on October 24th and made her a small presentation. We lost also by departure for home Mrs. Gilks, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Truscott, Mrs. James, Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. J. A. Watson, and by resignation, Mrs. Boedeker. These are our withdrawals and losses. Let me as briefly as possible deal with the work of the Women's League in 1922.

The Princess's Present.

The first work undertaken by the League this year was the collecting of funds for a presentation to Princess Mary from the women of Kenya. A sum of Shs. 1,920 was raised, and after many discussions had been held and opinions taken an Arab Dower Chest was purchased, and sent to her bearing this inscription—"Presented to H.R.H. Princess Mary from the Women of Kenya on the occasion of her Marriage," with date.

The next matter undertaken was the closing of the rest and refreshment rooms, the transference of the library to Mrs. Hudson's shop, and the auctioning of the furniture resulting in a sum of Shillings 1,317.

A public meeting on economy was held in the New Stanley Hotel Drawing Room on March 10th. It was very well attended by women, a few men other than reporters being also present. The speaking was on the whole practical and helpful, and the meeting was very fully reported in the local papers. The following resolution was carried—"This meeting of women convened by the E.A.W.L. being sensible of the financial difficulties and economic depression prevailing in the Colony to-day, consider that it is the duty of every woman in the community to help by force of example to bring down the standard of living to a line dictated by economy, of which they see the most vital necessity. The women assembled at this meeting hereby undertake to study increased economy, concerning subjects over which they have control and influence, and to consider the question of retrenchment and economy in all its aspects with a view to supporting the Government as far as possible in their proposed campaign for economy."

Some time during April a letter received by the League from [illegible] Secretariat, asking if we could [illegible] any information as to [illegible] in this Colony of women's suffrage. Mrs. Law, [illegible] of Committee, was asked to undertake the preparing of [illegible] statement and a most interesting paper was written by her [illegible] which the Secretariat forwarded to the International Women's Suffrage Alliance.

Education Economy.

At a Committee meeting of April 12th, the following resolution was drawn up and sent to the Director of Education, the Colonial Secretary, and the Chairman of the Finance and Economic Committee. "That the Committee of the E.A.W.L. earnestly hopes that Government will not reduce expenditure on education in the Colony, whether for Europeans, Indians, or Africans, for the following reasons:—1. estimated expenditure for 1922 on education is only 3.60 of the total Colonial expenditure, which compares very unfavourably with expenditure on some other departments, which in the opinion of this Committee do not do such important work. 2. The demand for education from all races is very insistent and in the case of Africans, to grant it would not only decrease their grievances, but would if properly given be one of the surest ways of creating native efficiency, and so benefit the whole Colony."

A most interesting meeting to discuss the Native Question was held in the New Stanley Hotel on June 28th. Excellent papers were given by Mr. Rafael Barlow of the Church of Scotland Mission, and Miss Foxley of the Roman Catholic Mission. Mr. Hooper of the Wathaiga Mission also contributed a paper, which in his unavoidable absence, was read by Mrs. Ross.

As the sale of furniture from the rest and refreshment rooms had not brought in sufficient money to wipe out existing debts, an effort to raise money by means of a dance and bridge drive was carried through on Sept. 1st at the Theatre Royal. After all expenses were paid a sum of Shs. 150 was handed to the treasurer. A further sum of Shs. 250 was raised by means of a jumble sale.

On Sept. 26th Dr. van Someren gave an interesting lecture on the care of teeth. The meeting was held in Dr. van Someren's house, and was greatly appreciated by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

Native Thefts.

On November 24th at a Committee meeting held in the New Stanley Hotel, the following resolutions were framed, and despatched to the proper quarters:—

"Re. bag snatching. That the E.A.W.L. Committee view with concern the increasing number of attacks by natives on white women, that in their opinion very strong measures ought to be taken to stamp this menace completely out, before worse happens. That it is their unanimous opinion that severe corporal punishment would act as a better deterrent, than long periods of imprisonment or fines, and that a public or partially public example might have a beneficial effect on the whole body of natives." This resolution was sent to the Colonial Secretary and he was asked to forward it to the Department concerned.

At this meeting also a complaint by a parent on a matter of overcrowding of Class Rooms in the Government Schools was read, and the Committee decided to bring the matter before the Director of Education, and also the headmaster, while withholding by request the name of the parent. We understand that a departmental enquiry was held, the result of which has not been communicated to us. We think however that the action of the E.A.W.L. has called attention to the crying need of a more commodious Government school built on modern up to date plans.

A resolution was also passed and sent to the Municipal Council with regard to the Fire Brigade—"That in the opinion of the E.A.W.L. Committee the time has now come when a properly organised Fire Brigade should be stationed in Nairobi, they suggest that this work might be competently undertaken by askaris under the control of white policemen, the extra expense of increased staff being met by the Municipality." We understand that before this resolution reached [illegible] steps to create and maintain such a Brigade. It is interesting to note that the organisation of the Fire Brigade is practically that suggested by the League.

With regard to the matter of Film Censorship brought up by Mrs. Law at the last annual meeting, there has been a very large amount of correspondence with little or no result.

On July 27th the Commissioner of Police reported that he had recommended the Government that an Advisory Committee be appointed, until now nothing further has transpired.

The Corporations Bill.

Some of you may perhaps remember that on Nov. 11th the *Leader* reported very fully, the introduction of proposals at the Legislative Council, to give the Municipality powers to suppress gambling and to licence houses of ill fame.

After much discussion and a firm opposition to such legislation the clause was amended to read "regulate or suppress." A meeting of the E.A.W.L. was at once convened to discuss the situation. After a most interesting discussion the following resolution was submitted and unanimously carried. "That the Committee of the E.A.W.L. having met on November 24 at 10.30 a.m. at the New Stanley Hotel and having earnestly considered the measures at present before the Legislative Council with regard to the registering of houses of ill fame desire to submit the following: While thoroughly realising that the proposed measure is prompted by a desire to safeguard public health, we cannot but view with horror and dismay an effort to introduce legislation into East Africa, of so retrograde a nature. We emphatically protest against such legislation, which is without doubt in the interests of men as opposed to the interests of women. We desire to point out that the Contagious Diseases Act of 18[illegible] in Great Britain was repudiated and repealed in 1883, and an attempt to re-introduce it in modified form, in 1919-1920 was met with such a storm of public indignation that it was immediately withdrawn. We ask you to consider that Denmark and Norway have also abolished this system, that Germany and France after an experience of more than a century of legalised vice, have utterly suppressed the system in many of their cities, and are considering entire abolition throughout. We consider it a fallacy to imagine that by regulating such traffic there will be less secret vice, we note that the Legislative Council is prepared to give powers to the Municipality to suppress gambling, a much more elusive evil to grapple with and one which after all is exceedingly minor, compared with the soul destroying effect of licensed immorality. We would therefore submit that equal powers ought to be given the authorities to enable them to suppress this great social evil." This protest was sent to Major Ward, who promised to bring the protest before Government. Before Legislative Council had time to discuss the matter further a cable from the Colonial Office was received by them, prohibiting the introduction of such legislation into Kenya. It was with deep gratitude we heard this, as past history warned us of the fight before us, should the measure be pressed with any seriousness by its movers.

On Nov. 11th, a wreath was placed on the Cenotaph in Government Road, in the name of the E.A.W.L. Committee, bearing this inscription:—"In grateful and loving memory of the men known and unknown, who gave their lives in heroic sacrifice, to further the cause of Brotherhood!" and the lines of Kipling "Later shall rise a people sane and just, forged in strong fires, by equal war made one."

At a Committee Meeting on Feb. 13th it was decided to call a general meeting of the women of Kenya, to discuss the problem of how women might help to solve the Indian Question. This meeting took place in the drawing room of the New Stanley Hotel [illegible]

A [illegible]

BORAN TOTOS. Photo F. C. [illegible]

THE FERRY MOMBASA

A SAFARI CROSSING A RIVER

ELEPHANTS AT A WATERHOLE

DAD AND DOUGLAS

F[illegible] NATIVE GIRLS

[illegible]ARTURE BY THE C.M.S.

School Opened in Nairobi.

GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION.

[illegible]ch Missionary Society has achieved an im[illegible]nce along the road of [illegible]tion by the introduc[illegible] for the training of native girls along Ken[illegible]. The little school [illegible]n built for the pur[illegible]rounds of the C.M.S. [illegible] hoped, the forerunner [illegible] most important move[illegible] the African tribes in [illegible] the preparation of the [illegible] Kenya for the great [illegible] work which they can [illegible]ing the natives them[illegible] better[illegible] and the he explained the moral, production [illegible] public life [illegible] relationship [illegible] civilised west[illegible] in Kenya associated [illegible] of the [illegible] race.

He expl[illegible] first of its [illegible] been erected [illegible] introd[illegible] of several [illegible] Mission work [illegible] little school. The [illegible] class rooms and [illegible] would [illegible] verandah, suit[illegible] those [illegible]ruction have [illegible] is that Kenya [illegible] soon a number [illegible] mission congre[illegible] school to join in [illegible] ceremony, after an [illegible] and M[illegible] provided by Mrs. both [illegible] and that [illegible] gathering was [illegible] drawal [illegible] a number of the Scheme [illegible] little souls with but at th[illegible] and nondescript [illegible] was being [illegible] the speechmaking [illegible] the visitors [illegible]

[illegible] the energetic chief [illegible] Mission in Nairobi [illegible] attempts made for [illegible] to deal with the little [illegible] Nairobi. He said that Miss [illegible] girls has been in charge [illegible] work in Nairobi for [illegible] had endeavoured to [illegible] to the children but it [illegible] with very great difficulty [illegible] were able to collect the [illegible] together as the older [illegible] made the task very diffi[illegible].

But with the arrival of Miss [illegible] later of Miss Heywood, [illegible] of the Bishop of Mombasa who had expressed a desire [illegible] up the work, progress had [illegible] made during the year. [illegible] problem of accommodation [illegible] to be solved and, through [illegible] of a number of people [illegible] and a generous collec[illegible] the congregation of All [illegible] Church, the little school [illegible] opened had [illegible] proved [illegible] to the [illegible] of the grade [illegible] between five [illegible] Canon Burns, [illegible] conditions of [illegible] said that if [illegible] were not [illegible] influenced for [illegible] in five years' [illegible] wallowing in [illegible] of immorality for [illegible] had become so [illegible]

[illegible] the Bishop of Mombasa had [illegible] the children in Kiswahili, [illegible] opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Orr, Director of Education.

The Director of Education.

Mr. Orr said he appreciated the [illegible] of being connected with the opening of the first building in the [illegible] definitely set aside for [illegible] work, especially [illegible] native girls. [illegible] regarded the [illegible] the first place [illegible] of the [illegible] between [illegible] which [illegible] the last five years. It was a policy which had been greatly criticised but he failed to see that any profit could be derived from two parties who were bent on the same work criticising each other's work and doing nothing to help each other.

The education of backward races, continued Mr. Orr, was a difficult problem and they required the counsel of everyone who knew the native mind as it was only by multiplicity of counsel that they could find the course to pursue. "Co-operation" he said, "is power. A policy of co-operation is the only means to success."

He was also extremely glad, in the second place, to see the C.M.S. proceeding with the education of women, especially at an age when the mind was so malleable. He was a very great believer, he added, in the influence of women in a community and those present would agree with him that during the last 15 years the standard of life in Kenya had risen very greatly merely because European ladies had come to help them in their work.

In every community he felt sure that if the education of girls could be carried out equally with that of men and as much importance attached to it, and continued up to the age of 18 or 20 years, it would make a vast difference to the moral life and ideals of the community. "If you can educate the native women," said Mr. Orr, "you will get happier homes and I wish Miss Heywood every success in the work she has undertaken."

His third [illegible] of the invitation [illegible] address he delivered to the Home and Foreign Committee of the [illegible] he told them [illegible] that he had [illegible] in Nairobi [illegible] years ago Bishop [illegible] came to him in surprise one day and said that at Home they had always associated East Africa with Uganda and in thinking of Missionary work here they always thought of Uganda and he had no idea, until he visited the country, that there was such a vast work going on in Nairobi under the leadership of Canon Burns.

Appeal to Natives.

Speaking to the natives, Mr. Orr (whose address was translated by Canon Burns) reminded them that for over 40 years the C.M.S. had helped Africans in every way and there were many Africans who owed everything they were to-day to the C.M.S. Continuing, he said that the Government watched the work of the Mission and helped it and both Government and the C. M. S. wished to do everything they could for the African.

He asked the pupils to remember that going to school did not merely mean learning to read and to write in order to make money and obtain positions in Nairobi or elsewhere. Nairobi was a very difficult place in which to live a straight life, especially for Africans who came from the Reserves.

Not only did he want every African man to come to school and to go to Church, and to learn, but he also wanted them to see that the little girls and the women came also. "If we only teach the men, we teach only half the people and what we want to do now, and I want you all to help us, is to urge parents to send their little girls to school and urge grown women who are able to learn to come also.

"If a wife or a mother is educated just as you are she is able to help you in any difficulties or troubles you may have." In conclusion he asked the Africans to help the Mission and support it more and more every year and wished the pupils all success in their work and pursuing further play.

THE RACES.

A Few Selections for the First Day.

AN APPEAL TO TOWNSMEN.

(By "Oons-on.")

The March race meeting, styled the last meeting of the season will be held on Thursday and Saturday next, and the entries promise a meeting of unusual attraction.

I see that the Secretary of the Jockey Club has appealed to the Chamber of Commerce to revert to the old and very popular custom of the Thursday afternoon being recognised as a public holiday. I hope that his request will be successful, for besides giving employees a chance it will help racing to a considerable extent. The attendances this year must, with the exception perhaps of the last meeting, have been very disappointing, not so much because of the up-country folk who have been most loyal in their support of the king of sports, but because of the local people who are tied down on Thursday afternoons, although very little business is done during that afternoon.

"Race Weeks" bring trade, and it seems, therefore, to me that we should do all we can to encourage them and not take all we can get, and leave the Club standing. We are a very small community, but we do seem to make a point of being real "kill joys," not through any evil intent, but through sheer thoughtlessness. In any other town in the world a race spirit seems to exist when meetings are held, but here we seem to assume our best funereal [illegible], we hope that this is past and that our guardians of commerce will lift this mantle from us.

Handicapping.

It looks to me that the last meeting's good fields, which were quite a feature, will be repeated next week, and from my little knowledge of the handicapping, it seems to me that they will [illegible] some "picking." I hear that Capt. Davidson has given "handicapping" the "go-by"; I wonder why? Never have we had better racing to my knowledge in East Africa. I suppose the "bouquets" were too numerous from distracted owners. What a life!

Anyway, racing owes a great debt to Capt. Davidson for his splendid work and his sacrifice of being the "Aunt Sally" of Kenya for 2½ years, is a great effort, but even handicappers have feelings and unlike Douglas Stuart, there is a limit.

The Club, I understand, has had to fall back on that good old stalwart, Sir Charles Bowring, once again to undertake this unpleasant task, and by the look of things he has made an excellent job of it. I hear that most likely he will be leaving for England this year, so unless he is murdered over this meeting, he may reach England to enjoy his well-earned pension in peace.

The Races.

Now to the races.

The Country Bred Pony Maiden looks a good thing for Light Horse, with an eye on Guy Fox. A field of ten looks fairly certain.

First Division Divided Pony Handicap. All the seven entries are from different stables. I see the big pony Talani Hill in at 12st. 10lbs., but despite this fact, I think that he will be very near it, but Camargo is the danger on firm going.

Fourth Division Divided Open Handicap. Sanday and Banker will have a little argument over this race, and Luboda will not be looking on. All the entries in this race are also from different stables, and an excellent race [illegible] on Sunday's desire to be a race-horse or a circus horse.

The Maiden Steeplechase. A splendid field of fourteen appears on the card, to go two and a half miles over the Chase Course. It is thought that this is a start of a great effort to get chasing going. On paper it looks as if Talmash cannot be beaten, but Capt. Tryon may desire to make this a real tussle, and let Pew go instead. [illegible] Pew does not like water except [illegible] drink, it may give the rest time [illegible] grow up. Anyway, it will be a [illegible] of the [illegible] and the most sporting [illegible]

Fifth Division Divided Open Handicap [illegible] thing, and [illegible] looks a very near Cast, but with [illegible] Camille and [illegible] makes you think [illegible] the race, it [illegible] three for a place [illegible] may, those good enough for [illegible] Tote are [illegible]

First Division Divided [illegible] Handicap. This looks [illegible] all over, with Wise Dove [illegible] open [illegible]

Third Division Divided [illegible] Handicap. I see that Step[illegible] who was entered for the Derby [illegible] year or two ago, has gone down another step in the divisions, and appears in the above, in which he should make good showing. This is, however, a very open race. I should think that it is unlikely that Rip and Camargo will both run in this race, as sometimes it is so annoying to have two horses in the same stable in the same race, especially if the form or trials is reversed and they come in first and second. This distressing occurrence may happen at any time. As a matter of fact I believe that it happened during the last race meeting, but as the owner looked so pleased about it, I may have been wrong after all. I think that Cameo is likely to show up well, and that good horse Christobel also.

Second Division Divided Open Handicap. A well split up race and only one stable with two entries and a field of nine. Democracy, Cam and Sinn Feiner will be in at the death, with that fine country bred Cam with his head in front, but Mr. Hogg's horses are always worth watching and Sinn Feiner will certainly not be out of the picture by any means.

The last race, Second Division Divided Pony Handicap. A field of eleven over 5 furlongs. Peeping Tom will not be last in this race, but it will be a near thing. There is nothing sticking out in the whole of the day's programme but I think that Banker and Peeping Tom, with Bee close up, will be a good outline of the finish.

With the handicapping as it is, it is very difficult to pick them, but I feel certain that it will be a meeting worth going a long way to see.

"SYSTEM"

Desk Calendar 1923

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Pocket Secretary 1923

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STANDARD STATIONERY STORES

NAIROBI.

SOUTH AFRICAN MAILS.

S.S. "Goorkha" from South Africa arrived at Kilindini yesterday.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

In our Lumbwa letter in our issue of February 10 last, we referred to "a Uganda company." At the request of the Uganda Company Ltd., Kampala, we wish to [make] it clear that this is not the [company] referred to in the article.

[illegible]N QUESTION.

[illegible] under [illegible] Federation [illegible] of European at 5-15, [Na]irobi, will be held [illegible] position of [illegible] the Workers' [illegible] the event of further afternoon sions being grand[illegible] the chair will be taken [illegible] Riddell, and all employees are asked to make a [illegible] to attend.

THE WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The postponed annual meeting [of] the East African Women's League will be held at 11 a.m. in the drawing room of the New Stanley Hotel on Monday next, 26th inst. It is proposed, after disposing of routine business, to continue discussion of the subject under consideration on Tuesday last by the special meeting of the women of Nairobi and any lady who was present on Tuesday and would like to join in evolving details, is cordially invited to attend again on Monday.

NAIROBI CHESS CLUB.

President's Report on the Past Year.

A SAD LOSS.

The following annual report was read by the President of the Nairobi Chess Club on the annual general meeting of the Club on February 15 last, and was adopted:

"I have noted with considerable interest that in last year's report a reference was made to the fact that this Club had then been in existence six years—a period said to considerably exceed the life of many institutions started in the Capital of Kenya. The ominous words "mushroom growth" were used and it was evidently felt to be a matter of surprise and congratulation that the Club had survived so long. The Chess Club has now passed through another year of its life and this is its seventh Annual Report. If any doubts were felt last year regarding the permanence of the Club, I trust that they have been by this time dissipated. To me it is unthinkable that an institution founded for the practice of the King of Games in a town like Nairobi should perish through inanition.

"I can see no cause myself for pessimism in this respect; quite the contrary. The attendance at our weekly meetings has markedly increased during the year under review; the interest in Chess has been well sustained; and we have an increased membership to-day of 31. I consider this a very satisfactory state of affairs, especially if we take into consideration that, like the Colony in general, the Club has passed through a period of slump and depression.

Sad Losses.

"For we have had grievous losses in the past year. In June last, our President-Founder, Mr. J. H. Clark, passed away. In him we had a President of whom we were proud. He was a veteran player of undoubted skill, a former President of the well-known City of London Chess Club, an enthusiast at the game, who ran for many year the Chess column in the *Cape Times* and the *East African Standard*. Above all he was a man whose integrity and cheerful disposition made him liked and respected by all who came in contact with him. His portrait now hangs on the wall, the gift to the Club of the late Mr. C. Ruben. His memory is also to be perpetuated by a Silver Knight Challenge Trophy, kindly designed by our Vice-President, Mr. G. S. Belfield, which should soon be received from England and which will form the object of an annual competition among the members of the Club.

"This was not, however, our only loss; for shortly afterwards occurred the untimely death of another regular attendant at meetings and a rising chess [illegible] Mr. C. Ruben, whose [illegible] ture and generous [illegible] made him a [illegible] of our among us. [illegible] reached the

"We have [illegible] year's Champion Dr. C. L. [illegible], a keen player, strongest [illegible] solver, who [illegible] Colony on his retirement [illegible] Government service.

Activities.

I will now briefly record the activities of the Club during the past year, bringing them up to the date of this meeting. They have not been very numerous, owing in great measure to the losses that have just been mentioned.

"The Kenya Championship Tournament, the first to be held in the Colony, has just been brought to a conclusion. To enable country members to take part in it, the tournament was held on the knock-out system, 17 players taking part. It was won by Colonel C. Stuart-Prince, who thus earns the title of Chess Champion of Kenya, holds the Anderson Trophy for the year and wins an *In Statu Quo* chessboard, kindly presented to the Club by Messrs. May and Co. The runner-up was Mr. G. Schramm, the winner of the Mombasa Section.

"The Moynagh Handicap Tournament is now well under weigh, and will, it is hoped, shortly terminate. The winner will hold the Moynagh Cup for the year and will also receive as a prize a set of Indian ivory chessmen, presented by the President.

"On the 23rd of November a pick-up match took place in the Club as a farewell to Dr. Chevallier, the teams of six players a side being captained by Dr. Chevallier and Colonel Stuart-Prince.

"An interesting lecture on Problems was given by Mr. A. H. Spencer Palmer on January 25.

"A lecture on the Centre Counter Opening was given by the President on the 1st of February.

"On the 8th of February a Mating-position solving competition, for a book prize given by the President, was held and was won by Mr. Menkin, closely followed by Messrs. Spencer Palmer and Elkington.

"Although it was not an activity of this Club, mention should also be made of a most successful problem solving tourney which has recently been concluded in the Chess column of the *East African Standard*. The tourney was very ably run by Mr. Spencer Palmer, our Hon. Secretary, and the second and third prizes were won by Dr. Chevallier and Mr. Elkington, members of this Club.

"Although the above is but a meagre record and will, it is hoped be far exceeded in the coming year it has apparently been supplemented by a good deal of quiet study of Chess by certain of the members of the Club. As a result the playing strength of several members, in particular of Messrs. Spencer Palmer, Menkin and Katzler, has made a marked advance with the first named [illegible] we undoubtedly have a future Chess Champion of Kenya.

Finance.

"With regard to finance, the Hon. Treasurer's statement of accounts is laid on the table for inspection. During the year the Club made a donation of Shs. 200 to the Lady Northey Nursing Home and another of a similar amount to the Y.M.C.A. A sum of Shs. 190 has also been expended [on] a considerable quantity of [much] needed Chess equipment, [the] items of which are [a] Club size board and men, a [illegible] clock and six [illegible] chessmen. The [illegible] appears to be a credit balance [illegible] call for no further financial [illegible] satisfactory [illegible] holders for the past [illegible] ther [illegible]: President—Mr. [illegible] succeeded by Colonel Stuart-Prince; Vice-Presidents, J. G. S. Belfield and Colonel Stuart-Prince; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. S. Belfield; Hon. Secretary—Mr. A. H. Spencer Palmer. Members of the Committee—Messrs. Rand Overy, Katzler, C. Ruben and Dr. Chevallier.

Thanks.

"The Club is under a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Spencer Palmer for the able way in which he has carried out the duties of Hon. Secretary of the Club. His enthusiasm for Chess in every form, the generous hospitality which makes his house the general rendezvous for the chessplayers of the Colony, his unfailing tact and sustained energy have been an asset to the Club of great value. Mr. Spencer Palmer is shortly going Home for six months and we feel sure that he will worthily maintain the reputation of this Club in any Chess activities in which he may take part in England and we shall welcome him back again amongst us on his return with unfatigued pleasure.

"Our thanks are also due to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. S. Belfield, for maintaining the accounts of the Club; to the *East African Standard* for the publication in its columns of our activities; and to the Y.M.C.A. for the continued use of this spacious hall for our meetings.

"As regards the coming year, it is hoped that the monthly solving competitions and short lectures on Chess Openings, etc., will be continued. A challenge has been issued to the Civil Service for a match, which it is hoped will be taken up. There are the Championship Tournament and the Moynagh Handicap Tournament to be competed for, and I take this opportunity of announcing a third Tournament, in which the Centre Counter Opening must be adopted, for which I offer as prizes a folding chessboard and men and a Chess book."

THE WEEK'S WEATHER.

Below is the E.B.A.A.A. weather report for the week ending Saturday February 17 at certain stations in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya:

Supplied by courtesy of the Department of Agriculture.

Station	inches
Athi River	2.34
Eldama Ravine	2.94
Kericho	2.57
Kikuyu	2.45
Koru	4.42
Limuru	1.91
Londiani	2.28
Lumbwa	3.29
Mombasa	0.91
Nairobi	3.50
Naivasha	1.14
Njoro	0.87
Ruiru	1.78
Rumuruti	1.79
Songhor	2.44
Kitale	3.21
Eldoret	2.61
Ulu	3.79

Temperature.

Station	Max.	Mean Min.
Limuru	69	52
Londiani	68	50
Lumbwa	70	53
Mombasa	86	74
Nairobi	78	57
Naivasha	68	52

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Scores Not So Good.

Last Sunday, shooting took place on the Nairobi Rifle Range and although light and general conditions were excellent the scores were not an improvement on those of the previous Sunday.

Individual scores as follows:—

Name	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Tot
G. Bompass, Jr.	28	27	27	82
M. Culham	28	31	22	81
H. Mathews	26	28	22	76
T. Safi	27	23	21	71
G. Bompas, Sr.	24	26	18	68
J. Gately	21	27	17	65
C. Harvey	23	21	21	65
D. Brown	20	16	25	61
W. Warner	20	17	20	57
A. Ellson	23	19	14	56
G. Powell	15	20	15	50
H. Durham	23	16	7	46

A further shoot will take place next Sunday at 7 a.m.

S.S. "DWARKA."

The above steamer arrives from the South about March 11 and will sail for Lamu and Kismayu about March 16.

NAIROBI VISITORS.

The following stayed at the Norfolk hotel from February 17 to February 22:—

Mrs. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Miss Best, Mrs. Birkett, Mr. E. A. Clay, Mr. Pe[illegible] Cobb, Dr. Doering, Mr. Conway Harvey, Mr. H. Laing, Major Lead, Sir Charles and Lady Markham, Mrs. C. R. Roberts, Mrs. Sidey, Mr. F. J. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], the Guenie Wheatley.

LATEST BOOKS O[N CHESS]

Obtainable at

Standard Statione[rs]

My Chess Career
By CAPABLANCA, Shg. 10-0.

Chess Strategy
By E. LASKER, Shg. 10-50. Posted Shg. 11-

The 2 Move Chess Problem
By B. G. LAWS, Shg. 3-0. Posted Shg. 3-20

The Modern Chess Primer
By E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Shg. 6-25. Po[sted]

Chess Endings
By J. H. BLAKE, Shg. 4-0. Posted

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CASH BOOKS ... ... (500 pages) ...
DAY BOOKS ... ... (500 pages) ...
DAY BOOKS ... ... (300 pages) ...
MINUTE BOOKS ... ... (500 pages) ...

to be obtained

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STATIONER[Y]
STOR[E]
SIXTH AVENUE, NAI[ROBI]

THE SALVATION ARMY.

LYRIC HALL
SUNDAY, February 25.

10-15 a.m.—Children's Service.
3 p.m.—A Special Service conducted by Doctor R. W. Burkitt.
Subject:—"The Present Perilous Times".
We expect a big crowd.
ROBERT PEAT,
Major.

ALL SAINTS' NAIROBI

SUNDAY, February 25.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9-00 a.m.—Children's Service.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
5-00 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.
Preacher:—The Bishop of Mombasa.

WEDNESDAY.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-00 p.m.—Intercession Service.
W. J. WRIGHT.

CHURCH OF SCOT[LAND]

ST. ANDREW[']S]
SUNDA[Y]
9-15 a.m.—C[illegible]
10-30 a.m. and [illegible]
THURSDA[Y]
8-15 p.m.—Pray[er] [illegible]sion.
Rev. James F. G[illegible]
Minister of [illegible]

JINJA FERRY.

The E.B.A.A.A. [illegible] the Jinja Ferry, which [illegible] of order for the [illegible] repaired, and [illegible] resumed yesterday.

LADY NORTHEY HOME.

A general meeting of the [Lady] Northey Home will be held [at the] Home on Thursday, March [illegible] 3 p.m. [illegible] pass the new [illegible] and to [illegible] mittee and [illegible] provided [illegible] 4.15 p.m. [illegible] kindly [illegible]

KENYA AGRICULTURE

FLAX IN KENYA.

Enquiries at Home by Local Flax Officer.

THREE OPINIONS SHARED BY SPINNERS.

Mr. George M. Hamilton, Flax Officer of the Agricultural Department, whilst recently on leave in Europe undertook in the interests of the Flax Growers of Kenya, certain enquiries, and had also opportunities of showing samples of Kenya fibre to the trade.

On his arrival in London Mr. Hamilton made arrangements for visiting the more important flax centres in the British Isles and the Continent taking with him some 30 odd samples of flax including a few samples of seed and tow representative of the different Government grades and the fibre produced in the principal flax districts in Kenya.

At each centre he showed the samples to Spinners, Merchants and the trade generally, to whom he explained the methods of flax production under the varying climatic and soil conditions existing in the different districts and the effect in producing flax characteristic of the district in which it was grown.

He explained the necessity for the introduction of the Government grading scheme by the Department of Agriculture in March, 1921.

The general opinion expressed by would-be buyers of Kenya flax and those spinners who have used it, is that grading is necessary if Kenya growers are to hope for anything like fair market prices in future.

Spinners in Belfast and Dundee and Merchants in London regret both from their own point of view and that of the grower, the withdrawal of the Government Grading Scheme on grounds of economy, but at the same time, they are willing to support on its merits whatever substituted scheme is considered reliable and suitable for the country.

Mr. Hamilton had the opportunity in London, Belfast and Dundee of inspecting bales of Government graded flax in warehouses for sale, practically all seemed to have arrived in good condition.

Generally speaking, the buyers are quite satisfied as to type and quality of flax and tow found under the respective grade marks, though a few (generally those, who get their requirements from Belgium and Holland) are inclined to hold rather pessimistic views of Kenya flax and a feeling of uncertainty regarding the grading exists among them.

He went carefully into the opening and inspecting of Government graded flax and tow bales, and regretted to report that a few mistakes would appear to have been made in the baling of the graded flax, and particularly the tow.

For instance in one case a distinct Grade 4 flax was taken from a bale marked Grade 3. In another case part of a Grade 2 bale contained a grade 4 flax. Both cases were proved later by the discovery of the grade tickets, some of which appeared to have dropped out during handling at the baler and then to have been thrown loosely into the bale.

Similar errors appeared to have occurred in the case of the tow bales.

Much more careful selection of the tow from a variable flax by those running flax mills would seem to be necessary.

Injuring Kenya's Name.

Mr. Hamilton also inspected some very poor flax and badly mixed tow which was sent home during 1920 and is still unsold and will be most difficult to dispose of even at a very low price. Bales such as these certainly injure the name of Kenya flax; as amongst this particular lot he found some of the worst flax and tow he has ever seen in Kenya or elsewhere.

He inquired into the retting question in Ireland, Belgium and Holland, as much as time and circumstances would permit, for the purpose of gleaning information likely to prove useful in Kenya.

In the former country much valuable research work in flax retting is in progress at the Linen Research Institute Lambeg under the direction of Dr. Eyre with whom he had several interviews on various flax subjects.

It appears that the work being carried out at this Institute in connection with retting experiments and also production of pure line flax seed is so thorough and consequently slow, that it will be at least two years before flax growers will be able to reap any material benefit from the results of the work now in hand.

Since 1918 several scientific methods of flax retting were tried and tested experimentally in Ireland with a certain amount of success, but, up to the present, none of these methods seem to have become established commercially.

In Holland and Belgium little attention is given to any method other than the double water retting of the better quality straw and dewretting of the inferior qualities.

Hot water retteries, some of which he visited, are not considered very successful.

There is a method in vogue around Wevelghem whereby the newly retted wet flax straw is put through three pairs of steel rollers the first pair being covered with rubber. The flax which has undergone this extra process is known in the market as "rolled flax" and curiously enough finds favour with Continental buyers but not with Brititsh.

Mr. Hamilton arrange an interview with the London representative of the new "Kayser process" of flax retting from whom he obtained particulars of the process and a promise of figures as to results when available.

He also arranged a demonstration with Dr. Pritchard of his process of flax decortication and washing and inspected his machine at work on some flax straw from Kabete.

The opinions of spinners in Belfast and Dundee regarding Kenya flax, vary according to the spinning results they have experienced or heard of from their friends.

Three Opinions.

Generally speaking, three opinions seem to be shared amongst all spinners. One such opinion is that the average Kenya flax is quite serviceable for certain uses and mixing, and, if obtainable in quantity, say 50 or 60 ton lots, would be in better demand and fetch better prices. A second is that Kenya flax spins and hackles satisfactorily, but is most disappointing on the yarn tester. A third is that the quantity available of each grade is so small that when a spinner finds a lot that suits him he is unable to get a quantity similar and therefore leaves Kenya flax out of his calculations.

Those who have known Kenya flax for some time complain of a certain unevenness in strength and quality though they admit there has been an improvement during the last two or three years.

While in Germany, Mr. Hamilton had the opportunity of meeting several spinners who explained that they use two distinct types of flax, one being a strong thread flax, and the other a medium quality soft, such as our Kenya 4 weft.

One firm of brokers in Berlin is particularly anxious to have a 4 or 5 ton sample lot of our 4 weft, but owing to exchange difficulties it is doubtful at present if there would be any satisfactory outcome. Mr. Hamilton, however, promised to send this firm a sample sufficient to enable them to make spinning trials.

Belgium buyers say that average Kenya flax should be suitable for Ghent spinners when exchanges allow of business being transacted on a larger scale.

Regarding figures as to the future supplies of flax in sight the appended estimate was arrived at through figures obtained on the Continent and also with assistance of a well-known London merchant.

	tons.
Soviet Flax in U.K. ...	10,000
Soviet Flax in Baltic ports	8,000
Latvian Flax in Baltic ports	
Esthonian in Baltic ports	600
New crop Baltic Flax i.e. 1923	22,000
New crop Soviet Flax i.e. 1923	20,000
Holland, Belgium & France	10,000
Ireland, 1922 crop ...	4,000
Other sources	5,400
Total	80,000

Unless the Russian supplies are in excess of what is anticipated the above total is roughly one quarter pre-war supply.

He spent some time at the London School of Weaving for the purpose of getting information on hand spinning and weaving. There they were interested with the samples of hand spun flax yarn from Kabete Experimental Farm which were put to a weaving test while he was there. Mr. Hamilton has brought to Kenya the sample of cloth so produced, and also a variety of cabled yarn and twine samples which a Belfast firm kindly worked up from Kabete spun flax.

During his tour Mr. Hamilton visited some 50 markets and firms at the following centres:—London, Belfast, Ballymena, Londonderry, Omagh, Dundee, Arbroath in the British Isles, and in Belgium, Holland and Germany.

Arrangements have been made for sample bales showing the different grades of Kenya Flax to be displayed in Belfast for the information of Spinners and merchants.

Under Water Ten Days

Goodyear Belt absolutely unaffected.

THE Kansas Construction Company applied a 12-inch 6-ply Goodyear belt on a 6-inch centrifugal pump on March 16, 1916, the pump being used on their sand dredge. In July, 1916, the dredge sank and was under water for ten days, due to a sudden rise in the river, and it was expected that the Goodyear belt would be unfit for further use.

When the dredge was raised, however, the belt was found to be in good condition and was immediately placed in operation again. This belt neither shrank nor stretched after this drenching, which proves beyond a doubt that Goodyear Belts are not susceptible to either moisture or atmospheric changes.

GOODYEAR

BELTING.

Gilfillan & Company, Ltd.
AGENTS.

POULTRY NOTES.

PARASITES.

The Sticking Flea.

This flea is well known amongst poultry farmers in Kenya Colony. How often one sees the birds with black rings round the eyes consisting of hundreds of these minute fleas. They are suckers of blood and if neglected will quickly lower the vitality of the birds. The introduction of shenzi birds into a flock is the usual precursor of an epidemic of these parasites, the native bird being usually badly affected in this manner.

When these fleas make their appearance affected birds should be caught and their heads and under their beaks thickly smeared with some grease. The fleas have their heads buried in the flesh and the grease, by stopping up the pores of the skin, forces them to abandon their grip. Anyone who has the misfortune to get one of these attached to his own flesh knows the irritation it causes and the difficulty in removing it by force, often, indeed, its body will come away leaving the head still embedded; therefore the reason for using grease by which means, for lack of breathing facilities, it is forced to withdraw itself of its own free will.

Birds which are regularly dipped seldom suffer from this parasite.

Red Mite.

(Dermanyssus Avium) — This mite is a true blood-sucker and is provided with a mouth capable of piercing the bird's skin, its name being derived from "derma" skin, and "nusso", I pierce.

The name "red mite" is given to this parasite from the red colour it becomes after filling itself with the blood of its victim. The true colour is a whitish grey. They secrete themselves in the crevices of the wood of the poultry houses and, in consequence of their extreme minuteness, hundreds can exist unperceived in a small space. They are rarely found found on the bodies of the fowls in the day time, but at night issue forth to suck the blood of their victims sleeping on the perches.

One expects that cleanliness will prevent parasites, but a wooden house beautifully lime washed may be infested with red mite. The reason for this is the fact that the best made poultry house has splinters and crevices in the wood and one small crevice will accommodate many red mites, which the most thorough white washing will not remove.

Sitting hens will often desert their eggs on account of this pest. I remember once being asked by a poultry farmer if I could give any reason why the hens would not sit. In one case three different hens had been set on one batch of eggs and each in turn had refused to sit. A few minutes' investigation of the nest was sufficient to collect nearly a cigarette tin full of red mite. The poultry farmer on being shown this little collection, observed, "Oh, I saw that dust but thought it was the ash the hen had collected from the dust bath." It was the most lively wood ash I had ever seen! The only satisfactory method of exterminating this pest is by means of fumes and the formaldehyde fumigation (formula given in previous article) is about the best method.

De-pluming Mite.

(Sarcoptes Laeira)—This is a minute parasite to be found at the base of the feathers, where it causes excessive irritation. This irritation causes the bird effected to pull out its feathers, in addition to the mite destroying them. It usually makes its appearance in the tail parts, but, if not checked, will spread to the rest of the body. Creosote ointment is the best remedy. One part creosote to twenty parts lanoline, (medicinal creosote not crude): or flowers of sulphur, one drachm; carbonate of potash, twenty grains; vaseline, half ounce.

Apply daily until the trouble disappears.

The de-pluming mite must not be confused with the slow feathering of some chickens of the heavier breeds.

Wyandotte chickens are probably the worst offenders in this way and sometimes from a month to two months old will present a very naked appearance. To assist feathering give birds a little well boiled linseed in the soft food, also a little iron tonic in their drinking water.

Scaly Leg.

This disfiguring, and, unfortunately, very prevalent complaint in this country, is so-called from the crusts which form on the lower legs of the birds. This is a form of scabies and the first symptoms are loss of colour and elevation of the leg scales.

If black or yellow legs begin to look powdery, as if dusted with flour, it is a sign that the scaly leg mite is beginning operations. Later on, the legs look exceedingly rough, and under the raised edges of the scales will be seen a light-coloured, rather dry substance, which are really the dry dermis in which the mite has its being.

It is contagious and should be attended to immediately.

Stand the fowl affected in warm soapy water in which common washing soda has been dissolved. Scrub the legs thoroughly and when the substance under the scales becomes softened, remove as much of it as possible with a pointed match stick, taking care not to make the leg bleed or to break off the scales. For a slight attack, dipping the legs in kerosene will be sufficient but where the legs have been left until badly affected sterner measures will be required.

In such a case, dip the bird's legs into tar and bind up with tape. This bandage should not be removed for a week, then cut it away and again thoroughly scrub as stated above, then again dip in tar and this time leave unbandaged.

This complaint seems to be more prevalent in dusty places than elsewhere. Should there be much dust about all birds should have their legs dipped once a month in tar, a sure preventative.

Favus.

This is one more form of external parasite and may be mentioned here, although it does not belong to any "mite" classes, as it is a fungoid growth or vegetable parasite. This fungus attacks comb and wattles.

A yard will be perfectly free of this complaint to all outward appearances but after a bad fight many combs may be found affected.

White spots appear on the comb and wattles, something like spots of whitewash, or as if flour had been dusted over, but on closer investigation it will be found that this appearance is caused by minute scales. Unless taken in hand and checked immediately it will spread to the head and neck and at this stage may be fatal. Favus is a highly contagious complaint and may be communicated to man. It is a most troublesome disease to cure and requires a great deal of attention or it will run through a flock in a very short time, therefore all affected birds should be isolated. The combs should be brushed with a hard brush and warm water in which carbolic has been dissolved, and iodide of sulphur ointment well rubbed in; or red oxide of mercury, one part; lard, eight parts. To be rubbed on affected parts daily.

One teaspoonful of sulphur to each three birds in the soft food daily is an aid in curing the trouble.

The complaint is the outcome of either dirt or lack of green food, and birds which become affected with it are usually those which are anaemic and out of condition.

A. M. B.

NAIROBI RACES.

The Secretary of the Jockey Club announces that Lord Howard de Walden's "Stepniak" was omitted from the March meeting entries. He should have appeared in Race 7 on the first day in the 3rd Division of Divided Open Handicap, carrying 10st 7lbs.

A MASONIC MEET.

There will be a Masonic "gathering" at the ... All Saints' Church, to-morrow morning when a special service for Free Masons is being held at 10-30 a.m. All Free-masons attached or unattached can attend and as regalia cannot be supplied, all Masons are requested to bring their own clothing and jewels. Lodges which have accepted invitations are "Harmony," "Scotia," "Orient," "Progress," and "Donyo Sabuk." Brethren are asked to assemble at the Vicarage at 10 a.m.

VETERINARY SERVICE IN RESERVES HELD UP.

DIFFICULTY OVER PAYMENT FOR SERUM.

Special Committee at Work.

A curious position has arisen in connection with the inoculation of native cattle against Rinderpest, particularly in the Lumbwa reserve, more especially in relation to the methods of arranging for payment of the operation.

The Government of Kenya has pledged itself, in response to instructions from the Colonial Office, to carry out an increased veterinary service among the tribes in a commendable endeavour not only to protect European cattle but to increase the value of the stock owned by the African. At the moment, inoculation is not compulsory but its benefits have been explained very fully to the chiefs and there has been a certain desire on the part of the Natives to receive the advantages of scientific treatment of disease.

Inoculation for pleuro pneumonia is carried out free of charge but the operation in respect of Rinderpest costs, for serum alone it is stated, Shs. 2/50 and that cost is accordingly charged to the recipient.

The difficulty arises in regard to payment by the Native for the service. He is not compelled to have his cattle inoculated but it is of course of the greatest importance to the cattle industry of the country in general and to the future of he Native stock in particular that there should be no check to the new campaign of improving the reserves. The Veterinary services to European settlers have suffered in consequence of the need for giving greater attention to the African, as a part of the policy of the new administrator, but the difficulty created by the present system has proved to be so great that the whole work is now being held up pending the discovery of a solution.

On the European farms the problem has been solved in a rough and ready fashion. The farmer pays the Veterinary Department for the Rinderpest inoculation in respect of his squatters' stock, as security and, when the native has, on his monthly tickets, provided labour equivalent to the bill paid on his behalf, the stock is returned to the original owners.

Cause of the Trouble.

In the reserve, however, the situation is more delicate. The Veterinary Officers have, in order to protect the Government, selected healthy stock from each mob inoculated in lieu of payment. In the eyes of the Native, who is not compelled to accept inoculation and who considers that if the Government desires to continue the treatment, the Government should provide the service free of charge, the method of guaranteeing payment appears unduly harsh. If a man has three head of cattle, one is taken to represent the seven shillings and six pence owing to the administration—and, needless to remark, the animal chosen is not one which is at all likely to expire before the bill is paid. The Lumbwa consider that the proportion of cattle taken, stated to be on an average about one in every ten, is too great and they have refused to encourage further the inoculation of stock on this basis.

At the moment, Government has, it is understood, collected in cash about Shs. 23,000 in respect of inoculation but they have also, in quarantine, about 400 head of native stock as security for debts due, the intention being that the native is allowed to repurchase the stock by meeting the bill owing to the Veterinary Department.

The position has become so serious that the whole work has been stopped for some weeks while a special committee of the Executive Council is reviewing the whole circumstances in an endeavour to reach a solution without prejudicing the work and without either penalising the Native or the Treasury.

[This matter was dealt with in a leading article on Wednesday.]

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AN INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPH.

NOW BEING EXHIBITED IN NAIROBI.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

Several of the local garages including the Service Co., Ltd., Fisher & Simmons, Lawson's Garage, have on view an untouched photograph of a Goodyear 32 x 4 cord tyre after having completed its 9633rd mile.

The photograph is a big enlargement and shows the tyre to be practically as good as new and good for at least 9,000 miles more service before it is discarded. The tyre photographed was one of three others, all in perfect condition, used on the car of a Elmenteita motorist who has driven over the worst roads in this country. This photograph is certainly very strong evidence that the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Company are now producing a cord tyre with a tread rubber which resists wear to a degree almost beyond belief.

All motorists interested in tyres should drop in and have a look at this photograph which is being shown.

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THE WAYS OF THE INDIAN.

His Qualifications for Equality with the White Man.

A STUDY OF LIFE IN INDIA.

How Measures of Social Reform Have Been Opposed.

The following article—the first of an interesting series it is hoped—has been written by one who has spent many years in India and in a branch of the service where opportunities were unlimited for close observation of the peculiarly conservative methods of Indian life. The examples given of European attempts to introduce reforms that were solely directed towards ameliorating the lot of the native of India himself and the determined opposition to these efforts, speaks for itself, and is an indication of what might be expected in Kenya if unrestricted immigration is allowed to continue.

In spite of the shoutings of a few tub-thumping demagogues, the Indian, whether high or low, politician or lawyer, landholder or merchant, agriculturist or labourer is the most conservative, not to say re-actionary of mortals. Gandhi, the leader and apostle of Swaraj has stated time and again both in his speeches and writings that when India expels the foreigner and attains independence it would not be to advance along Moslem lines of Western civilization which is a thing to him abhorrent.

His ideal state is a pastoral Utopia where each family will live solely on the fruits of the land of its own sowing and reaping. He has said in all seriousness he would tear up the railway, shut up hospitals and law courts, destroy factories and abolish the army and police. In his State people would lead such simple healthy lives that there would be no disease. There would be such content that crime would not exist and if foreign invasion occurred it would be easily repelled by the spiritual force of the inhabitants.

Gandhi may be regarded as an extreme visionary and idealist, his re-actionary views may not be altogether acceptable to many of his countrymen, but modern Indian history proves that whenever legislation has been introduced for the amelioration of the conditions of life of the Indian masses and especially that dealing with the uplift and betterment of women it has been bitterly opposed by the Indian legislators and intelligentsia.

In a new country like Kenya, where in the course of time the native will come more and more under the influences of Western Civilization it will eventually become necessary to introduce domestic legislation to regulate marriage and other customs which are now only tolerated because the native is not sufficiently advanced in the scale of civilization.

A Difficult Obstacle.

The intense conservatism of the Indian in all such matters would have to be reckoned with. If the Indian in Kenya were granted equal or superior representation to the European on Legislative Councils any such legislation would be rendered very difficult or impossible. In India all such measures have been hitherto carried through by the Government majority in the Councils and strenuously opposed by the Indians on the ground of interference with their religious rights and liberties. This holds good of every measures of social reform from the abolition of "suttee" about 100 years ago up to the present day. It is not so very long ago that a storm of opposition was aroused by what is known as the "Age of Consent" Act which raised the age of protection for young girls from 10 years to 12 years, and was eventually carried through the Council in the face of practically unanimous Indian opposition. The "Hindu Widow Re-marriage Act" is a similar instance. It is little over a year ago that Dr. Gaur, a member of the Supreme Legislative Council proposed to introduce a bill to be known as the "Inter Marriage Bill" designed to render legal the marriage of persons of different castes. Meetings were held and resolutions passed by the bar libraries throughout India condemning the bill in the strongest terms. So violent was the opposition aroused that now there is a non-official majority on the Councils the hopelessness of carrying it through was seen and the bill withdrawn.

About two years ago certain philanthropic European members of Calcutta Corporation, pitying the condition of Indian "purdanashin" women cooped up from one year's end to the other in stuffy rooms in the narrow streets of the northern part of the city proposed to set aside one of the smaller public parks for their exclusive use. The park would have been properly walled in and all precautions taken to ensure the strict privacy of the women frequenting it. With one or two exceptions the Indian members of the Corporation, all highly educated men of supposed light and leading opposed the project and by their votes defeated it. Can it be supposed that the Indian here, birds of passage most of them, are of different mentality to their brethren in India and that given a large or predominant voice in the Council they would not also oppose or nullify any legislation on these lines. It has been said that the Government of this Colony is to remain predominantly British and all advance made on lines of British civilization, but given Indian predominance such a consummation is absolutely impossible, so far from advancing in British lines the Colony would retrogress on Asiatic lines.

A "Ghee" Example.

Here is an incident which occurred in Calcutta, the premier and most highly civilized city of India only some five or six years ago and which could not have taken place in any other country but India. It was a time when the Indian politicians were clamouring for complete self-government, maintaining that they were sufficiently advanced to do away with British administration though not (at that time) with British protection. It is well known that the Marwaris are the greatest merchant, trading and banking community of India, possessing enormous wealth and the influence that wealth brings. The wholesale trade in "ghee" was then, and probably is now, in the hands of three or four Marwari firms. For many years it was their habit to adulterate the ghee with foreign oils and fats. This was well known and more or less tolerated. When during the war prices rose the adulteration became greater and beef fat was largely used for the purpose. Owing to a defect in the law which rendered adulteration only punishable when it was deleterious to human health, legal action could not be taken then. One day in the public press a Government analyst showed up the vast extent of this adulteration and that it was mostly by means of beef fat. The rest of the Marwari community and others who had been in the daily habit of using this ghee, well knowing it was adulterated but the fact had not been publicly shown up before, held a meeting and resolved in immediate action, this was to take the form of the practice of "om" until such time as the members of the firms dealing in adulterated ghee promised reform and repentance. Within a few hours the weird spectacle was to be seen of some 5,000 Marwaris, comprising among their number not only petty traders and shop keepers but some of the richest merchants and bankers of India, squatting in groups along the banks of the Hooghly, stripped to the waist, repeating prayers and "mantras" and refusing all food until such time as the members of the offending firms should repent. This they were in no hurry to do. The number on the river bank performing "om" was gradually swelled by members of other communities, lawyers and clerks, cartmen and labourers until they numbered at least 50,000 and business in the city was practically at a standstill. This continued for four days and nights. Meanwhile the Marwari Chamber of Commerce met and imposed large fines, amounting to lacs of rupees on the members of the offending firms on the threat of their being out-casted. Needless to say the fines were never paid.

Official Action.

Then the Government took a hand. An emergency meeting of the Bengal Council was called and hastily drafted measure known as the "Ghee Adulteration Act" was passed through in one sitting in spite of the opposition of Indian members who still thought their own methods of dealing with the situation best. By this act all ghee adulteration was rendered penal and all adulterated ghee liable to confiscation and destruction. Tons of such ghee were immediately siezed and subsequently destroyed by Government inspectors and the situation thus relieved and the thousands on the river bank who had starved for four days and nights drifted back to their homes. Could such a scene be conceived in any other country? Try and imagine if John Jones and Co were selling, say sugar, which was not up to the mark all our most respected merchants and bankers, lawyers and traders winding their way to the banks of the Nairobi river, there stripping themselves, wailing prayers and starving for days and nights in order to induce John Jones and Co. to repent and reform. Yet such a scene was enacted only a few years ago in the premier city of India. Is it wise or safe to let such a community predominate or even have a large voice in the Councils of a Colony which is to remain essentially British? Having practically nothing in common are they capable of carrying on the British tradition?

"A."

NAIROBI JOINS IN THE CAUSE.

Packed Meetings in The Capital.

A MILESTONE IN TOWN'S HISTORY.

Serious Earnest Faces.

Those who had the privilege of being present at the mass meeting held in the Theatre Royal on Monday at which nearly a thousand people were present on the subject of the present position of the Indian Question, experienced sensations which were in reality a milestone on the road of advancing European thought.

The earnest faces, the almost oppressive quiet, the tense atmosphere and the restrained encouragement given to the speakers were the proofs of a changed Nairobi. The capital, in past years has been twitted, not without some justification regarding its apathetic, uninterested attitude towards politics Nairobi has been charged with a slavish worship of and adherence to Mammon. The settler on the farm, "the man up against the wilderness" has probed through surface superfluities into the heart of things. His loyalty to King and Country, his appreciation, through close relationship, of the responsibilities of trusteeship have made him impatient of hesitation and doubt.

But Nairobi has found itself.

From floor to ceiling on Monday, men and women, well aware of the gravity of the situation, only vaguely visualising what the future might hold in store for Kenya, casting aside the petty materialisms of to-day, looked with a directness and determination not previously shown towards the morrow with all its unknown possibilities.

The meeting on Monday added the coping stone to the edifice of Kenya's European unity. The man on the farm, unaware previously whether he had to depend only on himself or on his neighbours as well, may now rest assured that Nairobi realises its responsibilities, knows the part it can play in the struggle, realises its peculiar powers and will not retrace its steps.

Yesterday forenoon the wives and daughters of the men of Kenya met in the New Stanley Hotel to review their position. The room was inadequate for the crowd who attended and many, content to be at one with those meeting in a good cause, remained standing outside unable scarcely to hear a word spoken, anxious only to help.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. Tyson Bros. Ltd. have received the following market report from their London House, dated February 15, 1923. "Business generally is dull owing to the political situation. Prices in each case remain the same as last week with the exception of castor-seed which is quoted at £18 per ton."

You cannot know how good
"Tyne Brand"
HERRINGS
are, until you have seen them lying in an opened tin—until you TASTE them.
They are a triumph of British Canning.
Buy a tin—either Fresh, Kippered, or in Tomato and learn how REALLY DELICIOUS They are!
Sole Agents. — R. O. HAMILTON, LTD. — *NAIROBI.*

Two Tablets at Bed-time mean a Good Night's Rest
Dyspepsia, Nerves and Sleeplessness
With Extreme Debility and loss of Weight. Remarkable cure by Dr. Cassell's Tablets.
Mrs. Richardson, ... Leyton, London, E., Eng., says:—

Dr. Cassell's Tablets
PRICES IN SOUTH AFRICA 4/- per box
Free Sample
The World-famous Home Remedy for
The Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester, Eng.

—ASK FOR—
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
THE IDEAL FOOD DRINK.

OUR WOMEN'S PAGE

Our Paris Letter

The ideal housefrock has long, tight fitting sleeves—not too tight to allow of free movement, but tight enough to look slim. It has a high neck, which can be unbuttoned and turned back as a revers, or it may have a large wide up and down collar that can be raised or lowered to suit the temperature of your surroundings.

One of the most commendable designs is the medieval one, made in one of the wonderful figured silks, draped very slightly on the left hip into an ornamental buckle. It needs no further trimming; but a tiny narrow edging of braid or ribbon is not out of place.

Our Paris Letter describes a delightful house-frock in dark blue marocain with a stitched design in silver grey silk. The suggestion of grey and blue is accentuated by a soft grey suede belt at waist.

Dark blue marocain with a design stitched all over its surface in silver grey silk, looks really delicious. It is especially successful for a simple housefrock, with two pleats on the left side coming from neck to hem, caught in at the waist with a grey suede belt studded with steel.

The kind of design to be chosen for the stitching is very important. Something that just looks bold and original in the piece may easily look ridiculous on the human form. It is, on the whole, best to avoid a large sprawling design and to keep to the closely interwoven curves that we get in Paisley patterns.

A neat trimming is a band of the material that composes the frock stitched up and down in lines with a different coloured silk.

The Russian blouse type of frock is still very much worn. It is only just full enough to blouse slightly, and the basque may consist of a plain band of embroidery fitting closely to the hips, or it may have a narrow belt and be joined straight on to the skirt.

A very Russian looking one had a high collar buttoned on the left side, where started three lines of braid from the shoulder to belt, ending in three large buttons just below the belt. The skirt, on the other hand, had three lines of braid on the right side, this time beginning with three buttons just above the belt and ending at the hem. A most becoming idea for trimming a simple frock.

A DRESS THAT LEADS A DOUBLE LIFE.

There is a great feeling, in these rushing, bustling days, for dresses that are of a dual nature, so to speak.

The reversible coat or cape, which can be turned and worn inside out, the reverse side presenting a complete contrast in colour from the other, is already quite a familiar device. But we are only just beginning to realise the possibilities of the dress that has two different and equally beautiful phases. It serves a trio of delightful purposes, for besides giving us the ever welcome joy of a change,—and a lightning one at that—it may easily be an economy and a saving in packing space as well.

There is, of course, the slip of plain coloured satin, over which any number of contrasting tunics can be consecutively worn, giving an immense amount of variety for daytime wear; while for evening wear we are evolving more and more elaborate transformations. In fact, some of the smartest dressmakers now make a speciality of these dresses that lead a double life.

An evening frock of this kind is made with a graceful drapery of jade green georgette over silver tissue, which is held in closely round the hips with a deftly swathed sash of silver, thickly encrusted with green and silver paillettes. By the unfastening of a press button on the shoulder, and another at the waist, the georgette tunic slips off in an instant, leaving the wearer in the shining under-dress of silver, which is made chemise fashion, very straight and simple and semi-fitting, and quite complete in itself. It is untrimmed, save for a big flat cabochon of green on the left hip, from which float two shimmering silver sash ends.

There is an over-dress of black lace, which has an exquisitely cobwebby effect; another of love-in-the-mist blue, and one of silver-grey net sewn with crystal, with which to ring the changes which appertain to this lovely and most covetable garment. In such a dress one might quite well appear at the same party in two different gowns without having to change at all!

This dual idea is being carried into as many departments of the realm of dress as possible. In millinery it is recognised as a necessity by those who cannot have an unlimited supply of hats. They can, at least by a little ingenuity, and the help of numerous beautiful flowers, wreaths, and mounts of ribbon or feathers, have all the pleasing sensations of possessing hats to match any number of dresses, while in reality owning perhaps only two or three. A new mount can be popped on and pinned into place in a moment whenever occasion demands.

Some delightful new tennis frocks are appearing in the shops. The old-time preference for sheer white on the courts is giving place to white lawn, liberally embroidered in brilliant colourings.

The definite decree is "De-bob." And here are three suggestions for effective hair-dressing. The method shown in the centre illustration is particularly suitable for those who are in the early stages of allowing the hair to grow.

The Age Limit

(By N. Croft.)

The Married Woman and her Debutante Daughter were about to leave the party. They stopped for a moment by the side of the Woman of Thirty. "Shall we see you to-night at the Vincent's dance" the Married Woman asked.

The Woman of Thirty shook her head. "I've given up dancing—besides I'm going to the theatre as it happens," she replied.

The Married Woman raised her brows. "Given up dancing! Why, I thought you modern girls were all crazy about it! she exclaimed.

She trailed away in the wake of the Debutante and the door shut behind their retreating forms.

The Man of the World crossed the room to where the Woman of Thirty sat. "What are you thinking of, Marion?" he asked curiously. "You shouldn't think at a tea party—it isn't done."

"I was wondering," said the Woman of Thirty, frowning, "when is a girl not a girl? When, I mean, can one hope that people will cease to address one in that way? At what age does an unmarried woman begin to be regarded as a woman? Ever, do you suppose?" (Her voice was bitter.)

The Man of the World stared. "But—don't you like to be called a girl? Why, I thought all women loved it?"

The Woman of Thirty groaned. "They don't—they hate it—unless they're fools," she told him. "If people referred to you as a 'boy' how would you like it?"

The Man of the World passed a hand somewhat thoughtfully over the bald spot on his head. "I think I should feel an awful ass."

The Woman of Thirty nodded. "There you are. I'm not a girl and they know I'm not a girl, but they think it polite to pretend they don't. Why, I'm thirty, and in France, at twenty-five an unmarried woman is said to 'coiffer St. Catherine'; in other words is formally recognised as not being a girl any more."

"But," began the Man of the World rather weakly. His companion cut him short. "Why should an unmarried woman be forced to be a girl—an elderly girl?" she demanded. "Why should her friends and relations refuse to allow her to admit her age? They only manage to rob her of her dignity without restoring her youth. Have you every seen Thirty trying to be kittenish and competing with Eighteen at a dance?"

The Man of the World shuddered. "I have," he said. "But you know in Ireland all unmarried women are called girls even when fifty years old . . ."

The Woman of Thirty sighed. "I know—and it's positively wicked. The very next time anyone addresses me like that . . ."

Her hostess had sat down by her side. "I've hardly seen you, my dear child . . ." she began.

The Man of the World, stifling his merriment, fled.

DEATH OF REMARKABLE EUROPEAN.

MERVYN BEECH AUTHOR AND LINGUIST.

Sultan of Witu's Record

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
Lamu, February 6.

Mervyn W. H. Beech is dead. He came from the administrative service of Malay and entered that of this country some twelve years or so ago and had acted at Takaungu, Malindi, Dagoretti and Eldoret coming to Lamu as District Commissioner in July 1917. This was his last official appointment, as, shortly after he left, in April 1919, he resigned the service.

After various adventures in Bizerta and elsewhere he arrived back in Lamu by dhow from Mogadishu in April of last year. He announced that he had become a Mahommedan and, under the new name of Salim bin Abdulla prayed at the mosques and attended Mahommedan festivals. He paid a visit to Zanzibar at the end of last year returning here last month.

Soon after his return he was taken ill and was removed to the District Commissioners house, where, despite every care and attention from Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, he sank and died, of blackwater fever. The Arabs claimed his body and, having satisfied Mr. Dickson as to the religion of the deceased, they were permitted to take it away and the burial in the Arab graveyard took place the same afternoon.

Mervyn Beech was educated at Baliol College and was married in, I think, 1912 to Stella Patrick Campbell, the actress, and had one child a boy. He possessed a great aptitude for acquiring foreign languages, of which he had an acquaintance with no fewer than thirteen. He was thoroughly conversant with all shades of Arab and Swahili life and thought, and, just before the fatal seizure, had reason to believe that his two latest books on Swahili life and character, and on Swahili poems, had been accepted by his publishers.

Witu Massacre Recalled.

Another recent death has been that of the aged Sultan of Witu; Sultan Omari bin Mahomed. The late Sultan was a fine figure of a man up till the last was capable of giving a handgrip that many a much younger man might have envied. He was Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the former Sultan: Ahmed bin Fumo Luti, and was present in Witu in September 1890 when the Germans resident there were assassinated.

It was this incident that led to the despatch of the Witu expedition of 900 men, landed from a British fleet under Admiral Freemantle. The expedition destroyed Witu and the Sultan Ahmed fled into the bush. Subsequently Omari Mahommed (or Omari Madi as he was called locally) was proclaimed Sultan and has ever since most loyally supported the British Government, being awarded the O.B.E. for services during the late war. He leaves a daughter, but the Sultanship dies out with him.

Indian Visitors.

The motor vessel "Dwarka" has come on the Zanzibar-Kismayu run, replacing her sister ship, the "Durra", the latter having left for Bombay to be overhauled and cleaned. This operation will keep her off the run for some two months, after which she will return, and the "Dwarka" will then operate south of Zanzibar only.

An arrival by the "Dwarka" was the U.S.A. Consul, Mr. W. L. Jenkins, who has spent a fortnight in the Lamu district investigating trade conditions, local industries, etc. He has now left by dhow for Mombasa, via Malindi. Other visitors have been a party of Indians, who have been inspecting potential sugar cane growing lands on the Tana River.

The discomfort of boils may be relieved and out-breaks prevented by Doan's Ointment. This antiseptic salve allays the itching and inflammation. Handy tubes 1s 1½d. Large tins (three times the quantity) 2s. 9d. All Chemists.

NAIROBI AND THE INDIANS.

RECORD MEETING OF THE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

Motion for the Convention.

On Monday evening a special general meeting of the Nairobi Political Association was held at the New Stanley Hotel to discuss resolutions for the forthcoming Convention of Associations, when there was present one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of members in the history of the Association.

The following were present: The Right Hon. Lord Delamere, (President), in the chair, and Mr. B. A. Moulton, Mr. S. Donnelly, Mr. C. C. Monckton, Mr. G. Kinnear, Mr. A. Ambrose Smith, Major V. M. Newland, Mr. E. PowysCobb, Mrs. L. Kinnear, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. L. Gabriel, Mrs. C. C. Monckton, Capt. C. S. Littlefair, Mr. W. W. Cresswell, Mr. S. Moore, Mr. F. R. R. Stollard, Mr. M. D. Kampf, Mr. S. H. C. Hawtrey, Mr. F. S. Dunn, Mr. E. C. Hawley, Mr. P. Rifkin, Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. A. Ashworth, Mr. R. McGeorge, Mr. G. Gwinnet Bompas, Mr. D. Green, Mr. Dacre A. Shaw, Mr. C. A. Hooper, Mr. J. Mortimer, Mr. R. B. Duncan, Mr. D. Newmark, Mr. P. H. Johnson, Capt. H. E. Schwartze, Mr. S. Jacobs, Mr. R. P. Mayer, Mr. A. Millar, Mr. W. R. Bartholomew, Mr. Ruben, Mr. R. Bladen-Taylor, Mr. A. Newton, Mr. J. Clelland, Col. R. B. Turner, Mr. R. C. Simpson, Mr. R. H. Mathews, Mr. G. A. H. Hamilton, Mr. L. A. Howse, Mr. A. Hogg, Mr. J. O. Anson, Mr. C. J. Sinclair, Maj. J. W. Milligan, Mr. G. Foster, Mr. C. H. Slater, Mr. D. W. Noble, Capt. W. J. Tyson, Mr. R. Douglas Hamilton, Mr. L. Kaplan, Mr. R. C. Gilfillan, Capt. H. F. Ward, Mr. T. A. Wood, Sir Northrup McMillan, and Mr. R. Haslewood (Secretary).

Prior to the special business of the meeting, 49 new members were elected to the Association.

Additional Delegates at the Forthcoming Session of Convention.

The following were elected as extra delegates, to the Convention of Associations in addition to the six elected at the previous meeting:—Messrs. W. Tyson, V. M. Newland, S. Jacobs, W. C. Hunter, S. B. Gill, J. W. Milligan,—it being left to the delegates to agree amongst themselves as to the six who will exercise the right to vote.

MOTIONS FOR CONVENTION.

Shop Hours Act

Mr. S. H. Hawtrey moved seconded by Mr. W. R. Bartholomew:

"That the Convention be asked to press for the immediate introduction of a Shop Hours Act the details to be settled after reference to the Association of E. A. Chambers of Commerce."

Carried nem. con.

Loyalty to His Majesty.

Mr. Dacre A. Shaw moved, seconded by S. Jacobs:

"That an address be sent by Convention of Associations and the special delegates thereto, as representing the European Community of "Kenya Colony," expressing to His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fifth the devotion and loyalty of that Community to His Majesty, the Royal Family and Throne and to the British Dominions beyond the Seas, and

"That appropriate reference be made in such address to the inevitable effect upon Africa and the British Empire of an Indian Domination in this Colony."

Carried unanimously.

The Missionaries.

Mr. Dacre A. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. S. H. Hawtrey:

"(1) That each one of the Missionary Societies carrying on their work in Kenya Colony and Protectorate be specially invited by this Convention of Associations to pass at once, and send to their respective parent Societies, resolutions to the effect that the concessions proposed by the Secretary of State to be granted to Indians must inevitably lead to an Indian domination of the Colony and Protectorate which will be fatal to the work and endeavours of Christian Missionaries in this part of Africa.

"(2) That the terms of the above concessions be given by the Convention in confidence to the Missionary Societies with a request that copies of the Resolutions passed by these Societies be supplied at once to the Convention to assist that body in its endeavour to maintain and promote the Christian Faith and ideals in this Colony and in North East Africa generally."

Carried unanimously.

The Labour Party.

Sir Northrup McMillan moved seconded by Mr. Schwartze:

"That it be an instruction to the Executive of the Convention to draft a letter to the Labour Party in England pointing out the disastrous consequences that would result to European and African employment in Kenya if the Indians were granted equality of status such as they demand."

Carried nem. con.

After a number of questions concerning the Indian question had been asked and answered, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Lord Delamere for presiding and to the New Stanley Hotel for the use of the room.

COUNTRY ROADS.

The R.E.A.A.A. announce that the Londiani-Ravine-Eldoret and the Ravine-Nakuru roads are at present impassable for motor traffic. Intending travellers are well advised to refer to them before attempting the journey to Eldoret.

Stocked By
Nakuru: The Rift Valley Garage.
Kampala: The Bantu Trading and Developments Ltd.
Eldoret: Thos. J. O'Shea & Co.
Mombasa: R. S. Campbell.
Nyeri: Mount Kenya Garage.
Nanyuki: Garage and Smithy.
Nairobi: All Garages.

United States Royal Cord Tyres add to the economy and comfort of motoring.

To the Members of the R.E.A.A.A.

KENYA COLONY

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U.S. Royal Cord

the measure of all other tyre values.

Then just step up casually to some of your fellow motorists and put the question.

The makers of

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Would rather have you take another car owner's opinion than their own.

THE McMILLAN ESTATES,

Phone 165, Sixth Avenue, P. O Box 213

HOME RACING.

WEIGHTS FOR GRAND NATIONAL & LINCOLNSHIRE.

Shaun Spadah Top Weight.

The following are the weights for the Lincolnshire Handicap. One mile. To be run at Lincoln on Wednesday, March 21:—

Roman Bachelor, 9.0; Poisoned Arrow, 8.11; The Night Patrol, 8.11; Black Gown, 8.11; Soldennis, 8.7; Proconsul, 8.7; Monarch, 8.6; Poodoland, 8.5; Gransly, 8.5; Condover 8.4; Royal Alarm, 8.4; Tremola, 8.2; Crubenmore, 8.2; Psychology, 8.2; Harpenden, 8.1; Dry Toast, 8.1; Evander, 8.0; Highlander, 8.0; Cornsack, 7.13; Humpty Dumpty, 7.12; Clochnaben, 7.10; Argo, 7.9; Limby, 7.9; Varey, 7.9; Westmead, 7.9; Weathervale, 7.8; Vivaldi, 7.8; Drake's Drum, 7.8; Time, 7.8; Precious, 7.8; George Drake, 7.7; Soval, 7.7; Erehwemos, 7.7; Tomahawk, 7.6; Rafter, 7.6; Port Royal, 7.5; Miss Majority, 7.5; Aclare, 7.4; George Lowe, 7.4; Blackiane, 7.4; Lord of Burghley, 7.4; Lembach, 7.4; Bossup, 7.4; Silpho, 7.3; Manser's Pride, 7.0; The O'Donoghue, 7.0; Set Off, 7.0; Belsize, 6.13; Tregonwell, 6.12; Pandarus, 6.11; Foundation, 6.11; Royal Bucks, 6.10; King Pippin, 6.10; Werwolf, 6.9; Picardy, 6.8; Cruiser Arc, 6.6; White Bud, 6.5; You You, 6.5; Victory Speech, 6.5; Bideford, 6.3; Miss Junior, 6.3; Widow Bird, 6.2; Pisarro, 6.1; Bucksie, 6.1; Tons of Money, 6.1; Owen, 6.0; Nane Snugger, 6.0; Athena, 6.0.

Grand National.

The following are weights for the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase to be run at Aintree, on Friday, March 23:

	st.	lb.
Shaun Spadah	12	7
Turkey Buzzard	12	6
Old Tay Bridge	12	5
Habton	12	3
Southampton	12	1
Sir Huon	12	0
Square Dance	12	0
Vico	11	13
Halston	11	13
Senon	11	12
Gerald L.	11	10
Chin Chin	11	10
Blazing Corn	11	8
Superman	11	8
Taffytus	11	7
Trentino	11	7
Duettiste	11	7
Wavetown	11	6
Norton	11	6
Max	11	5
Forewarned	11	5
Sergt. Murphy	11	3
The Bore	11	3
Ardonagh	11	3
Arravale	11	2
Ballyboggan	11	2
Francis Brown	11	1
Punt Gun	11	1
Alcazar	11	1
All White	11	0
Conjuror II	11	0
Mask Man	10	12
Pay Only	10	12
Madrigal	10	12
Pirowinder	10	12
Newlands	10	10
Drifter	10	10
Eureka II	10	10
Manby Gate	10	9
My Rath	10	8
Ammonal	10	7
Hard Nail	10	6
Silvo	10	5
Silken Prince	10	5
Layman	10	5
Simonstown	10	4
Devonport	10	3
Pencoed	10	3
Cosaque	10	3
Connemara Black	10	2
The Turk II	10	2
Prosperity	10	2
Cinders II.	10	2
Southern Joy	10	0
Grey Knight	10	0
Tomfoolery	10	0
Pam Nut	10	0
Viva	10	0
Canny Knight	10	0
Clonano	10	0

HOME FOOTBALL.

LATEST RESULTS BY SPECIAL CABLE.

Another London Day.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
London, February 17.

The following are the results of football matches played in Great Britain during the week.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.
FIRST DIVISION.

MID-WEEK.

Chelsea 3, Everton 1.
Tottenham Hotspur 2, Blackburn Rovers 0.
Newcastle United 2, West Bromwich Albion 0.

FEBRUARY 17.

Chelsea 0, The Arsenal 0.
Aston Villa 6, Stoke 0.
Liverpool 4, Blackburn Rovers 0.
Tottenham Hotspur 0, Bolton Wanderers 1.
Burnley 2, Manchester City 0.
Notts Forest 3, Cardiff City 2.
Middlesbrough 2, Everton 4.
Preston North End 1, Huddersfield 0.
Oldham Athletic 0, Sunderland 0.
Sheffield United 7, Birmingham 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

MID-WEEK.

Bury 0, Fulham 1.

FEBRUARY 17.

Bury 2, Notts County 2.
Clapton Orient 3, Crystal Palace ..
Coventry City 2, Bradford City ..
Leeds United 0, The Wednesday 0.
Manchester United 0, Derby County 0.
Port Vale 0, Southampton 0.
Rotherham County 1, Fulham 3.
South Shields 2, Leicester City 1.
Stockport County 1, Hull City 1.
West Ham United 0, Barnsley 0.
Wolverhampton Wanderers 3, Blackpool 4.

THIRD DIVISION.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

MID-WEEK.

Reading 1, Millwall 2.
Gillingham 2, Charlton Athletic 2.
Bristol City 3, Merthyr Town 0.

FEBRUARY 17.

Aberdare 0, Brentford 0.
Brighton and Hove Albion 1, Charlton Athletic 0.
Bristol City 1, Exeter City 1.
Gillingham 1, Plymouth Argyle 0.
Luton Town 1, Reading 2.
Millwall 1, Southend United 1.
Northampton 2, Newport County 0.
Portsmouth 1, Merthyr Town 1.
Queens Park Rangers 3, Bristol Rovers 1.
Swansea Town 3, Norwich City 1.
Swindon Town 1, Watford 0.

NORTHERN SECTION.

FEBRUARY 17.

Accrington Stanley 2, Barrow 1.
Ashington 3, Grimsby Town 4.
Bradford 2, Darlington 1.
Chesterfield 1, Stalybridge Celtic 0.
Crewe Alexandra 1, Southport 0.
Durham City 7, Lincoln City 1.
Halifax Town 1, Wrexham 1.
Tranmere Rovers 1, Hartlepools United 1.
Wigan Borough 3, Nelson 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

FEBRUARY 17.

Aberdeen 0, Partick Thistle 0.
Airdrieonians 1, Dundee 1.
Clyde 0, Greenock Morton 4.
Falkirk 0, Celtic 0.
Hibernians 2, Alloa 1.
Kilmarnock 3, Hamilton Academicals 0.
Motherwell 1, St. Mirren 1.
Raith Rovers 1, Albion Rovers 1.
Rangers 1, Ayr United 0.
Third Lanark 3, Hearts of Midlothian 1.

NOTICE.

Shooting between Nairobi and Kasarini Rivers, to East of Fort Hall Road Strictly Prohibited. Dogs Destroyed.
Trespassers Prosecuted.
HENRY TARLTON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

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

Sir,—We have all read so much lately in your esteemed paper and the Kenya press in general of the question of who is really the protector and friend of the Native in this country.

One side asserts that the European is the only possible father of the people whilst the other states that the salvation of the native lies in the hands of our Indian community. It is said and perhaps rightly that straws point the way of the wind, and I therefore beg to throw a straw to the wind to indicate its direction. I lately returned from Europe when I had heard much of the Indian party's pretentions to friendship and guidance of the native in this colony and on my first day's visit of inspection of the estate I manage I encountered a gang of some 150 Kavirondos. I admit I rather purposely "chipped" them on the subject of their pretensions of loyalty to a British (and by British they understood I meant a white) Government and asked them the reason of their sudden adherence to an Indian cause.

They seemed somewhat puzzled and requested an explanation at which I explained the statements I had read in London that they hated the white man and wished for Indian rule. They looked at me for a moment askance to ascertain if this was a joke against them, then, and one burly fellow, the spokesman of the crowd, stepped forward and said "Master, if the white men forsake the native and leave the Indian here to rule us there will be very few Indians left in a weeks time."

We counteract the Indian movement in this country. We state we do so for our rights and privileges as a high born and battle worn nation, that we are the protectors and guiders of the native population to a higher standard of education than "bibis" and "goats." That is true but we are also the protectors of the Indian community who at the moment we oppose, for remove the Government of this country, the white man as the holders of justice and peace and leave the Indian as the ruler of this country and I stake my reputation of ten years experience of the native and Indian relationship of this Colony that a rising will be seen which will shake this country to the core and the sufferers of which will not be the native who as above naively predicts the future, but the pretenders of the moment who unable and untried in the art of Government, seek to take from a nation of tried colonists the reins of emancipation of a race which they are entirely incapable of handling.

Yours, etc.,
LIONEL LAWFORD,
Commander, R. N.

P.O. Chania Bridge,
Feb. 15, 1923.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

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

Sir,—One of the most striking characteristics of the present day, in addition to the unending number of crises whether strikes or international, is the extraordinary "ups and downs" of these crises.

One day peace is assured, next day war seems inevitable, then again an agreement is reached only to be seriously menaced by some new development; and so on and on crisis has followed crisis in a similar manner ever since "peace" was signed.

This characteristic is particularly noticeable in the present Turkish trouble.

Students of Bible Prophecy agree that "the sun and moon being darkened" and "the powers of Heaven being shaken" are emblematic of the eclipse of world governments.

We read in Luke 21 (describing the very last days of this age) "And Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled. And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring (waters typify peoples and nations, see Revelation 17, 15).

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken."

Strong's concordance gives the true meaning of the word "shake" as being "waver, agitate, or rock."

This characteristic may well be a sign of the times: "the powers of Heaven rocking."

The position would appear even more striking if these great crisis could be plotted on a chart like the clinical chart of a fever patient.

How near may not the return of our Lord be! Let us realise the full significance of the times we are living in. Look up and read John 3, 16; and "seek the Lord while He may be found."

Yours, etc.,
E. B.

Kericho, February 12, 1923.

CASEIN.

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

Sir,—I have read with much interest, and I hope others have done so, the lengthy article on Casein written by Mr. George Riddell in your weekly edition dated January 27, and am pleased to note that this product can be put to so many uses. One has often heard of making two blades of grass grow where one did before and I feel sure that the dairy farmer has a similar instance before him now with regard to milk.

The whole thing as Mr. Riddell put it, seems so simple after one has separated the milk in the usual way, they then add a little acid and extract the Casein from the skim milk and what is left I take it is whey, which is given to the pigs, as is done after one has been making cheese in any ordinary dairy. Those at present making butter and ghee will realise what this means to them since Casein, from all accounts, is worth per pound about half the price of butter or ghee. I should think that the proceeds from the Casein would more than pay for the working expenses of producing the butter and ghee and the latter would therefore be profit. Look what this means to the stock farmer "out in the blue"! The Casein would be almost as valuable as butter and ghee.

One of the special features of the Casein industry is that it requires no cold storage and when dry can be dumped into gunny bags and exported. Since reading the article and talking about it to several farmers I gather that neither Australia nor New Zealand have been slow to realise the value of Casein as a by-product for many years past. Why should we have been in the dark so long as to this very useful commodity?

It seems to me that what is required is a collecting depot where farmers could send their Casein, have it graded and be credited with the weights from time to time; have it shipped to the best markets, either British or American, or elsewhere, and when sold the proceeds less expenses be sent to the producer per lb. for the weights sent in.

Giving skim milk to the pigs may be all very well for people on the Railway who have no transport to pay, but if a man in Kitale, Nanyuki or Meru made Casein that would pan out at say £10 to £20 per month, this would certainly be more profitable than giving to the pigs. For instance, your pigs may have consumed an enormous amount of skim milk and when ready to sell as bacon hogs they may have contracted Swine Fever or Anthrax or some other ailment which only incurs trouble and expense in getting rid of dead pigs. With Casein these risks are entirely eliminated as it can be safely packed up in a store ready for the first chance of sending to the collecting depot and thence exported or sold locally. I trust that others will see the advantages of this by-product of skim milk as I see them and that this new industry which seems to have been neglected or lost sight of for so long may thus prove the means of bringing grist to the mill of the farmer and revenue to the country, as well as opening up new subsidiary industries in this country.

Yours, etc.,
THOMAS CHILLINGWORTH

Kijabe P.O.
29/1/23.

LAND BANK.

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

Sir,—The controversy on Land Banks and banking methods constrains me to utter my envy of your correspondents "Floreat Kenya" and Mr. Cotter, "where ignorance is bliss 'twere folly to be wise."

I wish I knew as little as they. I have learnt from bitter experience one or two methods by which the banks pay such large dividends. For instance, at the noble institution that has the honour of tending my overdraft the interest is added to it monthly making the nominal 8 per cent. much more like 12 per cent. by the end of the year.

Then, on my much more insignificant current account, which is usually fairly in credit, I get no interest whatever although my money is helping to give myself an overdraft, while a friend who is lucky enough to have a deposit account doesn't even receive as much as the despised 6 per cent. interest.

Yours, etc.,
"OVERDRAFT."

Lumbwa, Feb. 12.

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CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

Dictates of Conscience must be Obeyed.

LOYALTY TO THE DIVINE POWER.

Bishop of Mombasa's Striking Sermon.

The following is a fuller report of the sermon on "Christian Citizenship" preached by the Bishop of Mombasa in All Saints Church on Sunday forenoon.

Taking as his text St. Matthew XX 21, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are Gods" His Lordship said:—

With these words our Lord expressed the great principles which must guide His followers in their conduct as citizens. And because He did so I can venture to speak of them to-day; it would be an abuse of the privilege and responsibility of the preacher to indulge in any political propaganda here, but of the great principles set forth by our Lord I must and I can speak.

These principles are amplified and explained under the guidance of the Holy Spirit by the apostles St. Paul and St. Peter, and remember in all that they say the reference is to a heathen Government, how much more do the words apply to a Christian one.

Look at Romans XIII 1—5: "Let every soul be in subjection to the higher powers for there is no power but of God; and the powers that be are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the power, withstandeth the ordinance of God; and they that withstand shall receive to themselves judgment. For rulers are not a terror to the good work but to the evil, and wouldest thou have no fear of the power? do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise from the same; for he is a minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain; for he is a minister of God, an avenger for wrath to him that doeth evil. Therefore ye must needs be in subjection, not only because of the wrath but also for conscience sake."

These words were written while Nero was on the throne, though at a time when there was every hope that his reign would be one of justice and right. But we can hear St. Paul again after he has himself suffered from the injustice of a government.

1 Tim II 1—2: "I exhort first of all that supplications, prayers, intercessions, thanksgivings be made for all men; for kings and all that are in high place; that we may lead a tranquil and quiet life in all godliness and gravity."

Titus III 1: "Put them in mind to be in subjection to rulers, to authorities, to be obedient, to be ready unto every good work."

And again we find St. Peter writing, after he had experienced the meaning of an official persecution (1 Peter II 13—15) "Be subject to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake; whether it be to the king as supreme; or unto governors, as sent by him for vengeance on evil doers, and for praise to them that do well. For so is the will of God that by well doing ye should put to silence the ignorance of foolish men."

As we read these words they seem to point to absolute and complete obedience to every command put forth by authorities, and yet we remember that St. Peter told the government of his day "whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you rather than unto God judge ye," and St. Paul, and many another early Christian, cheerfully laid down his life, because their consciences led them against some command of authority.

Let us look a little closer at the question. St. Paul in his letter to the Romans has been setting forth the position of the Christian rising from his hopeless condition as a sinner, he has opened up the wonder of free salvation through the blood of Christ, and the power of an emancipated life in union with his risen Lord. But this freedom has only emphasised the reality of his voluntary and devoted service to the Master to whom he owes his all. And so the apostle leads him on through various phases of his ordinary life, and one of these phases is his position as a citizen.

Conscience Must be Obeyed.

Now, for the Christian, government is no mere powerful organisation in whose grip he is helpless but it is a visible embodiment of his loved Divine Master in His plan for social order. The ruler is the Minister of God, so that in ideal and in general, loyalty and devotion to his God means loyalty and devotion to the ruler. *It is true that ruler may make mistakes.* Sometimes the command of the earthly ruler may directly contravene the orders of his Lord and his God. *Then there can be no question what to do. Conscience must be obeyed. God's will must be done, and the consequences submitted to.*

An Illustration.

Can we make this general statement clearer by an illustration? I do not want to use an illustration that would tell most against others, but one which applies most directly to myself and those associated with me. Missionaries are recognised as in a peculiar sense called to watch over the interests of Native races. This brings them necessarily into contact, sometimes into conflict, with Government. In many countries such governments are heathen and the consequences are serious, here, thank God! we have a Government Christian in name and in intention.

But let us imagine myself as a missionary up against the Government. I may easily be tempted to this by unworthy motives. I may have made my plans for the development of my work, and seen them make some progress, when a government order blocks the way. I feel resentment and desire to resist. But this is not in accord with the teaching of Christ. Unless the Government order bids me do something which my conscience tells me is clearly contrary to God's will, I must be loyal for the sake of my God and for the sake of those whom He has intrusted to me for teaching.

I may try, indeed, it is my duty, to try and lead the ruler to see the value of my plans, and to secure his help and sympathy, but until God's ordained ruler permits it, I must loyally obey. *Of course, the case is different if I am ordered to do something which my conscience tells me is wrong, which would be disobedience to my God.* For my loyalty to the earthly ruler rests entirely on my loyalty to my God. I obey the former with readiness because to me he represents, in matters of government, the purpose of my Maker and even if disobedience is inevitable, I owe him respect and deference to the farthest point which my conscience allows.

But even here there is need of the very greatest thought and care. Some of the greatest crimes in Christendom have been done in the name of conscience, and done by those who really believed such was their duty. When we talk about conscience we need to be very sure it is an instructed conscience. Towards this, prayer and the study of God's word are the greatest help. If we find that self looms very large in the path along which our conscience directs us, there is call for much examination and hesitancy. It may be that God's will leads us along a path which makes for our comfort advancement, and wealth perhaps at the cost of others. But there is real cause for hesitancy and suspicion unless the will of God and His good pleasure are clearly before our eyes; and we are convinced that we put His glory first.

Who then is sufficient for these things? Surely it is clear that the realised presence and power of God is essential if the Christian is to fulfil his duty as a citizen.

The Need for Prayer.

For this, prayer is the first essential, and in this connection I desire to acknowledge with humility and thankfulness that the suggestion came to me from the proprietor of one of our local papers that I should urge my clergy to call upon their people to pray in view of the seriousness of our political situation. I acknowledge it with thankfulness that one who has such influence realised and desired the aid of Divine power, and with humility that I had not earlier encouraged my brethren to claim this aid.

And what do we need to pray for? Surely many things.

(1) That our rulers both at Home and out here, may have the fullest Divine Guidance in their most difficult position. They are God's ministers; we are bidden to claim for them His direction, we are responsible if we fail to help them in this way.

(2) That we may one and all be filled with true loyalty. Loyalty first of all to Him who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords, but then loyalty to those who are His representatives to us.

(3) That we may be patient in the loyal presentation of our case. If we believe it is a good one, and in accordance with the will of God we believe He will work all this for the best. Meanwhile let us pray that our motives may be purified, and that we may realise the effect of our actions on others, and especially on the natives of this land both now, and in the future as they seek to copy our example, as they surely will.

So may God enable you and me to be truly loyal subjects, because we put Him first. Any suggestion of resistance to the rulers, "God's ministers," must meet with the closest investigation. Our own motives, the effects on others etc., etc., must be closely scrutinised, before we abandon what is clearly the general will of God, obedience to constituted authority.

Meanwhile we pray that God will bless and lead those rulers whom He has ordained so that under them "we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all Godliness and honesty."

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

FUNDS BEING RAISED ALL OVER ENGLAND.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, January 17.

Judging by what transpired at a meeting of sportsmen interested in the Olympic Games recently, there is every reason to anticipate that British interests will be well attended to at the next festival. A very fine body of sportsmen, known as the Appeals Committee, is now striving to raise a fund which will be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the British team to and from Paris during the stay in the French capital. Another purpose of the fund, and a very important one, is "To reciprocate hospitality with our Overseas Dominions and Foreign Nations." If there is any balance, it will be handed to various governing bodies for the purpose of assisting the particular sports concerned.

Rather an ingenious scheme in connection with the fund has been decided on. Various towns will be asked to raise a given sum, according to the number of the population. That is to say, whilst a town of 2,000 in population may be asked to raise £50, a large town of perhaps 20,000 will be asked to subscribe £500. One advantage of spreading the appeal over a wide circle is that more people will learn something about the Olympic Games movement, which is all important.

Splendid Aims.

Even sportsmen and sportswomen who take quite a keen interest in all sorts of pastimes have but a faint idea of what the Olympic Games movement really stands for. The general idea is that teams of athletes from many countries meet together in competitions at different sports every four years. This is correct only so far as it sounds.

The Press has never yet told the general public the main ideas and happenings. Indeed, the misrepresentation and false ideas concerning the Games have mainly arisen through misleading statements in various papers, most of which were written in good faith.

Much goes on at the Olympic Games which is never made public, or only partly so. But scant justice has been done regarding the friendly meetings among competing athletes, and particularly those historic receptions held at the British Headquarters in Antwerp during the 1920 Games.

Brig.-General B. J. Kentish was the prime mover in these functions, and as one who participated, it can be safely said that they were of great value in creating the right atmosphere among sportsmen of the Motherland, the Overseas Dominions, and Foreign Nations. Brig.-General Kentish has now left the Army and is devoting himself to the Olympic Games movement, which is a fine thing for sport, and still a greater thing in the interest of international harmony and friendship.

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A. McCLURE,
Director of Public Works.

Zanzibar, 3rd February, 1923.

RUGBY AT THIKA.

COUNTRY TEAM TOO GOOD FOR NAIROBI.

A Gruelling Game.

Thika, like most of the other country districts of Kenya, takes its recreation seriously, or rather, perhaps, enthusiastically. Some few months ago certain Rugby enthusiasts discovered that there were class players in the district, and they immediately set about organising a team. So great was the enthusiasm of the promoters that at the present time, not only can Thika boast of a Sports Club and ground, but of a Rugby fifteen capable of giving a game to, if not defeating, any district team throughout the country.

This is a wonderful record of sporting enthusiasm, as the population surrounding the township of Thika is not a particularly large one.

A month or two ago, Thika thoroughly defeated a Nairobi side on Gymkhana ground and followed this victory up by journeying to Nakuru during Show week, and trouncing the team representing the Highlands capital, to an extent that the latter had never previously experienced.

On Saturday last the Thika men gave another exhibition of their prowess, when they were at home a team from Nairobi. Nairobi with a fairly large population and quite a number of Rugby players, seems to suffer from its usual apathy, with the result that considerable difficulty was experienced in raising a side, and even when fifteen men were found ready to make the journey, they suffered badly from lack of practice and combination. Nevertheless, taken all round, the team was a good one; and was considered capable of fully extending the Thika men.

The supporters of the country team rolled up in force, and when the sides lined up about half an hour late owing to a car bringing some of the Nairobi players breaking down, the home team was given all the exhortation to victory that they could require.

The Teams

The following teams took the field:

Nairobi—Arnold; Crofton, Bodeker, Bodeker and Twells; Russell and Hirst; Kemp, Ogilvie, Worlledge, Hall, Guinness, Roberts, O'Keeffe, and Campbell.

Thika:—Hearle; Thompson, Pelly, Ritchie and Wellen; Everard and Jay; Lacey, Weldon, Traill, Nash, Potts, Harris, Harries and Dawson.

Referee: Mr. Lester.

Touch-judges: Messrs. Burroughs and Bartholomew.

First Half.

Thika set the ball in motion and the game immediately settled down to one of the hardest and fastest games seen in this country. Both sides went all out from the start, and any player tackled in possession knew all about it. There were one or two minor injuries, but no player had to retire from the field.

The home team appeared to advantage and had rather the better of the exchanges. Nairobi was, however, far stronger in defence than in the attack. They tackled fiercely and with precision and the Thika backs who were always dangerous when on the move and showed lovely combination were always well held.

The game had been on for some little time, when Pelly made a glorious break and evading the defenders made straight for the line. A try appeared certain, but Crofton came up with him and brought him down beautifully inches from the mark. A scrimmage followed and Nairobi were penalised for hands in the scrum. The kick failed.

A short while afterwards, Jay, who was playing a great game behind the scrum set his three-quarters going. Again Pelly made the opening and drawing the defence handed the ball to Ritchie who had no difficulty in scoring behind the posts. Hearl failed to find the goal.

Nairobi continued to play hard and the forwards, who were good in the loose, were once or twice dangerously near to scoring.

Half-time went however with Thika three points to the good:

Thika .... 1 try.
Nairobi .... nil.

Second Half.

Thika again did most of the pressing in the second half although Nairobi were always worth watching. The latters' weakness, however, was in attack. Their backs showed marked lack of combination and a number of likely movements were thus of no avail. There was little difference between the forwards, both getting their share of the ball, and both being dangerous in the loose. For Nairobi, Worlledge, Ogilvie and Guinness were always prominent in the loose and for Thika, Lacey, Weldon and Nash appeared to advantage.

A nice sling out from the scrum by Jay sent Everard through. He got over, but was tackled and a five yard scrum was given from which the defending forwards got the ball away, thanks chiefly to some good footwork by O'Keeffe.

Then Nairobi broke down again. The Thika backs put in another fine run. The ball came right out to Thompson, who dashing down the line, passed back to Ritchie. The latter carried on and was clean missed by three players who tried to kiss him instead of tackling him. When on the line he was tackled in proper form by Bodeker who downed him, but too late and he scored near the corner. The kick again failed.

The up and down game continued and Nairobi towards the end dominated the proceedings. A well-taken penalty by Hirst had hard luck in missing the upright. In spite of their efforts, however, Nairobi failed to effectively cross the line and time went with Thika deservedly the winners.

Thika ...... two tries (6 pts.)
Nairobi .... nil.

The visitors, after the match, were entertained to tea by the ladies of the Thika Sports Club, in the club house which is nearing completion, and afterwards a dance was held at the Blue Posts Hotel, at which most of the Nairobi visitors attended.

NAIVASHA FARMERS.

Office Bearers for Current Year.

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

A general meeting took place on Friday last of the Naivasha Farmers' Association to appoint delegates to the forthcoming meeting of the Convention. It was well attended amongst those present were Dr. Dunn, Messrs. Cotter, Pickford, Pollard, Chillingworth, Burnell, Rostron, MacRae, Attenborough, Strong, Fey, Story, Turner, Ray, Anderson, Wills, Moy and Glass.

Before electing the delegates the officers of the Naivasha Farmers' Association were appointed for the ensuing year. The elected being Dr. Dunn, President; W. Pickford, Vice-President; committee, Messrs. Ray, Chillingworth, Pollard, and Cotter; A. B. MacRae, (Treasurer), and N. A. Glass (Hon. Sec.)

A matter of importance which took place was the reduction of the annual subscription from Sh. 40/- to Sh. 20/-. This should bring the whole European community together at this critical stage in the history of the Colony in which this district takes no mean part.

The delegates appointed to attend the next meeting of the Convention were, Dr. Dunn and Capt. C. Anderson, along with C. M. Burnell and Major G. Buxton or Capt. Cotter.

After a long and heated discussion on the present situation in which several members took part the delegates were empowered by the meeting to stand by the decision of the Central Committee of Convention.

The rains have commenced in earnest, whether they are the [illegible] or the statement is a case of wait and see.

There is talk in the district of fish being at last put into the lake which along with rumoured cheap week end tickets from Nairobi should be a boon to the district.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

Pledges to European Settlers.

COLONIAL OFFICE CRITICISED.

Under the above heading, the *Times* in the issue of January 18, published the following letter from Mr. W. J. Moynagh:—

"In a letter which appears in your issue of to-day Mr. H. S. L. Polak states that the 'proposals are designed to give practical effect to the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921.'

"Actually this reversal of Colonial Office policy is a gross betrayal of both the European and native communities of Kenya. The European settlers of the Colony have already been positively assured, many times, that the highlands of Kenya which are suitable for European occupation shall be reserved solely for their use after native rights have been fully protected. This promise dates from as far back as 1905, and has been confirmed on many occasions by successive Colonial Office Secretaries of State. On the strength of this promise many Europeans from all parts of the world have made their homes in Kenya, and have invested a large amount of capital in the land, which they have brought to productivity and which is now supplying a large amount of raw materials.

"Kenya has long been the plaything of every new Colonial Office chief, and every change in the administration brings a change in the Kenya policy which is inimical to the progress of the country, the last of which, the change in the currency, very nearly ruined it. Now, again, after a definite statement by Mr. Winston Churchill that our rights would be protected, comes the disquieting news that the whole matter is to be reopened and Kenya is to be sacrificed to Indian extremist agitation. The Colonial Office, by its weak and vacillating policy, is doing irreparable harm to the prestige of our people, as witness the case of Harry Thuku and that case can be taken as an example of what may happen should the present policy be pursued.

"The granting of the franchise in Kenya to Indians would be a dangerous step. The Indian masses are unable to read, write, or understand English, and are entirely in the hands of a few extremists who are followers of Ghandi and avowedly anti-British, and who do not stop at working mischief among their own people but are endeavouring to bring in the native also. The number of these extremists is very small, but through the bazaar and elsewhere they do a tremendous amount of harm. As one who has lived among them for a number of years I have always advocated a measure to restrict the immigration of Indians in the same way that Australia, Canada and South Africa have found it necessary to do for if we allow them to continue to come into the country as they have been doing during the last few years we can only look forward to trouble amongst the natives, who look upon them with disdain.

"Your correspondent states that 'Kenya is regarded as the test case of British sincerity on the subject of the treatment and status of Indians overseas.' I claim that we have done all we possibly can (short of selling our birthright) to deal justly with them. They have their representatives on the Legislative Council and on every public body they care to sit on. Larger tracts of land at the coast and near Kisumu are in their hands, and every possible concession to their Eastern peculiarities has been made, with the result that they openly flout the Government and assert their right to govern the country, even demanding an Indian Governor.

"With the interests of the native and European community at heart is there not a sound reason for the reluctance of the Governor, as there has always been on the part of every Governor in the past, to impose conditions on the majority which are repugnant to them and which are likely to benefit only a small minority, to the detriment of the majority of loyal Britishers and natives, to whom alone belong the honour and glory of bringing the Colony to its present prosperous state?"

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KENYA CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Final for the Country Challenge Cup.

GYMKHANA OPEN THE BATTING.

Parklands' Win on the First Innings.

The final match in the Country Cup Competition commenced on Saturday afternoon, when Gymkhana were at home to Parklands. The home team won the toss, and elected to bat, the opening pair being Rhodes and Merrick. The attack was shared by Allen and Thornton, and in the first over, Rhodes gave a difficult chance to point.

With 20 on the board, the first change was made in the bowling, Campling relieving Allen and Moskow replacing Thornton. Before this total was reached Merrick had two lives in the "slips", off Thornton's bowling, and the fielding of the visitors was not up to the form shown against Nakuru. Merrick was the first to leave, being l-b-w, to Moskow, with the score at 73, of which he had collected 32. The innings, was of considerable value to the Gymkhana team, but was marred by four chances, all in the slips.

Baker was the next man in, but with the score 80 odd, Allen came on again at the pavilion end, and with his fifth ball cleaned bowled him. Thornton resumed at the other end, and in his first over removed two of Forrester's stumps. 3 for 89 was the score when Burman joined Rhodes. The fielding had now improved, Allen being prominent with some good work, and the bowling was good, Thornton in particular keeping a very fine length.

Rhodes, who was giving a fine display, with a nice drive sent up the 100. Campling then went behind the wicket and Adams relieved Allen, but the next wicket fell to Thornton who bowled Burman, with the score at 119. Rhodes left shortly afterwards, being well caught at the wicket by Campling, off Thornton. The retiring batsman had made 64 by good and forceful cricket, giving only one chance, apart from the one which caused his dismissal.

Vidal followed, and made some good strokes, including two fours in succession and off Adams, who however, yorked him shortly afterwards, the score reading 138 for 6.

At this point an adjournment was made for tea, and upon a resumption being made, 3 wickets fell for the addition of 2 runs. Rethman was bowled by Thornton, at 135, and Lester was caught in the slips, by Adams, in the same over, one run later. Without further addition to the score, Wickham was bowled by Adams.

Pineo and Proctor then became associated, and the total mounted slowly. A double change was made in the bowling, Allen and Krause going on for Adams and Thornton. This was successful, Pineo lifting a ball from Krause into the safe hands of Allen, at mid-off, and the innings closed for 155.

Parklands Go In.

Parklands opened with Thornton and Campling to the bowling of Proctor and Pineo. Both batsmen started with confidence, and runs came steadily. With 40 recorded Burman went on in place of Proctor and Forrester instead of Pineo. With the score at 44, Thornton, in trying to glide a straight one from Forrester, was bowled. With only a few minutes to go before stumps were drawn for the day, Morris was sent in, and remained until the close of play. A double change was tried, Burman taking the ball from Rethman and Baker going on vice Forrester. The light was none too good and neither batsman took any risks, but nevertheless did not fail to punish any loose ball that came along.

ON SUNDAY.

Pineo and Rethman opened the bowling on Sunday morning when the not outs, Campling and Morris, resumed their innings when the score was at 80. Forrester missed Campling in the slips.

Proctor and Forrester then went on for Pineo and Rethman. Campling was again missed in the slips and Morris had a narrow escape of being run out. The scoring was not rapid and there were several maiden overs.

Baker was substituted for Forrester at the Pavilion end and Wickham replaced Proctor. Campling signified his appreciation by hitting Wickham to leg for 4.

Morris put his leg in front of a straight one from Baker, and the score read 113 for 2, the retiring batsman having scored 23.

Montague followed, but did not stay long, as just after Campling with a stroke to leg, reached his 50 the new arrival was caught in the slips by Baker.

Allen was the next man in, and the scoring became more rapid. At 142 Baker gave way to Forrester, and Rethman came on again in place of Wickham.

At 151 Campling was missed off a hard hit to square leg.

Allen made a lovely hit to leg, and sent up 156, thus passing the Gymkhana score with 7 wickets in hand. This was followed by a 4 to the on boundary and a 3 drive to the off.

Proctor then relieved Rethman just before lunch, which was taken at 12 noon the score reading 163 for 3.

Parklands innings finally closed for 294, and Gymkhana went in again and declared with 225 for 8. Parklands were thus left with 86 to make in 85 minutes.

This proved to be an impossible feat, but Parklands won, however, on the first innings.

The following were the detailed scores:—

GYMKHANA
1st Innings.

Rhodes, c Campling, b Thornton	64
Merrick, l-b-w., Moscow	32
Baker, b Allen	4
Forrester, b Thornton	2
Burman, b Thornton	9
Vidal, b Adams	15
Rethman, b Thornton	1
Lester, c Adams, b Thornton	0
Wickham, b Adams	1
Proctor, not out	5
Pineo, c Allen, b Krause	9
Extras	13
Total	155

Bowling: Allen, 1/26; Campling, 0/31; Moskow, 1/10; Adams, 2/17; Thornton, 5/58; Krause 1/0.

PARKLANDS
1st Innings.

Campling, b Burman	113
Thornton, b Forrester	31
Morris, l-b-w, Baker	23
Montague, c Baker, b Wickham	6
Allen, b Pineo	33
Krause, c Rethman, b Proctor	1
Adams, b Proctor	6
Moscow, c Wickham, b Lester	21
Trenn, b Forrester	13
Donovan, not out	13
Coleman, b Wickham	18
Extras	19
Total	294

Bowling Analysis:—Procter, 2/71; Pineo, 1/41; Rethman, 0/25; Forrester, 2/33; Burman, 1/30; Baker, 1/20; Wickham, 2/27; Lester, 1/19.

GYMKHANA
2nd Innings.

Merrick, c Campling, b Thornton	14
Rhodes, l-b-w, Allen	34
Vidal, c Trenn, b Allen	25
Rethman, not out	76
Burman, c Montague, b Campling	29
Procter c and b Krause	7
Lester, not out	13
Extras	20
Total for 8 wickets declared	225

Bowling: Thornton, 1/66; Adams, 0/22; Allen, 2/28; Campling, 1/60; Moscow, 0/7; Krause, 1/18.

PARKLANDS
[2nd Innings.]

Campling, c Proctor, b Wickham	8
Thorton, run out	17
Morris, not out	5
Allen, no out	16
Extras	2
Total for 2 wickets	48

After the match, Maj. Newlands presented the cup to the captain of Parklands team.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

DEFENCE FORCE BILL.

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

Sir.—Your correspondent "Settler" appears to be one of that selfish and unpatriotic type that has been the bane of England for so long.

Why does he not want conscription? Because he does not want to be *compelled* to be a member of the Defence Force. He wants to decide for himself whether he shall be, or not. So will every one else, and they will say to themselves, "I'm too busy this season; no hurry; no danger! Next year will do. I shall volunteer if there is any need." And so they procrastinate until—the crisis comes, and it is too late. There is no organisation, no training.

We have only to look at the Territorials, the Middle Class Union, and other excellent organisation which one knows one *ought* to join and, every time they recur to the mind, one says, "We must join; it is our duty to join, it is to our interest to join." But does one? Not a bit of it.

Baden Powell chose the words "Be Prepared" as the motto for the Boy Scouts. And it is one of the soundest mottos, as well for nations as for individuals.

Doesn't "Settler" realise how near to disaster we were through not being prepared at that very time he quotes, over 8 years ago? It is all very well to refer to the numbers who volunteered *then*. But how many were *prepared* and *organised*? A mere handful, whose noble lives were sacrificed for the selfishness of the many. Let us at least learn our lesson from England's insular pride, and Be Prepared.

Does he not know that every unit is responsible for it own protection? Why, then, does he object to being *compulsorily* enrolled in a Defence Force for the protection of his own life and property, amongst others? Will he volunteer *immediately* a voluntary Defence Force is formed? If so, why does he object to others, who would not be so prompt, being drawn into line and forced to take their place in the organisation?

Procrastination is the thief of time. There would not only be delay at first. There would come flagging of interest later. It is not much that the Defence Force Bill asks of him—little more than his enrolment, and the knowledge of who is to be his commanding officer, and where his station in the case of emergency, and the most elementary training for those who have had none.

It is a pretty idea, that of Voluntary Service. But it is not business like. Kenya only boasts but a handful of Europeans and every man must do his bit and know his station.

Therefore I trust that every patriotic European of military age will back up the Defence Force Bill. For it is his duty. And I trust that Uganda and Tanganyika will immediately come into line and adopt a step that should have been taken many years ago.

Yours, etc.,
UGANDA PLANTER.

Toro, Feb. 7.

MR. THEO BLUNT.

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

Sir,—With reference to the address which is to be presented to Mr. Blunt by Sir Charles Bowring at the close of the performance on the March 3rd, we should be obliged if intending subscribers would note that the list must definitely close at 4 p.m. on Friday next 23rd instant as the illuminating of the names of subscribers will take some considerable time.

Although we are glad to say that we have received a considerable response to our appeal, yet we feel certain that there are many people in Nairobi who still wish to participate in the address, and we would ask such to send their donations to either Mr. Hamilton or Mr. Playfair as early as possible.

Yours, etc.,
F. G. HAMILTON,
H. E. SCHWARTZE.

Nairobi, Feb. 16.

THE DUTY OF LOYALTY AND CONSCIENCE.

BISHOP OF MOMBASA ON CITIZENSHIP PRINCIPLES.

A Commonsense Sermon.

Preaching from the text "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's," the Bishop of Mombasa, dealt with the duties and principles of "Christian Citizenship" in All Saints Church, Nairobi, yesterday morning.

Included in a full and representative congregation were His Excellency, his Private Secretary and nearly all the official members, including Sir C. Bowring.

The Bishop stated that he could not use the pulpit for any kind of political propaganda; he could only refer to the great principles of our faith that should guide our action in such matters.

The theme was based on St. Paul's words in Romans XIII verses 1 and 2. "Let every soul be in subjection to the higher powers for there is no power but of God and the powers that be are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the power withstandeth the ordinance of God and they that withstand shall receive to themselves judgment."

At the same time he said the Apostles and the early Christians did on occasion refuse to obey when they were ordered for example to burn incense to Diana, or to violate their conscience.

"The fact is," said the Bishop "they recognised Governments as no mere human institution but as the ordinance of God, and we as Christians must do the same. The duty of loyalty is a Divine duty, and if tempted to resist we need most carefully to examine our motives.

"Even conscience may be terribly perverted. Some of the greatest crimes have been carried out in obedience to a perverted conscience, and while it may be only duty on occasion to resist the earthly government, we need to be very sure that our compelling motive is loyalty to the Heavenly Supreme Governor, and for that we need earnest prayer for guidance both for ourselves and for those who in God's providence have been appointed to rule over us."

A Tour of Inspection.

Two Departmental Chiefs in the Districts.

An interesting tour of inspection is now being undertaken by two heads of departments—the Chief Native Commissioner and the Treasurer.

Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Grannum are journeying by car to Nakuru via Naivasha, on to Ravine, Eldoret, Kitale; Kakamega, Kapsabit, Kisumu and back to Nairobi by train.

They reached Nakuru on Saturday.

It is to be hoped that the visit of two important departmental chiefs to the country bomas will result in the introduction of a more standardised form of financial control and a definite and co-ordinated native policy in so far as D.C.'s are concerned.

East African Coffee.

Latest Report from London Market.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, February 17.

Messrs. T. H. Allen and Co. report that the London Coffee market is steady.

The following prices are quoted:

		per cwt.
Nairobi	(1st quality)	Shs. 110/-
Nairobi	(ordinary)	Shs. 110/-
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MR. MOYNAGH TAKES A HAND.

REPLY TO INDIAN AGITATION IN THE "TIMES."

H.E. and the Official Majority.

Mr. W. J. Moynagh, a former legislator in Kenya Colony, in a letter to *The Times*, in reply to Mr. Polak, claims that the Europeans in Kenya have done everything possible, short of selling their birthright, to deal justly with the Indians.

Yet the latter openly flout the Government and assert their right to govern the country.

He suggests that the Governor is naturally repugnant to a Council majority which is likely to be only a small minority, to the detriment of the loyal Britishers and natives.

THE VOTERS ROLL.

Capt. H. F. Ward writes: "May I point out the urgent necessity of getting everybody qualified on the Voter's Roll. Last year we made a similar appeal and thanks to the efforts made, the number in Nairobi North were brought up from about 330 to ... This year we must make a greater effort. It is vital, the future so obscure, to get every man and woman we can registered as a voter. Again it is a fine opportunity to those who are not registered for taking part in the next General Election. The List for this year closes on March ... Mr. C. Denovan or myself will be only too glad to help in any way that we can, and we hold supplies of forms for application to be included on the Roll, at either office."

THE ISLAND.

The Heat, the Police and the Rickshaw Boy.

LITTLE SERIOUS CRIME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Mombasa, February 20.

The heat during the past week has been intense, in spite of the copious rains that have almost daily fallen. There has also been a considerable amount of "thunder in the air" both material and political. Thunderstorms, of the former type are rare in Mombasa, in fact in the whole of Kenya, as compared with the terribly destructive ones so common in South Africa. The orthodox short and long rains appear to have got out of their established order so that it is difficult to tell which is which. The excessive moisture is the most unpleasant feature of Mombasa heat, and although old residents get innured, it is pitiful to see recent arrivals or visitors from the ships in harbour simply melting in the fierce rays of the sun.

The Police.

Among those going on vacation during the next day or two is Captain Wolseley Bourne, M.C., who for the last year has been in charge of the Mombasa Unit of the Kenya Police. During his regime he has licked his native police into shape, and although it would appear almost impossible to make good policeman out of the East African natives yet the Kavirondo who form the greater bulk of the unit are extremely smart as soldiers, and do the work they are actually paid to do very well, but initiative is entirely lacking. It cannot be said whether this is inherent or due to faulty training, though it is probably the former.

Captain Wolseley Bourne's place has been taken by Mr. Anderson. People often grumble at police deficiencies, but it must be admitted that one commissioned officer, two non-commissioned European officers and less than a hundred Indian and native police are incapable of dealing with everything in a town of 45,000 inhabitants exclusive of the mixed elements that are always coming and going from the numerous ships that visit the harbour. Considering all things, therefore, it is remarkable there is so little serious crime on the Island. The petty thief is always with us, like the poor, also the cycle thief.

The Pest.

The greatest pest of the Island is the insatiable rickshaw puller, who if given an extra tip is at once utterly ruined. These parasites prey on visitors, who give them what they demand, and more sometimes even up to six times the legal fare. A surprise is however occasionally in store in the shape of an apparent new arrival who, however, is in reality an old resident returning from leave. A case occurred last week where the legal fare being fifty cents, one shilling was given out of kind consideration for the native. Two shillings were insolently demanded but not conceded, and when last seen the puller were streaking down the road with their vehicle at a rate that would have turned Postle green with envy. Many offenders in this line would be taken to court, but such a procedure necessitates attendance at the police offices and subsequent loafing around the courts the next day for hours, wasting precious time. The new car fares are not actually in force, as some delay occurred in amending the recently printed cards by adding the distances of all salient points on the Island. This tariff will be now a most useful one giving information that has so long been lacking.

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INDIANS TO QUIT.

Limuru Settlers and Their Tenants.

INNOCENT SUFFER FOR GUILTY.

Mr. W. H. Caine Gives a Lead.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Limuru, February 21.

Heavy thunder rains have been the order of the day lately; on Sunday the 4th there was very heavy rain which started with hail; the weather was more or less fine for a week, then on Sunday week last the weather set in really wet, heavy rain being experienced every afternoon and evening, which ended up on Sunday afternoon last with a very heavy rain storm, with some hail. The weather has since been fine with cold nights.

Limuru appears to be coming a popular centre for racing stables, Mr. Hall and Mr. Lunan have been training in this district for some years; Lady Macmillan started at the end of last year, and now rumour has it that Mr. C. M. Fielden is contemplating purchasing land in the district for this purpose.

In a Good Cause.

Mr. Nairn is holding a Subscription Dance at his Hotel, High View, on March 10. He only wishes to cover his expenses any sum in excess he is paying over to the funds of the Farmers' Association. The tickets are quite cheap, Shs. 10/- double, and Shs. 7/50 single, and it is hoped that many residents in the district will take advantage of this opportunity of combining an evening's pleasure with helping to swell the funds of the Association. We think Mr. Nairn is to be congratulated on his effort to provide amusement, and to increase the funds of the Association, and believe that a really enjoyable evening may be looked forward to. A gramophone, with the piano occasionally, will provide the music.

Gratitude.

The General Manager, Uganda Railway, in his decision to allow passengers to travel on goods trains, has earned the gratitude of many in the district; those without cars especially. We are indeed thankful to see the last of the stationmaster we had inflicted on us, for a month or so, a short while ago. His departure appears to have been hastened by a battle royal between himself and his assistant, which resulted in the stationmaster retiring to bed with fever and putting in an application to be transferred. One of this gentleman's peculiar ideas was that no passenger might use the waiting room without first of all obtaining the Traffic Manager's permission. The new official appears to be giving every satisfaction.

A Forward Move.

The Limuru Farmers' Association is now producing a monthly circular, the first of which appeared early in the current month. It is hoped by this means to keep members in touch with Government notices, with merchants and with one another. It is proposed to insert advertisments, and to send the circular to non-members at a small charge to be decided upon by the Committee at their next meeting. In the meantime the Hon. Secretary would be glad to receive any enquiries from merchants re produce, or requests for information about the district from anyone interested. Just now, owing to residents refusing to deal with Indians, there is a ready sale for posho at reasonable prices, and there is every prospect of one or two residents opening dukas.

As a Protest.

Mr. W. H. Caine has given all Indians occupying the dukhas on his property near the Station, notice to quit, on or before March 31 next, and I understand that nearly all the settlers in the district who have Indian dukas are following suit. No one has any fault to find with their Indian tenants; on the contrary they are usually most obliging, and we believe they are quite content under present conditions, but they are being moved as a protest against the action of their leaders and the Indian Government in trying to force us to give them equal rights with us. The innocent invariably suffer for the guilty.

A NATIVE OFFENDER.

A few days ago a native named Athmani bin Mzee, a clerk in the Native Registration Department was charged in the Police Court, on two counts of criminal misappropriation, arising out of certain acts during the carrying out of his duties in the Department. It appeared that he charged a native who had not been registered before the sum of 50 cents for registration, and another native, who applied for a renewal, he overcharged. In each case he appropriated the money. He was sentenced to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Sh. 100 on each count.

Three Oil Users.

"GIVE me a cheap oil," says owner A.
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NANYUKI GARAGE & SMITHY	NANYUKI.
MOUNT KENYA GARAGE	NYERI.

A MASTERPIECE IN OILS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

ARREST OF EDITOR.

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

Sir,—It was a horrible news of the arrest of the Editor of "Democrat" in your to-day's issue. I don't think Indians can expect anything else. This is what we call one sided Justice.

What was said against our Widows it was all provoking and painfull lies, but no step was taken because the writer happened to be an Europeon, and above all because it was against Indians. But if an Indian spoke some truth based purely on Historical facts and figures, I can not understand why the Europeon people should be annoyed and so much upset as, to apply for Deportation. Then should we say that this is not the place for Indians to speak the truth if it goes against the Europeons, nor to contradict the lies what the Europeons should say against the peacefull Indians! but sometimes it so happens that Nature itself brings out the truth from the mouth of someone when it is exceeding the limit, as it is a sin to undo the things that we ought to do. According to my own faith and religion it seems to me that owing to deep malice most of the Europeons in this country are blind and these are the signs of downfall of such a nation which harms one and favours the other without reasonable and true cause.

Now while closing this letter of mine I pray to the Almighty God to give us 20 new Editors like one of the "Democrat" who is now in the clutch of those persons who wrongly do not like him.

Cherio Mr. Editor of "Democrat" and I salute you so many times.

22-2-23.

K. S. CHOWDHURY.

(The above letter is printed exactly as received. The writer is a Barrister at Law and Advocate practising in Nairobi.—Ed. "E. A. S.")

Answers to Correspondents.

K. S. Chowdhury.—Your letter referring to your own case cannot be published as the case is still sub judice.—Ed. E. A. S.

PHARAOH'S TOMB.

GREAT PROFUSION OF ART TREASURES.

A Vanished Civilization.

The finest description yet published of the Carnarvon finds in the Valley of the Kings is that contributed by a well-known British novelist, now on a holiday at Luxor.

"On the last day of the old year, on a divinely blue, windless morning," he writes, "I saw the wonders of the tomb under the all revealing glare of the electric lights, torn, as it were, from the protective cloak of three thousand years of darkness.

"If a man have any imagination he must find strange emotions stirring within him. There stand the two black-ebony effigies of the King, gold-sandalled and majestic, bearing staff and mace, but wistful of face and as though oppressed by vast memories and hopes obscure. With the Royal cobra rising from the brow of each they seem strangely pathetic. They alone know what lies behind them in the inner and unopened tomb. Do they resent the intrusion, or are they relieved that at last their long sentry duty has reached its end? Their almost pleading look causes doubts. Are they more conscious of the mystery of death than of the reality of life?

"They stand there, mysteriously symbolising the spirit of the place in which, as you linger, your sense of self-identity seems to sink to a mere nothing. Vanished civilisation and our own restless age meet for a moment as the stream of time bears both along—where?

Bewildering Profusion.

"As the strong light falls on the objects about you, you vainly endeavour to take them in. They are so many and beautifully bewildering, so crowded still that you move with anxious caution, for time has wrought havoc with the inlaid throne and the gilded couch.

"Their very profusion bewilders you.

Withered Wreaths.

"Here are lovely alabaster vases of most exquisite workmanship with lotus plant handles, set in what seems to be a trelliswork frame—as if in the hands of the artists of those days alabaster was as pliant as osier. Then two sistra in perfect preservation, and for a startling moment one even heard the tinkle of the metal tongues, silent for thirty centuries! But most pathetic of all are those tall, withered, plant wreaths—are they of laurel?—standing against the wall near the statues. What hands tied them? What is their significance?

"Ignorant amid these scattered wonders, I hold my peace, but you will have read descriptions by expert pens of exquisitely painted boxes, the pictures generally representing stirring hunting scenes, and containing clothing of every kind for the King—with many boxes still unopened—of chariots crushed and confused in a corner, one still with its leopard-skin cloth of walking-sticks and official staves, with great store of provisions neatly packed in boxes.

"The treasures and records here unearthed need long months of study to explain, for new light is about to be cast on an obscure and romantic period of ancient Egyptian history. The curtain has been drawn—and by an English hand. Howard Carter thoroughly deserves his triumph. His name and that of Lord Carnarvon are now immortal in the list of those who have worked for the cause of archeology.

A Tremendous Impression.

"Tut-ankh Amen's tomb, seen as I saw it, leaves on the untutored mind a greater impression than it can hold. And all around are these tremendous hills, shutting in the Valley, changing from yellow to pink, beautiful, barren, and sun-baked, yet from time to time revealing their secrets to searchers sufficiently patient and wise.

"As yet we are but on the threshold of the discovery. What shall we learn when the tomb itself is entered and Tut-ankh Amen yields his secret to the eye of scrapers and the pen of historian.

INVISIBLE GODDESS.

Working Good in the Bombay Presidency.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

Cleanliness, Sanitation and Sobriety.

An extraordinary movement, which began in Nasik some months ago, says an Indian paper, is now spreading throughout the Bombay Presidency. The people profess to believe that an invisible goddess is abroad, going round the different villages, revealing herself to and taking possession of certain chosen individuals and that the utterances of these individuals are to be regarded as sacred.

The goddess we are told, has some kind of chant, with much violent shaking of the head, and her object seems to be purely one of social reform. All drinking is prohibited women are ordered to bathe three times a day and men twice, and they are told to be most careful not to allow any rubbish or dirt to accumulate about their houses.

The goddess we are told, has done more for sanitation than would otherwise have been done in fifty years! More remarkable still, carters have been persuaded to give up beating their bullocks and others are turning loose all their goats and fowls so that they may not be tempted to sell them for food.

During the time a person is under the influence of the goddess he lives entirely upon milk and remains in his own village till all the village has conformed to his teachings. Then he passes to the next village where the goddess transfers herself to a local resident, and thus the good work is carried on throughout a district.

Imperial Conference Resolution.

Colonial and India Offices Still in Accord.

The chief feature at question time in the Delhi Assembly on January 23 was the anxiety of members in regard to the position in Kenya, says the *Times* correspondent.

In response to an interpellation by Mr. Rangachariar and questions by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and others, Mr. Hullah declared that the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the Colonies were in complete accord as to the necessity of adhering to the principles of the resolution passed at the Imperial Conference on the status of Indians. Mr. Sarma (of the Executive Council) added that steps would be taken to urge that provision should be made for the protection of the Indian settlers should the fears of violence suggested in certain Press telegrams be realised.

WHAT DAY AND MARTINS NEGLECTED.

Managing Director's Frank Statement.

"Thirty years ago we had the world at our feet," said Mr Burlison, managing director of Messrs. Day and Martin, "but when the change from blacking to polish came we neglected to keep our name before the public."

This frank confession of how an historic firm finds itself in difficulties was made at a meeting, in mid week, of shareholders which postponed the decision of how to deal with the assets pending a final effort to raise money to save the business.

Mr Burlison said: "WE FAILED BECAUSE WE DID NOT ADVERTISE."

INSURANCE.

Messrs. Tyson Bros., Ltd., have secured the services of Messrs. Millar and O'Keeffe and have opened an Insurance Department obtaining a number of well-known agencies. Messrs. Millar and O'Keeffe, it will be remembered ran the "Northern" Agency with great success for some time but recently severed their connection with that Company.

PLATEAU RAILWAY.

Agitation Over Question of Junction Site.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.

A Fear of Eldoret Being Side Tracked.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Eldoret, February 18.

Now that a start is being made to survey a route for the branch railway line to Kitale, the agitation over the question of the junction site is increasing in intensity. As the controversy involves considerations of much more than local interest, it may not be out of place to briefly review the facts for general information. Until some little time ago it was generally understood that the Kitale branch would leave the Nakuru-Turbo line about nine miles west of Eldoret, near Flemmer's Vlei, this being the most direct route. Subsequently, however, it was decided by the authorities responsible that such a route would give the Western Trans Nzoia more than its fair share of railway communications and unduly neglect the north-eastern Plateau and the Charangani districts.

That such would be the case no one seriously disputes, and the voices in favour of the Flemmer's Vlei or western route are so few that the adoption of this route along the eastern side of the plateau opens up the possibility of Eldoret being side tracked as the site of the junction—hence the present agitation. A site has been provisionally selected by the Government Surveyor, Colonel Robertson about nine miles to the south east, when the line would run practically due north to Sergoit, and then to Kitale via Hoey's Bridge.

Grave Objection.

To this route as at present indicated there is the grave objection, entirely apart from other considerations, that it runs almost on the edge of the area of European settlement, beyond which there is only a narrow strip of forest land and then a sheer escarpment of several thousand feet in the Elgeyo Reserve. So obviously it could not draw much traffic from that side. If placed slightly to the west, however, it would serve a much larger area of rich settled land and offer the same facilities to the country lying to the north.

For such a route Eldoret would be the natural jumping off place, and strong efforts are being made to induce the railway construction authorities to go fully into the several proposals before making any definite decision, as it is felt that the big interests at stake and the future development of the district demand such investigation. A glance at the map will show that from an administrative point of view a more central position than Eldoret could hardly have been chosen as a site for the capital of the district. Possibly on this account those most closely interested in its development have taken it as a matter of course that the railway plans of the future would take it largely into consideration, and large sums have been invested in the purchase of land and the erection of buildings in the township and immediate vicinity.

A schedule compiled to accompany a petition to His Excellency on the subject shows that close on £200,000 have been invested, and it is argued, and not unreasonably I suggest, that this factor should not be lost sight of. It has been said that Government cannot accept any responsibility for people who buy plots in a Government Township and build on them in the belief that the future policy of the Government will aim at fostering the development of such townships.

Moral Responsibility.

Surely there is something wrong in such a view. All land alienated by Government in Eldoret was sold subject to building conditions. The several extensions of these expired in June last year, and for some time previous plot-holders were being threatened with forfeiture of their holdings unless they built. In consequence quite a number of buildings were erected although there was absolutely no demand for them, and most of them are still standing idle. Is not Government to some extent responsible, therefore, for having forced the development of the town beyond economic requirements, and morally bound to consider the future interests of the town in its railway policy?

That, at least, is the view of the unfortunate property holders with empty shops and offices on their hands, and also of those who must either build in the near future shops or houses for which there can only be a demand if the future of Eldoret as the capital of the Plateau is assured by being made the railway centre, or else forfeit their property. Fortunately for these people the Government itself is also a big land holder in the Township, and stands to be the biggest loser if Eldoret is side-tracked. The Government owns something like 3,000 acres in the Township, which capitalised at the low figure of £50 per acre represents an asset of £150,000, whereas all the land in the neighbourhood of the site proposed nine miles out is privately owned, and consequently the appreciation in value bound to result from the establishment of a community there would go into private pockets.

A feature of the controversy of more than local interest is the argument put forward that the sole purpose of the new railways is to get produce down to the coast by the shortest possible route and that the provision of railway communication between towns is not a factor that can be given any weight. This is surely an extreme point of view pregnant with obstacles to the future development of our towns. That the question of export facilities should receive primary consideration is universally agreed, but that it should entirely exclude consideration for our internal organisation is, I submit, a fallacy. And for this reason: that the export problem is largely a matter of concentration and centralisation.

Illustrations.

To illustrate. Heretofore our efforts to organise agricultural production in this district have been severely hampered by the difficulties of getting the producers together at frequent intervals at any one centre. These difficulties will persist if our future railway communications fail to provide facilities for communication between the towns of Eldoret and Kitale. The distance between these towns by road is 45 miles. The distance between them by rail if the original route is strictly adhered to will be about 70 miles. Obviously then the railway will not be called upon to any great extent to carry passengers or goods between these two points. Neither will it be of much service to the settlers in between as a means of distribution of incoming goods. In practice its sole advantage to them will be a means of sending their produce from the farm to the coast—for all other purposes it will be useless.

That surely is a policy of narrowing down the usefulness of the railway to the narrowest possible limits. One could understand it if we exported everything we produced and imported nothing. But such is far from being the case, and is likely to remain so. The railway therefore must also be considered as a means of distribution, and from that point of view the development of our towns is of primary importance, not only from the commercial communities' point of view but also from that of the trader. Centralisation of distributing depots benefits the farmer enormously, as is proved by the fact that up-country settlers find it a saving to deal direct with Nairobi to a very large extent instead of with the local stores. Little argument is necessary to prove that as a large town Eldoret could offer great facilities for trading with the local settler than as one of several struggling dorps living on one another's washing as it were.

A Promise.

I understand that on the occasion of their recent visit to Eldoret Major Robertson and his colleagues had several informal discussions with prominent local people, and promised to carefully consider the views expressed. Apparently the junction site nine miles out was tentatively selected from a purely engineering point of view, and surveys have yet to be undertaken before a decision is arrived at. Meanwhile Col. Robertson has promised to suspend work on the clearing of the changing station site at Plateau Station, as of course the changing station will have to be at the junction. This decision has given satisfaction (though of course not to the land owners in the vicinity of Plateau Station, who naturally are anxious to secure the possible benefits of a new town springing up in that area), as it is felt that if all the factors in the problem are given due consideration all will be well.

NOT FOR FIRST TIME.

Opinion of the "Friend of India."

Mr. C. F. Andrews' interview by the Associated Press concerning the news which had come from East Africa on the Indian question in Kenya said that from his own knowledge during his two recent visits to East Africa the threats of violence, about which the Indian representatives had complained to the Kenya Government had to be taken seriously.

The situation demanded very careful watching and strongest protest against this form of intimidation should be made. This threat of violence had not appeared now for the first time. It had been repeated more than once since the autumn of 1921 after the Imperial Conference. At that conference a resolution was carried with the dissent of South Africa only, declaring that equal Indian status was desirable. An attempt had been made at that Conference to exclude East Africa as well as South Africa from the terms of the resolution but this had been defeated.

It was this fact which had led directly to the first threat of violence in Kenya Colony in the autumn of 1921 if ever the terms of the Imperial Conference resolution were put into practice. In November 1921, a truce was called by the Governor, Sir Edward Northey. Then followed the speech of Mr. Winston Churchill at the East African Banquet in London in January 1922 which appeared to be a contradiction of the terms of the conference resolution which he himself had signed.

After that speech which caused great indignation in India the whole question was thrown back for further consideration and the decision was again and again delayed. Then at last when the elections were almost due, the final decision of the Imperial Government was sent to the new Governor Sir Robert Coryndon. The Governor put the decision before the European Association. They immediately rejected it. From the recent telegrams it appeared that they had even threatened violence if the decision were carried out.

Mr. Andrews' personal opinion was that Sir Robert Coryndon was too strong a Governor to be intimidated. But at the same time it was urgently necessary to strengthen the hands both of the Home and Indian Governments against an intimidatory attitude; for, any concession to a threat of this kind would mean the ruin of constitutional administration.

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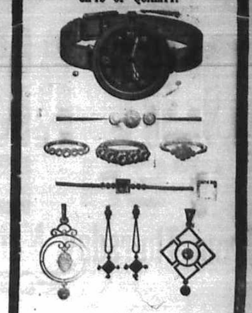

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With 9" Tray. Weighs up to 25lbs. by ½lbs. Very Strong. Just as illustration.

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Cast Iron Stand with Strong Pan, weighing up to 20lbs. Excellent Value.

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Brass Standard Table Lamps, Corinthian Pillar, with Large Brass Reservoir. Duplex Burner with Fancy Tinted Red or Green Globe.

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A CLEAN SWEEP

Last year we offered prizes at the Agricultural Show for the best Bread, etc., made with "Unga" flour. This year at Nakuru we offered no prizes, considering it better to leave our flour free to compete with imported flour in the open classes. Many competitors, apparently believed that they would have a better chance of success in the competitions for the best bread, pastries, and cakes, if they used "Unga" flour, and their faith in the local product has been amply justified for *every first prize* (in addition to many second prizes) offered for anything made with flour has been won by competitors using "Unga" flour. The judge afterwards stated that he did not know what flour had been used, and that he would not have been influenced in his decisions had he known.

UNGA FLOUR SUCCESSES.

White Bread	(Mrs. Rutherford)	1st.	Prize.
Brown Bread	(Mrs. Speke)	1st.	"
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do	(Mrs. Speke)	2nd.	"
Short Pastries	(Mrs. Constantine)	1st.	"
do	(Mrs. Speke)	2nd.	"
Oven Scones	(Mrs. Speke)	1st.	Prize
Girdle Scones	(Mrs. Speke)	1st.	"
Scotch Pancakes	(Mrs. Speke)	1st.	"
Fruit Cake	(Mrs. J Franklin)	1st.	"
do	(Mrs. Speke)	2nd.	"
Other Cake	(Mrs. Speke)	1st.	Prize
do	(Miss Speke)	2nd.	"

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Military Boots sizes 9—10	14/-pair
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Black Wool Socks ...	24/- "
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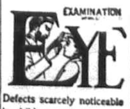

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S.S. "KARAPARA" direct arrives about 15th March.
S.S. "KAROA" via Porebunder arrives about 28th March.
TO DURBAN
S.S. "KAROA" omitting Mozambique arrives about 1st March.
S.S. "TAROBA" omitting Dar-es-Salaam arrives about 16th March.
S.S. "KARAGOLA" omitting Mozambique arrives about 29th March.
COASTAL SERVICE
T.S.M.V. S.S. "DWARKA" arrives from South about 6th March, sails for Lamu, Kismayu about 11th March.
LONDON AND EAST AFRICA LINE
OUTWARD
S.S. "Madura" expected to arrive at Kilindini on March 4th.
S.S. "Mashobra" leaves London about 9th of March and is expected to arrive about 4th of [illegible]
S.S. "MARGHA" due [illegible] London May 4th and expected to arrive May 30th.
HOMEWARD
S.S. "Modasa" is expected to leave Kilindini about 10th March
S.S. "Madura" is expected to leave Kilindini about the 9th of April
S.S. "Mashobra" is expected to leave Kilindini about 8th May
S.S. "MARGHA" is expected to leave Kilindini 29th June.

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S.S. "Logician" on or about the 25th April, 1923.
A. Clan Line Steamer to follow.
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S.S. "Koranna" on or about the 10th March, 1923.
S.S. "Clan Macbeth" on or about the 28th March, 1923.
The Steamers of the Clan Ellerman-Harrison Lines Joint Service do not carry any passengers. For particulars of sailings and current rates of freight, apply to the Agents:—

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FRUIT TREES.—Ready for delivery now: Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Grape Vines, etc., etc. All in splendid condition, just imported from South Africa.—Simpson & Whitelaw, Ltd., Cecilia Buildings.

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COFFEE PLANTS

BLUE Mountain French Mission Selected Seed, 60,000 18 months old. Ordinary Green Tipped Mocha 20,000 16 months old. All seedlings transplanted and well grown. Altitude 5,500 ft. F. H. Bardwell, P.O., Songhor.

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WANTED

WANTED.—Buffalo Skins, any quantity. Apply, P. Maganbhai, Kibigori.

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COFFEE PULPER in good condition, state make, size, price. f.o.r. Also sieve for same. Apply A. J. Price, Nakuru.

WANTED. — Tamed Zebras, young Rhinos, Monkeys of various kinds and a collection of small birds, etc. etc. Apply, Agent, Abdul Wahid, P O Box 362. Nairobi.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED from April next for six months, Bar Steward for the Entebbe Club (Uganda). Free quarters and fare paid. Applicants should state experience, wages required and give references or testimonials.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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PUBLIC SCHOOL Man desires post on Coffee or mixed Farm. Experience in coffee planting (3 years) and agriculture. Apply, Voucher No. 77, "E. A. Standard," Nairobi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESSMAKING. —MISS IDA FRIEBUS, High Class Dressmaker and Costumier, who has been staying at the New Stanley Hotel. Has now taken a suite of Rooms at Nairobi House, second floor. Lift stops at door.

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TO SHAMBA OWNERS. Man with own income willing to manage shamba for percentage nett profits. Might take it on for monthly pay. Willing to invest say £500 in year or so. Apply "X." c/o. P. M. Masaka, Uganda.

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For Sale 18 months old plants, strong unshaded and well grown. Inspection invited.

J. L. HENDERSON,
Thika Farm, THIKA.

UNDER THE STANDARD CLOCK.

J. P.

Major Henry Hemsted is appointed a Justice of the Peace for the district of Kyambu.

MR. SHAMS-UD-DEEN.

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen left for Uganda by Saturday afternoon's train.

A DIVORCE CASE.

Major L. Noel Frederick King of the Royal Engineers, who will be remembered by many in Kenya, was on February 5, granted a decree nisi by Mr. Justice Horridge in the Divorce Court. The case was undefended.

A SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

A special attraction has been booked at the Theatre Royal for a short season of three nights, March 8, 9 and 10. The Great Sydney Dan and Mystic Delore are artists who have travelled the world over, and the Theatre Royal are fortunate in securing artists of such ability and fame.

TO VARSITY MEN.

The annual cricket match and dinner of the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya will be held on Saturday, March 24. All varsity men who wish to participate in either or both are asked to send their names as soon as possible to Mr. R. W. B. Miller P.O. Box 141, Nairobi.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

In a report of a motor-car accident, in Monday's paper it was stated in error that Miss Brinck was the only occupant injured. It is now stated that the lady who was hurt was Mrs. Brinck. It is understood that Mrs. Brinck is at present in a nursing home in Parklands and is progressing satisfactorily.

A POPULAR NOVELIST.

Mr. William Le Queux has had a narrow escape in the Alps. He was Skiing when he fell into a deep drift and was unable to rise or extricate his boots from the skis. After a long time, with darkness approaching and snow falling heavily, an Alpine guide heard his signals of distress, six shouts at intervals, and rescued him.

THE CONVENTION.

The momentous session of the Convention of Associations which opened in Nairobi [illegible]day attracted a great deal of public attention and the members of the public in attendance represented all sections of the European community, commercial, official and producers as well as representatives of the Missions and Churches in Kenya.

THE ONLY CHARLIE.

Mr. Charles Chaplin and Miss Paola Negri have announced their engagement, but have declined to state when they will be married.

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

The Committee responsible for the organisation of the ball at the Railway Institute on St. Patrick's Night, Saturday, 17th instant, are taking their duties seriously and an excellent programme is being arranged. An innovation, which will be apreciated by the ladies, will be the appointment of an attendant in the Ladies Cloak room to guard against theft or damage of articles left there—a wise precaution.

MR. J. H. HANDS.

There is in Kenya at the moment Mr. J. H. Hands, a gentleman of 25 years experiance as a Produce Agent in London. He has a practical knowledge of the commercial side of all Kenya crops and is a particularly valuable individual to the coffee planters in the Colony, to many of whom he is able to give sound advice, on the subject of the markets. Mr. Hands hopes, in a short time, to settle definitely in Kenya where his experience will be cordially welcomed.

A Bye-Election in Darlington.

PEASE FAMILY CONTINUES LONG CONNECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, February 28.

A bye-election in the Darlington division, arising out of the elevation of the Hon. Herbert Pike Pease to the Peerage has resulted as follows:

Sir Alfred E. Pease (C.)		14,684
Mr W Sherwood (Lab.)		11,271
Majority		3,413

[Darlington has been represented by a member of the Pease family since 1895 and by Mr. Pike Pease since 1898 (first as a Liberal Unionist and then as a Unionist, except in 1910 when Mr. Pike Pease was defeated at the first election that year by 29 votes but in December was returned with a majority of 406. From 1915 to 1922 he was Assistant P.M.G. The new member is County Alderman for the North Riding of Yorkshire. He was Liberal Member for York City from 1885 to 1892 and for the Cleveland Division of Yorks from 1897-1902. He is 65 years of age and has been married three times. He has travelled a good deal and is the author among other books of "Travel and Sport in Africa" and "The Book of the Lion." He has been a member of several big game expeditions to Somaliland, Uganda and Kenya and has been here shooting four or five times.

Mr. Sherwood has contested the constituency (a working class area) before in the interests of Labour. In a three cornered contest at the last election he secured 9,049 votes while Mr. Pike Pease had 13,[illegible] and Mr. T. Crooks (Lib.) 4,4[illegible]. When it was first known that Mr. Pike Pease would appear in the honours list a suggestion was welcomed that another Pease should continue the connection.]

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Hamali Carts, Water Carts, X Carts, Mule Trollies, and all Types & Sizes of Ox
WAGONS

WIFE A FREE AGENT IN CRIME.

LORDS' EFFORT TO REPEAL COERCION LAW.

Has Human Nature Changed?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, December 28.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of a Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor abolishing the legal presumption that a wife was acting under her husband's coercion when the commission of a crime in his presence. Lord Cave said the coercion doctrine was obsolete and had no relation to the present day realities.

Lord Danesfort dissented and held that human nature had not changed because women had been given the vote. No reason existed to alter the legal presumption which had prevailed for 1,100 years.

A memorandum attached to the Bill points out that no such presumption obtains in the laws of the Dominions.

[The above new legislation is the outcome of a famous criminal case heard in England during 1922 in which Capt. and Mrs. Peel were charged with extensive jewel frauds committed through an elaborate and ingenious system of telegrams as timed as to appear to have been sent before a certain race whereas Peel had already heard the result before laying his bet. Mrs. Peel was acquitted under the old law which presumed a husband to act under the coercion of her husband and a public agitation for repeal of the law was at once begun.]

THE ENGLISH CUP.

RESULTS OF THIRD ROUND MATCHES

London Teams Do Well.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

London, February 24.

The following are the results in the third round of the English F.A. Cup:—

Huddersfield 1, Bolton Wanderers 1; Liverpool 1, Sheffield United 2; Cardiff City 2, Tottenham Hotspur 3; Charlton Athletic 1, West Bromwich Albion 0.

Derby County 1, The Wednesday 0; Queens Park Rangers 3, South Shields 0.

Bury 0, Southampton 0.

West Ham United 5, Plymouth Argyle 0.

Britain's Debt To America.

President Signs the Agreement.

Washington, February 28.

President Harding has signed the British debt funding Bill.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN APPROACH RUPTURE.

Friction Over British Zone Railways.

AND COMMANDEERED MARKS.

Ruhr Situation Again Acute.

France continues to experience difficulties with the Ruhr and her measures daily become more harsh.

She is again approaching a crisis with Britain.

The mutual agreement in regard to the use of the railways in the British zone of the Ruhr, enforcing France also, unable to spare her use them only in the same degree as they are used by Allies before French occupation, now usually complete control.

An equally serious situation has been created by French confiscation of German mark interchange for use by the British authorities. Arrests and expulsions take place daily.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 28.

The customary daily list of expulsions and arrests followed by counter-measures in the part of the Germans is announced from Rhineland notably from Offenburg. The Germans seized the head of the Gendarmes were arrested for hindering the French. Thereupon the Gendarmes left their posts and will also be arrested and court martialled.

Coblenz, February 28.

Regulations have been issued by the Allied Rhine Commission imposing substantially increasing the penalties for infractions of Ordinances by the Commission. For example sabotage likely to cause loss of life is made punishable by death and for loss serious cases at least 10 years imprisonment will be inflicted.

ANGLO-FRENCH FRICTION. Crisis Developed by French Measures.

London, February 28.

Two questions distinting Anglo-French relations are now acute namely the use of the Cologne railway lines and the French confiscation of 124 millions marks in exchange for British.

Cologne to Paris the British authorities are approaching a rupture. Relations between the British and French demand for prosecution of Allies in Germany. The British are the main railway system during the busiest part of the day and the British authorities that the railways should only be used in great emergency.

The local military authorities will probably refer the difficulty to London and Paris for fresh instructions.

The question of the confiscation of marks is even more serious for sixty-seven millions of the sum was destined for the British and the balance was largely by use in the British zone.

So far there has been no indication of the French releasing the money.

American Ship Subsidy Bill.

Killed by the Senate

Washington, February 28.

The Senate has killed the Ship Subsidy Bill.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO LONDON.

M.P.'s Question on Direct Action.

"NO NEW PROPOSALS."

Several Aspects of Indian Claims to be Discussed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 28.

Questioned in the House of Commons as to whether the Secretary of State approved of the Governor leaving Kenya with a European deputation in view of the fact that the Settlers Convention had reserved the right of direct action should the proposed conference break down, Mr. Ormsby Gore, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that the Secretary of State was hoping it might be possible for Sir Robert Coryndon to come to England shortly to discuss several aspects of the position of the Indians, but he was still awaiting a telegram.

There were, however, no new proposals.

HOME UNEASINESS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

London, Wednesday.

Sir Robert Hamilton's question in the House of Commons on the subject of the departure of Sir Robert Coryndon has attracted wide attention, especially in view of the ignorance of the Colonial Office in regard thereto.

Reports are spreading here as there is tension in the Colony and there is some uneasiness.

[Our London correspondent's message apparently refers to the question mentioned in the Reuter table. The ignorance of the Colonial Office is not easily explainable as the Duke of Devonshire on the 1st of the proposed visit Sir Robert Coryndon should be home and the only question at that end has been that of the date.]

RUBBER CUSTS ALARM AMERICA.

EFFECT OF THE BRITISH RESTRICTIONS.

Action Depends on Supplies.

London, February 28.

The uneasiness and criticism evoked in the United States which for a the world's biggest rubber consumer by the British Guiana scheme of restricting rubber exports, was voiced yesterday at a Manufacturers' Conference in Washington which appointed a committee to co-operate with British manufacturers to secure the repeal of the restrictive laws and also agreed to co-operate with the American Government in ascertaining the feasibility of developing rubber cultivation in the American zone of possession.

Mr. Hoover said, the delegates have come from British Rubber Growers Association which has returned from the United States reports that there is general appreciation British Pool of recent loan measures and the necessity for stabilisation of the price.

The Association now not request British official assurances that if adequate supplies are not forthcoming steps will be taken more rapidly to release additional exports.

The scheme to stabilise and revive the rubber industry in the British Empire was brought into being or October 11 and later confirmed by the Legislatures of Malaya, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc. It aimed at establishing the price of rubber at 1 1/4 per lb. so, at the time, the price of 1d. per lb. did not cover production costs except in highly organised plantations. Taking the 1912-20 output as the basis, the Stevenson Committee proposed an export tax of 30 per cent. of that production, the tax not to exceed 1d. per lb. and the plan provided for reduction of duction over the standard. The exportable percentage by stages effect has been to raise the price of until the restriction caused the price rubber so high that America is now alarmed by the prospect.]

Monday, February 26th.

MONDAY'S CABLES.

MR. SASTRI'S REPORT

Promotion of Trade Relations Advocated.

Suggested Appointment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Delhi, February 26.

Mr. Sastri's report of his recent mission to the Union, New Zealand and Canada says that India's progress during the past 20 years is far unknown outside India and points out that the people of the Dominions have not been able to meet educated and cultured Indians without which it is impossible to dissipate the phantom superiority born of ignorance and appreciation of Indian capacity.

The report declares that the best solution of the problem is closer intercourse by the promotion of active trade relations between India and the Dominions which has hitherto been lacking.

Mr. Sastri hopes the Government and educated Indians will do their utmost to meet each other and satisfy the Dominions' desire to understand India, and he suggests the appointment of an official Agent in Australia and New Zealand to protect the interests of Indians there.

THE RUHR.

Bochum Chamber of Commerce Sacked.

2,500 TONS OF COAL DAILY

German Customs Officials Withdrawn.

Essen, February 23.

The French to-day decided to replace the German Customs officials by French officials in the Ruhr.

Paris, February 24.

It is semi-officially learned that the waterway transport is now proceeding normally in the occupied zone; over 2,500 tons of coal are arriving daily at Strasburg en route to France.

The utilisation of the railway which the British ceded to France was begun yesterday between Essen and Dusseldorf for the transport of coal from the Ruhr.

Essen, February 24.

The Bochum Chamber of Commerce building was completely sacked yesterday afternoon following a refusal to treat except with the highest French authorities. French troops ripped up the paintings removed the furniture of commandeered the telephone, etc., they forced the safes and the civic lodgers and records piled up in a confused heap.

The M.C.C. Tour.

Heavy Score Compiled at Bloemfontein.

Bloemfontein, February 24.

The M.C.C. to Sound Africa opened their match to-day against the Orange Free State in cloudy weather before 3,000 spectators.

The M.C.C. batted first and were dismissed for 266 runs. Sutcliffe total Sandham secured a splendid 122 in 180 minutes including 15 boundaries. Mr. W. C. Jupp scored an aggressive 55 in 78 minutes. Hedley with 4 wickets for 64 scored 46 for 4 at the close of play.

Reducing Army in India.

Both British and Native Troops.

Delhi, February 26.

It is authoritatively stated that a substantial reduction is contemplated in the present strength of the British and Indian troops in India.

The above risky step is apparently the outcome of the Inchcape Industrial Committee's economy axe.]

The Poisoned Sweets Sequel.

LUNATIC CHARGED AT OLD BAILEY.

London, February 28.

Walter Tatum, the son of a respectable Kensington Gardens, tried on February 1, charged at the Old Bailey with poisoning sweets to policemen, Sergeant Sir W. Hemming, Chief of Scotland Yard, was found unfit to plead and was ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

Monday, February 26th.

THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT.

When the word "Government" is mentioned we naturally think of the House of Commons at Westminster. This is called the Mother of Parliaments. It may be considered that our small Convention of Associations can bear no relation to this mighty body, selected to represent England, Scotland, Wales and Ulster, which rules the destiny of Great Britain. Yet it must be remembered that the House of Commons was not always as large as it is to-day. The idea of representation in the direct of central council may be said to have begun in England as early as the Anglo-Saxon "moots", the "witan council" was seen in Saxon primitive days an important assembly. An "Eldorman" was president. The meetings were attended by four freemen from every "hundred" who were deputed to act in the interests of those they represented. This meeting decided very largely the domestic affairs of the "hundred" and in rural districts in the country. From the foregoing it will be seen that five hundred years or more before the Norman Conquest, there was the germ of a parliamentary institution in England. The century between the years 1200 and 1300 saw most noteworthy in the formation of British Parliamentary institutions as we know them to-day. In 1215 was signed the Magna Carta, which definitely fixed the rights of the people, as against the taxation right claimed by the King. This was secured by the action of the Barons who threatened a rebellion if their Great Charter of rights was not signed by King John. Later in the same century Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, had a free patriot, led a rebellion against the King on account of his misgovernment of the realm. He called an English Parliament into being. He summoned to a national Council, two knights from every shire, and two citizens from every city and borough bishops, abbots, Earls, and Barons. This was the first time that delegates from towns had been asked to assist in the direction of the affairs of State. This irregular form of Parliament, introduced by de Montfort, was adopted by Edward I. in the year 1295 when he summoned what has been called the model Parliament, when both burgesses and knights were nominated by Sheriffs. From the foregoing historical summary, it would almost seem that the principal steps in remedying permanently the liberties of the people, are generally due to some domestic political upheaval. Our Convention of Associations is a worthy copy of a human institution. It is fully representative of the white producers of Kenya, and the Chiefs and Officials are always in attendance for their views on any subject which may interest them, or on which their information may be of value to the consideration of Delegates. If the election of Delegates through the District Associations is excellent, and entirely on the best lines of representation, the duties of delegates take their duties very seriously, and this Convention has come to be known as the People's Parliament of Kenya. Up to the present moment the Convention has not been called on to decide any question which might possibly, by a spontaneous growth, or movement, arrive its scope into a political, it is more manifest nature. In other circumstances, and under the sort of Empire situation

IN FURTHERING PEACE.

U.S.A. AND INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

American Membership.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Washington, February 24.

President Harding has requested the Senate to reconsider American membership of the court of International Justice.

President Harding made a reservation to the effect that membership of the court involves no active America in any relationship with the League of Nations.

The President declared that such participation in inter-national relationship would be inconsistent that America was ready for her share in the disarmament of Europe adding to the stability of world affairs.

CAPTURES.

Five Officers of Irregular Army.

IMPORTANT OFFICIALS.

London, February 23.

There have been important arrests of Irregulars as the result of a raid on the Dublin headquarters of Drumcondra this morning by Free State detectives. The names of those captured are not disclosed but they are said to include prominent Republicans including Sean Fitzpatrick acting Commander of the Dublin brigade of Irregulars.

A rumour that De Valera and Liam Lynch were among those captured is not confirmed.

Later—

The report of De Valera's capture is officially denied in Dublin. Army headquarters state that of the Five Irregular officers captured in Drumcondra the most important is Sean Fitzpatrick.

It is unofficially learned that a Liam Lynch of the first Dublin battalion of Irregulars was in prepares at the time of the arrest.

RUGBY INTERNATIONALS.

SCOTLAND & WALES VICTORIOUS.

Ireland and France Beaten.

London, February 24.

The Rugby Union International matches were played to-day:

At Dublin: Scotland defeated Ireland by 13 points to 3.

At Bordeaux: Wales defeated France by 16 points to 8.

GERMAN PROTEST.

To the Inter-Allied High Commissioners.

Cologne, February 24.

The Reichstag has protested to the Inter-Allied High Commission against that part of the major was the weekly contribution of funds for the British army.

The protest calls attently has reference to a Reuter message published in these columns on February 20 in which it was stated that the French had seized 250,000,000 marks intended to be used as strike pay at Trevos and were also commandeering 110,000,000 belonging to the Mainland Syndicate of the Gelsenkirchen in consequence of the strike pay being a fine of 100,000,000 marks.—Ed E.A.S.]

KISSING!

Having abolished drunkenness by a liberal use of castor oil, the Parliament now issue an order prohibiting kissing in public places. Italy has a law yet a phrase to the purpose. (Lady Astor will shut the Pop and the Lip will be translated.

NOTICE.

Shooting between Rainfall and Kasarini Rivers, to East of Fort Hall Road Strictly Prohibited. Dogs destroyed.

Trespassers Prosecuted.

HENRY TAYLTON.

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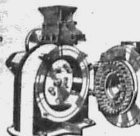

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PLATEAU GLEANINGS.

The Hospital, a Grass Fire and the Roads.

NEED OF SIGNPOSTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Eldoret, February 17.

Of a General Committee of the Eldoret Hospital numbering over fifty, only fourteen attended a meeting last Thursday in order to appoint an Executive Committee to carry on the working of the Hospital for the ensuing year.

Several matters were discussed, two or three bearing on the extent of the equipment handed over by the Government to the settlers.

It should be mentioned that as regards instruments, very few, were on charge, consequently unless philanthropic-minded people are prepared to come to the rescue, there will have to be a pretty large expenditure on necessary instruments. For the time being, however, the instruments on charge to the Native Hospital can be used, but when the latter is removed to another part of the Township more in touch with the native population, this privilege will not be possible.

The following were elected to the Executive Committee:—Col. Swinton Home, Col. Stitt, Mr. S. O. Hemsted, Mr. A. L. Edwards, Mr. D. J. O'Neill, Mr. Mundell and Dr. Gowans, with the Resident Commissioners of Eldoret and Kitale and the District Surgeon ex-officio. The Trans-Nzoia will provide four additional members of its own choosing.

No Ladies.

It will be noted that not one lady is on the Executive Committee, though if there is any public work that comes within a woman's province it is surely that which affects the sick and distressed.

This will, no doubt, be remedied in due course, but the fact remains that at present more men will act the good samaritans.

The Hospital lacks a good many necessaries and the Matron has issued a list thereof in the fervent hope that many kind friends will take the hint. Articles that will be appreciated are small tea-pots, trays and cloths, small milk jugs, small cloths for bedside tables, bed rests, rubber air cushions, hot water bottles and covers, vases, mirrors (shaving or otherwise) bed jackets and dressing gowns, glass dishes and tooth glasses.

Serious Fire.

A grass fire which originated in the Nandi Reserve spread with alarming rapidity over Col. Newell's farm situated on the Nandi border in the direction of the Burnt Forest. A shed full of flax and flax machinery was quickly alight and although neighbours were in evidence, the heat was too intense to permit any salvage and I am grieved to relate that Col. Newell has suffered a loss of over £700.

Road Improvements.

The Soy-Eldoret road is rapidly approaching a decent thoroughfare as the hands of the P.W.D. maintenance gauge, it is being re-aligned and the boulders removed, and it is expected that by the time the next season sets in most of the alterations will be completed.

The Londiani road is slightly better but there are portions that cannot bear the passage of heavy transport wagons which have, in consequence, to make new tracks of their own over the veldt.

Recently the R.E.A.A.A. drew attention to the lack of signposts at the junctions of farm roads with the main and bye roads, and offered to provide signs at an absurdly low cost, but the offer does not seem to have appealed to many farmers.

A great deal of time and temper are wasted by people trying to find farms on the Plateau and Trans-Nzoia, and I am quite sure that if farmers would only realise what a boon and a blessing these signposts are to travellers, they would readily get a supply.

Odds and Ends.

The Eldoret Branch of the Bank of South Africa has taken fresh premises just below its present office.

Several batches of oxen purchased by the Plateau Maize Growers Ltd. have passed through Eldoret, and have been allotted to members, though very thin at present they ought to pick up considerably when put on to decent grazing on the farms. I understand that grazing in the Kamasia Reserve is practically non-existent, and that oxen there are eating twigs.

New settlers are daily arriving on the Plateau and Trans-Nzoia, amongst them being Major Knapman who has acquired a large area in the latter district, Mr. Fairbairns, and Mr. Good.

Mr. Ivor Mitford-Barberton has just returned from South Africa and intends leaving for England shortly.

Mr. Herbert Hartley of Turbo Valley who was recently badly gored by a young ox is now convalescent and he and his wife leave for England in April.

INDIAN WOMEN.

Three Questions on the Franchise.

Knotty Points to Consider.

(By Elizabeth Coxon.)

One of the first questions which arise in connection with the present franchise difficulty is how many wives of Indians of Mahomedan faith would be entitled to vote. If only one then, who settles the knotty question of the owner of the vote; if the head of the harem, quite obviously he will chose the wife of the least mutinous and rebellious disposition!

The second question is what guarantee have we that in the event of an Indian majority, votes will not be given to all the wives!

The third and most important point is that the experience of the average Indian woman does not, as yet, entitle her to take part in public life. That a few Indian women have become more or less emancipated is true but they are so very few in number that they do not affect the bulk of the population, nor is it easy to see how they can do so even in the distant future unless the main tenets of their religions are forsaken and the status of Asiatic women is entirely altered.

Saturday's Cricket.

Parklands Narrowly Defeat the Post Office.

The following were the scores in cricket match played at Parklands in which Parklands won by one wicket:—

POST OFFICE.

Lal Khan, b Erskine	10
Jolly, c Erskine, b Robinson	7
Freeman, run out	0
Thakore, c Davies, b Clarke	6
Willbourne, c Harrison, b Clarke	22
Moir, b Clarke	5
Cooper, b Erskine	15
Gazera, c Erskine, b Lunn	46
Gainsford, b Erskine	2
Tanneah, c Clarke, b Lunn	8
D'Costa, not out	3
Extras	7
Total	132

Bowling:—Robinson, 1/25; Erskine, 3/29; Clarke, 3/31; Genower, 0/13; Davis, 0/5; Lunn, 2/9.

PARKLANDS.

Genower, c Jolly, b Thakore	7
Robinson, b Thakore	4
Davies, c D'Costa, b Freeman	1
Clarke, run out	21
Todds, b Thakore	7
Erskine, c Moir, b Thakore	0
Barker, not out	50
Lunn, c and b Gazera	26
Harrison, c D'Costa, b Freeman	2
McCally, l-b-w, b Freeman	1
Newton, not out	6
Extras	9
Total for 9 wickets	124

Bowling:—Thakore, 4/54; Freeman, 3/40; Gazera, 1/17; Will[illegible] 0/14.

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Tuesday, February 27th.

THE CONVENTION SPIRIT. There was undoubtedly more than a touch of the old Puritan spirit in the deliberations of the Convention of Associations while the first business of the day was undertaken. All present in that crowded room realised the full measure and meaning of the circumstances which had called them together. The meeting was opened by the chairman with a text "In quietness and confidence shall be your strength." His Excellency the Governor, who spoke for about an hour to an audience which hung on his every quiet word, closed his speaking with a most appropriate quotation from the Book of Common Prayer, evidently quite spontaneous, that we should soon, be hoped, have a "happy issue out of all our afflictions." The tone of the meeting brought back to memory the far off Cromwell days, when the Ironsides in the grey dawn, lined up at Dunbar with raised helmets, sang the old hymn "All people that on earth do dwell," before their famous charge, and victory. It was evident that His Excellency possessed the confidence of the largest meeting of the Convention which has ever been held. And there is no doubt that that confidence is reciprocal. He expressed himself as grateful for all the assistance which had been given to him in his difficult and delicate position of mediator, and impressed on his hearers that he himself stood apart, and outside the present controversy, as it was impossible for him to take sides in the matter. If, as was indicated, His Excellency goes Home by first steamer, at the call of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he will take with him the fervent good wishes of all in the Colony. We shall do well, during his absence to consolidate our position, to let it be seen that we are not so volatile as to be unable to wait patiently for the outcome of his conference with our Custodians at Downing Street. And more than all, we shall do well to return to our farms with the determination to work hard and steadily at our daily tasks, knowing that we need fear no sudden alarm for at least two or three months. We do not weaken our position by delay. Rather do we give the Colonial Office the opportunity to realise that though Indian affairs may loom large, yet Africa has its rights no less than India, and the Colonists of Kenya are here to guard those rights, by all means, and at any sacrifice.

CHURCH AND STATE. That great dissectionist of human motives, Thomas Carlyle, has in one of his writings, a bit of the mosaic of our past British history, which is not unworthy of the attention of the Church at the present moment. It was in the days when the Church held large powers in England by virtue of its brains and learning, as distinct from the powers of the baronial class, which depended largely upon thews and sinews, and the right and proper use of lance and sword. An Abbot Samson there was of St. Edmundsbury near Winchester, who by election from among his peers had been chosen to his high post. A certain principal man of the Eastern Counties, died, leaving a daughter of three months, heiress to large possessions. The law of that time decreed, with perfect clearness, that this babe become the ward of Abbot Samson. He disposed of the care of the child to the person he deemed best fitted for the purpose. King Richard, Coeur de Lion, however had other views, and directed that the child should be handed over to his own King's nominee. We quote from Carlyle—"Abbot Samson, with deep humility, replies that she is already given. New letters from Richard, of severer tenor, answered with deep humiliation, with gifts and entreaties, with no promise, however, of obedience. King Richard's ire is kindled; messengers arrive at St. Edmundsbury, with emphatic message to obey or tremble. Abbot Samson wisely silent as to the King's threats, makes answer—'The King can send if he will, and seise the ward; force and power he has to do his pleasure, and abolish the whole Abbey. But I for my part, never can be bent to wish this that he seeks, nor shall it by me be ever done. For there is danger lest such things be made a precedent of, to the prejudice of my successors. *Videat Altissimus.* Let the Most High look on it and judge. Whatsoever thing shall befall I will patiently endure'—Such was Abbot Samson's deliberate decision. Why not? Coeur de Lion is very dreadful, but not the dreadfulest. *Videat Altissimus.* 'Richard swore tornado oaths, worse than our armies in Flanders,'—continues Carlyle—'He swore to be revenged on that proud priest.' But in the end he discovered that the Priest was right, and forgave him, and even loved him. He wrote soon after, to Abbot Samson, that he wanted one or two of the St. Edmundsbury dogs which he heard were good." So reconciliation between State and Church was effected. For Richard loved a man. And a man was Abbot Samson. Perhaps the Church in Africa may take a lesson from this page of history. The principle at stake to-day is of far more importance than the fate of one child. That baby girl is now represented by the African nations for whom we are trustees. They are our ward. The Church gave them in charge of Western Christian civilisation. Now our rulers declare that their other nominee, the Indian, has equal rights in the matter. *Videat Altissimus.* But by us it shall never be done.

TUESDAY'S CABLES.

FRENCH OCCUPY MORE TERRITORY.

Right Bank of Rhine Taken Over.

OBSTRUCTION TO BE PUT DOWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Cologne, February 24.

The French have seized twelve milliard eight hundred thousand marks belonging to the Reichsbank from the Berlin-Cologne express at Hengstei.

Paris, February 26.

A special French correspondent at Dusseldorf says that Bochum is at present the chief centre of anti-French agitation in the Ruhr and that the French will be obliged to take steps first against the Municipalities which have done their utmost in the way of obstruction and secondly against the Chamber of Commerce, which has organised and directed the boycotting of the French and Belgians and gives this as one of the reasons for searching the Chamber of Commerce which was carried out without incident nothing being done beyond seizing documents. The alleged vandalism did not occur.

Dusseldorf, Feb. 25.

The French authorities announce the occupation of the right bank of the Rhine in the Koenigswinter district and also the Kauh district between the Anglo-French bridgeheads in order to secure possession of the railway between Cologne and Mayence in the territory which has hitherto rendered customs control inefficient.

The occupation was carried out without incident and is described as the logical outcome of the establishment of the new customs Cordon in Rhineland.

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French Exports Down.

NEW YEAR STARTS BADLY.

Paris, February 25.

The imports during January have been valued at 2,144,000,000 francs and exports at 1,696,000,000 francs as compared with imports 2,923,000,000 francs and exports 2,779,000,000 francs during December.

The Chamber has voted a Bill leasing the Alsace potash mines to a Company for 75 years.

Mr. Merlin, Governor of French West Africa has been appointed Governor of Indo China.

M. Cardo, Governor of the Cameroons replaces M. Merlin.

The death is announced of M. Masson, Secretary of the Academy.

The Mahsuds.

Delhi, February 24.

Abdullai, the Mahsud leader, after an interview with the British Commander has accepted the terms fully.

A MILESTONE IN KENYA'S HISTORY.

GOVERNOR GOING HOME TO CONFER WITH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

To Be Accompanied by Representatives of European Community.

H. E. SIR ROBERT CORYNDON DISCLOSES IMPORTANT CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCHES.

Convention Pledge to His Excellency.

WILL DO NOTHING TO PREJUDICE THE NEGOTIATIONS.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW OF THE PAST EVENTS.

The most momentous session of the Convention of Associations yet held in the history of Kenya was opened on Monday by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon in the presence of a large gathering of delegates and members of the general public. The Officials and missionaries were well represented during the session.

His Excellency disclosed, confidentially certain alterations in the attitude of the Colonial Office in regard to the proposals recently sent to Kenya and announced his intention, confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of going home at the earliest possible date, the invitation to include a number of European representatives who, with His Excellency, will lay the whole position before the Duke of Devonshire and discuss details of any proposals.

The Convention gave to His Excellency an assurance that if the Imperial Government kept the pact they would do nothing in Kenya to prejudice the negotiations and on the contrary would do all in their power to discourage and prevent any kind of direct action.

His Excellency has accepted the assurance and will communicate it to the Duke of Devonshire.

In impressive fashion the meeting also passed a resolution expressing their unswerving loyalty to His Majesty but warning Ministers that in the event of any policy forcing unconstitutional action the responsibility for the calamity must rest upon the Ministers on whose advice His Majesty was induced to give his sanction.

A feature of the proceedings was the able report by the Chairman, Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson and letters from Mr. C. K. Archer, and Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo.

Kenya passed a milestone in its history on Monday morning when, at the opening of the Convention of Associations, His Excellency Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon, announced his intention, as a result of communications with the Duke of Devonshire, to proceed to England at the earliest possible date, accompanied by one or two delegates representative of the European community, when the whole situation as regards the Indian question will be discussed. His Excellency suggested that Lord Delamere might be one of the representatives and that a missionary should also form one of the party. He also disclosed, in confidence, recent developments of the Indian question.

His Excellency expressed his regret at the absence through illness of Mr. Archer.

The Railway Institute was crowded when His Excellency rose to open the session. In addition to a strengthened representation of associations composing the Convention, the importance of the agenda and the fact that His Excellency was speaking, attracted a large number of members of the general public.

Mr. W. McLellan Wilson, who, in his own words was "merely a subterfuge" for the Chairman, Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, occupied the chair in the absence, due to illness of Mr. Archer.

His Excellency's speech was terminated by applause and, after being thanked by the Chairman for attending, Sir Robert Coryndon left the meeting.

After His Excellency's remarks, the ordinary business of the session was opened by the reading from the chair of the following letter from Mr. Archer.

THE PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Archer Reviews The Past Efforts.

The following letter from Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, who unfortunately is still on the sick list and in hospital, was read by Mr. MacLellan Wilson:

The Chairman, Convention of Associations,

Dear Mr. Chairman,—I need hardly say that it is a matter of great regret to me that my recovery from my operation has not been sufficiently rapid to enable me to take part in what will be an historic Convention.

As you know it has been thought desirable to assemble the Convention in order that we may finally crystallise our position in the light of recent events, and that we may once more enunciate the principles which we intend shall guide the policy of the Colony in relation to the status of the Indians.

Hitherto, what has been known as the Colony's "irreducible minimum" has, in my opinion, conceded to Indians more than we ought now to be prepared to concede to them; having regard to their increasing demands in India, and the deliberate policy, which is making itself more and more apparent every day, of the penetration by degrees of the Colonies and dependencies by Indian subjects. The Irreducible Minimum was adopted by the Convention as its ultimate standing ground because, at the time of its adoption, only a comparatively short period had elapsed since the Colony's acquiescence in the Milner despatch of August, 1920. That was the sole reason for its adoption, but since then we have been faced with such a persistent claim from India on lines entirely unjustified, i.e. entirely at variance with the principles of the resolutions of the Imperial Conference, that it must become a question for consideration by this Convention as to whether we do not add to the provisions of the "Milner" despatch certain safeguards which may be essential to the maintenance of our position in Kenya.

I do not propose to deal in any way with the various details of the subject which will be discussed in Convention; but I do trust that, before the discussion of such details takes place, you or a member of the Executive will give a short resume of the Indian question since the early days of 1919 and that, in doing so, it will not be omitted to point out that India is endeavouring to use the resolutions of the Imperial Conference of 1917 and 1921 in a way that they were never intended to be applied, viz., to promote the ingress of Indian subjects into the Colonies, and not merely to advance the rights of such as are already lawfully domiciled therein.

Further I trust that whoever may review the Indian attack on Kenya will refer in terms which it deserves, to the "Majority Report" of the Joint Standing Committee of the Houses of Parliament which was issued in July, 1921. You will recollect that the Minority of that Committee were strongly of opinion and even went to the length of writing to that effect to the Press in England, that the consideration of the status of Indians in Kenya was entirely outside the functions of that Committee. Apart from this, no evidence was ever invited from the Colony or its Representatives, though Major Grogan and Lord Cranworth forced the Committee to hear them; and the whole enquiry was conducted in a hole and corner manner which lays it open to the gravest suspicion.

Evidence was offered by two members of our Legislative Council, then at home in England and was refused, and one can only assume that the manner in which this enquiry was conducted is indicative of the sinister influences that were working against us in England.

With best wishes for the success of the Convention,

I am,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. Kenneth Archer.

Our Loyalty.

The resolution passed by the Convention of Associations on Monday, moved by Lord Delamere was:

"That this Convention representing the entire European community in Kenya Colony solemnly affirms its unswerving loyalty to His Majesty the King and its determination to uphold his Empire.

"But in view of the proposals of His Majesty's Government relating to the Indian franchise in Kenya, this Convention feels it to be its bounden duty to place on record that if in consequence of the ill considered advice of His Majesty's Ministers his loyal subjects should be forced into action prejudicial to His Majesty's peace and abhorrent and ruinous to themselves; then the full responsibility for such a calamity must rest upon those advisers who, in their ignorance of or indifference to the true issues involved, shall have advised His Majesty to sanction a policy disastrous to the future of white colonization in Africa and to the welfare of millions of His Majesty's African subjects; and which this Convention believes to be calculated ultimately to endanger the integrity of the British Empire."

The Chairman's Report.

WHAT HAPPENED AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Immigration Menace.

Thereafter, Mr. Wilson submitted his report to the Convention. It was a long document but was accepted and adopted by the meeting without hesitation as an accurate resume of the events since the last session. The report was in the following terms:—

In opening my address I should like on your behalf to record our deep regret that Mr. Archer, our Chairman, is not with us to-day, owing to the very serious operation which he had to undergo. With this I would couple our satisfaction at the report received that he is progressing so favourably and trust that he will soon be able to take his place amongst us again. I hope I may be permitted to add that perhaps only those of us with whom he is most closely associated in his indefatigable work for the welfare and in the interests of the Colony realise fully what his absence implies.

Our last Convention Session was held from the 16th to 19th October when many resolutions were passed which gave your Executive much food for reflection and subsequent action. It is not my intention to weary you with the matters dealt with *seriatim* as there is a more momentous question which requires our serious consideration to-day. If may be allowed to do so I will touch upon a few of these which may be of more immediate interest to Members of this Convention.

You will be pleased to hear, I am sure, that an agreement has been reached with the War Memorial Committee that a Memorial building is to be erected on the Colonists' Plot. I cannot conceive of any more fitting tribute to those of our number, officials and settlers who gave their lives in protection of this Colony and our flag, than a building which will enable those of us who are left behind to meet in conclave for the future progression of the country and ideals for which they died. May their memory ever be present with us.

Our consideration of re-afforestation culminated in a motion in the Legislative Council, and subsequent report, for a reconstruction of the Forest Department, to which, however, the Government did not agree.

The question of Postal C.O.D. being extended to overseas was referred by last Convention to the Joint Standing Committee of Associated Chambers of Commerce and Convention of Associations. The result was a vote in favour of this system with the proviso that it should not be put into operation until after the expiry of six months. This was considered necessary so as to allow merchants some period of time to get in their outstandings.

You will doubtlessly regret to hear that the Joint Standing Committee has ceased to function. This most deplorable state has not arisen through any weakness or fault inherent in the Committee itself. In fact, nothing could be more gratifying than the harmonious working of the members of the body. We were just getting into the stride of accomplishing most useful work when the bolt fell, in the shape of a resolution passed by the Associated Chambers that they withdrew from the Alliance. Hopes are still entertained, however, that the body responsible for the split will reconsider the position.

The Present Problem.

With your permission, I will now pass on to the more pressing problem, the Indian question. You will remember that at our last session the Chairman remarked that this subject had been relegated to the background of active politics. To show, however, that we were still alive to the menace threatening us, a formal resolution was passed they re-affirming our unalterable attitude as expressed in former resolutions defining our principles and our position. We were waiting for further proposals from the Colonial Office which would merit consideration. It was felt, I think that we might expect such proposals as the result of the indefatigable work of enlightenment carried on by our two delegates, Lord Delamere and Colonel Griffiths, at the Colonial Office. Mr. Churchill's speech at the East African dinner in London at that time gave us some assurance for that hope. However, the terms which were recently sent to this country, and which would be outside my purview to consider here, simply blasted our confidence. The history of this despatch is interesting. It was sent by cable on the 5th and received on the 6th of September last year. Nothing was heard of it by the general community until rumour got busy last month, January. These rumours were so disquieting that your Executive, with certain of our elected members, took action. His Excellency the Governor was informed that we had been promised, assuming that there was such a despatch, that any proposals for the settlement of this question would be put before us for consideration before such would be put, or attempted to be put, into operation. We must assume that it was the intention of the Colonial Office that the change of constitution should be made without any reference to the European colonists in the country as His Excellency was unable to impart the contents of the despatch to us until a subsequent date: confidentially, of course. On the 27th of January, His Excellency kindly granted an interview, in the nature of a conference, to your Executive, the elected members of Council, missionary representatives and certain prominent members of the community. The despatch was laid before us. No great consideration was necessary to convince us that its terms were inacceptable, and after His Excellency's retiral a resolution to that effect was passed unanimously. Having had our attention called to the fact that immigration of Indians to this country had increased during the last nine months of 1922 to 2,088 above the normal, the conference came to the conclusion that no consideration should be given to any terms suggested by the Colonial Office until an Ordinance was passed to control Immigration. It may simplify matters if I give in detail here the resolutions passed at the Conference:—

Vital Resolutions.

1. That this meeting is unable to accept the proposals contained in the Despatch from the Secretary of State dated the 14th December, 1922.

2. That it be intimated to His Excellency that it be a condition precedent to any further discussion that an Ordinance to control immigration in an adequate manner be passed forthwith.

3. That any person or class of persons deemed by the Governor in Council on economic grounds, or on account of standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the country shall be excluded as an undesirable immigrant.

4. That the amount of money to be deposited by an immigrant shall be the same for all classes and races, (with the exception of the indigenous Natives of Africa) and shall be a sum of not less than Shs. 1,000.

That an educational test shall be applied to all immigrants except the indigenous Natives of Africa, and that such test shall consist in being able to read and write a passage in an European language to be selected by the Immigration Officer.

29th January, 1923.

To His Excellency the Governor,
Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G.,
Government House, Nairobi.
Your Excellency,

We have given the proposals sent in the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 5th September 1922, our most careful and earnest consideration. We regret that we have been obliged to come to the conclusion that the terms proposed by Mr. Churchill are so incompatible with the principles which the Europeans of the Colony consider essential to the maintenance of their position of supremacy that it would be useless to submit them to the Colony for consideration.

We view with the greatest apprehension the largely increased influx of Asiatics into the Colony during the last nine months. While the European Community is engaged in negotiations the Indians are taking advantage of the absence of any restriction of immigration to enter the Colony in numbers alarmingly disproportionate to the number of European immigrants. We believe that our future development on characteristically and distinctively British lines is an impossibility, unless immigration into Kenya is checked immediately.

Immigration Principles.

We view this subject so seriously that we regret we are unable to continue negotiations unless the Secretary of State for the Colonies will agree to introduce, with instructions to you to pass at the forthcoming Session of the Legislative Council, an Immigration Ordinance providing adequate immigration restrictions, including the following provisions:—

1. Any person or class of persons deemed by the Governor in Council on economic grounds, or on account of standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Country shall be excluded as an undesirable immigrant.

2. The amount of money to be deposited by an immigrant shall be the same for all classes and races, (with the exception of the indigenous Natives of Africa) and shall be a sum not less than Shs. 1,000.

3. An educational test shall be applied to all immigrants; except the indigenous natives of Africa, and that such educational test shall consist in being able to read and write a passage in an European language to be selected by the Immigration Officer.

We base our claim for the preliminary settlement by legislation of the qualifications of immigrants not only on the necessity from our point of view of controlling immigration, but also on the terms of the Resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921 on the subject of the status of Indians in the Empire. That Resolution, in reality only dealt with the positions of Indians lawfully domiciled in the Colonies and not only refrained from laying down any test of their fitness to enter those Colonies but expressly confirmed the Resolution of the previous Conference that the right of every community to choose its own population was recognised and admitted.

Moreover the continued immigration of Asiatics in large numbers is gravely prejudicial to the interests of the Natives to whom the Indian offers competition in the lower paths of industry and can do nothing but work against Mr. Churchill's promise on behalf of the late Cabinet that there was no intention on the part of the Home Government to prejudice the future development of Kenya on lines characteristically and distinctively British.

Moreover, wholly on the distinct promises made by Mr. Churchill on several occasions, reaffirmed in his Despatch under review that as soon as the immigration returns justified action, he would take immediate steps to control the Port.

We regard the suggested postponement of the elections—a small matter in itself—as the infringement of a principle of the first magnitude, and we beg leave to inform Your Excellency that the following Resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting of representative Europeans to whom the proposals were referred by Your Excellency:—

"That this meeting registers its emphatic protest against the threatened postponement of the elections, and consider that any postponement will be a grave and unwarranted interference with the constitution of Kenya Colony, being (as it would be) in direct opposition to the wishes of those on the electoral roll of the Colony; and this meeting reserves to the European community the right to take any steps it may consider necessary in this connection."

The conclusions embodied in this letter are the unanimous views of the representatives of European opinion in the Colony whom Your Excellency invited to consider these proposals and we sincerely believe reflect the opinion of the entire European Community.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
On behalf of the Convention of Associations of Kenya,
(signed) C. KENNETH ARCHER,
Chairman,
On behalf of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council,
(signed) DELAMERE,
30th January, 1923.

To His Excellency the Governor.
Your Excellency,

We regret that our letter of yesterday's date was not quite complete.

In addition to the tests which it was deemed essential should be applied to all immigrants, it was felt by the meeting that adequate safeguards should be provided to ensure the *bona-fides* of each individual entering the Colony, and the Meeting left it to a Committee to draw up the necessary provisions. The Committee has drafted the regulations attached and we beg that Your Excellency will treat them as added to the qualifications which we proposed in our letter of yesterday's date should govern the admission of immigrants in substitution for the existing provisions.

We have the honour to be,
sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient
Servants,
On behalf of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Kenya
(Sgd.) Delamere.
On behalf of the Convention of Associations of Kenya.
(Sgd.) C. Kenneth Archer,
Chairman.

(These are amendments by addition to the clauses of existing Ordinance which defines "Prohibited Immigrant.")

(a) Such person shall within one week from the date of entering the Colony or Protectorate afford *prima facie* proof to the satisfaction of the immigration officer that he is not a prohibited immigrant.

(b) In default of such *prima facie* proof as mentioned in sub-section (a) hereof such person shall be deemed a prohibited immigrant and shall be returned to his port of embarkation or the place whence he shall have come and the expenses of such return shall be defrayed out of the said deposit and the excess (if any) of the said deposit over the cost of the said return shall be repaid to the said prohibited immigrant.

(c) If such proof as mentioned in sub-section (a) hereof be furnished to the Immigration Officer it shall be in the discretion of the Immigration Officer to return the said deposit to the said immigrant or to retain the same for a period not exceeding one year. Should the Immigration Officer within the said period of one year be satisfied that such person is a prohibited immigrant such person shall be dealt with as if he had failed to produce the proof required by sub-section (a) hereof.

Another matter requires mention in connection with this Conference, namely that the Colonial Office, so we were informed, suggested the alteration of our constitution to the extent of extending the life of the Legislative Council for the period of one year. This has been done by an amending Ordinance which passed its third reading on the 20th of this months but not before most strenuous opposition had been made by the elected members to this arbitrary action.

Difficulties in India.

Before passing on to the outcome of the resolutions passed by the conference I should like to call your attention to one very important point. I do not think I am trespassing the confines of secrecy when I say that it seems to me, in fact to us all, that His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies seems to be more considerate of India than of the Colonies which he represents. His agreement is "intended to meet difficulties in India." We have a right to ask "What about the difficulties in Africa?" It will be noticed, of course, that the provisional agreement of the despatch of the 5th September, is the work of Mr. Churchill before he left office, but they have been adopted by the present Secretary of State. Again, I believe it is Press knowledge that the suggestion to suspend the Legislative Council elections for one year emanated from the Viceroy of India. If it be conceded as a principle that Lord Reading has a right to interfere in the policies of the Home Government on behalf of Indians in this Colony, the same concession must be granted to General Smuts to interfere on behalf of South Africans, or any other Dominion Premiers on behalf of their own countrymen.

The purport of our resolution on the necessity of controlled immigration was cabled to the Colonial Secretary in reply he stated that he was willing to introduce an immigration clause into his proposals of the 5th September but not as a basis or preliminary to further negotiations. It would have to form part of the settlement. The following letter was thereupon sent to His Excellency:—

10th February, 1923.

To His Excellency,
Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Kenya Colony,
Government House, Nairobi.
Your Excellency,

We much regret that, owing to Mr. Archer's illness, no reply has been sent to you before on the subject of the Secretary of State's reply to our request for an Immigration Law on certain definite lines as a preliminary to further negotiations.

We are very sorry to note that the Secretary of State has not agreed to our request, and we hope Your Excellency will continue to press him to do so, as we find it impossible to proceed with negotiations concerning Indians domiciled in Kenya until we are secured against the danger of being flooded from outside.

We therefore very much regret that we cannot negotiate any further until a favourable reply has been received.

Judging from the wording of his cablegram the Secretary of State appears to be under a misconception in one respect. We have never agreed to consider the terms sent out by Mr. Churchill even if the Immigration Law were passed first. We cannot consider these Terms at all in any event. We agreed to give every consideration to fresh terms, if the Immigration Law were first passed.

A full Convention has been called for the 26th instant, and we believe that our action will be fully confirmed there.

We are,
Your Excellency's Obedient servants,
On behalf of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council
(signed) Delamere.
On behalf of the Convention of Associations
(signed J. F. H. Harper,
p.p. the Chairman.

The matter stands there. We are at a deadlock unless and until wiser councils prevail at the Colonial Office. It will be for ou, gentlemen, to consider what our future action should be. I need not beg of you, for I know you realise the gravity of the situation, to ponder deeply on the effects of any steps which it may be proposed should be taken.

Many concessions have been made by us in the hope of arriving at a solution of this question. But I think that the time has now come to state plainly that if we are forced to stand with our back to the wall, every or any concession made will be definitely abrogated.

There are a number of telegrams dealing with this subject which I will ask the Secretary to read later as I do not wish to incorporate them in my report.

The Assurance.

The Convention on Monday, gave the following assurance to His Excellency to help him in his work in London:

"That this Convention gives His Excellency the Governor an assurance that it will do all in its power to discourage and prevent any direct action being taken by the European community during the progress of negotiations in England between His Excellency, the Convention delegates and the Imperial Government, provided that no attempt is made by the Imperial Government during that period to raise the issue and provided that if any of the parties break off negotiations this Convention is freed from this assurance."

THE NATIVE TRUST.

Archdeacon Owen's Firm Exposition.

The following letter from Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo was also read to the meeting and received with applause:—

"I have to thank your Executive for the invitation to attend the forthcoming session of the Convention. I am trying to arrange to be present, but it is just possible that I may not be able to. In which case I am very anxious not to appear to stand aloof when efforts are being made of such importance to all.

Briefly my position is as follows:

1. In all our arrangements, treaties and negotiations with Native tribes through Johnson, Lugard, Jackson and many another honoured name amongst us, the White man contracted with the Natives. We have no right, in any opinion, to share our responsibilities with a non-white section of the Empire, without the consent of the contracting Native authorities. That consent, I firmly believe will never be given.

2. We have already compromised the position by admitting non-contracting parties to positions on the Legislative and Executive Councils, without removing Native questions, or even all questions even remotely affecting Natives, from the power of their vote.

3. Indians as clerks and as fundis are now, in many instances, standing in the way of the advancement of the Native.

4. I regard as eminently reasonable, as I understand the situation, the request for restricted immigration of Indians.

5. For every Indian member admitted to a seat on the Legislative or Executive Council there ought to be at least two Europeans, non-officials appointed by the Crown to represent Native in-

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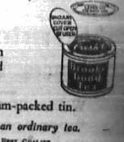

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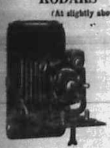

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing between Maurice King and Harry Valentine Borain trading as King & Company and The Londiani Butchery at Londiani and Maji Mazuri has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 31st December, 1922.

The Business at Maji Mazuri as from the 1st January 1923 belongs to and will be carried on by Maurice King who will be answerable for all debts of that business as and from 1st January, 1923.

The business at Londiani as from the 1st January, 1923 belongs to and will be carried on by Harry Valentine Borain who will be answerable for all debts of that business as and from the 1st day of January, 1923.

All outstandings due to the partnership up to the 31st December, 1922 are to be paid on or before the 15th March, 1923 to Messrs. Green and Newton Advocates, Nairobi.

27th February, 1923.

RUBBER STAMPS

—AT THE—

STANDARD OFFICE

terests. These to be additional, of course, to present members.

6. In view of the fact that we have had no statement of policy for Native advancement from the Indians, I wish to quote briefly from a letter written to me a year ago by a prominent under-graduate of Cambridge. He admits my accusation in the *Times* that Indians have had no ideals in Africa save pure commercialism, and regrets that Indians in India do not understand the situation. He goes on to say: "I am sure Mahatma Gandhi would have welcomed a note to that strain or I am mistaken in him. I am sure the Indians in Kenya would learn about your letter but they are the last persons to transmit such a message to India. They are the guilty persons and they would rather suppress than divulge such an indictment. In such a case you can see that it is useless for me to approach the Indian delegation in London."

The writer felt so keenly the reproach on his Nation through neglect of real efforts for the uplift of the African that, although a Hindu by religion, he offered himself to me to work under me in any capacity that would make for African advancement.

Gentlemen, we have not always done our duty by the African, that we admit. We want to do better, but we cannot admit that the Indian can justly claim that he has a right to share with us our rule of African races. The Indian already domiciled here has rights. What the exact limit of those rights I am not clear in my own mind, save that I am sure that any power over Natives is excluded.

We have a good case for excluding the Indian from Native affairs. It must win the day. I would counsel moderation of language and of deed, while we all combine to put our case before those in whose hands lies, for a brief time, the decision. With a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether our case must prevail. So I would say restrict immigration remove Native interests from Indian vote in the Councils, and give generously every right which justice demands that Indians already domiciled can rightly claim.

May I wish you will in all the deliberations of to-day, and especially that calmness may characterise all that is done and said.

You can publish this if you wish."

Our Loyalty to the King.

A WARNING TO HOME MINISTERS.

Lord Delamere thereafter moved:—

On being called on by the Chairman Lord Delamere moved the first resolution which was:

"That this Convention representing the entire European community in Kenya Colony solemnly affirms its unswerving loyalty to His Majesty the King and its determination to uphold his Empire.

"But, in view of the proposals of His Majesty's Government relating to the Indian franchise in Kenya, this Convention feels it to be its bounden duty to place on record that if in consequence of the ill considered advice of His Majesty's Ministers his loyal subjects should be forced into action prejudicial to His Majesty's peace and abhorrent and ruinous to themselves: then the full responsibility for such a calamity must rest upon those advisers who, in their ignorance of or indifference to the true issues involved, shall have advised His Majesty to sanction a policy disastrous to the future of white colonization in Africa and to the welfare of millions of His Majesty's African subjects; and which this Convention believes to be calculated ultimately to endanger the integrity of the British Empire."

Speaking to the motion, Lord Delamere said he thought it right that the Convention should clear the air in regard to the matter. They were all loyal subjects of His Majesty the King but at different times in the history of the Empire Englishmen had had to choose as to whether they should resist certain actions taken by the Government at home in regard to particular Colonies when certain acts were done which in their view were prejudicial to themselves as citizens of the British Empire or to the country they lived in. They had therefore taken steps which were naturally abhorrent to every Englishman but, at the same time they had frequently, as in the case of Ulster, reiterated their loyalty to His Majesty and to the Empire as a whole. Those present would remember, Lord Delamere continued, that the present Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, took the side of Ulster at the time Ulster was arming to resist her six counties being added to the rest of Ireland. In the same way the last Lord Chancellor had been actually galloper to Sir Edward Carson the leader of the Ulster movement. That showed that there were people who had the greatest respect for the constitution of the Empire who were willing, under certain circumstances, if driven to it, to take steps they would not have taken under different circumstances.

If anything of that sort was forced upon the European community in Kenya by the ill-considered actions of Ministers who did not understand conditions, he asked the people of the country that they would in all their acts remain loyal subjects of His Majesty the King. In conclusion he asked that if, as he was convinced it would be the motion were passed, the whole meeting should stand and sing at least one verse of the National Anthem.

The motion was carried with acclamation and Lord Delamere's suggestion in regard to the National Anthem was agreed to, all standing while the first verse of the Anthem was sung.

Assurance to H. E.

NOTHING TO MAKE HIS WORK DIFFICULT.

On the suggestion of Capt. Schwartze, the Convention agreed to debate in the first place, before proceeding with the rest of the agenda the suggestion that an assurance be given to His Excellency that every endeavour would be made in this country to do nothing during his absence to prejudice negotiations, that delegates be selected and that their mandate be discussed.

Finally, after a full discussion, the Convention passed a resolution in the following form:

"That this Convention gives His Excellency the Governor an assurance that it will do all in its power to discourage and prevent any direct action being taken by the European community during the progress of negotiations in England between His Excellency, the Convention delegates and the Imperial Government, provided that no attempt is made by the Imperial Government during that period to raise the issue and provided that if any of the parties break off negotiations this Convention is freed from this assurance."

The Convention adjourned for lunch and continued in the afternoon in Committee.

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Wednesday, February 28th.

AN APOLOGY. It is with considerable concern that we hear that a passage in a letter which appeared in our correspondence column some time ago, has been the cause of distress and has pained the religious susceptibilities of the Mohammedan community. We wish to tender our most outspoken apologies to all Mohammedans for the way in which this religious subject was mentioned in our paper, and we would ask them to believe that the matter was wholly unintentional on our part. We are exceedingly sorry to have hurt the feelings of the Mohammedan community, than whom His Majesty the King has no more loyal subjects, and we ask them frankly to accept this apology in the spirit in which it is offered.

THE CONVENTION. At each meeting of the delegates who come from time to time from the districts, we are pleased to note fresh faces with the old ones. This session has been no exception to the rule. It must have been the most representative gathering of the country which has met in Nairobi for many a long day. It was evident that the men from the districts "out in the blue," were somewhat nonplussed by the lack of opportunity which, during the first day's session, had been accorded to them for stating their views on the one subject of paramount interest to them, and indeed to us all. However, the time came on the second day, when they had a full hearing, and at the end of a long discussion it became very evident that any differences were, as far as fundamentals went, practically non-existent. It is a very wise plan to cultivate patience. And this is applicable to both town and country members. The former are quicker "at the uptake", and better trained in discussion on parliamentary lines than the country delegates. The latter are, as a rule more set in their opinions, and with a firmer mandate from the constituents they represent. Also they may not be so skilled in quick debate as their town brothers. Yet their ideas are generally sound, and their aim appears to be to cut out any kind of lawyerlike phraseology which may, in the least degree, cloud the issue in their own minds, or hinder the full understanding of the resolutions passed, in the minds of their constituents. It is a most excellent institution, this Convention of Associations, and some very good work has been done during the last two days. Not the least of the benefits derived from bringing some sixty members together from far and near, is the better understanding between the districts and the town which inevitably follows. The friendly meetings, the discussions in the hotel lounges, the hammering away at points not well understood, the introductions to mutual acquaintances, all are for the general good of the community. Now, that the principal subject for discussion has been fully thrashed out, it appears that we are to have a truce to the Indian question for a time. Our position will not be weakened by that truce. Our cause will be in good hands, and we can await the outcome with a large measure of confidence. No better delegates could have been chosen than those who will shortly be on their way to England at the call of the Colonial Office. Our sympathy especially is extended to one of those delegates, Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, who was unable to take his usual place as Chairman of the Convention and whose place was worthily filled by the Vice Chairman Mr. MacLellan Wilson. It can be no easy task to handle such a large roomful of men, and to catch the eye of each man who has a word to say. We must congratulate the Chairman on so skilfully and sympathetically executing his duties in that respect.

WEDNESDAY'S CABLES.

THE RUHR.

More Railway Stations Taken Over.

A HITCH AT COLOGNE.

Question of Arrests in British Zone.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 26.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Bonar Law said intimation had been made to the French authorities that no further arrests should be made in the British area on the Rhine without first consulting His Majesty's Government.

Berlin, February 26.

Besides Konigswinter, the French military control the railway station at Limburgonlahn. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports that French troops have occupied Montabavr.

Paris, February 26.

A message from Mayence states that the German authorities have refused to place at the disposal of the British Railway Commission at Cologne, the offices required for the housing of the French Commission.

Irish Executions.

Death Sentence Upon Soldier for Treachery.

London, February 26.

The first execution in Ireland in several weeks was carried out at Maryboro to-day.

To-day's execution at Maryboro was of a Free State volunteer who was tried for treachery in November, and later left the barracks. He was subsequently arrested, accompanied by armed irregulars.

Tut-ankh-Amen's Tomb.

Sealed up Again for the Season.

Luxor, February 26.

Tut-ankh Amen's tomb has been sealed up for the season.

The Davis Cup.

Canada and Hawaii Issue Challenges.

New York, February 26.

Canada and Hawaii have issued a challenge for the Davis Cup.

The M.C.C. Tour.

More Heavy Scoring Against Free State.

Bloemfontein, February 26.

The match between the M.C.C. and the Orange Free State was continued to-day.

The Free State closed their first innings for 163 runs. D. Vister scored 59. Kennedy took 4 for 50 and Fender 3 for 47.

M.C.C. had scored 234 for 5 in their second innings at the close of the day's play. Street scored 66 not out.

Home Boxing.

Another Championship Changes Hands.

London, February 26.

At the National Sporting Club, London in a 20 round boxing contest for the Bantamweight Championship of Great Britain, Bugler Lake beat Tommy Harrison, the holder on points.

SOUTH AFRICA AND DELAGOA BAY.

Mozambique Convention to be Re-opened.

SMUTS PREFERS ARRANGEMENT.

The Alternative.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Cape Town, February 27.

In the House of Assembly, General Smuts moved a resolution approving of the continuance of part one of the Mozambique Convention, subject to six months' notice.

He said that Portugal and the Union had agreed that the Convention no longer suited the relations of the two countries. South Africa had become a big exporter, and Delagoa Bay was the natural outlet to the Transvaal important coal traffic. The Portuguese had asked too much, but he did not despair of an eventual agreement. He would prefer an arrangement regarding Delagoa Bay but failing this, he would be prepared to advise Parliament to establish a port in the Union. The Government's policy must be to limit the introduction of foreign labour in the interests of the natives of the Union.

The motion was adopted.

The Mohammedan Faith.

Convention Disassociates Itself from a Comparison.

Without discussion the Convention on Tuesday afternoon unanimously adopted the following resolution proposed by Lord Delamere and seconded by Mr. R. F. Mayer:

"This Convention emphatically disassociates itself from the comparison in the Rev. W. H. Shaw's letter published in the local Press on February 3 between Belial and the Prophet Mahomet and considers such a comparison to be a wanton insult to a Faith for which the Convention has the greatest respect in common with the rest of the world."

The Bishop of Mombasa and other Christian missionaries attending the Convention as invited visitors, expressed their desire emphatically to include themselves in this expression of disassociation.

The "East African Standard" is in entire accord with the opinions voiced in the above resolution and expresses its sincere regret at the unwitting publication of anything in the nature of a slight upon the Mohammedan faith.

In connection with the above, a telegram was received from the Chairman of a mass meeting held at Mombasa in which it is stated that the Mohammedan community decided to take legal steps against Rev. W. H. Shaw for identifying the Prophet with Belial. The telegram adds that the Hindus sympathised with the protest.

Steps were taken by the "East African Standard" the same day to convey its regrets to Mombasa and to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

International Courts of Justice.

American Senate Postpones Consideration.

Washington, February 26.

A resolution carrying out President Harding's proposal for membership of the International Court of Justice was introduced in the Senate to-day and was postponed indefinitely. It is not likely that the Bill will be passed during the present session.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

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

Sir,—That farmers and planters in this Colony are at the present time competing in the world's markets under most disadvantageous conditions admits of little doubt. Apart from high marketing costs owing to freights, railway charges etc., we are labouring under the disadvantage of paying exorbitant prices for many classes of farm necessities. Even though in some cases the initial cost of implements may not be excessive it is when repairs and spare parts become necessary that farmers are the sufferers.

I wish to quote one case which has recently happened to me, in the endeavour to bring home to farmers what they are up against. A few weeks ago I had occasion to order two spare parts for a machine of which a local firm are the agents. I was horrified to receive an account for these two parts for 70/-. I saw the manager of the firm in question and complained to him about his iniquitous charge and informed him that at the end of 1918 when prices at Home were at their highest the price of this part was 10/-. He informed me that there was no mistake whatever in his charge. I accordingly sent a cheque Home for 70/- to the makers of the machine and asked them to send me out per parcel post as many of the parts as they could for 70/- and to pay all costs in connection with same. Their reply to my letter is somewhat illuminating and is as follows:— "The postal charges are very heavy as owing to the weight of the—— we can only send one—— in a parcel at the cost of 4/9d We are however charging you wholesale price for the—— which enables us to send you FIVE—" I see no reason to believe that the local agents had based their charge on this particular piece of machinery on a different basis than that on which all their prices for spares are based but I submit that it is impossible for any farming business here to compete successfully with farmers of other countries when the farmer here is faced with a disadvantage of five to two in the cost of repairs to implements for repairs in a country like this with the labour we have to employ are very heavy. My appeal is to the farmers of this country to realise what they are up against and face facts. The only solution is for farmers to buy co-operatively. The organization is to hand in the existence of the Coffee Planters Union and the Plateau Maize Growers and B.E.A. Farmers Associations. A small ad valorem tax on produce handled would find the necessary capital at once to enable farmers to become their own agents and become independent of firms in this country who are to-day charging prices impossible from the farmer's point of view.

If farmers will co-operate agencies for first class machinery can be obtained and even if, owing to certain agencies being at the moment in the hands of local firms the gradual substitution of machinery now in use on farms becomes necessary such substitution would amply repay farmers for any small temporary inconvenience. In point of fact it is most improbable that any substitution of existing implements would be necessary as manufacturers would place their agencies with those agents who would sell their machinery.

Yours etc
J. STANNING

Lumbwa

A KAMPALA FIRE.

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

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph appearing in the weekly edition of the *East African Standard* dated the 10th February, relating to the fire at Theatre Royal, Kampala, and complaining about the delay in settlement of claim, we shall be obliged if you will kindly insert a paragraph in an early issue to the effect that the "Northern," although they had this risk on their books at one time, were not the Company interested at the time of the fire. The "Northern's" policy of quick settlement of bona fide claims is well known,

Yours, etc.,
p.p. Kettles-Roy & Dawson, Ltd.,
Local Manager,
A. J. E.

Nairobi, February 23.

THE NEAR EAST.

SMYRNA QUESTION REGARDED AS CLOSED.

One Power, One Warship.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Constantinople, February 26.

France and Italy have informed the Kemalists of their adherence to the British decision to station only one warship in Smyrna. The question is now regarded as closed

CALCUTTA SWEEP.

No Tickets to be Used?

A new arrangement has been made this year by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club in connection with the Derby Sweep.

Under the new scheme no tickets will be used. Members of the Club wishing to take part will be allotted a number. Non-members who through a member, secure participation will not be given any tangible proof of their share.

THE DELEGATES FOR HOME.

SELECTIONS MADE BY THE CONVENTION.

To Champion European Cause.

The Convention on Tuesday selected the following gentlemen to accompany His Excellency Sir Robert Coryndon to London to discuss with the Secretary of State for the Colonies the position of Indian claims:—

Lord Delamere,
Mr. C. Kenneth Archer,
Mr. T. A. Wood.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LATEST RESULTS BY SPECIAL CABLE.

Scottish Cup.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, February 24

The following are the results of football matches played in Great Britain during the week:

ENGLISH LEAGUE.
FIRST DIVISION.

The Arsenal 3, Chelsea 1.
Stoke 1, Aston Villa 1
Manchester City 1, Burnley 0.
Sunderland 2, Oldham Athletic 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

FEBRUARY 21

Manchester United 1, Notts County 1.

FEBRUARY 24.

Crystal Palace 2, Clapton Orient 1
Fulham 1, Rotherham County 2
Blackpool 3, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1
Bradford City 1, Coventry City 0
Hull City 1, Stockport County 0
Leeds United 1, The Wednesday 1

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

FEBRUARY 21

Brighton and Hove Albion 3 Watford 0

FEBRUARY 24

Brentford 0, Aberdare 1
Exeter City 0, Bristol City 0
Merthyr Town 3, Portsmouth 0
Newport County 1, Northampton 1
Norwich City 1, Swansea Town 4
Reading 3, Luton 0
Southend United 4, Millwall 0
Watford 0, Swindon 3

NORTHERN SECTION

Barrow 3, Accrington Stanley 2.
Darlington 2, Bradford 0
Grimsby Town 7, Ashington 4
Hartlepools United 0, Tranmere Rovers 1
Lincoln City 3, Durham City 1
Nelson 1, Wigan Borough 0
Stalybridge Celtic 1, Chesterfield 2
Wrexham 2, Halifax Town 1.
Rochdale 0, Walsall 2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Albion Rovers 2, Ayr United 1
Hearts of Midlothian 1, Airdrieonians 1
Greenock Morton 1, Rangers 1
Alloa Athletic 1, St. Mirren 1.

A WAR OFFICE BLUNDER.

£42,000 OVER-PAID TO NYASALAND.

East African Campaign.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, February 26.

The War Office's mistake in paying the expenses during 1915—19 both of the Imperial and local Nyasaland forces engaged in the East African operations instead of only the former has necessitated a vote in the House of Commons of £42,000

Mr Ormsby Gore explained that the mistake had only recently been discovered and Nyasaland was at present unable to meet it owing to her deficit. A vote submitted in the form of a loan until would enable Nyasaland to pay the War Office.

HOUSING IN ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Demand Being Met.

London, February 26

In the House of Commons at question-time Mr Bonar Law said the Government proposed that all control of houses should cease in 1925, but that higher grade houses should be decontrolled in 1924 as the shortage was then made up and no resolution moved in Parliament to the contrary.

Sir W. Joynson Hicks, said the Ministry of Health believed the supply of higher grade houses would be approximately equal to the demand in 1924.

The speaker refused leave to move the adjournment in order to debate the question.

SCOTTISH CUP.
Fourth Round.

Celtic 1, Raith Rovers 0.
Third Lanark 1, Dundee 1
Hibernians 2, Aberdeen 0
Motherwell 4, Hearts 2.

A Royal Visit.

King and Queen Leaving for Rome.

London, February 26.

It is officially announced that the King and Queen will leave London on March 5 for Rome on a brief visit to the Italian King and Queen.

Obituary.

Death of Importer of Wild Animals.

London, February 26.

The death is announced of Mr. John Hamlyn, the well-known importer of wild animals.

PLATEAU RAILWAY.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor his interested himself in the question of the proposed junction at Eldoret, and that he has instructed the engineers of the Plateau Railway to test, by survey, the possibility of taking the extension towards Sergoit from a junction at Eldoret and not, as has been suggested, from a spot some nine miles south east of that town.

OLD EAST AFRICAN MARRIED.

Mr. S. C. Pooley, a former resident of East Africa, was married on January 24, at St. Mary's Church Hanwell, to Miss May Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Davies, of Shakespeare Road Hanwell. Mr. Pooley came to East Africa in 1913, and joined the editorial department of the *East African Standard*, later taking charge of the advertising and subscription departments. He will be remembered as a cricketer and a footballer of note, having kept goal for Pirates and Parklands teams. Since he left East Africa, in 1918, Mr. Pooley has been in partnership with his brothers in an optical business in Ealing.

Thursday, March 1st.

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE.

It is with great pleasure that we have noted the increasing confidence which has been growing between Governor and people in Kenya. It must be a position of extraordinary delicacy, to come to a new country, where the people are an unknown quantity, to take charge of the Government, and to hold the scales as mediator between two races, which for the moment are in opposition upon vital questions. That Sir Robert Coryndon has fully satisfied the critical faculties of Kenya Colonists is proved by the willingness with which the country, as represented by delegates of the Convention, has given the pledge of "no direct action" while His Excellency is away from Kenya. Such pledge proves that they have complete trust in him, and can rely on his tact, and judgment, and firmness not to prejudice their position in any way whatever, during what may be termed a lull in the Indian question. We may well believe, at the same time, that as he has held the scales with scrupulous fairness in the past, so while presenting the true facts of the case as it affects the Settler and the Native African, he will be careful to present with equal force the Indian point of view, which will no doubt be backed by very able exponents of Indian aspirations among our statesmen at Home. Certainly, of such backing there will be no shortage, for our Parliamentarians are always ready to concede to an outside claimant, what they may wish to withhold from their own kith and kin. That is a characteristic trait in the British character, which has been exemplified on more than one occasion within the memory of our readers. Our delegates will find that, outside a few people who are interested in East Africa, there is great ignorance on Kenya affairs among the mass of people at Home. Such have a hazy idea of Uganda as being the main centre of interest in this part of the world, and, generally speaking, have never realized the fact that there are highlands here, with snow mountains, and a great expanse of fertile country where farming operations can be carried on, just as they are at home; and where families can be reared, and sent to school without ever leaving the country. The fact that Government officials have their regular furloughs every two and a half years, may easily lead people to suppose that the country is not healthy, and no doubt they will ask the question—"If Kenya is healthy, why do officials need the constant frequent change of air and scene?"—That is a question we have often asked, and one which has never been answered entirely to our satisfaction. For we consider that a change of climate could easily be obtained in the country itself, and that a "sea change" to "England, Home, and Beauty", is hardly necessary at such frequent intervals, as is now customary. Officials on holiday in Kenya would tend to fraternise with the settlers in a way that is almost impossible at present when they are always in an official position, and have the dignity of their office to uphold. That particular matter, however, may be touched on more fully at a later date. The official character of the visit to England by his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by such men as Lord Delamere, Mr. Archer, and Mr. Wood, who may unquestionably be called Kenya's most able statesmen, will attract attention to this country in a way which has been impossible in the past. It will mark a long step forward in the national importance of the Colony. People will ask themselves the meaning of the visit, and endeavour to grasp the true imperial significance of the facts as placed before them by the Press. We are of the opinion that when the possibilities of Kenya as a white man's country are understood by the British public, and the rights of the Native Africans to a square deal,—in accordance with the promises, spoken, and implied, of past British statesmen,—are realized that there will be no doubt as to the verdict they will return on the matter in question. Here, at this end, we may consolidate our ideas, and with patience wait, and work at our usual avocations, knowing that no section of the community will recede from the position already taken up. Our *Magna Carta* has been confirmed for the fourth time, with an unmistakable unanimity. Our position is stronger than it has ever been before. Delegates from the country will take back a good report of their brothers in the town, and of the work accomplished at this most important session of the Convention. In two months' time, or so, we shall be ready for whatever may befall.

THURSDAY'S CABLES.

INDIA AND LABOUR.

PROTECTION OF NATIVE PRINCES.

Protest in the Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, February 27.

In the House of Commons, the situation in India was lengthily debated upon the occasion of a motion by Col. J. Wedgwood (Lab., Newcastle-under-Lyme) in favour of petitioning the King not to assent to the Indian States Protection Act, the object of which were to protect natives princes and rulers from Press attacks. The Bill, he said, was passed by a special process, notwithstanding the rejection by the Legislative Assembly last year.

Supporters of the motion argued that it was not a democratic measure and was aimed at stifling criticism.

Earl Winterton, (Under-Secretary for India), denied that legitimate criticism had been stifled under this Bill and drew attention to the repeated pledges that Great Britain had given to protect native rulers from malicious attacks.

The motion was rejected by 279 votes to 120.

MORE CAIRO MURDERS.

BOMB THROWN AT BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Eight Casualties.

Cairo, February 27.

Five British soldiers and three Egyptians were wounded of whom two of the former were severely wounded by a bomb thrown in the main road at nightfall, it is believed from a building. The police are rigorously searching houses in the vicinity, but there have been no arrests.

Another M.C.C. Victory.

Orange Free State Badly Defeated.

Bloemfontein, February 27.

The following were the scores on the third day of the match between the M.C.C. and the Orange Free State:

The M.C.C. closed their second innings for 293, Street scoring 88.

The Free State, batting a second time, were all out for 128, Mr. P. G. H. Fender taking 7 for 55.

The M.C.C. won by 246 runs.

A GERMAN PROTEST.

Alleged Acts of Violence by Franco-Belgians.

TRAIN WRECKING.

German Newspaper Suspended.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Paris, February 27.

A message from Dusseldorf states that following searches at Essen and the seizure of arms and pamphlets, a building adjacent to the green police barracks was raided and 150 men were arrested and will probably be expelled.

Berlin, February 27

The Government has sent a fresh note to France protesting against the serious acts of violence, alleged to have been committed by Franco-Belgian troops in the Ruhr. It asserts that these are so numerous that they cannot be dealt with individually, but it quotes as examples that a Cologne message states that coloured troops occupy Koenigswinter, and that the Bonn garrison also includes coloured troops which are likewise employed throughout the French lines of communications.

London, February 27.

The Rhineland Commission has decided to take under its authority, from February 26, the new territory occupied by the French between Cologne and Coblence, and Coblence and the Mayence bridgeheads.

Lord Kilmarnock abstained from voting.

Cologne, Feb. 28.

A train from Aix-la-Chapelle that was switched on to a wrong line crashed into a stationary train at Duperen, and the first two coaches were telescoped.

It is reported that twenty-two people were killed. Another train was derailed near Coblence owing to tampering with the signals but there were no casualties. The signalman has been arrested.

The inter-Allied Rhineland Commission has suspended the *Frankfurter Zeitung* for three months.

Ulster's Parliament.

Opened by the New Governor-General.

London, February 27.

The Duke of Abercorn, Governor-General of North Ireland, opened the third session of the North Ireland parliament at Belfast today, driving through streets lined with troops and police and was heartily cheered.

His speech referred to the bright auspices under which Parliament was opened in view of the restoration of order and that respect for the law had been established.

The principal bills of the session would deal with education and temperance reform. A Royal Commission would be appointed shortly to consider and report as to how the natural and industrial resources of North Ireland could be developed.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has been appointed Speaker of the North Ireland Senate.

H.E. AND THE CONVENTION.

In our report of the Convention of Associations we omitted to mention that after delivering his opening speech His Excellency the Governor immediately left the meeting.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

The planters of the Portuguese West African islands of St. Thomas and Principe have requested the High Commission of Angola to give them the means of obtaining at least one thousand native labourers, seeing that the emigration from Mozambique to those islands has been suspended for some time, and that this is having a prejudicial effect on the welfare of the islands.

COUNTRY ROADS.

The R.E.A.A.A. state that the Nakuru-Ravine-Eldoret-Kitale, Ravine-Londiani, and Londiani-Nakuru roads are now all passable. The rain has ceased along these routes.

They also wish to make it known that a Stepney Wheel has been picked up on Salisbury Road, and that the owner can have same on application to them.

JOCKEY CLUB.

Kenya to Have a Derby and a St. Leger.

YESTERDAY'S GENERAL MEETING.

A Question of Reducing Annual Subscription.

The annual general meeting of the Jockey Club of Kenya was held at the New Stanley Hotel yesterday, when Lord Delamere presided over a large gathering of members.

After the minutes had been read, the accounts for the past year which had previously been circulated, were brought forward for discussion.

The various items in the report were explained by the secretary (Mr. A. Vincent) and without discussion the report was adopted.

New Stewards.

The following were elected as stewards to take the place of those who automatically retired: Maj. Webb, Capt. Fitzgerald, Maj. Taylor, Capt. Davidson, and Maj. Galley.

The E. A. Derby.

The following resolution was moved by Sir Northrup McMillan:

"That there be a race on the lines of the English Derby, to be run at the December meeting in each year and that it shall be organised to be run for the first time at the December meeting at Nairobi, 1924 and that the terms of the race be as follows:—

"EAST AFRICAN DERBY STAKES. 1924, of 300 sovs. by subscriptions of 10 sovs. each, half forfeit or two sovs. only if declared by Nov. 1st, 1923 for all East African Country Breds 3 years old foaled after July 31st, 1921, colts to carry 10st. fillies and geldings 9st. 11lbs. Winner to receive £200, second £50, third £25, nominator of winner £25. If subscriptions do not reach £300 the balance to come from the race fund. Entries close on June 1st, 1923. Distance 1½ miles. To be run during December, 1924 or January, 1925.

"EAST AFRICAN DERBY STAKES. 1925, of 300 sovs. by subscriptions of 10 sovs. each, half forfeit or one sov. only if declared by November 1st, 1924 for all East Africa Country Breds 3 year olds, colts to carry 10st fillies and geldings 9st 11lbs. Winner to receive £200, second £50, third £25, nominator of winner £25. If subscriptions do not reach £300 the balance to come from the race fund. Entries close on June 1st, 1923. Distance 1½ miles. To be run during December, 1925 or January, 1926."

In speaking to his resolution, Sir Northrup said he thought that a race such as the E. A. Derby would be a good thing to establish in this country. The club could afford it and it would assist in the breeding of horses and also in the sale of young country-breds. The stake would make it worth while.

Mr. Grogan-Williams seconded the motion.

In reply to a question by Mr. Stanning, it was explained that the present rules covered the death of a nominator.

Mr. Van der Weyer moved that the weights be reduced to 9.7 and 9.4 respectively, and that the distance be reduced to 1¼ miles.

Mr. Hall seconded.

A number of members emphasised that there would be distinct difficulty in obtaining sufficient riders at those weights.

On being put the amendment regarding weights was lost.

The question of the distance was held over, but after returning to it, the meeting agreed to the reduction of the distance to 1¼ miles.

Maj. B. F. Webb then moved the following:

"(a) That the Stewards be instructed to frame a race to be run for annually at the Nairobi July Meeting, for 3 year olds over a distance of 1¼ miles and that such race be named the Kenya St. Leger.

"(b) That the Stakes be not less than £200 for the winner, £50 for 2nd, £25 for 3rd and £25 for the nominator of the winner.

"(c) That the first Kenya St. Leger be run for in July, 1925."

Maj. Webb said he moved this resolution for the same reasons as explained by Sir Northrup McMillan. He had spoken to a number of breeders in the country and they had agreed that there should be more than one classic race.

He pointed out that the club had spent a good deal of money, during the boom, on stands. Stands, he said, did not help the breeder. The latter wanted encouragement by races such as those proposed.

Sir Northrup McMillan seconded.

After Col. Doherty had strongly supported it, the motion was carried unanimously.

Somali Races.

Under the heading of any other business, Mr. A. Hogg raised the question of Somali races. He said it was high time that those races were done away with as they were a farce.

He also spoke against the dividing line between people who paid ready money and members. This was not, he said, a country for class divisions and this system kept Nairobi people away from the races as they did not like it.

The latter portion of Mr. Hogg's remarks, resulted on some little debate. It was pointed out that if members received no privileges, there would be no members. It was also pointed out that persons could obtain "members for the meeting" tickets.

Mr. S. Jacobs said the reason why Nairobi people did not support the races more was on account of the shortage of money and the high fees charged for membership. He said £5 was too high altogether, and he thought that if the fee was lowered there would be a larger membership from Nairobi.

A number of stewards promised to raise the question of fees at the next stewards meeting.

It was announced that the Chamber of Commerce had recommended that business be closed on the afternoon of race-days.

The meeting then closed.

A YOUNG WIFE

CURED OF THAT FEARFUL BACKACHE

Mrs. R. L. Hunt, writes:
"I first became ill about 2½ years ago, and suffered terrible pains in the back, sleeplessness, and swelled thighs, and could not move about in bed. I was under a doctor, but had very little relief. I bought some De Witt's Pills, and after taking five pills I felt an improvement. I am now finally cured."—7, Glasgow Terrace, London, Eng.

De Witt's Pills, owing to the fact that they go to the centre of these troubles, give benefit more quickly and at a far less cost than any other remedy.

DE WITT'S KIDNEY & BLADDER PILLS

The World's Greatest Remedy for Rheumatism, Backache, Gout, Joint Pains, Lumbago, Stone and other Disorders of Weak Kidneys and Bladder.

Sold by Howse & McGeorge and A. H. Wardle & Co., Ltd., Mombasa & Nairobi; R. Stobo, M.P.S., Tanga; Mwanza Stores, Mwanza; Arusha Stores, Arusha; and all other chemists and stores at 3/- and 5/6. Be sure you get the genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, in the blue, white and gold boxes.

France's Debt.

Owes £610,000,000 to Great Britain.

London, February 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the total owing to England by France, with accrued interest was approximately £610,000,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

PLEA FOR THE MIDDLEMAN

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

Sir,—We have read with interest the letter appearing in your issue of to-day over the signature of Mr. F. Stanning on the subject of Co-operation.

Mr. Stanning quotes an instance in support of his argument which possibly may be capable of some reasonable explanation. On this point we can say little as we have no knowledge of the transaction to which he refers, but we think the writer, in common with many other farmers who belong to the same school of thought is a little hasty in assuming that one particular transaction indicates a general tendency to overcharge on the part of Agricultural Implement and Machinery Merchants.

The recent debacle in the ranks of such firms in Nairobi would hardly appear to support the supposition that such a business constitutes an easy method of making a fortune.

It is possibly only natural that the individual who imports his own supplies is inclined to argue that any sum he may have paid the local merchant over and above what it possibly cost him to import a small order direct represents so much money being placed unnecessarily in the pockets of the local middleman. But is it?

Out of the gross profit made on the sale of goods there are, among other items of cost, to be met rent, advertising, salaries and wages, depreciation, breakages, bad debts and general administrative overhead charges. Obviously these are expenses which must be paid, when they represent duplication or waste, open competition usually corrects them. Of course if a cheaper way can be found—some entirely new method of distribution that would satisfactorily replace them and cost less—it should be used but the adoption of Co-operation would not eliminate these costs. Before blaming the middleman it should be remembered that so far we have not found a cheaper alternative: that what is called the "middleman" represents the most economical distributive methods the ingenuity of man has developed since civilisation began gathering goods from the four corners of the world.

In conclusion we should like to make it clear that we welcome any movement likely to be in the best interests of the farming community with whose welfare our own is so closely associated. We do not believe, however, that any material benefit would accrue to the farmer through the tying up of capital in stocks of implements which could be employed in the better and more intensive development of his farm. Our experience in the past has appeared to indicate some degree of necessity for the much maligned middleman to provide the farmer with capital in the shape of credit to enable him to reach that degree of development of his agricultural holding where he has at present attained.

Yours, etc.,
G. North and Son, Ltd.,
W. C. Mitchell,
Manager.

Nairobi, February 28.

WORKING MAN'S DELEGATE.

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

Sir,—From Tuesday night's meeting in the Lyric Hall at which, by the way some excellent speaking was heard, one very important point emerged, that is, the suggestion that a "working man's delegate" should accompany the delegation going Home with H.E. the Governor to discuss the question of Indian claims with the Colonial Office authorities.

Hitherto such delegations have consisted solely of those with big landed or other interests, to the entire exclusion of the Kenya working classes—there are such! I am not seeking to question the good faith of those heretofore appointed, when I say that the time has come when the small man should be represented on all such bodies. His interests may, individually, be smaller but they are none the less important in the sum of things.

Might I suggest, therefore, that the personnel of the delegation be reconsidered in order to include a representative member of the employee class? The question of finance could be overcome, I believe, by an appeal for funds being made among the workers of the town and the country alike, as it hardly needs any great stretch of imagination to realise how great an influence the inclusion of a "workers' delegate" in the delegation would have on the attitude of the Labour Party at Home. May I throw out the suggestion that such a fund be started at once and that the Press of the Colony actively join in assisting such a Fund!

Yours, etc.,
H. G. Robertson

Nairobi, February 28.

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DRIVING BELT
with
UNIQUE GUARANTEES.

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FOR KENYA & UGANDA
Gailey & Roberts,
NAIROBI, NAKURU, ELDORET.
Over 20,000 feet in Stock.

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PATENT BELTING

When children develop itching skin, rashes, chaps or pimples, use Doan's Ointment. This antiseptic salve allays the itching and inflammation. Handy tubes 1s. 1½d. Large tins (three times the quantity) 2s. 9d. All Chemists.

A WORLD TRAVELLER.

Visitor from the United States.

A CONFIDENTIAL AGENT

The *E. A. Standard* yesterday had the pleasure of a visit from the Hon. George C. Beckley, Special Confidential Customs Agent to the United States Government, who is on an official two years world tour.

Arriving in Nairobi on January 23 last, Mr. Beckley left the following day on a shooting trip. His safari was fitted out by Messrs. Tarlton Whetham and Burman and his hunter was Mr. Maxwell of whom he speaks very highly stating that he is one of the most congenial hunters he has ever met.

Shooting in the Ithanga hills on the Tana and Thika and in the Embu district Mr. Beckley secured a good all round bag including a very fine black maned lion.

His Excellency the Governor, says Mr. Beckley, most courteously gave him a free permit to shoot ostrich.

Among others whose hospitality he has enjoyed is Colonel Paterson.

Mr. Beckley on his way from the States spent a time in London and Paris, went through Italy and was present at the opening of Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb.

Mr. Beckley's family has lived in Hawaii for a number of generations and has played a leading part in the development of that former kingdom and territory, says the Mayor of San Francisco in a letter given to the world traveller commending him to the kindly attention of the many officials he has to meet before he again sees his home.

Mrs. Beckley who comes from a Royal Hawaiian family, and who with their three children accompanied her husband as far as Egypt now awaits his return at Cairo.

During the course of his thirty day shooting trip Mr. Beckley took something like five hundred photographs.

AT THE THEATRE.

On March 8, 9 & 10 there will be a breakaway from the film programmes during the visit to Nairobi of Sydney Dan and Mystic Delore who are on their way South to tour the Union. They are magicians and hypnotists, not to mention humourists.

DELEGATION TO LEAVE IN APRIL.

H.E. TO WAIT FOR OTHER REPRESENTATIVES.

But Awaits Devonshire's Permission.

The *E. A. Standard* learns that His Excellency has accepted the suggestion made by the Convention of Associations that he should sail for England by the same boat as their delegates. His Excellency will of course require to obtain the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Kenneth Archer hopes to be sufficiently recovered in health to be able to travel by the first boat in April, probably the "Llanstephan Castle," and it is likely that His Excellency and the delegates will leave Kenya about that time.

CHANGED ADDRESS.

Mr. H. T. Reynolds, A.O.C., Eyesight Specialist and Optician has removed from Nairobi House to Cambrian Buildings.

Saturday March 3rd,

COTTON.

The question of the cotton supply of the world is of enormous importance. The United States of North America produces about three-fifths of the world's yield. India and Egypt are the only other countries with cotton crops of much commercial importance. Uganda's crop hardly counts yet. Extensive production of cotton is restricted to those regions which have an average frostless season of 200 days or more. The United States Department of Agriculture states that—"In South America and Africa there are extensive areas climatically adapted to cotton production, but undeveloped owing to labour and transportation difficulties." In U.S.A. most of the cotton is grown in the South Eastern States. Planting has not continued westward beyond a point where there is a mean annual rainfall of 23 inches. Cotton therefore does not require a very heavy rainfall, and it is being taken up as a crop in the dry districts of California and Arizona, aided by irrigation. In 1909 there were only 343 acres under cultivation in those States, while in 1914 annual production increased to over fifty-five thousand bales. The total acreage in the U.S.A. under cotton is thirty-five million acres, producing nearly fifteen million bales. Ten million bales are exported, of which the United Kingdom takes about four and a half million. So it is apparent that the United States uses, for home consumption, about as much, or a little more than, our British cotton spinners. Now there has come into the American cotton world a little insect called the boll weevil, which threatens disaster to the cotton crops if it is allowed to spread throughout all the areas in U.S.A. devoted to cotton production. Various measures have been discussed with a view to combating this alarming pest, which is somewhat similar to our bean weevil, but a little larger. A proposal has been put forward to stop all cotton growing in the infected areas, for a period of two years, in the hope of exterminating the insect. This heroic measure would be made possible by means of a payment to cotton growers of one billion dollars for each year, by way of compensation. A Bill for this purpose, as we understand, is to be before the United States legislature which meets at the end of this month. The very fact that such a step could be suggested is enough to give the cotton spinners of Manchester furiously to think. It would mean a certain world shortage of cotton. It would mean that new sources of supply would have to be sought for. This Colony should certainly think forward, and endeavour to prepare for a cotton demand which to-day, or to-morrow, or some time in the future, is sure to come. The Lake area, where conditions, as His Excellency the Governor has so frequently pointed out, are eminently favourable to the growth, cultivation, and transport of such crops as maize and cotton, must inevitably attract the attention of capitalists at home who are interested in the cotton supply. There seems no reason why cotton on a large scale should not be grown by the Kavirondo tribes, especially, at first, by those at the southern end of the Lake, where the Natives are somewhat more advanced in agricultural pursuits than their more northern brothers. It will be said that cotton growing would be killed by the Uganda Railway. But cotton growing means wealth to the Native grower, who does not take his time into consideration, and has few overhead expenses. And as he produces, so he can buy. High upward rates for railage of imported articles will have to compensate to a large extent for low freight for bulk to produce to the Coast. We understand that the Empire Cotton Growing Association has enormous resources behind it, and is about to develope cotton growing in the Sudan. We must hope that its directors will not lose sight of the great Lake area which is now waiting for development, which possesses the advantage of a thousand miles of water transport, besides, some millions of natives who could be taught to grow cotton, and an unrivalled soil and climate for the purpose.

SATURDAY'S CABLES.

INDIA'S BUDGET.

LAST YEAR'S HEAVY DEFICIT REDUCED.

An Army Saving.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Delhi, March 1.

Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, of the Executive Council, has presented the budget to the Legislative Assembly and said that the deficit in last year's budget of 17¼ crores as compared with an estimated deficit of nine crores was largely owing to a heavy decrease in railway earnings. The military retrenchment had saved 46 lakhs. The expenditure for 1923-4 is 204.37 crores, including 62 crores for the Army. The latter reduction of 5¼ crores as compared with last year's deficit of four crores; 26 lakhs will be covered by an increase in the salt tax.

The Government meant to achieve the stabilisation of currency at the first opportunity. The many recommendations of the Inchcape Committee had already been carried into effect.

SOUTH AFRICA AND ASIATICS.

CLASSED BY COURTS AS PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS.

1913 Regulation Confirmed.

Cape Town, March 1.

The Supreme Court by a majority of three to two has confirmed the regulation issued in 1913, classing all Asiatics as prohibited immigrants under the Immigrants Restrictions Act. The minority were of the opinion that the regulation was ultra vires.

TURNING THE SCREW.

Further French Measures in the Ruhr.

Duesseldorf, March 1.

The French are giving another turn to the screw to exact dues in the Ruhr from the Germans. They decree the seizing of the proceeds of the consumption taxes of wines and smokes, and it is anticipated that the decree will be applied to the whole of the occupation area, and the penalty for non-payment will be the closing of refractory establishments.

THE ENGLISH CUP.

REPLAYS OF THIRD ROUND MATCHES.

Cup-holders Out.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, February 28.

The following are the results of replayed matches in the third round of the English Cup:

Bolton Wanderers 1, Huddersfield 0.
Southampton 1, Bury 0.

B.S.A.

1923-2¾ h. p. Model

Points:-
All Chain Drive
Three Speed Gear
Kick Start
Gravity Oil Feed & Hand Pump

Price £ 90 Cash or
£ 30 down and £ 5. 10 per month for 12 months.

1923-8h p. Twin Cyl. Model.

Points:-
28 x 3 interchangeable wheels
Mechanical and Stand Oil Pump.
Mudguards 8½ "wide

"A Rolls Royce on two wheels."

Price £170 Cash or
£ 56 12 down and
£ 10. 4 per month for 12 months.

Tel. Add Service
NewtonS LIMITED,
SIXTH AVENUE, NAIROBI.
Phone 37
P.O. Box 605.

AMERICA'S BILLS.

COST OF U.S.A. ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Discussions in Paris.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, March 1.

Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary to the American Treasury has arrived in Paris to discuss with Allied experts the question of the cost of the American Army of occupation. The expenses of all the armies of occupation have been recovered by the Allies generally from Germany but the method of recouping the United States has hitherto not been settled.

Le Journal says that the American Government has presented France with a bill for £51,000,000.

Le Petit Parisien says that if the suggestion is true that Mr. Wadsworth may be authorised to accept deliveries in kind, especially in chemicals and dyes an equitable agreement can hardly be refused as the need of the United States can easily be met by the Allies who control the German factories.

Another point likely to entail thorny discussions is the suggestion now made in the French Press that the occupation of the Ruhr was sanctioned and imposed by the Allies, and that therefore Germany is under an obligation to pay the additional expenses thereunder.

BOXING.

AN OPPONENT FOR JIMMY WILDE.

New York, March 2.

In a fifteen round contest for the American flyweight championship Frankie Genaro beat the holder, Pancho Villa, on points.

The winner meets Jimmy Wilde next June for the world's title.

AN INNOVATION.

As a special race week attraction the Theatre Royal Tea Rooms have engaged Miss Irene Messiah, L.R.A.M., violiniste and Miss Kathleen Bates, A.R.C.M., pianiste, to play selections from 10.30 to 11.30 this morning (Saturday) during morning tea time. So if visitors and residents are in town for the morning shopping they should not miss this opportunity of getting a dainty tea and listening to the performance of two such good artistes.

EDITOR NOT TO BE DEPORTED.

OFFICIAL ACTION IN REGARD TO ACHARIAR.

The "Democrat" Case.

The following communique was issued by the Secretariat yesterday afternoon:—

The Governor-in-Council, after giving the fullest consideration to the case of Sitaram Achariar has decided not to make an order of deportation.

Josfat is sick with crying owing to Patsy not having yet been found, and he, therefore, is not able to write his letter this week. He thinks that he has found a clue as to her whereabouts and hopes to be able to write his letter next week, stating that Patsy has been found.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BIG GAME HUNTERS AND OTHERS.

A. D. Cameron, "Sportsman's Pillar of Trust" begs to advise all interested in ivory that he is in a position to make, not advances, but spot cash offers for ivory, all kinds, and Rhino Horns.

Latest London advices through Cameron bring you in direct touch with a manufacturing House and consequently top notch prices can be given, thus cutting out the Middlemen.

Write or Consult, A. D. Cameron, Uganda's Commercial Connoisseur Chambers, City House. Wires: "Cameron." P.O. Box 25, Kampala, Uganda.

Use Fey's Ammunition always reliable.—Get it at Cameron's.

PARTNERSHIP.

WANTED Working Partner capital two thousand pounds for reliable commercial business, guaranteed sound investment. Apply, Box 607, Nairobi.

FOR SALE or LET.—New Wood and Iron House, five rooms with 2½ acres freehold Plot on Hill. Purchase price £600. Rental £6 per month. Apply, Voucher 137, "E. A. Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED

SHADE for COFFEE: Albizzia Mollucana Seed for Sale, Sh. 30/- per pound, Post free. Apply, Manager, Kosenyi & Kia[illegible] Estates, Mubendi, P. O. [illegible]anda.

WANTED Empty Wine, Brandy, Whisky or Vinegar Casks, must be clean and in good condition. Apply stating price F.O.R. [illegible] and capacity to A. D. [Cam]eron, City House, Kampala, [Ug]anda.

FOR SALE

[illegible] MONTHS' transplanted Coffee Trees—unshaded, not [illegible], grown in red soil. Inspection invited. Mrs. Barnley, Thika.

[SEE]D POTATOES.—"Arran Chief," guaranteed Wart [free]. Keeps well; all other [variet]ies discarded. Get the best [from an e]xperienced grower. Sh. 10/-. [illegible] T. Gash, Box 479, Nairobi.

[FOR] SALE.—Four excellent [illegible] Mules, Pens of laying [illegible] and Leghorn Poultry. [Apply,] Voucher No. 135, "E. A. [Stand]ard," Nairobi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

[WA]NTED. A Fully Certificated Nursing Sister, with Maternity [qualifi]cations; Salary, £230/- per [annum], less £60/- for free board; [laundr]y also free. Position at present temporary, with prospects of [being] Permanent. Apply, The [Secretar]y, Eldoret Hospital.

[ILLEGIBLE] EDITOR

[illegible] meeting of Indian [illegible] Machakos has unanimously [dec]ided to request release of [illegible] Acharia, Editor of [illegible].

[TH]E AGRICULTURE.

[It is] understood that the Director of Education in conjunction [with th]e Director of Agriculture is [encour]aging widely the teaching of [agricul]ture throughout all the na[tive sc]hools in the country. A [illegible] local native agricultural [show is] being held at the C.M.S. Station at Kikuyu at Fort [illegible] to-day, and the two gentle[men a]bove mentioned together [with th]e Bishop of Mombasa pro[pose to] attend this show. The [illegible] of the District have also [illegible] vital. It is hoped that [lo]cal agricultural shows will [be enco]uraged throughout all the [Res]erves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

AN APOLOGY.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard" and THE MOHAMMEDAN COMMUNITY OF KENYA, ZANZIBAR AND THE ADJOINING TERRITORIES.

Sir,—With great grief I learn that a letter from my father, the Rev. W. H. Shaw, has caused hurt to the Mohammedan community.

Unfortunately my father, who lives in Laikipia, does not know of this deplorable incident. I therefore take it upon myself, knowing my father as I do, to assure the Mohammedan community that nothing is further from his wishes than to wound in any way Mohammedan susceptibility, knowing their loyalty to His Majesty the King. May I therefore, on his behalf, submit to the whole Mohammedan community his unqualified apologies for the unfortunate passage in his letter. I am communicating with him at once and I am sure that he himself will write a letter in support of these views.

Yours faithfully,
B. V. H. SHAW.

Nairobi, March 2.

AN APPRECIATION.

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

Dear Sirs,—I wish to convey to you and your Editorial Staff the grateful thanks of the Executive and of the Convention as a whole for the yeoman services performed by your journal on behalf of the European community during the present critical position in regard to the Indian question, services which it is impossible adequately to recognise.

Yours etc.,
W. MACLELLAN WILSON,
Chairman,
Convention of Associations.

Nairobi, 1st March.

NDOROBBO CATTLE.

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

Sir,—Miss Buxton has a strong case for her advocacy of the Wandorobbo and I suggest that she should make a direct appeal to His Excellency the Governor on behalf of these people.

Within the limits of their well defined, if primitive, social organisation, the Wandorobbo are an industrious and thrifty folk. The forest is their home. They have dwelt there from a period which reaches far beyond all record of Nandi, Kikuyu or Masai immigration.

It is a matter for congratulation that they now evince a desire and a capacity to move towards a pastoral condition of existence.

The forests are being largely used by Europeans for grazing their surplus herds on a system of licences. It is difficult to believe that this system cannot be extended to the Wandorobbo in their effort to evolve a higher form of social and industrial life.

The case for the Lumbwa and Nandi is a far different matter. Here other principles of treatment must inevitably apply. Both tribes have a definite record as cattle thieves. The refugee or outcast members of such tribes may not be deserving of any particular sympathy. But the treatment of the facts might include some of the elements of commonsense and fair dealing.

The veterinary authorities say that if the Nandi and Lumbwa cattle are returned to the Reserves these cattle will die. Would it not be both reasonable and practicable to sell the cattle concerned and to place the proceeds at the disposal of the owners to enable them to make a fresh start in their Reserves by the purchase of indigenous stock?

Yours etc.,
ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN.

Elmenteita, February 27.

THE Y.W.C.A. EXTENSION.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the new wing to the Y.W.C.A. Hostel, on Monday next at 4.30 p.m. All who are interested in the Association are cordially invited and tea will be provided.

KENYA'S BOYS AT SCHOOL.

"PARENTS DAY" AT LUMBWA INSTITUTION.

Sports and Concert.

Favoured once more by beautiful weather, Parents Day, held on Thursday, February 22nd was a great success at Kenya Grange. Sports, in the nature of an inter-house (Greeks and Trojans) contest, were won by the Greeks and afterwards a concert which was much appreciated by every body present, took up the whole afternoon from 2 to 6.

The sports results were:—

1. 100 yards Flat Race (under 10)—1st, C. F. Cockburn (Greek); 2nd, B. S. Kirk (Greek); 3rd, A. V. Caddick III (Trojan).

Won easily by about 10 yards.

2. 100 yards Flat Race (under 11) 1st, G. A. Caddick II (Greek); 2nd, W. H. Havelock (Trojan); 3rd, T. A. S. Tryon (Trojan).

A good race, won by 2 yards.

3. 100 yards (under 12)—1st, A. Holloway (Greek); 2nd J. B. Cleland, (Greek); 3rd, P. E. D. Wilson, (Trojan).

Won easily by about 6 yards.

4. 100 yards (under 15)—1st, J. Lean (Trojan); 2nd, V. A. W. Schalch (Trojan); 3rd K. R. Maitland (Greek).

Won by an inch, a thrilling race.

5. Long Jump (under 12)—1st, W. H. Havelock (Trojan) 11ft. 4in.; 2nd, J. B. Cleland (Greek); 3rd R. C. Luchil (Trojan).

6. Long Jump (under 15)—1st I. Lean (Trojan), 13ft. 6¼in.; 2nd K. R. Maitland (Greek); 3rd P. T. S. King (Greek).

7. 220 yards Flat Race (under 11)—1st G. A. Caddick II (Greek); 2nd, W. H. Havelock (Trojan); 3rd, C. F. Cockburn (Greek).

Won by 5 yards.

8. 220 yards Flat Race (under 12)—1st, A. Holloway (Greek); 2nd, J. B. Cleland (Greek); 3rd, A. W. Goss (Greek).

Won by 10 yards.

9. 220 yards (under 15)—1st, V. A. W. Schalch (Trojan); 2nd P. T. S. King (Greek); 3rd, K. R. Maitland (Greek).

10. High Jump (under 12)—1st, A. H. Goss (3ft. 5in.) (Greek); 2nd A. Holloway (Greek); 3rd A. G. Leaky (Trojan).

11. High Jump (under 15)—1st, K. R. Maitland (4ft. 1¼in.) (Greek); 2nd I. Lean (Trojan); 3rd, P. T. S. King (Greek).

12. Throwing Cricket Ball (under 12) 1st, P. E. D. Wilson (Trojan); 2nd, J. B. Cleland (Greek); 3rd, D. Holloway (Greek).

13. Throwing Cricket Ball (under 15)—1st, P. T. S. King (Greek); 2nd, I. Lean (Trojan); 3rd, K. R. Maitland (Greek).

14. 440 yards (Under 15)—1st, I. Lean (Trojan); 2nd, P. T. S. King (Greek); 3rd, K. R. Maitland (Greek).

The best race of the day. Lean judging his effort very well to come along and beat King close to home.

15. Sack Race—1st G. T. A. Luck; 2nd A. H. Goss; 3rd K. R. Maitland.

16. Relay Race (4 laps of 150 yards)—1st GREEKS (P. T. S. King, K. R. Maitland, J. le P. Trench, B. Holloway).

A very close race. The Trojan led on the first two courses, but the third Greek runner made up the ground so that the last pair got off almost together.

17. Mothers Race—1st Mrs. C. Cardale Luck.

18. Obstacle Race—1st I. Lean; 2nd A. R. T. Coke; 3rd V. A. W. Schalch.

19. Fathers Race—1st Mr. C. Cardale Luck.

20. Tug o' War (best of 3 all over pulls) 1st GREEKS.

A hard struggle, won by the team which had the most even lot of weights though the difference between the two teams was but 5 lbs.

The prizes were then presented by Mrs. C. Cardale Luck, and after an interval for tea an excellent programme was carried through including the Trial Scene from "the Merchant of Venice," glees, recitations and instrumental music.

OVERSEAS [illegible] MAILS

This notice is based upon the latest advice from the Shipping Agents. It is possible, however, that circumstances may require alteration of the steamer programme and the vessels may leave earlier or later than anticipated, and the information given below is published subject to this reservation.

Mails will be closed at the Nairobi Post Office as noted below:—

ARRIVALS

Steamer.	From	Due at Mombasa	Mails arrive in Nairobi
Karoa	Bombay	Mar 2	" 3
Madura	Europe	" 4	" 5
General Voyron	Madagascar	" 5	" 7
M. Galligni	Marseilles	" 5	" 7

DEPARTURES

Steamer.	For	Mails close at Nairobi. G.P.O.	Date of despatch from M'bsa
Karoa	South Africa		Mar 3
General Voyron	Europe	Mar 4	" 5
Madura	Beira	" 4	" 6

"M. Gallieni" carrying 90 bags mail.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Arrivals.

Nil.

Sailings.

Nil.

In Harbour.

"Clan Macbeth"

To Europe—

"General Voyron"	... March 5
"Madura"	... April 9
"Llanstephan Castle"	April 14
"Mashobra"	... May 5
"Gloucester Castle"	June 12

From Europe—

"Marechal Gallieni"	... Mar. 5
"Madura"	... March 4
"Nera"	... Mar 1
"Mashobra"	April 4

To South—

"Karoa"	... March 3
"Bampton Castle"	... March 10
"Guildford Castle"	... March 21
"Carlow Castle"	... April 27
"Norman"	... May 14

From South—

Nil.

To India (Bombay)—

Nil.

From India (Bombay)—

Karoa"	... March 2

SHORTAGE OF MAIZE IN THE UNION.

RECORD QUOTATIONS.

Consumers Getting Agitated.

Consumers of maize meal are getting agitated at the present price of this commodity says a South African paper. Recent quotations for maize range from 18s. 6d. to 20s. per 200 lb. bag, and mealie meal sells up to 25s. per bag for granulated meal, fit for mixing with wheaten flour in breadmaking or using for breakfast porridge; for coarse meal suitable for natives from 20s. to 22s. 6d. per 180 lb. bag is charged. These prices are more than double those of a year ago, when white maize sold from 8s. to 9s., and meal at 8s. 3d. In fact, going back over several years present prices create a record.

In 1918 maize fetched from 10s. 9d. to 14s. per bag, and meal 7s. 4d. In the previous year the price of maize, during February, rose to 16s., and of meal to 8s. 3d. Increased milling charges partly account for the higher rates for meal.

No Benefit to Producer.

Consumers of maize and its products would not complain so much at its high cost if the original producer who, through no fault of his own, had a short crop, were to benefit by the rise in value. Few, if any farmers have, however, gained a shilling out of the extraordinary advance. In most cases the financial position of the maize grower did not allow him to hold his crop. He had to sell as soon as it was threshed in order to meet bills and pay accounts. The purchasers were dealers and storekeepers who bought six or eight months ago at from 8s. to 10s. per bag, and are now reaping big profits, having taken no risks and not done any work in the shape of production.

No Prospect of Decrease.

The shortage of maize is so great in the Union that there is not likely to be any great decrease in values for the next three or four months—not until the main crop in the high veld is reaped and threshed. Even then prices are likely to be higher than at the same period of 1922, for, though a heavy yield is anticipated in parts of the Transvaal and the O.F.S., in other centres it will be little if anything above the average, the rain having come too late in many districts.

BOXING ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the E. A. Boxing Association was held in the New Stanley Hotel yesterday afternoon, when Sir Northrup McMillan presided over a moderate gathering. A good deal of preliminary business was dealt with in regard to the reorganisation of the Association and a small committee was appointed to carry matters forward.

KENYA HIGHLANDS.

Some Impressions of the Uasin Gishu Plateau.

THE PLATEAU MAIZE GROWERS.

(By W. S. BROMHEAD.)

Every young country that the Anglo-Saxon has established seems to possess, at some time or other, an area where unbridled individualism and opportunity are only limited by the constitutional capacity of the pioneer to enjoy them. In America, that vast undefined territory known as the wild and woolly West, as did also Westralia in the palmy days of its gold rush, attracted the more aggressive and enterprising spirits of the white race who manifested their exuberance of energy in all kinds of weird actions and perpetual ebullitions of boisterous excitement.

Up till quite recently the Uasin Gishu Plateau, has played the part of Kenya's wild and woolly West; and many a night of good-natured roystering has the now almost ancient Pioneer Hotel witnessed. To-day an exemplary orderliness reigns; an effect undoubtedly due, in no inconsiderable part, to the depression that is inflicting itself, in common with many other countries of the world, upon the Colony, and also to the advent of womenfolk. The old juvenile spirit passes; but it cannot perhaps be better illustrated than by the history of the first overdraft ever negotiated on the Uasin Gishu—as told by a leading business man of Eldoret.

The First Overdraft.

Shortly after the first bank to establish itself on the Plateau had entered into occupation of a room in the only office building existing at the time, a settler came riding hastily into the township and enquired of my informant whether the rumour was true that this important financial institution had really arrived. The business man waved him towards a door down the passage bearing the bank's name. "Right-ho," said the settler, "here goes for an overdraft," and in he went. Half an hour afterwards he emerged, flushed and radiant, waving triumphantly a hundred-rupee note. "Come on boys" he shouted to all and sundry, "and drink success to the first overdraft granted on the Plateau." The inhabitants of the town flocked to the local bar and an invitation was sent to the bank manager to join the party. In a couple of hours the overdraft was exhausted, and later in the day a somewhat shaky, but very happy, settler scrambled on to his mule and made his way back into the blue.

Fortunately depressions, no matter how prolonged, always pass away eventually; often leaving behind them one permanent and perhaps their only beneficial result in the settled seriousness and economical habits of those who have had the grit to weather the storm. No better instance of this could be given than the great Australian depression of the nineties of last century, which was due to extensive local bank failures consequent upon a world-wide drop in the prices of merino wool. That long-drawn period of unprecedented stagnation lasted more than a decade—the writer speaks feelingly, for he spent the most vigorous years of his life struggling under that handicap—and ended in a record era of prosperity which continued steadily until the recent war commenced.

The inhabitants of the Plateau are in many respects the counterpart of the cheery Australian and New Zealand populations who slogged through that dreary slough of low prices and trade stagnation to the dry land of remunerative returns and brisk business. And the true colonial spirit they display in this respect is likely to be rewarded by a fairly quick return to normal times. Optimism, cheerfulness and a belief in one's country are indeed virtues that often bring their own reward by ensuring a habit of happiness foreign to the grouser even when good times do eventually arrive.

Position Improving.

To-day the Plateau dwellers are, at any rate, in better case than the citizens of the older Dominions or any part of Europe, handicapped by their far more complicated problems and responsibilities. With a profitable export trade in maize when the railway, now surely creeping over the ranges towards them, reaches Eldoret, most of their troubles will be past and money will flow into the producer's pockets. There are other products also, more especially wheat and coffee, that promise further material income in the near future.

Already the organisation necessary to deal with the grain crops of the Plateau is in vigorous being; and indeed is to-day handling the main bulk of this year's harvest, which is being transported to Londiani by its own ox-wagon service, pending the arrival of the railway. This organisation is a co-operative concern named "Plateau Maize Growers Limited" called into existence and loyally supported by the settlers themselves to the number of nearly three hundred members, all of whom are producers.

This company has a capital of £10,000 but confines itself to selling members' produce and therefore keeps clear of all speculative business. At the present time it is however contracting to supply maize-meal for the labour occupied on the construction of the Uasin Gishu Railway extension from Mile 60 to its proposed terminus in the Turbo Valley. The Company also buys sacks for its members in large consignments direct from India, as well as agricultural implements, and it has just entered into a scheme to buy oxen wagons and trek-gear for re-sale to members.

Government Aid.

The magnitude of this latter task will be gauged when it is known that some of the farms concerned are 150 miles from railhead and 66 from Eldoret. The Government has come to the Company's assistance by giving facilities that have enabled it to borrow money from its bankers for this purpose. There are about 200,000 bags of maize and 20,000 bags of wheat to shift this season from the Plateau and its neighbouring district, in which the Company also operates, the Trans Nzoia.

As to the area—one of the easiest to cultivate and develop in the world—over which this active and beneficial concern operates, very ample opportunity was given me during my stay at Eldoret to superficially inspect it. The various districts that comprise the Plateau alone cover an expanse of at least 1,500 square miles; nearly all of which is suited for maize or wheat. A rough calculation made by the writer of what this area will be able to turn out annually when it is fully developed is six million bushels of grain, two-thirds easily worth £1,000,000 per annum.

To the north the Plateau runs through Soy to the Little Nzoia river, across which lies the fertile Trans Nzoia province. To the west of Soy is the Turbo Valley—where there are a few American settlers—a particularly rich maize, coffee and general farming country that merges into the Nandi border, which forms the western boundary of the Plateau.

Satisfied.

A run out in this direction on one of the Pioneer Garage's powerful Hupmobiles enabled me to gather an intimate idea of the spaciousness and richness of this neighbourhood. A number of New Zealanders have located out this way; and as they hail from one of the finest portions of the Overseas Empire I was anxious to get their views on their adopted country.

Without exception they are satisfied with their choice; and everyone of those I met admitted that no richer land—if as rich—was known to them, in any part of the Antipodes, than the Nandi Border, while the climate at 6,000 feet, which is the average elevation here, is more equable than anything they have experienced elsewhere, and materially milder than the hot season in Maoriland.

"When," one of them added, "the native stock diseases are eradicated—a matter for close settlement—there will be no country in the world more favourable for dairying and maize growing or capable of carrying a higher percentage of cattle to the acre." In this connection a friend with a farm on this same border, but a few miles to the south, informs me that on an area of 18 acres he was able to entirely enclose he has run continuously 40 cattle for two or three years without the beasts being at any time short of feed or losing condition.

The yield of maize on the Nandi Border is phenomenal, returns of over 20 bags to the acre being commonly reported; but the average for the Plateau proper is about 8 bags of 200 lbs. The official coffee expert, who recently visited the district, informed the settlers that they possessed the best coffee land he had ever seen; but I lay less stress on this utterance than on my own enquiries, for the same remark from this source has been repeatedly reported to me from other districts I have visited. Certainly the Nandi Border with its deep fertile soil; its lovely climate and its ample rainfall (about 60 inches) is one of the most promising areas in Kenya.

Amongst the farms I was privileged to inspect, while out in this direction was Karamist, 9 miles west of Eldoret managed by Capt. Jones; the entire estates running into 20,000 acres, all owned by Chester Beatty. Here maize, coffee growing and dairying are carried on extensively. Flax production has been temporarily suspended and the splendid modern well-equipped brick factory and press are idle. A very fine series of 22 sties, built of compressed murrum or gravel, faced with a natural cement dug out of the river bed near by, is a solid and remarkably inexpensive piece of workmanship.

Lying Unused.

Next door lies, under the shadow of Mount Eldoret, the estate of the Shamba Flax Land and Development Co., Ltd., (5,000 acres) whose acting manager, Mr. Scott, in the absence of Mr. Newton, the senior manager, hospitably entertained the party with which I was travelling. Here again the condition of the flax market has thrown affairs into some confusion and the valuable, capacious, well-built factory lies unused, though maize meal is being ground.

The fertility of this splendid estate indicates that, even if it be decided to materially reduce or cut out flax production, it possesses a great future as a maize, wheat-growing and dairying proposition. It is one of the principal defects of the big estates system, hitherto chiefly favoured in Kenya, that if anything goes wrong with a property's affairs the entire area is adversely affected from a productive point of view, and may even be permitted to lie fallow or go back to couch grass and scrub.

Where medium-sized holdings exist the proprietors, should they meet with a set-back, cannot afford to throw up the sponge; but, by careful living and increased energy rapidly turn their arable land to account in some other direction. All the Nandi Border country is capable of almost illimitable development in the direction of intense farming, paddocking and culture, and to get the best results should be settled by energetic practical men controlling moderate or small estates.

The Soy country is an area of wide-reaching, healthy stretches of land alternately suited for maize, wheat and pastoral pursuits, with some coffee land in the river valleys. Like much of the Plateau the soil is often somewhat shallow, but not too shallow to grow grain.

East of Eldoret.

An outing to the east of Eldoret gave me an insight into the vast stretches of sweet, sun-searched country extending to the Algao Escarpment, which breaks away with a drop of 4,000 feet into the low-lying Baringo Lake territory north of Lower Molo. Passing van Ryneveld's splendid farm with its homestead lost in many acres of wattle and gum plantations our ripping, tearing Hupmobile bore us across the great treeless prairie, in the teeth of the cool breeze that sweeps the Plateau, over a fine wheat and stock country towards Mount Sergoit; a lonely, land-locked, Gibraltar that stands sentinel over this district. On we rushed, leaving the Police station prettily situated on a bluff overlooking Lake Sergoit, until the country changed to a richer, lightly timbered type of more broken park-like land, passing en route the bones of some slaughtered elephants, who had recently invaded this area.

Along this track Sergoit farms began to appear and notices indicating the existence of a Plateau Flour mill and saw mills were met with. For fine areas of heavily yielding wheat lands occur over the uplands here; and splendid forests are on the escarpments. We were now on the farm of Mr. Paul Chapman, a well-known settler and pioneer, who however was staying at another property further on; and after a few more miles of rugged mountainous road we reached his temporary abiding place in a spacious valley amongst pasture-covered hills.

Here, for the first time in my experience of Kenya, I participated in an alfresco dinner; our repast being enjoyed under a spreading thorn tree, with a great log fire blazing to leeward and the stars twinkling at us wonderingly through the still air, and dark blue canopy of heaven. A happy and memorable experience; enhanced by a lively and attentive host and a well-appointed table and service.

Irrigation Work.

On this farm of 5,000 acres at 6,000 ft. elevation the owner has created an irrigation system that meanders for miles through the hills and, when completed, will supply water to 3,000 acres of the estate. A fine citrus, lucerne, coffee, maize, wheat and dairying property this.

After a dreamless night and an open-air breakfast under the thorn-tree, with charming scenery in every direction, combined with the cooing of doves and surrounded by a ring of gorgeous hollyhocks, we left Moy Ben River estate, speeding westwards through the hills and vales of Sergoit. For morning tea we called on Colonel and Mrs. Foster, another stock and maize growing farm, enjoying the grateful shade and coolness of their deep verandah, fringed with blue morning glories, what time we discussed some of the many problems of this young country.

Then out on to the plain and prairie through miles of fine maize and wheat land once more, leaving the rugged forest areas behind us, until we rested for half an hour at the Pardoe Brothers' big estate, called Campi Simba, (9,000 acres) where both maize and wheat (600 acres) were ripening to harvest side by side and a beautiful garden, lined with light blue plumbago, led up to the pleasant homestead. Here the rainfall is 35 inches per annum; the wheat yield 6 to 8 bags; and substantial buildings have been erected from the murrum sub-soil cast in blocks or of well-baked bricks made out of the easily farmed sandy loam that constitutes the top soil in this area.

From the Pardoe Brothers' farm we steered west across thousands of acres of level or slightly undulating land lying practically ready for the plough. Some half a dozen stunted trees to the acre but of no great girth, are the sole obstructions. Our next place of call was at Mr. Tait's, in North Plateau district; a cool, comfortable house amidst widespread plantations of gum, wattle and Grevillia Robusta.

Ex-business Man.

This settler, now a leading Plateau maize and wheat grower, was, only a few years ago, a London business man and a member of the London-Scottish regiment at the outbreak of the war. Determined to settle somewhere in Africa he visited South Africa, Rhodesia and the Congo; finally coming to rest on this beautiful plain, where he is quite satisfied with his farm and prospects. A jolly tennis party was assembling at the time of our visit and the game—practice for the big Xmas tournament to be held in Eldoret—had started before we motored out again.

Thence our course lay through Lord Kitchener's extensive property, where also a considerable acreage is under maize. After traversing a few more miles of fine arable, but still mostly virgin, land, shewing a proportion of native olive timber—an indication of strong, sweet, deep soil—we reached at last Soy Hotel in time for a thoroughly appreciated sun-downer.

An interesting and authoritative personality it was my good fortune to meet while staying on the Uasin Gishu Plateau was an experienced surveyor, Mr. Kolbe by name, who is also a keen horticulturist. This gentleman has spent a life-time in surveying new African territories ahead of settlement, especially large areas of South Africa, Zululand and Rhodesia. He was forced to give up his work down South owing to rheumatic gout which interfered seriously with his mobility. As a forlorn hope he came up to Kenya many years ago, recovered his health and has surveyed much of the Uasin Gishu and Trans-Nzoia. He is still busy professionally though well over sixty years of age! and, very naturally, has nothing but praise for the temperateness, salubrity and attractiveness of the Plateau, in the productive future of which as a world granary he has the profoundest faith.

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The Hon. Secretary of the E.A.A.A. will arrange for an independent inspection and report on any of the above cars or cycles for up-country buyers who are unable to view for themselves. The fee charged being Sh. 50/- for cars and Sh. 25/- for cycles, which is paid to the examiner.

(By C. Stuart-Prince.)

Correspondence relating to this column should be addressed to "The Chess Editor, East African Standard, P. O. Box 53, Nairobi."

Kindly note the above change of address.

The Nairobi Chess Club meets on Thursdays at the Y.M.C.A. at 8-30 p. m. Subscription, £1; Country Members, Shs. 10/-. The above subscriptions includes entrance to the three annual tournaments. Associates, Shs. 5/-. Visitors cordially welcomed.

OUR PROBLEMS.

PROBLEM No. 482 has the distinction of making use of the whole of the Black and White pieces. There are in addition two Black pawns and four White, three of the latter forming an awkward looking wall on the near side of the board. The employment of so much strength leads naturally enough to complexity and it takes some little time before all the bearings of the position can be fully ascertained. The problem is, in fact, a "task problem." A bishop plus knight White "battery" on the off side suggests that the problem is a "cross-checker," which is actually the case. In addition to this, there are bishop plus knight and rook plus knight White batteries, planted also on the off side of the board, and the possibility exists of laying still another White battery. We have tried to count the number of moves that Black has at his disposal and to which White must find adequate replies, but have failed in the attempt. Our Kenya head won't stand it! If any solver with a better working brain can manage this, we should be glad of the information. We should also like to know how many different cross-checks can be given by Black.

PROBLEM No. 483 is a threat-problem, with "line-clearance" theme. The large number of pieces employed are well distributed over the board and give no feeling of crowding. The key-move is a capital one and the variations, of which there are five, are well strung together.

Both these problems have been especially selected as being of fair average difficulty and complexity and therefore a good preparation for another Problem Solving Tourney, which it is hoped to begin before very long.

PROBLEM No. 482.
By F. Gamage.
(From a *Sydney Morning Herald* Tourney.)
Black 10 pieces.

White 12 pieces.
White to mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 483.
By A. F. Mackenzie.
(2nd Hon. Mention, *Der Schachfreund* Tourney.)
Black 10 pieces.

White 9 pieces.
White to mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM No. 477 by G. Guidelli (10th February). Key, 1 B—Kt2. Solved by F. J. Gosden, H. R. Harris and W. Woods.

PROBLEM No. 478 by an unknown author—"The Intelligent Pawn." Key, 1 P—Kt7, K—B5. 2 B—Kt3 ch, K—R4. 3 Q—B3, B—Kt5. 4 P—Kt8 (becomes a bishop!), B x Q mate.

This humorous composition has been solved by F. J. Gosden, H. R. Harris and Captain D. Stuart-Prince. It has been correctly named, as the intelligence shown by the pawn in becoming a bishop instead of any other piece, which would have prevented the sui-mate in four, is the whole point of this entertaining problem.

NEW BOOKS ON CHESS.

The extent to which the recent London Chess Congress and the Hastings Tournament have stimulated the interest in Chess in England may be judged by the number of new Chessbooks now appearing. In addition to Eugene Znosko-Borovsky's *The Middle Game in Chess*, published by Messrs. G. Bell and Son, and *Chess Pie*, both of which were published just as the London Congress opened, Messrs. Printing Craft Co., Ltd., 4 Bloomsbury Place, W.C. announce three more important books on Chess, namely:—*Pillsbury's Chess Career*, by Sergeant and Watts; *The London Tournament Book*, with full annotations by G. Maroczy; *The Hastings Tournament Book*, with full annotations by A. Alekhine. Messrs. Routledge and Sons are also bringing out new editions of their excellent series of small books on Chess, of which the following have already appeared: *The Modern Chess Primer* by E. E. Cunnington, *Lessons in Pawn Play* by the same author and *Chess Endings for Beginners* by J. H. Blake.

NAIROBI CHESS CLUB

Moynagh Handicap Tournament.

The following are the scores in this Tournament up to Thursday, the 22nd February.

Class I.

Col. C. Stuart-Prince, 6 games played—30 points.

Class II.

Mr. Mackin, 6 games played—30 points.

Mr. Coldham, 2 games played—4 points.

Mr. Spencer Palmer, 7 games played—38 points.

Mr. Belfield, 7 games played—17 points.

Mr. Katzler, 3 games played—14 points.

Mr. Lemon, 1 game played—0 points.

Class IIa.

Mr. Elkington, 2 games played—5 points.

Mr. Harris, 2 games played—0 points.

Mr. Zimmermann, 1 game played—0 points.

Class III.

Mr. Roben, 6 games played—6 points.

Class IV.

Mr. Norton, 5 games played—0 points.

As this Tournament will conclude about the end of March, competitors are requested to push on with their unplayed games, to prevent games being scored against them by default.

END-GAME COMPETITION.

An End-game Competition, for a book prize given by the President, will be held at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday the 15th March at the Nairobi Chess Club. Diagrams of the positions to be solved will be handed to the competitors, who may use boards and men. Time allowed—one hour. The competition is open to non-members of the Club who should, however, intimate their intention to compete to Colonel C. Stuart-Prince, P.O. Box 53, Nairobi.

CLUB FIXTURES.

8th March.—Pick-up Match, as a farewell to Mr. Spencer Palmer. Visitors will be welcome.

15th March.—End-game Solving Competition for a prize presented by the President, open to members and non-members. Moynagh Handicap Games.

22nd March. Moynagh Handicap Games.

THE ASSAULT.

"Direct and violent attacks against the King must be carried *en masse*, with full force, to ensure their success. The opposition must be overcome at all cost; the attack cannot be broken off since in all such cases that means defeat."

J. R. Capablanca in *Chess Fundamentals*.

THE MIDDLE GAME.

The following position is from actual play. White has a winning continuation which is not difficult to find.

(C.S.P. v. Manla Bux.)

White to play and win.
Solutions will be acknowledged.

MAIZE.

B.E.A. Farmers' Association busy.

DETAILS OF RECENT SHIPMENTS.

It is understood that the B.E.A. Farmers' Association Ltd. (the name of which by the way is about to be changed to the Kenya Farmers's Association Ltd.) have been busy of late on maize export.

Twenty-two thousand bags were shipped by the s.s. "Rijperkerk" which sailed homeward from Kilindini on February 20 while a further 30,000 bags are now being railed to the Coast for loading on the s.s. "Meliskerk" and the s.s. "Banda" due to sail on March 7 and 12 respectively.

The Association are also acting as agents for the Plateau Maize Growers Ltd. a kindred Association operating in the Plateau and have shipped for them on the s.s. "Hoogkerk" about 200 tons. Further consignments for this Association will also be shipped during the current month.

The value of these shipments is approximately £40,000 and the influx of this money into the country at this stage cannot fail to be of great value to the country as a whole.

Railway Efficiency.

It is pleasing to note that the arrangements made for railing the maize have worked smoothly and without any hitch whatsoever either at station or sidings and the Association place on record their appreciation of the services of the officers of the Uganda Railway in enabling them to cope with this traffic.

Further shipments may take place in late March or early April but this will depend on relative values in the Home and local markets.

Official Inspection.

All the maize of the Association for export is being officially inspected at the Coast under arrangements made with the Director of Agriculture—certificates covering condition being issued and forwarded with each consignment. So far all consignments have been passed without any adverse criticism. Indeed the Inspecting Officer has indicated that the condition of all consignments has been of a very high standard.

The Directors and members of the Association have devoted a great deal of time with a view to ensuring that all maize exported under their auspices should be in good condition and it is a matter of congratulation that up to the present the Association's maize has created a favourable impression on the Home market.

New Building.

The new godown being erected for the Association by Messrs. Searle & James is progressing apace. The building which is of stone under an iron roof, will provide storage for nearly 10,000 bags of maize and in addition a Directors' Board Room, Staff Offices and special store for such goods as the Association may import direct.

Maize has always proved a profitable crop in districts and now that an export trade is assured it is undoubtedly one of the best—if not quite the best—agricultural proposition in the country.

During the present planting season a very considerable increased acreage is being put under this crop all round the Nakuru district and a very large increase in production is assured.

[illegible] and a sufficiency of labour, at present rates, is all that is needed to make good money out of maize.

Uganda Railway.

Tenders for Supply of Woodfuel

Tenders are invited for the supply to the Uganda Railway of woodfuel for locomotives in the undermentioned areas:—

a. Kima-Kiu. Quantity required up to 40,000 Cft. per mensem.

b. Mile 344. Quantity required up to 75,000 Cft. per mensem.

2. The fuel supplied must be cut in above areas and will be railed to the various fuel stations and stacked by the Contractor.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into a contract—terms of which may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Uganda Railway, Nairobi.

4. The Contractor must observe such rules and regulations under the Forest Ordinance which may be in force during the period of the contract, and in regard to Mile 344 area must pay Royalties due to the Government for the wood cut, which amount to Shs. 2/- per 100 Cft.

5. Tenders must state price per 100 Cft. of wood cut to specification and stacked in the Railway Yards.

6. Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Woodfuel," should reach the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Uganda Railway, Nairobi (P.O. Box 40) on or before the 15th March, 1923, after which date no Tenders will be considered.

7. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. L. N. FELLING,
General Manager, Uganda Railway.

Nairobi.
1st March, 1923.

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THIKA, KYAMBU AND DISTRICT

SUNDAY, MARCH 4.

THIKA (Blue Posts Hotel).

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

ST. PAUL'S KYAMBU.

10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

Bishop of Mombasa.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

LIMURU (ALL SAINTS).

10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

JOHN B. BRANDRAM.

NAKURU AND DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

NAKURU CHURCH.
SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Considerable Drop in Price of Butter.

EXCELLENT FRUIT OFFERED

Messrs. Sands and Co.'s weekly produce sale was held as usual yesterday when special features were a drop in the price of butter as compared with the week before and the fine display of fruit, all of which sold well.

Below are the prices realized in shillings.

Butter (good) 1/30 to 2/- per lb.
Butter (inferior and soft) 1/- to [illegible] per lb.
Eggs (hens) 1/20 to 2/- per doz.
Eggs (ducks) 1/20 to 1/40 doz.
Eggs (turkey) 1/40 to 1/60 doz.
Roosters 1/50 to 2/50 each.
Hens 1/50 to 2/- each.
Ducks 4/- to 5/- each.
Turkeys (cocks) 14/- to 20/- each.
Turkeys (hens) 8/- to 11/- each.
Potatoes 3/- to 6/- per sack.
Maize 6/- to 9/- per sack.
Barley 9/- to 10/- per sack.
Oats 9/- to 12/- per sack.
Vegetables which were in great variety met with a ready sale.

MESSRS. JACOBS, LTD.

It has just been ascertained that Messrs. Jacobs, Ltd., are receiving a large consignment of goods to-day, [illegible] from the coast, which it was found necessary to wire for on account of the clearance of stock effected during the opening days of the annual sale. In order that customers shall have the full advantage of these, the entire staff will be working over the week-end in opening up and displaying all these new and fashionable goods so that the departments shall again be fully laid out on Monday morning. All [illegible] will be marked up at special [illegible], and customers who were unable to attend during the opening days will have the opportunity on Monday morning and during the next week of taking full advantage of these new goods. This firm is to be congratulated upon its enterprise in this respect, as usually sales become more or less of a [illegible] after the first two or three days, the object being only to clear out old and surplus stocks. This is a thoroughly genuine effort [illegible] absolutely everything in all departments has been considerably reduced. Even Tobaccos and Cigarettes, Groceries and Provisions, which are used and consumed every day, have been reduced, and an allowance of 10 per cent. made for cash during the sale. On Thursday, the opening day, and yesterday these reductions were fully appreciated by all the visitors to Nairobi in a very practical manner. A glance in S. Jacobs, Ltd., packing and despatching room yesterday disclosed the place packed with goods to be despatched to up-country customers, on all of which S. Jacobs Ltd. were paying carriage and postage. At the commencement of the last week of the sale on Monday next, the public will have even better opportunities to purchase bargains than they had on the opening day last Thursday, as in addition to their ordinary stock there are all the bargains newly arrived and unpacked during the week-end.

SOMETHING NEW.

Mr. Sydney Dan and Mystic Deloce are going to show the public of Nairobi some startling "stunts" during their short season at the Theatre Royal on March [illegible] 9 and 10. It is interesting to note that all reports of Mr. Sydney Dan and Mystic Deloce in the South African papers give these talented artists unstinted praise for their magic and hypnotic performances. Those wishing to see an entertainment which combines [illegible], sensational feats and [illegible] should not fail to see this company during their stay in Nairobi. Plans will be open at the Theatre Royal on Monday [illegible]

THE E.A.W.L. DURING 1922.

A RECORD OF CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY.

Balance Sheet and New Officials.

The following report of the work of the East Africa Women's League during 1922 was submitted by the President, Mrs. Orr to the annual general meeting on February 26 and adopted.

The office bearers during the period were:—

PRESIDENT. Jan.—Sept.:—Mrs. McGregor Ross; Oct.—Dec.:—Mrs. J. F. G. Orr.

VICE-PRESIDENT — Jan.—Sept.:—Mrs. J. F. G. Orr.

HON. SEC. and TREASURER.—Jan.—April, Mrs. Rhodes; April—June—Miss Franklin; July—Dec.—Mrs. Rhodes.

ACCOUNTANT.—Miss Marshall.

COMMITTEE.—Mesdames Law, Guinness, McLellan, Wilson, Evans, Gilks, Turner, Scott, Bevan, Truscott, J. A. Watson, Boedeker, James, Seth-Smith, Miss Walker, and Miss Franklin.

The year just passed (the President states) has been for the E.A.W.L. one of vicissitudes, it has been marked by the relinquishing of some of the major activities of the League, and by the loss of our very gifted and energetic President, Mrs. McGregor Ross. At the same time it has been marked by an ever increasing energy on the part of the League, in keeping in touch with every phase of public life social, economic, educational, and political, thus fully vindicating the position the League has always held of being a really vital power in the community.

It will probably be remembered by those of you who were present at the annual meeting last year that a statement was made by Mrs. McGregor Ross explaining the reasons of the Committee for taking the decidedly drastic step of closing down the rest and refreshment rooms and produce exchange. As an activity of women for women it was perhaps the most useful work the League had so far undertaken, but it had been absolutely killed by high rental and overhead charges. Each month saw the League getting deeper and deeper into debt, and this in spite of the fact that at the time of resolving to close down the League had a most competent and thrifty manageress, Miss de Werra.

The generous gifts and loans from Sir Northrup and Lady McMillan, by which the rooms had been carried on rent free for some months at the start, had allowed the experiment a fair chance. When, in spite of every effort to make the rooms self supporting, the balance sheet at the end of each month showed an ever increasing deficit, the Committee decided and I think wisely, to close down before worse happened. It was not without regret that this work was relinquished. Much willing voluntary work and many kind gifts had gone to the establishing of these rooms, and it was a worthy effort. Now that rents are coming down, it may be possible some day to re-start on a less ambitious scale, and establish a women's rest and reading room in Nairobi. I think such a place would be appreciated especially by country members, but the state of our finance to-day prohibits such effort at present.

Women Workers.

On the constitution (last page) you will notice a paragraph re women workers. This also has ceased to be an activity of the League. For some time previous to closing our Employment Bureau, an arrangement had existed with the Y.W.C.A. that this Committee should register only business women, typists, secretaries, etc., and that the Y.W.C.A. should register and look after housekeepers, nurses and the more domestic branches of work. In spite of prominence being given to this from time to time in the public Press much confusion and overlapping continually occurred. In view of this and on the Y.W.C.A. Committee expressing their willingness to undertake [illegible] for all branches of women workers, the E.A.W.L. decided to withdraw their agency, which was done early in 1922. The other branch of this work, meeting and keeping in touch with young girls arriving in this Colony, giving them advice, and assistance in obtaining work, and getting suitable accommodation I have personally undertaken and carried out at the request of the S.O.S.B.W. since my arrival in the Colony early in 1921, at first under the auspices of this Committee. On the transference of the employment agency, I applied for permission to transfer myself to the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. Committee. This permission was given me in March 1922, since when I have done the work of the S.O.S.B.W. under these auspices. I trust I have made it quite clear that this important branch of work for women was only relinquished by the E.A.W.L. in the interests of that work and not because the League was desirous to relinquish it. With so many business women resident at the Y.W.C.A. I think you will agree with us it is easily the best Committee to deal with matters concerning the employment of women.

By the departure of Mrs. McGregor Ross, the Committee sustained a very real loss and the League with it. Mrs. Ross did the work of President of the League with an aptitude and resource the secret of which lay in her absorbing interest in all matters relating to women and their welfare, to her business like qualities and her alert brain. As a recognition of the prominent part she had taken in the League the Committee met informally on October 24th and made her a small presentation. We lost also by departure for home Mrs. Gilks, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Truscott, Mrs. James, Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. J. A. Watson, and by resignation Mrs. Boedeker. These are our withdrawals and losses. Let us as briefly as possible deal with the work of the Women's League in 1922.

The Princess's Present.

The first work undertaken by the League this year was the collecting of funds for a presentation to Princess Mary from the women of Kenya. A sum of Shs. 1,920 was raised, and after many discussions had been held and opinions taken an Arab Dower Chest was purchased, and sent to her bearing this inscription—"Presented to H.R.H. Princess Mary from the Women of Kenya on the occasion of her Marriage," with date.

The next matter undertaken was the closing of the rest and refreshment rooms, the transference of the library to Mrs. Hudson's shop, and the auctioning of the furniture resulting in a sum of Shillings 1,317.

A public meeting on economy was held in the New Stanley Hotel Drawing Room on March 10th. It was very well attended by women, a few men other than reporters being also present. The speaking was on the whole practical and helpful, and the meeting was very fully reported in the local papers. The following resolution was carried—"This meeting of women convened by the E. A. W. L. being sensible of the financial difficulties and economic depression prevailing in the Colony to-day, consider that it is the duty of every woman in the community to help by force of example to bring down the standard of living to a line dictated by economy, of which they see the most vital necessity. The women assembled at this meeting hereby undertake to study increased economy concerning subjects over which they have control and influence, and to consider the question of retrenchment and economy in all its aspects with a view to supporting the Government as far as possible in their proposed campaign for economy."

Some time during April a letter was received by the League from the Secretariat, asking it we could supply any information as to the effect in this Colony of women's suffrage. Mrs. Laws, a member of Committee, was asked to undertake the preparing of the statement, and a most interesting paper was written by her which the Secretariat forwarded to the International Women's Suffrage Alliance.

Education Economy.

At a Committee meeting of April 12th, the following resolution was drawn up and sent to the Director of Education, the Colonial Secretary, and the Chairman of the Finance and Economic Committee. "That the Committee of the E.A.W.L. earnestly hopes that Government will not reduce expenditure on education in the Colony, whether for Europeans, Indians, or Africans, for the following reasons:—1. estimated expenditure for 1922 on education is only 3.60 of the total Colonial expenditure, which compares very unfavourably with expenditure on some other departments, which in the opinion of this Committee do not do such important work. 2. The demand for education from all races is very insistent and in the case of Africans, to grant it would not only decrease their grievances, but would if properly given be one of the surest ways of creating native efficiency, and so benefit the whole Colony.

A most interesting meeting to discuss the Native Question was held in the New Stanley Hotel on June 28th. Excellent papers were given by Mr. Rafael Barlow of the Church of Scotland Mission, and Miss Foxley of the Roman Catholic Mission. Mr. Hooper of the Wathaiga Mission also contributed a paper, which in his unavoidable absence, was read by Mrs. Ross.

As the sale of furniture from the rest and refreshment rooms had not brought in sufficient money to wipe out existing debts, an effort to raise money by means of a dance and bridge drive was carried through on Sept. 1st at the Theatre Royal. After all expenses were paid a sum of Shs. 150 was handed to the treasurer. A further sum of Shs. 250 was raised by means of a jumble sale.

On Sept. 26th Dr. van Someren gave an interesting lecture on the care of teeth. The meeting was held in Dr. van Someren's house, and was greatly appreciated by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

Native Thefts.

On November 24th at a Committee meeting held in the New Stanley Hotel, the following resolutions were framed, and despatched to the proper quarters:—

"Re. bag snatching. That the E.A.W.L. Committee view with concern the increasing number of attacks by natives on white women, that in their opinion very strong measures ought to be taken to stamp this menace completely out, before worse happens. That it is their unanimous opinion that severe corporal punishment would act as a better deterrent, than long periods of imprisonment or fines, and that a public or partially public example might have a beneficial effect on the whole body of natives." This resolution was sent to the Colonial Secretary and he was asked to forward it to the Department concerned.

At this meeting also a complaint by a parent on a matter of overcrowding of Class Rooms in the Government Schools was read, and the Committee decided to bring the matter before the Director of Education, and also the headmaster, while withholding by request the name of the parent. We understand that a departmental enquiry was held, the result of which has not been communicated to us. We think however that the action of the E.A.W.L. has called attention to the crying need of a more commodious Government school built on modern up to date plans.

A resolution was also passed and sent to the Municipal Council with regard to the Fire Brigade—"That in the opinion of the E.A.W.L. Committee the time has now come when a properly organised Fire Brigade should be stationed in Nairobi, they suggest that this work might be competently undertaken by askaris under the control of white policemen, the extra expense of increased staff being met by the Municipality." We understand that before this resolution reached [illegible] steps to create and maintain such a Brigade. It is interesting to note that the organisation of the Fire Brigade is practically that suggested by the League.

With regard to the matter of Film Censorship brought up by Mrs. Laws at the last annual meeting, there has been a very large amount of correspondence with little or no result.

On July 27th the Commissioner of Police reported that he had recommended the Government that an Advisory Committee be appointed, until now nothing further has transpired.

The Corporations Bill.

Some of you may perhaps remember that on Nov. 11th the *Leader* reported very fully, the introduction of proposals at the Legislative Council, to give the Municipality powers to suppress gambling and to licence houses of ill fame.

After much discussion and a firm opposition to such legislation the clause was amended to read "regulate or suppress." A meeting of the E.A.W.L. was at once convened to discuss the situation. After a most interesting discussion the following resolution was submitted and unanimously carried: "That the Committee of the E.A.W.L. having met on November 24 at 10.30 a.m. at the New Stanley Hotel and having earnestly considered the measures at present before the Legislative Council with regard to the registering of houses of ill fame desire to submit the following: While thoroughly realising that the proposed measure is prompted by a desire to safeguard public health, we cannot but view with horror and dismay an effort to introduce legislation into East Africa, of so retrograde a nature. We emphatically protest against such legislation, which is without doubt in the interests of men as opposed to the interests of women. We desire to point out that the Contagious Diseases Act of 1850 in Great Britain was repudiated and repealed in 1888, and an attempt to re-introduce it in modified form, in 1919-1920 was met with such a storm of public indignation that it was immediately withdrawn. We ask you to consider that Denmark and Norway have also abolished this system, that Germany and France after an experience of more than a century of legalised vice, have utterly suppressed the system in many of their cities, and are considering entire abolition throughout. We consider it a fallacy to imagine that by regulating such traffic there will be less secret vice, we note that the Legislative Council is prepared to give powers to the Municipality to suppress gambling, a much more elusive evil to grapple with and one which after all is exceedingly minor, compared with the soul destroying effect of licensed immorality. We would therefore submit that equal powers ought to be given the authorities to enable them to suppress this great social evil." This protest was sent to Major Ward, who promised to bring the protest before Government. Before Legislative Council had time to discuss the matter further a cable from the Colonial Office was received by them, prohibiting the introduction of such legislation into Kenya. It was with deep gratitude we heard this, as past history warned us of the fight before us, should the measure be pressed with any seriousness by its movers.

On Nov. 11th, a wreath was placed on the Cenotaph in Government Road, in the name of the E.A.W.L. Committee, bearing this inscription:—"In grateful and loving memory of the men known and unknown, who gave their lives in heroic sacrifice, to further the cause of Brotherhood! and the lines of Kipling "Later shall rise a people same and just, forged in strong fires, by equal war made one."

At a Committee Meeting on Feb. 13th it was decided to call a general meeting of the women of Kenya, to discuss the problem of how women might help to solve the Indian Question. This meeting took place in the drawing room of the New Stanley Hotel [illegible]

Millan was in the chair, and the speakers were Mrs. McLellan Wilson, Mrs. Beynon, Lord Delamere, and General Wheatley, the reasons the for holding this meeting being explained by the President of the League. The meeting was very fully attended and the sympathy of the audience was with the speakers. No resolution was passed.

"I think you will all agree that the report shows a wakeful and not undue activity on the part of your Committee on all matters that touch on the welfare of the women of the Colony. Before closing, I should like t express our indebtedness to those, who habe in one way or another helped the work of the League. First I mention Mrs. Rhodes, to whose wholehearted and competent secretarial work, the League owes so much of its vitality; Miss Marshall, who has carried us through a most difficult financial year, and by her advice and clear sighted policy, has saved us from the danger of insolvency; Miss Franklin, who most kindly and ably carried on the work of Secretary during Mrs. Rhodes' illness; and the Committee who habe given so much loyal backing and support throughout the year. The work has been most harmonious. I should like also to express our indebtedness to Mr. Galton-Fenzi, for his gift of a signboard, to the donors of books for our Library, particularly Mrs. McGregor Ross, Mrs. Bevan, and Mrs. Scott. To the *Leader* and *Standard* for their generous publication of such articles, letters, and notices as have been sent them from time to time, to the lecturers Dr. van Someren, Mr. Barlow, Miss Hooper, and Miss Foxley, for their excellent papers, and very especially to the management of the New Stanley who have allowed us every facility for meeting in comfort in the Hotel at any time we so desire.

In a few closing words, we commend our library to you. We have on our shelves an interesting and varied collection of books. The library is housed in Mrs. Hudson's shop in Hardinge Street and under the care of our new librarian, Mrs. Evans, there should be no difficulty in laying one's hands on the volume one wants. The League still has on hand the books and pamphlets of Dr. Truby King, the baby specialist, and the cookery books for vegetarian and meatless dishes.

New Officers.

The following officers and Committee were elected:—

PRESIDENT.—Mrs. Orr.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Mrs. Beresford Turner and Mrs. McLellan Wilson.

TREASURER.—Mrs. Burgess.

HON. SECRETARY.—Mrs. Oswald and Mrs. Kincar, Joint Secretary.

COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Evans, Miss Franklin, Mrs. Guinness, Mrs. Hawtrey, Mrs. Kinnear, Lawand Mrs. Lumley, Mrs. Monckton, Mrs. Shaw, and Mrs. Ambrose Smith.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

The following is the balance sheet as submitted by Messrs. McGregor and Cooper.

Revenue & Expenditure Account.

For 13 months ending December 31st, 1922.

Expenditure.

	Shs.	cts.
To rent	2,000	00
Sundry expenses	730	43
Salaries & wages ...	2,487	30
Stationery & printing	289	60
Depreciation on books	6	00
Loss on realisation of furniture & fittings	1,792	46
Total ...	7,306	83

Receipts.

	Shs.	cts.
To subscriptions and donations ...	483	00
Women's exchange a/c	230	87
Sundry revenue	275	52
Library receipts	102	80
Restaurant trading profits ...	1,224	58
Dance a/c profit	150	00
Jumble sale	250	00
	2,716	27
Balance—being loss on working during period under review	4,590	56
	[illegible]	[illegible]

GAY NANYUKI

A Gymkhana and a Horse Show

ALSO TWO DANCES

Nanyuki's fourth Gymkhana meeting was held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week and despite heavy rain having fallen early in the week an almost record attendance of Europeans was to be seen on the prettily laid out course with its jumping and polo ground nestling under Kenya in an ideal spot just outside the township. The course has now been equipped with stands and refreshment enclosures and with camping grounds. The whole of the surrounding bushy plain was alive during the meeting. Most of the improvements have been done during the past year under the able supervision of General Wheatley the energetic Honorary Secretary of the Nanyuki Sports Club and are a credit to such a young settled area as Nanyuki.

An excellent programme had been arranged and it was soon evident that Nanyuki was blessed with a good sporting community who eagerly entered for the many events, which, while they took three days to get through, did not lack in interest to the end which was only too quick in approaching. Fortunately rain kept off and the course was really good. The arrangements were in the hands of most capable stewards, Mr. W. S. Bastard and Major L. Gascoigne with Mr. A. C. Anstey as acting Secretary owing to the regrettable absence of General Wheatley who was away on Political business.

The evenings were well spent in dancing, two very well attended dances being held at the Silverbeck Hotel which spread itself admirably for the occasion.

During the Gymkhana week a meeting was held on the Indian Question, and there is no doubt as to the feelings of Nanyuki people on the matter. Polo took up quite a good part of the time and some quite good matches were seen, the Nyeri team being particularly well turned out.

The following is the programme and results of the first day, Thursday, the 15th:—

SILVERBECK CHALLENGE CUP.—A cup, value Shs. 98, presented by Lieut.-Commander L. Hook, R.N., and to be held by the winner for one year. A hurdle race for Somali, Abyssinian or Boran ponies that have never run under Rules of Racing. Catch weights 11st. 7lbs. A winner once of any description of gymkhana 7lbs. extra, twice or more 14lbs. 7 furlongs 6 flights.

Capt. Mahoney's **Minus** (Capt. Adair) 11.7 ... 1
Capt. J. McDonough's **Witch** (Owner) 11.7 ... 2
Major Muirhead's **Tom** 11.7 ... 3

PONY RACE.—Value Shs. 98 to winner. For ponies that have never run under Rules of Racing. Ponies 14.1 11st. 7lbs. W. 1 (3lbs. per ¼ inch). Winners of any description of Gymkhana once 7lbs. extra, twice or more 14lbs. 5 furlongs.

Col. Pollock's **Rufus** (Mr. Perfect) 11.1 ... 1
Mr. A. C. Lyon's **Tubby** (Capt. Adair) 10.12 ... 2

MOTOR DRIVING COMPETITION.—Prize—1 Royal Cord 30 x 3½ U. S. Tyre, presented by the McMillan Estates, Nairobi. This event was well contested for and was won by Commander Hook on an Overland 4.

SOMALI SCURRY.—Value Shs. 98 to winner. Stakes presented by Capt. S. Tryon, M.C. For Somali, Abyssinian or Boran ponies which have never run under Rules of Racing or won any description of Gymkhana. Catch weights 11st. 7lbs. 2 furlongs.

Mr. H. H. Lyon's **Mosai** (owner) ... 1
Capt. Lambert's **Beano** (Maj. Gascoigne) ... 2

OPEN JUMPING.—Prize—A Bridle, complete presented by Mr. J. Y. Martin, Saddler, Nairobi.

There were four entries for this event which was won by Capt. H. Lyons on Mrs. A. C. Anstey's **Godfrey Daniel.**

FARMERS HACK RACE.—Value Shs. 98 to winner. For bona fide hacks which have never run under Rules of Racing. Entries to be at the discretion of the Committee Nanyuki Sports Club as to whether a horse is a bona fide hack or no. Catch weights 11st. 7lbs. Winners of any description of Gymkhana once 7lbs. extra, twice or more 14lbs. 6 furlongs.

Mrs. Pollack's **Reference** (Mr. Perfect) ... 1
Capt. Adair's **Lively Lad** (owner) ... 2
Mr. B. S. King's **Solo** (owner) ... 3

TENT PEGGING.—Prize Shs. 20 presented by Messrs. Gailey and Roberts, Nairobi.

There were 12 entrants for this event, all of whom gave a very good exhibition the winner being W. Lex Smith.

SOMALI POINT TO POINT.—A challenge cup value Shs. 98, presented by Major and Mrs. Gascoigne and to be held by the winner for one year.

For Somali, Abyssinian and Boran ponies. Catch weights 11st. 7lbs. About 1½ miles over open country.

Mrs. Anstey's **Inshallah** (Mr. H. Lyons) 1
Maj. Muirhead's **Bado** (Mr. Perfect) 2

POLO BALL RACE.—Prize—A pair of Polo Breeches presented by Mr. Mackintosh, Tailor, Nairobi.

Won by Capt. Adair.

On the second day, Friday, a Horse Show was held in the morning the afternoon being devoted to races and polo. The horse show was especially commendable for such a young District, some good animals were shown and most of them were really well turned out. The events were as follows:

HACKS OPEN.—9 entries won by Mr. K. Gooch's **Peruke,** Mrs. Anstey's **Inshalla** second.

HACKS SOMALI.—10 entries. Won by Mrs. Anstey's **Inshalla,** Mrs. Atkin's **Satan** second.

LADIES' HACKS.—6 entries. Won by Mrs. Pollock's **Reference,** Mrs. Anstey's **Zara** second.

POLO PONIES OPEN.—4 entries. Won by Capt. A. C. Lyon's **Tubby.**

POLO PONIES SOMALI.—8 entries. Won by Mrs. Atkin's **Satan.**

MARES IN FOAL or WITH FOALS at FOOT OPEN.—? entries. Won by Mr. Anstey's **Isabel.**

MARES IN FOAL or WITH FOALS at FOOT SOMALI.—7 entries. Won by Capt. McDonagh's **Hazel.**

BEST COUNTRY BRED FOAL UNDER 12 MONTHS.—6 entries. Won by Mrs. Jenkin's **Filly** by Seymore.

APPRENTICES PLATE. Value Shs. 98 to winner. Stakes presented by G. H. Goldfinch, Esq. For Somali, Abyssinian and Boran ponies. To be ridden by natives of Kenya Colony. Catch weights 9st. 6 furlongs.

This race proved to be quite with a crowd of most enthusiastic Syces. Won by Mrs. Anstey's **Inshalla,** Major Muirhead's **Bado** second.

Also ran: Ndege, Quaker, Effendi, Ferddie, Tumbo, Nini Hi, Slade, Nabaka, Barafu, Arak and Mbofu.

Saturday's events and results were as follows:—

OPEN SOMALI HANDICAP.—Value Shs. 98 to winner. Stakes presented by S. E. Parker, Esq. A handicap for Somali, Abyssinian or Boran ponies. 1½ miles.

Major Wilson's **Bado** (Mr. Austey) ... 1
Major Muirhead's **Tumbo** (Mr. H. Lyons) ... 2
Mrs. Wade's **Chongo** (Capt. Adair) ... 3

MOTOR BENDING RACE.—Prize—A Dunlop Foot Pump No. 83. Presented by Messrs. Newtons, Nairobi.

Won by Mr. John Carberry on his Hispano Suisa.

NANYUKI CHALLENGE CUP.—A cup value Shs. 98, presented by Lieut. Colonel J. A. Pollock, D.S.O., and to be held by the winner for one year. Horses 12st. Ponies 14.2 11st. 4lbs. W. 1 (3lbs. per ¼ inch). Round course. About 1 mile 260 yards.

Mr. Pollack's **Reference** (Mr. Perfect) ... 1
Mr. Anstey's **Zara** (Mr. H. Lyons) ... 2
Mr. W. S. Bastard's **Midnight** ... 3

BENDING RACE.—Prize—A saddle presented by Mr. Dobbie, Nairobi.

This event was also well contested and was won after an exciting finish by Mr. W. Bastard.

OPEN POINT TO POINT.—Value Shs. 98 to winner. Stakes presented by A. C. Anstey, Esq. For all horses. Catch weights 12st. About 1½ miles over open country.

Capt. Adair's **Lively Lad** (owner) ... 1
Mr. Bastard's **Midnight** (Mr. Donogh) ... 2
Mrs. Anstey's **Zara** (Mr. Anstey) ... 3

SOMALI JUMPING COMPETITION.—Prize—A Bridle complete, presented by Messrs. H. Downing and Co., Nairobi.

A good exhibition of jumping was seen for this event which was won by Mrs. Anstey's **Inshalla,** ridden by Capt. H. Lyons, second place going to Mr. G. Pigashe's **Effendi,** ridden by Mr. Chapman.

PONY SELLING RACE.—Value Shs. 98 to winner. Stakes presented by W. S. Bastard, Esq. Ponies entered to be sold for Shs. 500 12st. Ponies entered to be sold for Shs. 400 11st. 6 furlongs.

Mr. Chapman's **Jabha** (owner) ... 1
Mr. J. Donough's **Witch** (owner) ... 2

MOTOR POTATO RACE.—Prize, 10 gallons Motor Oil, presented by Messrs. G. North and Son, Nairobi.

Won by Mr. John Carberry and Mr. K. Gooch on an Hispano Suisa.

V.C. RACE.—Prize—2 boxes of cigars, presented by Mr. R. B. Duncan, Nairobi.

Won by Capt. H. Lyons, second Capt. Atkin.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st Dec., 1922

Liabilities.

	Shs.	cts.
Loan account — Sir Northrup and Lady McMillan	1,889	24
Sundry Creditors	315	44
Total	2,204	68

Assets.

	Shs.	cts.
Cash at bank ...	213	88
Sundry debtors ...	57	40
Revenue accounts ...	1,853	40
Library ...	80	00
	2,204	68

DISTINCTION FOR THE K.A.R.

The *East African Standard* London correspondent states that the King has approved of the King's African Rifles being permitted to bear the distinction "Somaliland, 1901—1904" upon their Regimental Colours in recognition of services rendered in Somaliland during those years.

AMUSING BOOKS.

		Posted
Woman, the Good and the Bad	5 50	5 80
The Cynic's Autograph Book	3 50	3 80
The Opinion Shop	7 50	8 00
What Eve Said	7 50	8 00
Epigrams of Eve	7 50	8 00
Fables of Everyday Folks	7 50	8 25
Don't for Wives	2 00	2 20
Don't for Husbands...	2 00	2 20

(Cash with order)

"Standard" Stationery Stores, NAIROBI.

LONDON MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Tyson Bros., Ltd. local representatives of the African and Colonial Co., Ltd. submit the following report dated London, February 1:—

Coffee.

There is little change to report since our last. The market for Nairobi is steady to firm for the finest qualities, but barely steady for the medium grades. We quote:—

A size good to fine 100/- to 11[illegible], medium to good 95/- to 100/- per cwt.

B size good to fine 90/- to 10[illegible], medium to good 85/- to 90/- per cwt.

C size good to fine 85/- to [illegible], medium to good 75/- to 80/- per cwt.

UNGRADED:—

Good to fine 90/- to 100/- per cwt.

Medium to good 80/- to 90/- per cwt.

Common to medium 70/- to [illegible] per cwt.

The highest price realised during the past week was 111/- per cwt. for 61 bags.

Flax.

The political situation on the Continent has reduced the demand considerably, from that quarter Irish flax has been done at lower prices and Russian flaxes are lower also.

East African flax is quiet, if anything, easier, and the heavy depreciation in the Continental currencies has reduced to small proportions the demand from that quarter.

Spinners continue to take up what little Flemish Flax is offered as the rate of exchange [illegible] them. Possibly the settlement of terms for the repayment of Great Britain's loan to U.S.A. will lead to a steady improvement in the value of sterling as measured in dollars, which may in turn lead to an improved demand [illegible] U.S.A. We quote:—

Latvian: Livonia [illegible] c.i.f. for shipment [illegible] Hoffs. £90.

Soviet: Bejetsky, [illegible] first sort. Rjest. £9[illegible] Tows, £65/- 85.

East African Dew-retted: Grade 4/5 £75 to £80 per ton. Grade [illegible] £90 to £95 per ton.

Tow continues very [illegible] of sale and East African medium quality is worth about £35 to £40 per ton in store London.

Sisal.

The market has been very quiet during the past week for all hard fibres and prices for sisal show, if anything an easier tendency. There are offers in the market of No. 1 ex-German for Jan./March shipment at £35 per ton c.i.f. U.K./Continent and of first quality British at £34.5. There is a small demand from America, but mainly for ports other than New York, to which freight is not easily obtainable.

Linseed.

Calcutta April/May shipment £18.12.6. Plate to Hull afloat £1[illegible] Jan./Feb. £17.10/-. Feb./March £17.2.6. East African Feb./March shipment to London is worth about £16.10 to £17.

Castor Seed.

Bombay (new crop) Feb./March shipment to Hull £18.5, making East African worth about £17 for Feb./March shipment.

Gingelly Seed.

Bombay, Jan./Feb. shipment £22, Chinese Jan./Feb. shipment to the Continent £22.10, East African Jan./Feb. shipment £20.

Ground Nuts.

To the Continent Coromandel (machine dried) Dec./Jan. shipment £21.5, Bombay, Dec./Jan. £20.5. East African undecorticated Feb./March shipment to the Continent £16.10.

MR. L. ROSENTHAL.

As an example of enthusiasm the action of Mr. L. Rosenthal the local turf accountant takes some beating. During last month he paid a visit to South Africa, and only returned to Nairobi on Thursday by the [illegible] p.m. train [illegible] the same afternoon [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

PRESIDENT'S REPORT OF THE PAST YEAR.

Improvement in Quality of Stock at Exhibition.

SUBSCRIPTIONS SHOW LACK OF SUPPORT.

The annual general meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held in the New Stanley Hotel on Wednesday when Mr. Holm submitted the following report of the working of the Society during 1922:—

The Society's third annual show was held at Nakuru extending over two and a half days December 7, 8 and 9th, 1922. His Excellency the Governor Sir R. Coryndon, kindly performed the opening ceremony. The support extended by exhibitors was very satisfactory and in this connection comparative figures are set out hereunder as to the number of entries received in the various sections over the last 5 shows held in this country:

	Nakuru. 1914	Nairobi. 1919	Nakuru. 1920	Nairobi. 1921	Nakuru 1922
Horses ..	137	163	163	229	198
Cattle ..	35	52	80	—	85
Sheep ..	3	6	13	—	20
Pigs ..	4	33	36	—	17
Dogs ..	35	99	133	—	136
Poultry ..	32	42	23	85	39
Farm Produce ..	106	149	192	231	214
District Exhibits	2	—	6	8	3
Flax ..	5	80	306	68	79
Coffee ..	4	79	104	129	67
Sisal ..	4	33	12	12	12
House Produce	9	62	22	120	46
Wattle Bark	1	3	7	3	1
Tea ..	—	5	5	4	3
Sugar Cane ..	—	11	20	27	18
Wool ..	2	10	8	2	4
Honey ..	2	2	2	1	1
Cotton ..	—	—	1	3	—
Native Industries	—	—	1	5	11
Juvenile ..	—	20	161	—	—
Trade ..	8	69	68	25	12
Totals ..	389	918	1,363	951	966

The depression which prevailed during 1921, and for the greater part of 1922 showed signs of uplifting shortly before the show was held and in all the circumstances the show was well supported both in respect of exhibits and by the public.

Some improvement was seen in the quality of the stock exhibited, particularly in the cattle section and though in the produce section the exhibits were not so numerous as at the two previous shows there was again a general improvement in quality particularly in the coffee and flax sections.

The great variety of produce grown in the Colony and suitable for export was demonstrated at this show. In this connection the display made by the Nakuru District in the competition devoted to District Exhibits was noteworthy and reflected the productive capacity of the Highlands of the Colony.

In the light of experience the conditions applicable to the District Exhibits section require revision and the Council has given the matter consideration.

Facilities for the sale of stock on the show ground were provided and the response particularly as regards horses was gratifying.

The Native industries section continued to progress in a most satisfactory manner, support was accorded from all over the country and was one of the principal features of the show, a great many industries were represented and the competition most keen. This section was of great interest to the public. The Uganda Railway and the Public Works Department both sent a splendid exhibit of Native work carried out in their workshops; which demonstrated in a very practical manner, that natives of this country can, with reasonable training, become valuable skilled artisans.

The exhibit from the Department of Agriculture was again a feature of the show. This exhibit was of great educational value, indicative of the wide activities of the Department, and proved of great interest to the general public.

It is regretted that members of the trade engaged in agricultural enterprise were not well represented at the show. The absence for example of exhibits of agricultural machinery and implements gave rise to dissatisfaction particularly among farmers who attended the show in the expectation that exhibits of that kind would be there. I would mention that to the loss shown on the Balance Sheet on the Nakuru Show should be added a fair percentage of overhead charges.

Alterations to Constitution.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining quorums at meetings of the Council, proposals are being submitted to-day amongst others for the revision of the constitution of the society which it is hoped will overcome this difficulty.

Nairobi Showground.

Owing to the financial position of the Society it has not been possible to develop the show ground near the Scotts Sanatorium recently granted by the Government.

Government Grants.

The yearly grant by the Government of £300 per annum was cancelled during the year under review, but the grant of £100 towards the East African Stud Book has been received in respect of Vol. 2, no provision for either grant appears in this year's estimates.

In the absence of a Government grant the financial position of the Society is a serious one. The outgoing Council has taken steps whereby the expenditure will be considerably reduced, and it is certain that unless the public subscribe more liberally to the funds of the Society either through becoming members in additional numbers or by contributing in other ways to the funds of the Society it may not be found possible to continue the holding of Agricultural Shows under the auspices of this Society.

East African Stud Book.

The entries have been compiled for the publication of Volume 2, which will shortly be published. Mr. J. H. D. Beales, has been appointed Editor of the Stud Book. The thanks of the Society are due to the Department of Agriculture for the valuable services and assistance rendered by its officers in this work.

Appreciation.

The thanks of your Society are due to the Judges and Stewards for their very valuable services and assistance during the Show period. Thanks also are due to the Railway and the Press for their many services to the Society.

The Accounts.

The Balance Sheet shows an overdraft of Shs. 12,492 and the surplus account has been reduced by Shs. 25,441 which represents the excess of expenditure over income for 1922. Subscriptions only amounted to Shs. 3,800.

Office Bearers.

The following office-bearers were elected for the year:

Hon. President: H. E. Sir Robert Coryndon.

Patrons: Lord Delamere, Sir Chas Bowring and Sir Northrup McMillan.

President: Mr. Alex Holm.

Stud Book Committee: Mr. A. Holm (chairman) Col. Tucker, Mr. J. K. Watson, Mr. T. H. Chettle, Mr. W. B. Thompson, Maj. B. F. Webb, Mr. M. Ray, Mr. J. H. D. Beales and the following representatives of the Department of Agriculture: Mr. E. Harrison and Col. Doherty.

The following were elected as member of the committee for the Nairobi District: Mr. J. K. Watson, Col. Tucker, Mr. W. B. Thompson, Mr. McLellan Wilson, Maj. Milligan, and Col. Doherty.

THE PROBANG.

A SUCCESSFUL AID TO "BLOAT."

There are many simple remedies for the abnormal accumulation of gases in the large stomach, known as hoven, or "bloat" which produces great distension of this organ, with subsequent paralysis of its walls. In acute cases the situation can only be relieved by puncturing with pocket-knife or special trocar and canula, or else by insertion of the stomach tube or probang. The former has several drawbacks. One is that food may escape into the abdominal cavity, and set up inflammation, and another is that the operation usually results in the cow going dry. The probang provides a sure escape for the gases, with little risk to the animal; and in the case of obstruction in the gullet (often a cause of hoven), such an instrument is essential.

METHOD OF USE.

In the "Journal of the Department of Agriculture" for South Africa, a description is given of a greatly improved form of stomach tube devised by Dr. Nuesch, of Switzerland. It consists of a 6ft. long metal (aluminium) hollow tube, the free end of which is cup-shaped; the stomach end, however, consists of a flexible piece, 8in. long, which is so arranged that when it reaches any light obstruction in the stomach, it will turn upwards. This means that the opening will be found above the mass of food in the stomach, and hence the tube does not become choked with food, but always free escape for the gases. The older types of probangs did not have this device, with the result that the stomach end got embedded in the mass of food, and thus the escape of gases was prevented. The stomach tube is introduced in the following way:—The animal's head is held straight out in a forward and upward direction, so that the nose is level with the back. A mouth gag, consisting of a short stout piece of wood with a hole through its central part, is fixed in the mouth. After oiling the whole tube well, the flexible end is passed through the hole in the mouth at first very cautiously, as there is a slight danger of it entering the windpipe. When this happens, the animal will start coughing, in which case the tube must be withdrawn immediately. After the tube has entered the gullet it may be pushed in quickly, but later, when it passes into the stomach, gentle pushing must again be resorted to. In the metal cup of the free end a small hole is present, and this must be on top when the tube has entered the stomach, since it is specially intended to indicate the correct direction which the tube should take in the stomach. As soon as the tube has been inserted, the gas will rush out from its free end, but should this not take place immediately, or in the event of the flow of gas being interrupted, the tube may be withdrawn for about half its length, and then pushed in again. The probang may also be withdrawn for the purpose of cleaning, etc., and introduced again.

MEDICINAL AGENTS.

After all or most of the gas has escaped, medicinal agents, such as ammonium carbonate 1oz., or sodium bicarbonate, 1oz. to 2oz., or 2oz. turpentine in half-bottle of milk, may be introduced into the stomach through the opening of the tube. The animal should then be kept quiet, and food given very sparingly for a few days until the stomach has resumed its normal functions. If, after 24 hours, the bowels have not acted, a saline purgative, such as 1lb. each common salts and epsom salts, mixed in four bottles of lukewarm water, may be given. Medicines having a tonic or stimulating effect on the stomach are then indicated, and the following mixture may be tried:—Powdered nux vomica, 1 dram; powdered ginger, 2 drams; powdered gentian, 2 drams. The quantities given are intended for one dose, and two doses should be given per day for about six or seven days, or until improvement takes place.

When the hoven is due to an obstruction in the gullet, the tube should be employed to push the obstructing body gently and gradually towards the stomach. It may be found necessary to reverse the tube, and insert the cup-shaped end first.

Howse & McGeorge

CHEMISTS.

NAIROBI & Branches

THERMOMETERS.

Incubator	Shgs.	4/50
Household	"	4/-
Wet & Dry Bulb	"	30/-
Veterinary	"	7/50
Chemical	"	4/- & 5/50
Bath	"	4/-

HYDROMETERS.

For Delco Batteries	Shgs.	20
Motor Cars	"	9/-50

ASSETS EXCEED £29,000,000

EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

AGENTS

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P. O. Box 302, — NAIROBI — Phone 352.

THE LODGE HOTEL & LODGE ANNEXE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, NAKURU.

THE LODGE HOTEL is an attractive Residential Hotel, ten minutes' walk from Station on road to Lake. A delightful holiday Hotel. Tennis, Badminton, Dancing, splendid Pianola, Picnics arranged to the Lake. Very good rooms, private bathrooms to each and Excellent Catering.

THE LODGE ANNEXE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT (Fully Licensed). The Brightest Restaurant and Best Catering in East Africa. Dances, Concerts, Variety Shows. TWO MINUTES FROM STATION AND CLUB. Comfortable bedrooms and perfect attendance.

Terms on application to the Proprietress—Mrs. Jesse.
Telegrams "Jesse," Nakuru.

NEW SETTLERS.

Why waste time and money in travelling all over Kenya, when the NAKURU DISTRICT is the best mixed farming area in the Colony, and is sure to suit you???

Here will be found Farms to suit all purchasers.

Properties, large or small, from 250 to 10,000 acres, within easy distance of the Railway.

Developed or undeveloped.

With Homesteads or without.

Coffee and Maize in all stages.

Stock land for ranching or dairying.

Virgin land for the pioneer, and revenue producing properties for the man with moderate capital.

Write, or better still, call and see the undersigned, who will afford the fullest particulars.

HAROLD THACKRAH,
Land and Estate Agent,
NAKURU.

POLO IN KENYA.

Points to Remember When Purchasing a Pony.

A FEW HINTS.

(By "BAMBOO.")

Once having decided to play polo, the problem of a suitable pony at once presents itself. This depends, of course, upon the purchaser's means, and ponies in Kenya may be divided into two classes, the first class including Somalis and Abyssinians, and the second South Africans, and Country-breds. Somalis are, for ordinary purposes. They can be had out of one quite outclassed for speed and general utility, and are, as a rule, no good for tournaments. Therefore they would not be bought if the player could afford anything better but nevertheless they do very well to start on, and a tremendous amount of fun can be had out of one for ordinary purposes. They also have the advantage that, if the owner loses them the financial loss is of less account. Care should be taken to find one with a fairly good mouth if possible.

To turn to Country-breds or S. Africans, the question is whether a made or unmade pony should be bought. If the owner is a good horseman and has patience, it is just as well to buy a raw pony and train it himself; but if he does not possess these qualities he should get a properly trained animal if he can afford it. If he is a beginner himself at polo he cannot expect to break it to stick and ball properly, as he cannot possess full control over his stick and in all probability he will make it ball-shy.

Points to Look For.

As to choosing a pony with regard to looks, I will quote from that recognised authority, Capt. E. D. Miller, as his remarks apply to ponies here as elsewhere:—

"The chief points of conformation in a polo pony are:—

(1) Good shoulders which will ride well, and which the pony can use with perfect freedom. The best way to judge this is to gallop him down a steep incline, and feel whether he gives you confidence or not. You can never judge this simply by appearance.

(2) A fairly long neck properly set on. A short, thick neck is one of the worst faults a polo pony can have; it signifies a bad mouth and an animal difficult to turn.

(3) A short, strong back, with the best of loins, and plenty of depth in the middle of the back. The strength of the loins can best be judged by their width and flatness. Ponies long in the back are seldom able to turn quickly or to carry weight.

(4) Good hocks well let down under him.

(5) Not too heavy a body for his legs.

(6) The best of forelegs, with plenty of bone in proportion to their size. The shorter the cannon bone, the better. The forelegs should be straight from elbow to fetlock, the back tendons should be as nearly as possible parallel to the cannon bone, and the suspensory ligament should stand out in a sharply defined manner. With these conditions, the thicker the cannon bone the stronger the leg. The broader the fetlock, compared with the width of the leg just below the knee, the less able will the animal be to stand hard work.

(7) Strong well-sloped pasterns, not too short. The shorter and more upright they are, the less hard work will the animal stand on hard ground.

(8) Strong hooves, concave soles, and frogs well developed.

(9) Plenty of quality, combined with substance.

(10) A good kind eye.

(11) Lastly, and most important of all, good action is essential. A pony with a perfect action is, as a rule, perfect in other respects as regards conformation. Action carries weight.

A weight-carrier should be proportionately lighter in front than a light-weight pony, and will require to have his shoulders particularly well sloped, with a comparatively light head and neck.

Types to Avoid.

Two types should be especially avoided. Firstly, the thoroughbred weed; light of bone and narrow, though at first sight good-looking. Secondly, the well bred and fast, but awkward, long-striding pony, hardly ever fast.

The defect which should above all be avoided in a polo pony is temper. Good action is most important, because it means speed and weight-carrying power, and is obtained when the movement in all paces is true, straight and not too high. Never buy a pony that turns its toes out. A high-stepper can seldom gallop. Be sure that the animal is sound."

The would-be purchaser should not be disappointed if he cannot get a pony with all the above characteristics, that is the ideal, of which all ponies fall short in some way or other. A handy pony goes all the way at polo, and is more important than speed. In this country the most usual faulty type is the first-mentioned above, the weedy, thoroughbred. In Kenya you must have bone. Country bred animals often fail in this respect, and authorities are agreed that plenty of bone is one of the chief points to insist on when buying a polo pony.

A WORKERS' MEETING.

Strong Resolutions to be Sent Home.

At a meeting of the workers [illegible] Nairobi held in the Lyric Hall on Tuesday under the presidency of Councillor Riddell the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

(1) This mass meeting of the European wage earners of Kenya emphatically protests against the granting of political equality with the European to the Indians in the Colony as prejudicial to the interests of the European workers and the indigenous inhabitants, inasmuch as

(a) the Indian artisan works on an average 70 hours per week and living on a lower scale than that observed by the European is enabled thereby to compete unfairly with the European, and

(b) the presence of the Indian artisan militates against the training of the African native to take his rightful place in the economic development of the Colony, the Indian at present placing every obstacle in the way of the industrial advancement of the native.

(2) This meeting heartily endorses the attitude of the South African Labour Party in according General Smuts their support in his policy of encouraging the voluntary repatriation of Indians from South Africa.

(3) That copies of the above resolution be sent to the Chairman of the Labour Party of Great Britain and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

HUGO STINNES

Herr Hugo Stinnes, the fabulously wealthy German magnate, who lives at Mulheim-on-the-Ruhr, now occupied by French troops, is said to be a most frugal man. His house is furnished with just the necessary tables and chairs to accommodate an occasional guest. There are no works of art or pictures of any kind, no flowers or photographs scattered about and hardly any signs of feminine influence. And yet all the resources of Germany are at his command and he has an interest in most of the industrial concerns going; he uses his own coal, his own steel, and his own timber. The question of the payment of reparations is largely in the hands of this autocratic multi-millionaire.

"ISSUE IS PLAIN."

"Must Remain a White Man's Country."

Frank London Comment on Kenya Crisis.

In its issue of January 27, the *Outlook* published the following on the Kenya Indian Question:—

The Indian question in Kenya seems to the average Englishman remote, unimportant, tiresome. In fact, the crisis in this distant colony is one of the most important that the Empire has faced since the war. The issue is plain. Sir Robert Coryndon, the Governor, in face of what appears renewed weakness in the Colonial Office now that Mr. Churchill has gone is fighting for the principle that this magnificent region, capable of supporting millions of white emigrants, and supplying the cotton that we now import from America, shall be a white man's country. The Aga Khan has telegraphed Lord Reading calling his attention to the extreme gravity of the situation; there is great pressure on the Government of India to insist on "the principle of equality in Kenya." This principle if carried out would mean that Brown men would be set to rule millions of Black men. The White man would not count. Were the British Government so weak as to yield to Indian clamour the white settlers in Kenya would take matters in their own hands. Are we prepared to use force against them as against the American colonists in 1776? And if by some miracle the Kenya white men did agree to settle down under Indian rule the warlike blacks would soon enough cut the throats of their brown overlords. A frank pronouncement is necessary that Kenya shall remain a white man's country with freedom and justice guaranteed to residents of other colours. Until the Government makes [illegible] stand [illegible] [illegible]

FLAX MARKET.

Mr. A. H. Tod, representing Wm. F. Malcolm & Co., London, forwards the following report dated January 24:—

We confirm our market letter of 10th instant. Since then prices have shown a further slight movement in buyers' favour, but in spite of the more attractive terms, spinners still continue to hold aloof.

The French and Belgian exchanges continue to fluctuate and this puts business with these two countries at the moment out of the question. In the U. K. trade is still very bad and not a single spinner can turn out his Yarn to-day at a profit. This deplorable state of matters of course has existed here for a very long time and the effect on the Spinner has been to make him absolutely [illegible] to buy a pound of flax more than he can help.

To-day's quotations are [illegible]

Good Medium Courtrai [illegible] settled £126. Good Medium Courtrai Dew retted [illegible] Superior Baltic Flax top mark 96. Superior Baltic Flax bottom mark 64. Medium Baltic Flax top mark 93. Medium Baltic Flax bottom mark 60.

THE CONVENTION

A historic session of the Convention of Associations was brought to a close just before lunch on Wednesday. During the morning the accounts were passed, the present committee re-elected en bloc. In declaring the meeting closed the Chairman moved a very hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for having opened the session.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. S. Jacobs farm at N'durugu is gazetted an infected area (Rinderpest).

ARCHIBALD HOGG

Commission Agent, Dealer in Arms and Ammunition.
NAIROBI.

Commissions executed. Leopard and other Skins, Curios and Trophies, Hartley's Transvaal Tobacco, English Mixtures, Navy Cut, Egyptian and Virginian Cigarettes, Burmah Cheroots, Spencer's Planters, Zeiss, Goertz and other Prismatic Field Glasses, Pictures, Surveyors' Levels and Theodolites, Jembies, Pangas, Shovels, Crosscut Saws, Pruners, Royal Air Force Greatcoats, Farm Safes, High Class Furniture, Vernier's Prismatic Compasses, Rolled Gold Wrist Lever Watches, Jewelled in 15 holes at Shs. 45/-, worth at least double, etc., etc., all at prices to suit the times.

ARMS & AMMUNITION.—All classes of Arms and Ammunition bought and sold. 500 RIFLES & SHOTGUNS to choose from and all good value for the money. The largest and best selection in Africa. At and under competitive prices. Repairs executed by a competent Gunsmith with 15 years London experience, from Holland & Holland and W. J. Jeffrey & Coy. New .256 Portuguese Mauser Rifles, Shs. 100, Hard-nose German Ammunition for same, Shs. 30 and Shs. 20 per 100. This is the best all-round gun for the Settler on the market. It is an exceptionally hard hitter. New Double-barrelled Hammerless Shotguns—12, 16, 20 Bores and .410 Collectors, Shs. 200 each, splendid value.

STOCK SALE
GILGIL
Tuesday 13th March
200 Head of Cattle.
Further entries invited.
Sands & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

KENYA TRADE.

Below is the Customs Shipping Returns for the week ended Feb. 17 1923:—

Exports.

Beans, bags 94 Zanzibar.

Cedar Slates, cases 26, United Kingdom.

Coconuts, bags 60, Italy.

Coffee, bags 116, France. Bags 449, Egypt. Bags 160, Massowah. Bags 150, Australia. Bags 279, P. E. Africa. Bags 364, Port Sudan. Bags 69, Germany. Bags 2,328, United Kingdom.

Chillies, bags 1,340, U. S. America. Bags 250, Egypt. Bags 12, Australia. Bags 108, United Kingdom.

Copra, bags 609, France.

Cotton, bales 1,045, United Kingdom. Bales 1,565, India.

Ghee, cases 4, Dar-es-Salaam.

Ground nuts, bags 256, Italy. Bags 983, Holland.

Gram, bags 15, France.

Hides, bundles 17, France. Bundles 6, Spain. Bundles 226, Italy. Bundles 165, U. S. America. Bundles 18, India. Bundles 857, United Kingdom.

Ivory, tusks 23, India.

Linseed, bags 486, Italy.

Magadi, bags 72,987, Japan.

Maize, 27,870, United Kingdom. Bags 11,991, Belgium. Bags 3,312, Holland. Bags 321, France.

Potatoes, bags 4, P. E. Africa. Bags 9, Dar-es-Salaam.

Rubber, bags 37, United Kingdom.

Sim-sim, bags 401, France. Bags 1,508, Italy. Bags 757, Belgium. Bags 17, P. E. Africa.

Sisal, bales 500, France. Bales 638, Belgium. Bales 710, United Kingdom. Bale 1, India.

Sisal Tow, bales 80, United Kingdom.

Skins, goat, bales 86, Aden. Bales 40, United Kingdom.

Wattle Bark, bags 1,839, United.

Wool, bales 71, United Kingdom.

Total export pieces, 135,824.

CRICKET AT PARKLANDS.

The following team has been selected to represent the Parklands Sports Club in their match against "The Rest," on the Parklands ground, to-morrow, at 10 a.m., sharp:—Moskow, (captain), Campling, Adams, Allen, Montague, Thornton, Trenn, Krauss, Morris, Donovan, and Coleman. Reserve: Erskine.

THE MASONS SERVICE.

There will be a Masonic Service of some importance to-morrow morning at All Saints' Church and all masons, whether members of local lodges or not, are invited to attend. The service will also be of interest to those not connected with masonry and a large congregation is expected to take part in the Service.

Vacancies for Agricultural Supervisors, Department of Agriculture, Kenya.

Applications are invited for above posts, the scale of salary being £300—15—£400. The duties are the promotion and improvement of agriculture in Native Reserves.

Qualifications.—Technical training in agriculture, at a recognised institution with experience in practical agriculture, knowledge of Swahili. Apply, giving references, to Director of Agriculture, Nairobi, on or before 21st March.

E. HARRISON,
for Director of Agriculture.

MYSTERY OF THE SEALED PACKET.

STORY OF MISSING TREASURY CHEQUES

Nandi Murder Trial.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
Lumbwa, February 26.

A Nandi murder case in which Mr. Justice Maxwell leavened strict justice with a knowledge of the strength and depth of native traditional sentiment came before the Supreme Court at Kisumu. Briefly, the facts of the case were that two Nandi working on an European farm in Sotik quarrelled one early morn. The aggressor, a bigger and stronger man then the other, ended it for the time by inflicting upon his weaker antagonist the most deadly insult possible in native eyes: he seized his victim and tore away the much elongated lobe of the ear, which is an attribute of the moran, and which from childhood has occupied years of patience, not to speak of suffering, in distending until it reaches the alarming distension which claims tribal respect. The victim nurtured the ignominy all days in his barbarian soul, and felt it far more than the hurt. It grew too much for him to bear and about nightfall he lay in wait for his enemy with a spear. Tribal usage claims that manhood must avenge an injury fatal [illegible]. When the pair met again the weaker was armed and the issue was more even. The aggressor received a spear thrust in the shoulder, and from it he eventually died. The man, on arrest, admitted his crime without quibble—and in the Supreme Court his story was told. In a considered judgment Judge Maxwell took into account the weight of the provocation, and inflicted a sentence of four years imprisonment as meeting the case.

* * *

A *cause celebre* in the Supreme Court was a Treasury affair which Sir Conan Doyle would write up, under some such alluring title as "The Sealed Packet Mystery" and which chroniclers of the "Maria Martin, or the Murder in the Red Barn" period would probably entitle "The Lost Post, or where was the Crown Insignia." At the close of 1921 it appeared, Kisumu Treasury posted two registered letter-parcels to the Treasury in Nairobi in accordance with monthly usage. They contained monthly summaries by Mr. Acton, and also cheques to the total amount of Fls [illegible] (better known to-day as 2,000 shillings). When the letters reached Mr. Milstead in Nairobi the official seals were all intact, and everything was in order, that is to say the monthly statements were inside, and were duly docketed in the archives or the tea-caddy or wherever the Treasury keeps these phenomena away from the rats. The cheques were gone. But the Nairobi Treasury was not aware that any cheques had been included and so (to put the case simply and clearly though untechnically) the Nairobi Treasury did not suspect that anything which should be there was not there. Only months later was it discovered that Fls 1,000 ought to have been in the envelopes. And the tracing of the missing money occupied a vast amount of time, which accounts for the problem only coming before Judge Maxwell at the present hour.

* * *

To curtail a narrative which occupied two days of the court in telling, the lost cheques were ultimately traced back to the Kisumu Treasury. They had been cashed over the counter there by a little Goan clerk named De Souza, and duly put through his books. There was nothing really wrong about the cashing, for it appeared that officers of the Treasury when their particular department ran out of the ready occasionally got cheques cashed by De Souza. It was a coincidence that another of this clerk's duties was to see the letters sealed by Mr. Acton duly registered and posted. In fact the Treasury seal lay [illegible] loose in the drawer in De Souza's room, and he used to bring [illegible] seal the packets with Mr. Acton, then carry them off and separately send them by a Kavirondo messenger to post. So the Treasury sleuths showed it was quite possible for the clerk to have opened the letters quietly, extracted the cheques, and used the official seal to do them up again, were he so minded. Thereafter, he could cash them over his own counter, quite in proper order—a daring venture but feasible. Now the point to discover was, had the little clerk been in fact so minded. Mr. V. V. Phadke appeared on behalf of the Treasury to prove that he was; Mr. Hopley defended, to show he was not. Mr. Justice Maxwell chose two Goan assessors to help him over the rights of the matter.

* * *

Mr. Hopley's defence (he called no witnesses) consisted in elaborating a statement by the accused clerk (he was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and in the alternative with theft) that he was only a 4th class clerk when translated in 1920 to Kisumu from Nairobi, that he was much overworked, and not up to his business. He knew nothing about the loss of the cheques, and could not say who cashed them over his counter, or remember the messenger to whom he handed the money. And it was also possible that others might have tampered with the letters, although the prosecution narrowed that possibility to him. It was shown that after the cheques were lost (and cashed) he enjoyed an influx of money, about Rs. 800, of which he sent to Bombay. He declared this to be his savings for he earned Rs. 120 per month in Nairobi and lived on Rs. 60 and brought all his money up without having banked it. Eventually the two assessors expressed the opinion that De Souza was not guilty, mainly because the evidence was purely circumstantial. Judge Maxwell adjourned his own decision overnight, and in the morning, after very clearly reviewing the evidence, announced that he must disagree with the assessors. His lordship criticised the looseness, mainly the careless keeping of the Treasury seal, which threw temptation in De Souza's way. But he was convinced the clerk and no one else was guilty and he therefore sentenced De Souza to eighteen months' imprisonment.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KENYA ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Kenya Football Association was held on Monday last in the Nairobi Railway Institute, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. C. Shaw, when there was a good attendance of club representatives and delegates.

The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed, after which the report of the council for the past season was presented. This was taken as read, and adopted, copies being circulated amongst those present.

The proposal contained therein regarding the £100 donated to the War Memorial Fund for the provision of a cot for sportsmen and offered back to the Association, was approved, and a trust fund will now be instituted for the purpose of assisting injured footballers to [illegible] their medical expenses.

[illegible]

[illegible] out from the balance in hand to [illegible] Cup Competition. [illegible] was explained, on behalf of the Council, that there were only four competitions, the Boyes, the total gate of which had in 1922 to be devoted to charity, the International, which showed a loss on the year's working, the Dobbie, in regard to which the Council were committed (by a resolution at a previous General meeting) to make grants to participating clubs, and the Girouard.

It was therefore apparent that the "Girouard" competition was the [illegible] in regard to the Naval visit, and it was further argued, that this visit was for the good of football generally in the Colony, and not of Nairobi only. Further it was pointed out that the "Girouard" Competition had run at a loss for the past two seasons, owing to heavy travelling expenses, and that the transfer now made was from a balance standing to the credit of the account since the end of the season 1919.

New Officers.

The following officers and members of Council were elected for the season 1923:—

Patrons: H.E. Sir Robert Coryndon, Sir Percy Girouard, and Sir Charles Bowring.

President: Mr. J. C. Shaw.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. M. Lumley, and Rev. Mr. J. R. Orr.

Nominated Members: Messrs. A. Macartney, A. Field and S. R. Hill.

Auditor: Mr. R. M. McGregor.

Revision of Rules.

The revision of rules was then considered. The first was carried unanimously, providing for election of Clubs as "Parent Clubs" in the second consecutive year of membership, upon the proposition of one seconded by another member of Council, and a ballot being taken.

The other proposal relating to distribution of gate-money aroused keen discussion, and a report was submitted by the Finance Committee of the Council, pointing out that the percentages originally proposed were unworkable, and asking serious consideration to be given to the matter before any decision was made.

It was eventually decided to refer the matter to a sub-committee consisting of one representative of each club entering the competition, and the Finance Committee of the Council, in order that a recommendation might be submitted to Council. If such recommendation was not acceptable to the Council, a special General Meeting would then be called to consider the position.

After the meeting the new Council met to appoint sub-committees, etc. Mr. W. Wynne was re-appointed Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. E. Lester was re-appointed Secretary.

The Tread That Writes—"Good Wear"

In clear familiar characters, the All-Weather tread has written the record of Goodyear popularity.

No one can look at that deep, clean-cut Goodyear imprint and not realize what great traction and security it affords.

No one, seeing it on city pavements, county roads, and mountain passes, can mistake the evidence of the clinging, long-wearing Goodyear All-Weather Tread.

Only tyres giving unquestioned and economical mileage, always performing reliably, can deliver the satisfaction you want.

When you buy tyres, buy Goodyears—with the tread that writes "Good Wear."

GOODYEAR

Gilfillan & Company, Ltd.

AGENTS.

KENYA AGRICULTURE

POULTRY NOTES.

(BASITES: INTERNAL.

There are two kinds of worms found in the intestinal parts of a fowl—the "round worm" and the "tape worm."

Sometimes a flock becomes infested with these worms while living in the crop, stomach, and intestines, and either cause serious disease, or affect the nutrition, so that the birds become weak, blood less, and unproductive.

This condition is discovered by examining the birds that die or by killing one that is very thin and weak. The intestines, stomach, and crop should be opened and their contents carefully examined. If a number of tape worm or round worm are discovered the whole flock needs immediate treatment.

The Round Worm.

The round worm receives its name from the shape in contradistinction to the flat tape-worm. The round worm is the more common and is often met with by dressers of poultry. It does not do much harm unless present in large numbers. A few worms make very little difference but a large number will upset the digestion, and they will devour the nourishment which should go to the bird.

The round worm is seldom passed in the droppings for this reason it is seldom discovered until the bird is dead. The worm varies in length from one-third inch to five inches. It is white. The head is pointed like a pencil and the tail blunt like the top of a finger.

There is very little known about these worms, but, as a rule the "egg" of these parasites is found in decayed matter, and stagnant pools.

Symptoms

suspected by the unsuccessful fattening of the bird, ruffled feathers, and ravenous appetite. The comb and wattles are pale, and there is slight diarrhoea.

Treatment

If worms are suspected, try to remedy, as, although the complaint need not necessarily be fatal, it is an unhealthy condition which should be attended to.

The remedies which are used should be given while the birds are fasting. They should have a light feed at night and be given the medicine in the morning. Two or three hours afterwards they should have a purgative, which may be Epsom salts, forty grains for each adult bird thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of bran mash, and a dose administered that each bird will get its share, or this may be given in the three teaspoonfuls of castor oil.

A few medicines are given below.

Thymol—Is specially active in the case of round worms, and one grain of it may be made into a pill with a little bread and butter and given to each fowl.

Santonin—Or worm seed in doses of seven or eight grains also successfully used to combat the effect of worm.

Oil of Turpentine given at the rate of ten to fifteen drops in a teaspoonful of olive oil to each bird, every other day until the trouble is cured.

The Tape Worm.

The tape worm is seldom met with.

The symptoms are the same as with round worm. Vale says that this worm is apparently identical with the tape worm found in cats (taenia crassicolis), and it is therefore highly probable that it is derived from the same source—that is the flukes of the liver of a mouse; for it is an ascertained fact that fowls will catch small mice.

When the tape worm gets quite long, poisons may be found in the droppings, looking like surface tape.

A few remedies are:

Powdered Male Fern Wet, in doses of thirty to forty grains.

Kamala, in thirty to forty grain doses.

Powdered Pomegranate Bark, or chopped up Pumpkin-Seed.

Answers to Correspondents.

Q—The correct method of feeding fowls, as they weigh more than a pound, is to give them a cooking ration of 50 lb. Bran, 25 lb. Pollard, and 40 lb. Maize, overnight bran and ground for flour.

A—These measurements, again approximate, for a colony house, as a colony of fowls is usually from fifty upwards, and should also be not more than twenty-five in that size house. We usually reckon one Cubicle (Office) for each bird to accommodate fifteen birds in a colony House.

Q—Correct method of feeding fowls which are on the run with the mash and the whole day?

A—Return after first two weeks Crushed wheat 15 parts

Crushed maize 15 parts

Pollard (animal) 10 parts

M ganise, or swill can be added and mixed equally. 10 parts

This food after the first (two) weeks up to which time the food should be bread and milk, fine cut green food, and fresh water ad. Always supply green food, and crushed charcoal. If soft food is supplied to the adult birds in the morning and at night, it is fed to the chicks at the same time.

Q—Do you consider a soft food in the morning and green food at night sufficient for breeding pens?

A—Certainly not. A breeding pen should have soft food in the morning, green food at noon, with a change of fresh chopped green twice a week, and a grain feed at night.

Q—What weight in food, soft and hard, should be given to, say a pen of after fowls, and a colony of fifty H.R.P.?

A—Approximate quantity of food by a handful, to each bird, deep enough to hold a handful, having heavy birds will require more than light breeds, and, when natural food is available, will require less than when there is abundance.

Another way is to handfu fifty birds after they have gone to roost. The amount should be able to be felt and the breast bone should be well covered, not sharp and thin to the touch. It is impossible to give any stated weight of food per bird, it is a question which must be decided by the intelligence of the poultryman.

A. M. B.

KENYA GROWN TEA.

HEAD AND SHOULDERS ABOVE NATAL TEA.

A Brooke Bond Report

The Director of Agriculture in forwarding a report made by Messrs. Brook Bond Total Ltd. on sale of tea exhibited at the recent Nakuru Show writes:—

For the report I am indebted to Mr. B. B. Dunsan of Nairobi who judged the class for tea.

No. 489, was grown in the Limuru district and No. 490 on 497 in the Kericho district.

At the Nakuru Show they were placed in the following order of merit.

First—No. 489

Second—No. 497

Third—No. 490,

and it is satisfactory to note that the report confirms the awards, and is promising.

The following is the report

Brooke Bond India Ltd. Post Box No. 811. East Africa House Mombasa.

21st February 1928

Mr. B. B. Dunsan Esq.

Nairobi

Dear Sir, With reference to the three samples of Kenya grown Tea which you requested us to send to our Calcutta Office, we have, in your opinion, we are pleased to report as follows the following report which has reached us by post.

Sample No. 490. Mixed bulk Pekoe Fine infusion, good liquor, quality liquor valuation 12 annas.

Sample No. 497. Pekoe, assorted leaf contains a large number of small fannings, brightish infusion, liquor, quality liquor valuation 12 annas.

No. 496, valuation 13 annas.

Sample No. 489. Mixed flakes Broken Pekoe fine infusion, little Green thick plain quality, liquor valuation 14 annas.

When forwarding your samples we have also sent a sample of Natal grown tea for a comparison and we hereunder we give you the views of our experts.

"The Kenya Teas are head and shoulders above the Natal Tea which is manufactured. We take it that Kenya teas have not received proper manufacture, and we think that could this be rectified Kenya would produce quality would be desirable.

"Kenya is very glad if one would let us know the treatment of this tea a green leaf which is fermented, and what steps should also be taken to make the tea intended to have them the best results, more at what stage should the tea be in that locality and whether the fermentation should be left to a large scale and what is the approximate figure of future output."

THE ZANZIBAR WAR MEMORIAL.

RS. 60,000 MORE WANTED FOR THE SCHEME

Zanzibar wants Rs 60,000 yet to complete its elaborate War Memorial. There is now in hand Rs 9,997 but the scope of the scheme is being broadened.

The original intention of the Peace Memorial was that it should be an Educational Museum with a lecture hall for lectures, demonstration purposes, and to act as an institute of native development, including the means for preserving and fostering native crafts and industries, and a centre for the recording of activities in the interior of the south of these islands.

The idea which has caused some the starting of the building and the office of late of a large museum of mankind and native has shown the need of broadening the scheme so as to make it possible for it to cope with a new or revised plan and to ameliorate the conditions of life of the labouring classes in these Islands.

Dressing cloth formerly were imported from Manchester, now Japan. Tea has become a very prevalent drink in Zanzibar, in both Islands a "beriberi" certain malarial infection from the main and of distinct treatment has become quite common. Bill harzia has increased and hood worm seems to be found wherever looked for. Enteric fever has shown an increase of from the main and permanently by carriers. Tetanus is on the decline, analyses of substances which real and numerical are now frequent. Felt

Plant Pests

For twenty two years past a scientific study of plant pests has been the subject of investigation, tracks an expert Mycologist and an entomologist, and the study of disease amongst some of the crops in these Islands, which are mainly derived from plantation products and the cultivation of coconuts, and tropical fruit is the chief means of livelihood.

The front of Research Museum would be the museum of specimens, indices and literature and diagrams—an active propaganda leaflet, and a small experimental little disease of every kind in human animals and the vegetable kingdom from one complete book and one of the chief works of the Memorial would be to focus all activities in one common to form an organization for applying results, too often left to long unapplied.

In addition to the general educational facilities afforded by the Peace Memorial Educational Museum, it is originally intended, would provide, as a Research Museum, also a centre for research and instruction in two subjects agriculture and chemical research

The results of the research work done up to now by the Research Institute are available to be displayed in the Museum and are of considerable economic importance.

The Museum building provides a good lecture stage and auditorium for some 200 people. A lecturer is available until the Museum is ready for lectures.

A small Library of Technical Works already exists, with works on Ethiopian, Arabic, and African native questions. Various periodicals, too, are available and such suitable newspapers as are published on the mainland in the natives' institution.

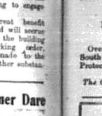
Instructive diagrams and illustrations are being collected—the Economic Biologist and the Medical Officer of Health are preparing demonstrations and compounded objects illustrating, say, Malaria or Hookworm, which the natives owning cattle the whole course of East-Coast Fever can be demonstrated.

In the Museum, collections of natural economic interest and of historical importance will be shown from its opening, also a valuable geological collection and a valuable collection of Ticks.

A beginning has been made of articles used in fishing in Zanzibar waters, and the condition of the local fisheries is going to engage attention.

In view of the great benefit which it is anticipated will accrue to the country when the building is completed, in working order, application is being made to the Government for a further substantial contribution.

The Breadwinner Dare not give Up



"Dusty Fluffers kills a Hoarding."

Do you drag yourself every day to your work, dead-tired and burdened with an aching back? Your hands do. The bread-winner dare not give up, for fear of losing his place.

And it's so often unnecessary, for nearly the cause is kidney trouble which can be prevented or relieved by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

It is a good plan to watch the kidneys and keep them well. Any disorder in them is liable to be the cause to suspect kidney weakness. So is a disordered, painful or irregular flow of urine, and if there is rheumatic pain, headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, don't delay. Early kidney troubles are easiest to cure.

Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to stimulate, soothe, strengthen and cure weak kidneys.

The fact of acting surely and wide upon the kidneys and the bladder, explains the world-wide success of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

At dealers, or 2/9 a bottle (6 bottles 13/9) from Foster-McClellan Co., 8 Worth Street, Oxford St., London, W. 1, England.

BRITISH ATHLETICS.

NOTED UNIVERSITY RUNNER BEATEN

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, January 25.

One of the greatest surprises imaginable in the foot-racing way, last Saturday, was the defeat of the Oxford University Athlete, N. A. McInnes, who carried the dark blues home in winning the recent Cambridge University Hare and Hounds, last December, in the inter-varsity cross-country race, at Rochampton, when he also beat "record" for the course, by a good beating which Mr. Inns received last Saturday was in the Cross Country Championship of Berks, Bucks and Oxon and the runner to whom, it was thought, he had accumulated was a youth of eighteen C. H. Brooker the brilliant and promising member of the Reading Athletic Club.

The merit of the runner's performance was emphasised by the fact that it was accomplished in a field of nearly a hundred and twelve—the "pick" of the paper-chasing clubs of the neighbourhood in one or other of the before-mentioned shires. McInnes never actually left sight of Brooker, but had been unable to get quite as much training as he would have liked, owing to studies for exams; so he may not have been at his best. However, it is, he has lost, a lot of other good men. R. J. Simpington, the Jesus College C. C. White (who was third in last year's Southern Championship among the number), he was coming by an means badly. Simpington, who finished second to Brooker, was second and Slough third.

Oxford, Times of Oxford, the city was fighting out the question of the Oxford University Athletic Club, Pembroke Footballers, may be unofficially reported in a letter for the Thames Hare and Hounds "Long-distance" (or 6½ miles) challenge cup race at Rochampton. Winner was E. N. Mott and H. Hall. Mott won, but by only five seconds from Hall, in the very good time of 43 minutes 17 seconds. H. M. Boyds-Jones, the Thames Club's Hare, was third and J. G. Groudhent, who was quite a famous runner years ago, came in fourth, only four seconds behind Boyds-Jones.

London Business Houses.

Many well-known athletes competed in the London Business Houses Cross-Country Championship at Woodford, on the same day as the Thames Club's Hare. Railway's team of runners won and also supplied the first man home in H. W. Payne, who was similarly successful last year, when the team of the firm of Vowles and Co. secured the Club Championship honours.

Incorporated with the Cross-Country match at Coulsdon, in Surrey, between the South London Harriers and the Banstead Harriers, was also supplied the first man home in H. W. Payne, who was similarly successful last year, when the team of the firm of Vowles and Co. secured the Club Championship honours.

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Cambridge Blues Honours.

Cambridge University Cross-Country Championship at Woodford, on the same day, when the Great Eastern Railway's team of runners won and also supplied the first man home in H. W. Payne, who was similarly successful last year, when the team of the firm of Vowles and Co. secured the Club Championship honours.

London Business Houses.

Many well-known athletes competed in the London Business Houses

OUR WOMEN'S PAGE

Our Paris Letter

(From Pauline Couriander.)

If one were asked for the most striking feature of the fashions of the moment, one would be tempted to remark that a high gale appears to have blown all the fulness to the front. Even some of the hats seem to have had their trimmings arranged or disarranged by a strong breeze, for a certain artfully artless untidyness marks the wide ribbon bows and the uncurled feathers that make or mar our hats.

The "forward silhouette." Perhaps the most graceful form is the gathering of the draperies to the front, where they are held in place by a large, flat buckle. (See our Paris letter.)

This passion for reserving all the fulness of a skirt for the front is a little dangerous, for pleats and gathers and bows can so easily disfigure the human shape when they are wrongly placed.

Perhaps the safest form of fulness, and one of the prettiest, is the knife-pleated front panel, which may start a little above the waist line and be held in at the waist by a narrow belt, or, in the case of an evening frock in some light material, by a thin wreath of satin flowers, or even two wreaths with a distance of about three inches between them. Even a flounced skirt is so arranged as to have most of the fulness gathered into the front.

An experiment that could only benefit the very slimmest is a honeycomb-belt holding in the fulness at the waist and, below the waist in front a deeper piece of honeycombing that gathers in the fulness of the front panel. This of course is only suitable for indoor frocks. It might be made quite successfully in almond green crepe de chine.

A flat bow on the front of the skirt just below the waist line appears on quite a number of gowns but really no good purpose is served by its appearance and even the most graceful woman would look better without it.

Undoubtedly the most graceful way of gathering the fulness to the front is a slight drapery into a flat metal ornament, a buckle, or two huge buttons. Even coats may indulge in this variation without losing grace.

"A Bunch of Blue Ribbons."

The uses to which ribbon is put are innumerable, and nearly all of them are commendable. The only garments on which ribbon is no longer permitted are our underclothes. Drawn thread work and hemstitching and embroidery have left no place for lingerie ribbon and very little place for lace. But we have no cause to grumble, for the needlework on our underclothes is really lovely—all the more lovely because it is very sparsely used. A corner piece of squares in drawn thread work and picked out in pale colours is a new idea.

The monogram embroidered in a square or round design is still much liked for underclothes and blouses and even on the ends of scarves and sashes.

But to return to our ribbons and some new ways of using them. There is the fluted sash, arranged like a cartridge belt round the low waistline with long, floating ends; there is the high ribbon neckband with a sprightly bow or loop on the left side; there are turnover collars and cuffs of pleated ribbon, or wider cuffs, falling over the hand and sleeve, held together by a tiny wreath of satin flowers. There are ribbon flowers made of little loops for the calyx and longer knotted loops for the petals; there are indoor caps of pale coloured soft ribbon, and outdoor caps of vivid coloured stiff ribbon joined together by narrow ribbon of a different shade, with perhaps a tassel dangling on one side. And there are frocks edged with tiny collar and belt of the same. There are also scallops made of gathered ribbon, which are most attractive as an edging to a frock that fastens on the left side from neck to hem, with an interval for a flat bow at the waist.

Entire flounces of wide, soft ribbon at the hem and forming the lower part of a long wide sleeve may also be mentioned; and a panel of picot-edged ribbon flounces in the front of a dress is charming for a young, willowy figure. Ribbon folded over so as to form zig-zags is used on crepe de chine and georgette frocks, and as edgings to the brims of those quaint little close-fitting caps that the very young or the very picturesque-looking may wear in such jolly colours.

A three cornered cushion covered with different coloured plaited ribbon making a harlequin effect is bright and decorative, especially if it be made in the real harlequin colours—pink, yellow, blue, black and green. It should be provided with a big tassel at each corner and be kept fairly flat—that is not stuffed too tightly so that it keeps its shape.

"A Bunch of Blue Ribbons." One of the most dainty innovations to replace embroideries. Artistic use of ribbon referred to in our Paris letter.

The monogram embroidered in a square or round design is still much liked for lingerie and blouses, and even on the ends of scarves and sashes.

The Craze for Crystal

The craze for steel is passing, and crystal is taking its place in our fickle affections. For some time past crystal, instead of silver, has glittered on our dressing tables and dinner tables; now it adorns our persons.

In the realm of jewellery crystal has achieved a sudden and unqualified success. Fantasies and pins of crystal decorate the smartest black hats and turbans; slave bangles and pendants of carved crystal are things of fastidious elegance; and some of the latest and loveliest necklaces are made of alternate clear and cloudy beads, divided by rondels of black onyx or jet. To match these necklaces you must, of course, have a pair of the fashionable long gipsy ear-rings of cut crystal, consisted of two graduated circlets a couple of inches wide and deep, which sway and twinkle with every movement of the wearer, and are equally lovely by day or artificial light.

The loveliest powder-bowls, trinket boxes, and toilet bottles of all descriptions are made in crystal, and perhaps the "cloudy" or semi-opaque variety is even more popular than the clear, being somewhat newer.

The very latest of ultra-elegant baubles is a cigarette case of crystal, with its snap and your monogram inlaid in tiny diamonds. They are the most entrancing things imaginable.

G.M.S.

Compliments to Friendship

THE HIGH-ROAD TO POPULARITY.

(By Daisy E. Fox.)

There is unwritten etiquette in friendship which some women adopt instinctively. Those who do are known as the charmers of the earth.

The reason is easy to discover. It is because they keep in continual remembrance what one woman has called the "compliments of friendship."

"Claire will always have a host of friends," she said, "because, even in the smallest matters, she always remembers to put herself in the other woman's shoes. Let me give you an instance.

"She telephoned me at the office the other day and asked if I would accept a ticket for the theatre and go with her that evening. I had to explain that if I went it would have to be in my business frock, since I'd no time to run home and change. 'Never mind, just come,' she said.

"I went, expecting to find her a dainty figure in one of her charming trousseau gowns—for she is a bride. But not a bit of it! She was wearing a simple, dark cloth frock that made my office dress immediately feel at ease. 'It doesn't matter what one wears to a show these days,' she said, 'and I thought perhaps under the circumstances you'd rather I didn't change.'

"I call that a real compliment to friendship."

It is such a woman of exquisite tact who remembers, when invited to spend the week-end with a family who have recently suffered a loss by death, that the hostess must of necessity be very simple and subdued in her dinner frocks. And so she pushes aside the daring little Paris creation which she would have loved to wear for something quieter.

She can sufficiently put herself in the other woman's place to realise that it is sometimes kinder not to enquire every time she meets her, whether her husband has yet found the new business position he was seeking. The sympathy which gives rise to the enquiry is right enough, but think how humiliating to have to admit that one's husband is still among the ranks of the "unemployed." The tactful friend knows that when good news comes, she will have little need to ask for it. It will radiate from the other's face. In the meantime an understanding hand pressure, a kindly enquiry, "Mr. X; is he well?" will give the assurance that it is tact, not forgetfulness, which holds back the pointed question.

She will refrain from the natural exclamation of "How very strange!" when her friend's fiancé, across the seas, leaves long gaps of weeks and months between his letters. Time enough to admit the suspicion of fickleness or estrangement really does come and the girl herself broaches the matter.

Little compliments, but—the cement of true friendship.

MENGO PLANTERS Ltd.

Box 19. KAMPALA. Box 19

SPECIALISTS IN ALL KINDS OF PIECE GOODS, OUTFITTING, FOOTWEAR, HARDWARE, HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS, FURNISHINGS, ETC. WE ARE THE CHEAPEST STORES IN THE COUNTRY. LET US PROVE IT!!!

LADIES BLACK PURE SILK AMERICAN "HOLEPROOF" HOSIERY, size 9.9½ & 10 at special price Shs. 8/50 per pair. 3 pairs for Shs. 25/- **Black only.**

LADIES WHITE COTTON HOSE Shs. 2/- and 2/50.

LADIES WHITE COTTON RIBBED UNDERVESTS, Low Neck, no sleeves, special value at Shs. 3/- each, 6 for Shs. 17/-.

Large stocks of finest White Swiss Embroidery for all classes of stitching.

ARMY GREY WOOL SOCKS, for Hard Wear, Shs. 2/- per pair. 12 pairs Shs. 23/-.

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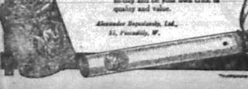

PROBLEM OF THE SQUATTER.

Exemplary Sentences on Stock Thieves.

A HOSPITAL FOR LUMBWA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Lumbwa, February 19.

Everyone round about suffers from some form of cold these days, due, one must argue, to exceptional variations of temperature between noon and night, to the high winds, and heavy early rain. You will remember the ancient medical prescription for colds, especially for whooping-cough, i.e., that if a person afflicted asks advice of a man riding a piebald horse, the malady will be cured by doing what the man tells him to do. I can only conjecture that the absence from this neighbourhood of men riding piebald horses accounts for the persistence of the complaint. Popular superstition has it that if your cat sneezes thrice a cold will run through your family. So it is all the effect of noises in the night of late. No one feels certain over these rains as yet, and Native prophets bid us 'ware. Roads are already in bad condition, and parts of the Kericho road are desperate for cars. But the green grass grows all round my boys. There's a deal of consolation in that.

Mr. T. H. Chettle, the popular working partner of the Nyanza Auctioneers, left Lumbwa by this boat train for England, in connection with important extensions of the firm's general business. During his absence active affairs will be carried on by Mr. Harry Watts at Lumbwa Station, assisted by Messrs. Mercer and Bolton from the latter's offices in the Beadoc premises. The Nyanza Auctioneers' business could not be left in better hands, it is agreed, or find more commodious quarters than those of Messrs. Mercer and Bolton. Cattle are going up, and I learn that details of important sales for the near future are being prepared. It is a good sign of belief in Upline stockbreeding prospects, by the way, that Mr. Chettle is commissioned by local breeders to enquire concerning notable types of British bulls and to arrange the most convenient methods of shipping them out here.

Tapping the shipping company for information of these matters at this sapless end is waste of time.

The latest cattle-stealing cases before Mr. Matthews prove exhaustively the police contention that the squatter system has become a general nuisance in this regard as in others. Nearly all the cattle stolen from European farms were found by Inspector Theunissen hidden among squatters' herds on various farms, and their recapture called for peculiar astuteness on the part of the police because it is not so easy to follow a stolen heifer by the scent of its owner's brand when it is crossed by that of a thousand foxy squatters and their herds. This has just been explained anew by the police to the district producers but nothing came of it, because, while the abolition of squatters (and their herds) suited the grazers' book it did not fit the general farmer. Thus again we stumbled anew upon Kenya's failing: the lack of cohesion due to the absence of a combination of interests. There is just the same quality of sympathy between people here properly dependent on each other as existed between the Major-General and his "General" instanced in that beautiful bit of condensed Macaulay which you will recall:

What to him was love, or hope
What to him was joy, or care!
He stepped on a bar of Irish soap
The girl had left on the topmost stair.
And his feet flew out, like wild fierce wings;
He struck each stair with a sound like a drum;
And the girl below, with the scrubbing things,
Laughed like the devil to see him come.

Meanwhile Inspector Theunissen's raids on squatters' herds produced another crop of exemplary sentences on cattle thieves at this last Lumbwa sessions. Practically one routine story was attached to each; stock missing after a moonless night, information to police, laborious tracking, often in vain, and a catch by rounding up herds in the vasty blue to find the lost animals hidden amongst them. Then the trailing of the actual thieves who put them there—each and all boys of the Lumbwa tribe, for, as I have said before, Kikuyu affections in this neighbourhood do not take in cattle. Two Lumbwa were sentenced in Mr. Matthews' case to two years' R. I. each, and a fine of Sh. 1,300. In another affair, the native raid on Mr. Martin's lot, one thief got three years' R. I., two others two years and a fine of Sh. 2,271 between them, and a fourth to six months and a fine of Sh. 800. For making off with a calf belonging to the Somali butcher in Lumbwa station a native was awarded nine months' imprisonment and visited with a fine of Sh. 400. The fines will in most instances be collected by the police from seizure and sale of the thieves' stock thus bringing their crime to the respective knowledge of their communities more effectively than the temporary vanishing of the thieves could do. As a side line two more Lumbwa gentlemen received each nine months in the refrigerator for having tried to break into Mr. A. Smith's house on his farm. They considered it an unkind fate because they had only sown, and reaped nothing, so to speak.

A new, and active movement is afoot to establish a hospital at Lumbwa, and a letter, signed on behalf of a Committee by Mr. C. Cardale Luck (a well-omened beginning) calls a public meeting for March 7 in the Dak bungalow at Lumbwa Station. The Government or Geddes Committee is credited with holding human life so cheaply that the already rare medical men have been retrenched almost out of existence. Even the attentive and very useful "sub-assistant surgeon" at Kericho, who was always in request on local farms, has been blotted without consulting either the needs or wishes of the district. All the way to Kisumu and Sotik and further some stool-polishers in authority have of late been stalking medical men with a shot-gun, so to speak—the very last of Kenya's services which anyone who knew h's book would have attacked. The natives, paying heavily for what they do not get, are not in a position to protest. Europeans, men or women, suddenly in urgent need, must send twenty or thirty miles and more over hill-paths for an over worked doctor who may be attending an equally urgent case twenty miles further on. Desperate cases, in need of immediate hospital treatment have had to wait hours in Lumbwa station in hope of catching a goods train to jolt them along for hours to Nakuru or Kisumu. Truly it is a tribute to the glorious air of these highlands that the danger of death for need of doctors has not been able to depress the district into monomania. This is a glimpse at the importance of the new hospital movement.

As a matter of fact the Lumbwa Hospital Scheme was born as long ago as 1919, and in 1920 a local committee was furthering it with such activity as the district can boast in the matter of public movements. Then it slept the sleep of the just. Afterwards, when the Beadoc Colony centred in Kericho, a Kericho Hospital Scheme was floated, but, alas, with the translation of the Beadoc to other spheres, that also went ballooning. In resurrecting the former body Mr. Luck says:—"When the Lumbwa Scheme was formed it was found that the cost of forthwith developing such a scheme, which included a guarantee for a doctor, etc., was far above the means available on account of the high cost of everything necessary.

"To-day, however, the position is quite different inasmuch as the Kericho Hospital Scheme having fallen through, they have generously offered to contribute the funds they have collected—£350—towards the Lumbwa Hospital Scheme, as also the costly surgical outfit that they have acquired."

* * *

The gift of seven thousand shillings from Kericho, and an offer of Dr. Caddick from his Kericho farm not only to waive a guarantee and help with his own money are windfalls, and the meeting on Wednesday, March 7, is sure to be a large one. For the building of a hospital, Lumbwa has at hand great stores of its remarkable "creamstone," that beautiful white volcanic product so easily quarried, which hardens the more the longer it is exposed to sun and air, and which in its newly-quarried state can be shaped and dressed at great speed by native fundis with no other weapons than a chopper or panga, or sawn into blocks like the "bathstone" of England with an ordinary cross-cut saw.

K.A.R. I.G.

The Inspector General, K.A.R., Col. Hawthorn, is going on tour. He is expected to visit Zanzibar on March 23 and will leave the Island for Beira on March 25.

TANGANYIKA COFFEE.

The Secretary of the Arusha Coffee Planters' Association who sent for publication a telegram appearing recently in the *E. A. Standard* viewing with alarm the policy of the Tanganyika Government to instruct natives to grow coffee, states that the matter was discussed at a meeting of his Association, and it was agreed that the question was a serious one, and that it should be taken up by the authorities who could deal with the problem.

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Complete one month's treatment with an external application will be forwarded by V.P.P. at 12s. each set with postage etc. As there is no V.P.P. system patient's Remittance by M. O. or B. P. O. is compulsory.

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BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
NIHIJAM.
E. I. R. (India).

UGANDA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR HICKORY KING MAIZE FLOUR.

Tenders are invited for 1,200 tons of fine ground and sifted Hickory King Maize flour on the following conditions:—

1. Delivery to be made at the rate of approximately 200 tons per month commencing towards the end of April next.
2. Quotations to include cost of bags and also delivery into Railway Trucks at any Uganda Railway Station or at the General Stores, Nairobi. Place of delivery to be specified in the Tender.
3. Delivery to be made in sound bags containing 180 lbs. nett.
4. Sealed samples to be submitted with Tender.
5. Tenders for part or whole of the above quantity will be considered.
6. Form of Contract can be inspected at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Uganda Railway, Nairobi, where any further information required may be obtained.
7. Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Hickory King Maize Flour" should reach the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Uganda Railway, Nairobi (P.O. Box 40) on or before the 15th March, 1923, after which date no Tenders will be considered.
8. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

C. L. N. FELLING,
General Manager, Uganda Railway.

Nairobi.
21st February, 1923.

Soccer Referees.

The annual general meeting of the Kenya Society of Referees was held on Friday last at Macartney's cafe at 5 p.m.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and passed, the retiring President briefly outlined the work done by the Society during the season, there having been only one complaint from the F.A., which was satisfactorily dealt with.

A detailed list of referees who had officiated during the past season was read and accepted as work well done, by the sub-committee appointed by the F.A. of Kenya.

A statement of finance was read and it was decided to ask the F.A. to take over the accounts of the Society as most of the money of the Society came from the F.A.

Officials for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President: Mr. A. Macartney; Vice-President: Mr. A. Field; Secretary: Mr. W. Rantzen; Committee: All members of the Society. Referees examining committee: Messrs. Field, Pickering and Macartney.

Answers to Correspondents.

E. V. K., West Kenya:—Your letter, which is excellent, cannot however be published at present.—Ed. E. A. S.

CONVENTION VISITORS.

Among other visitors to the Convention of Associations were Capt. Farrar, brother of the late Sir George Farrar and Capt. Bridgeman. An invitation was sent to all the official members of the Legislative Council.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A nasty accident at mile 7 on the Fort Hall Road took place last Saturday when a car driven by Mr. Brinck fell over on to its side (owing to a burst and broken wheel) after crashing into a bank. Among the other occupants of the car were Mrs. Brinck, her daughter and another lady. Miss Brinck was thrown out and badly shaken and the others got off very lightly.

THE HOLIDAY SPIRIT.

The Railway authorities are entering into the spirit of the Easter Holiday season. It is a bit ahead yet but to talk of holidays is a tonic! Between March 27 and April 2 inclusive (the return journey to be completed not later than April 5 first and second class tickets will be issued at single fare for the double journey. Between March 28 and April 1 inclusive return journey to be completed not later than April 15, the same concession will be allowed between Kenya stations and the Uganda Lake ports. In both cases the minimum charge is Shs. 5.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Over forty residents in the Dagoretti Administrative area, including several ladies, attended a meeting held under the auspices of the Dagoretti Settlers' Association last Saturday. Sir Frederick Sprott, Chairman of the Association, presided.

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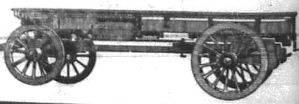

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

AN OPEN LETTER.

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

An open letter to the Chairman and Delegates of the Convention of Association, Nairobi.

Dear Sir and Gentlemen,—

Now that you are sitting in Convention I beg to address a few words to you with a view of trying to bridge over the impasse to which this Colony has drifted.

There seems to be a fear on the part of the European population, with few exceptions, that the Indians wish to dominate their European brothers, but I can assure you honestly that such is not the case.

The Indian community asks purely and plainly for the principles for which they have fought so long to be recognised, after which we are quite willing to sit down and discuss the question of details with you. We ask that Europeans should concede those rights in principle to which British subjects are entitled; that being done the way will be opened for a settlement.

The present chaotic condition of Kenya, I feel sure, you will realise as well as I (and my people) do must come to an end and that shortly. But, it would be far better for it to come to an end in an amicable manner rather than for one community to be openly defiant to the other with its consequent influence on the British Empire.

I shall be pleased if you could see your way to reply to me personally after consulting all your leaders who may be members or not members of the Convention and see if we cannot find some way out of a difficult position. Where there's a will there's a way and I feel sure that by joint action something may yet be done to palliate both sides and render a peaceful ending to what has been all too long an obstacle to the progress of Kenya.

I am,
dear Sir and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
M. A. DESAI.

Nairobi, February 26.

A HARDSHIP.

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

Sir,—Your sympathetic article on natives and their cattle in your issue of February 21st leads me to bring to your notice an act of great hardship which is shortly to be enacted in this district. This is the turning out of the Wa Ndorobo and their cattle from the great reserve that stretches from Londiani to Koru. This harmless little tribe have resided in the forest for many years. In several authenticated cases since long before the British occupation of the Colony of recent years many a Lumbwa and Wa Nandi have gone into the forest with their stock and now all of them are to be turned out. As it is a clean area the whole of this stock must die of East Coast Fever as soon as it is sent to either the Lumbwa or Nandi reserves.

In the case of the Wa Lumbwa or Wa Nandi this may be considered a just punishment for one having moved into the forest, but it is indeed a terrible hardship to the Wa Ndorobo who are in despair at the prospect of being turned out. The forest officer would much prefer they should remain as they prevent forest fires, the Veterinary Officers deplore the certain loss through East Coast Fever of so much native cattle. Our local legislative councillor writes sympathetically on this subject so if public opinion could be brought to bear on their behalf they might be allowed to remain. The charge of stock thieving cannot now be brought against them as no stolen stock whatever was found in the recent round up of all forest cattle. The Wa Ndorobo are not a large cattle owning tribe. Indeed it is only a matter of three to four hundred head in all but they have no administrative office to plead for them or take up their causes, and hence this letter to you.

Yours, etc.,
CARA BURTON.

Kedowa, February 22nd, 1923.

THE COUNTRY'S PROGRESS.

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

Sir,—I should be grateful if you would extend to me the hospitality of your correspondence columns for my interest has been so roused by two letters, published in your issue of Feb. 3, under the signature of W. H. Shaw, that I cannot allow them to pass without comment.

In Mr. Shaw's letters there is an indignant reference to the progress of this country having been held up for two years and I heartily endorse his views on what I consider to be a "criminal stunting of natural growth." Where I live, we have one such instance continually before our eyes in the capital, and only, town of the Trans-Nzoia. I refer to Kitale; for the establishment of which township we pushed and fought only to see our efforts to an extent defeated by this "blight of an Indian Question."

However I am not writing to draw attention to the scandalous case of Kitale. It is only one little instance and I am sure there are plenty of other instances of "arrested development" all over the country for the "blight rests on all the land."

The "obliterated tongues" of our elected leaders and even of ourselves; the unfair muzzling of the public press by our Government; both take their stand side by side with the "arrested development" of the country and forcibly remind one of mediaeval ages. Such things, however wholely wrong in themselves, fall into insignificance when we remember that "*Twice have we been threatened with extinction as a white community.*"

Wordy arguments have clouded the issues and to some extent, obscured the reason of many of us; but though the clouds may be thick and the issues involved, we all, each and every one, know, that "our existence has been threatened, twice." If we remember this clear fact, not all the words in the world can cloud the issue which can be no other than that of Home Rule for Britishers (I quote Mr. Shaw) or self-Government as a white community: no talk of concessions, no talk of diplomacy, no talk of a solution satisfactory to both parties can obstruct our view—the issue cuts straight and clear through them all.

Circumstances alter cases—the circumstances are not of our making; and even the well worn track of "elected majorities" has unforeseen dangers lurking about it.

This letter is written for all classes of your readers, sir, officials and business men besides farmers; for are they not all flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood—men of our own race whose business and official life is equally threatened by this Indian blight spite of all assurances to the contrary.

It is not suggested that seditious means should be adopted to gain the end in view: but all constitutional means, all our strength, all our faith, and all our hope must be used by our leaders; men, who let it not be forgotten are helpers without the impulse of popular—I would much rather use the word national—determination behind them.

We can govern ourselves.

Stand shoulder to shoulder business men; officials, and farmers; remember the "threats to your existence"; remember that it might happen a third time and work irretrievable danger; and you will be carried through on the flood-tide of your own affairs to self Government and future safety.

A decision must be arrived at by some party now.

There is no time to be lost. Time can only work against us and we have already to make up for from eighteen months to two years lost while we have so little time left in which to do it.

Yours, etc.,
ELECTOR.

Kitale, Feb. 6.

P.S.—Meetings have already been held in some districts and the question of self-Government debated. I notice that before I write this two districts have pointed out the way and passed resolutions in favour of self-Government.

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THE "B.E.A. FARMERS" RECONSTITUTED.

NEW COMPANY FORMED TO TAKE OVER.

Capital of £25,000

The B.E.A. Farmers' Association has been reconstituted. A new Company known as the "Kenya Farmers Association, Ltd." has taken over the working of the Company.

The changes are explained in the following resolutions passed by a special meeting:—

(a) Authorising the Directors to form or to promote the formation of a new Company, to be called the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd., and to be registered under the Companies' Ordinance 1911, with a capital of Rs. 500,000 divided into twenty-five thousand shares of Rs. 20 each (of which 15,000 shall be held in reserve and having as one of its objects, the acquisition and working of the property, business and undertaking of this Company and taking over its liabilities, and having other objects approved by the directors of this Company.

(b) Authorising the directors to enter into an agreement for the sale of and to carry into effect the transfer of the property, business and undertaking of this Company to the said new company, for the consideration of cash, shares, debentures or securities as the directors shall see fit, of any Company purchasing the same.

(c) That a reconstruction of this Company be and it is hereby wound up voluntary, and that J. C. Carne, the Secretary of the Company be and is hereby appointed liquidator of this Company for the purpose of such winding up.

At the moment the Association is a Company limited by guarantee and has no capital, the members guarantee to contribute a fixed amount towards the liabilities of the Company in the event of it being wound up. The question of the transfer of the Capital of the Company has been under consideration for a considerable time and at the directors' meeting it was decided the best possible advice on the subject and we are convinced that the proposed reorganisation is in the best interests of the Association and the individual members.

A further meeting of the Association will be held on 6th January, in accordance with the Companies' Ordinance to approve of the resolutions.

The Chairman (Mr. J. J. Thogod) announced that the directors had already exported 2,000 tons of maize and that a further 3,000 tons would be exported during the present month.

At the conclusion of the meeting a vote of satisfaction with the services of the Directors was moved and carried unanimously.

Messrs. S. Jacobs, Ltd.

COMING ANNUAL SALE.

It is interesting to note from the advertisement column of the East African Standard that Messrs. S. Jacobs, Ltd., Government-road, have organised their annual sale to commence on Thursday next, lasting until March 19th.

Such sales have become to be recognised in Kenya as an institution, an event to which every frugal housewife looks forward. "Everything in every department is stated to be greatly marked down very considerably from the ordinary selling prices prevailing during the remainder of the year and to show what it can be this usual rush the first day or two of these auctions to secure the pick of the bargains offered."

Several interesting new departures have been made this year from the ordinary sale methods usually adopted, one of which is noteworthy as it tends to bring the country exactly the same footing as the town. During this sale, everything ordered by up-country customers will be despatched to their nearest station carriage paid, and in the case of smaller articles will be posted free. Any orders from upcountry accompanied by cheque will be posted on before the closing day of the sale, namely March 19th. The catalogue is carried at sale prices, and the goods despatched as above stated. Free of charge.

A second new scheme to be brought into being gives to everyone the opportunity of stocking up, during this sale, with the specially reduced prices. For example, one shilling and sixpence will be sold for cash during the sale period, showing to the customer a very substantial saving, as deducted from the usual selling price, while in addition, many of the ordinary articles of grocery and provisions used for daily consumption have been specially marked down, showing a minimum profit. This will give customers a special opportunity to restock larders at the lowest possible prices.

Messrs. S. Jacobs, Ltd., confidently expect this to be a record sale and have arranged for it accordingly and no doubt, from previous experience their enterprise will be rewarded by the measure of their success.

Although the sale commences on Thursday, March 1st, S. Jacobs, Ltd., also inform us that day at 12 in order not to interfere with the Races in any shape or form, also in order to give their staff the opportunity of attending.

RUSH AT THE KING.

Nasty Incident at St. Pancras.

While their Majesties the King and Queen were arriving by the train at St. Pancras on their return from Sandringham, on January 29, a cripple, threats rushed out of the crowd and raised his crutch, apparently with the intention to assault the King.

The cripple was arrested before he could carry out his purpose. It is believed that the man is a lunatic.

Their Majesties remained unperturbed during this unpleasant and unusual experience.

AIDING THE CAUSE.

Settlers of Nanyuki Raise Funds.

EXAMPLE BETTER THAN PRECEPT.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Nanyuki Farmers' Association was held on the race course on February 16.

Mr. W. B. Bastard took the chair and the majority of local residents were present.

The latest developments in regard to the Indian crisis were explained and then an appeal for funds was made to assist the cause was made.

The district is not a very wealthy one and several suggestions such as holding a sale of all kinds of stock and gear, or holding a Japey dress dance in aid, were discussed, but without very much enthusiasm.

A Genuine Offer.

However, Major W. H. Wilson started the ball rolling by announcing that he and his wife would each subscribe £50 conditionally on another £50 being raised in the district.

Immediately five guarantors, headed by Mr. W. B. Bastard were forthcoming to guarantee the district contribution and after a vote of thanks to Major and Mrs. Wilson for their princely spirited action the meeting closed.

The secretary then became very busy collecting subscriptions from all present and at the close of the Gymkhana on the 17th he was able to announce that, including Major and Mrs. Wilson generous donation, he had received or had had promised a total sum of £115.10 with the probability of still further sums to come later.

USEFUL LIBRARY.

Recent additions to the Library of the Department of Agriculture, Kenya, are the following works:—

Making of land values; of Fertilizers, farmers and agricultural organisations; by Fream.

Agricultural economics; by Nourse.

Argentina; by Hirst.

Principles of economics; by Marshall.

Fundamental principles of taxation; by Sir J. Stamp.

Co-operation in Canada Agriculture; by Fisher.

Agricultural meteorology, (Rural Text Book Ser.); by mund.

Community co-operative movement; by S. A. B. Wade.

Co-operation in Agriculture. (Rural Sci. Ser.); by Powell.

Agricultural economics; by Boyle.

Co-operation for farmers; Smith-Gordon.

The Wheat Plant; by Percival.

Everyman his own builder; by Samson.

Principles of rural credits. (Rural Sci. Ser.); Norman.

Business side of agriculture; by Roberts.

Dawn of agricultural practice and agricultural life; by Leake.

Marketing of farm produce; by Cooper.

Dominion of New Zealand. (All Red Ser.); by Sir A. P. Douglas.

Hopping your own farms; by Mead.

Marketing agricultural products; by Hibbard.

Organized produce markets; by Hibbard.

National resources of South Africa; by Lehfeldt.

Agriculture co-operation and organisation; by Radford.

Agricultural co-operation in England and Wales; by Warman.

British West India—(All Red Ser.) by Aspinall.

Essentials of agriculture; by Waters.

Nature of India. (All Red Ser.) by Sir B. Fuller.

Agriculture and irrigation in contested, tropical climates; by Doyle.

Manufacture of sugar from the cane and beet; by Herzot.

Successful Canning and Preserving; by Powell.

Fumigation methods; by Johnson.

Fruit harvesting, storing, marketing; by Waugh.

Sweet potato culture; by Fitz.

Manures for higher crop production; by Sir E. J. Russel.

Readers are reminded that facilities are offered by the Department of Agriculture for obtaining books on the subject of agriculture, and to furnish particulars as to cost, deposit, etc., to those interested.

A NOTABLE VISITOR.

Sir Sydney Henn, K.B.E., M.P., Sydney Henn, Blackburn, who has been touring this country for the past two months, has proceeded to England, a few days hence was amongst the visitors at Mombasa's sitting of the Convention.

Sir Sydney's experience of the world is not unique one as he has travelled widely and has spent twenty years conducting one of the largest and most important enterprises in South America. When Lord Inverclyde, Mr. Andrew Weir took charge of the War Expedition, Sir Sydney Henn was the right head man.

Sir Sydney Henn has considerable interests in Uganda including the Hoima Coffee Estates. Being a Member of Parliament his presence at the Convention will be an addression, and it is hoped his visit to Uganda, in the interests of the European cause will result.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

NAIROBI RACE MEETING.

GOOD GOING IN YESTERDAY'S EVENTS.

Accident to Mulholland.

Warm Weather and Moderate Crowds.

FULL RESULTS.

The weather on the Racecourse on Thursday was warm—warm is a mild word for it but it did not spoil racing.

There was a fair crowd present, racing was good, particularly the second event, and the going throughout was excellent.

Among those who attended was His Excellency the Governor.

The K.A.R. Band enlivened the proceedings during the day.

The results were:—

First Race.

MAIDEN PONY COUNTRY-BRED HACK—Open to all Maiden C.B. ponies 14.2 h.h. and under. 6 furlongs.

Lord. S. Tryon's CIGARETTE, (Guardsman-Cinh), 6.13, (Native) 1
Lt. B. F. Webb's CAMISOLE, 9.13, (Mr. Bampos) 2
Major Walters & Watt's LIGHT HORSE, 11, (Walters) 3

Also ran—Anymore, 10.9, (Mulland); Transport, 9.13, (Weston); Guy Fox, 9.3, (Wells); Confidence, 9.13, (Mr. Tryon); Twinkle, 9.13, (Mr. Bescroft)

Won by two lengths, with 4 lengths between second and third. Time: not taken.

Starting prices: 5/4 on Light Horse, 2/1 Guy Fox, 6/1 Cigarette, 8/1 Anymore, 10/1 Transport and Camisole, 10/1 Confidence and Twinkle.

Tote paid Sh. 79 for win; Sh. 21 at and Sh. 11 for place.

After a number of false starts the field got away together. Cigarette made all the running and won a close race though hard pressed by Camisole.

Light Horse was a poor second.

Winner trained by owner.

Second Race.

DIVIDED PONY HANDICAP (First Division)—Handicap open to all ponies 14.2 h.h. and under. 6 furlongs.

Maj. Birkbeck's CAMARGO, (Cumberland-Tobermory), 10.3, (Walters) 1
Mrs. C. M. Alexander's DRAWMORE, 8.9, (Theobald) 2
Mr. H. Tarlton's CHRISTOBEL, 8.1, (Owens) 3

Also ran—Talani Hill, 12.10, (Mulholland); Camisole, 9.13, (Mr. Bampos); Firefly, 10.7, (Mr. Daniel); Comet, 8.8, (Mr. H. Tryon)

Won by a length, with 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 8 4/5 sec.

Starting prices: 8/4 on Camargo, 7/2 Talani Hill, 4/1 Drawmore, 6/1 Camisole, 7/1 Christobel, 10/1 Firefly and Comet.

Tote paid Sh. 17 for win; Sh. 11 Sh. 13, Sh. 16 for places.

A grand race. Camargo led all the way, but was strongly challenged by Drawmore, Christobel and Talani Hill within the distance, only obtaining the verdict by 1 a length.

Winner trained by owner.

Third Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (Fourth Division)—7 furlongs.

Mrs. Grayspoole's Williams SUNDAY (Scottish-Cloud), 9.6, (Mulholland) 1
Lt. B. F. Webb's HILLOCK, 8.13, (Walters) 2
Capt. Crosty's BANKER, 8.11, (Mr. A. Tarlton) 3

Also ran:—Regnia, 10.0, (Mr. Hay); Shend-Ne-Nosh, 8.4, (Capt. Tryon); Liberty, 9.3, (Mr. Brassell); Amega 8.4 (Wells); Lalonda, 8.1 (Mr. H. Tarlton).

Won by three lengths, with half a length between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 32 2/5 secs.

Starting prices: 4/1 Sunday, 9/1 Scot-Cloud, 10/1 Hillock, 7/1 Lalonda, 6/1 Banker, 7/1 Liberty 10/1 Regnia and Amega.

Tote paid Sh. 42 for win; Sh. 21, Sh. 35, Sh. 26 for places.

Shen-Ne-Nosh fell in the way round with the rest of the field in close attendance. Within a furlong from home, he was beaten and Sunday coming through, was easily Lalonda was fourth by a length.

Winner trained by J. Mulholland.

Fourth Race.

MAIDEN STEEPLECHASE—Open to all Maiden horses. About 2½ miles over the steeplechase course.

Capt. S. Tryon's PEW, (Pulpit-Equinox), 10.7, (owner) 1
Mr. C. Mathews's RINGLADER, 11.7, (Mr. Lyons) 2
Mrs. Bassett's COLLAR MARC, 11.7, (Mr. Bescroft) 3

Also ran:—Tinga, 11.7, (Mr. Bassett); Fitz, 11.7, (Mr. Ney); Twilight, 10.0, (Col. Bamford); Max, 11.7, (Mr. Sager); Rocket, 11.7, (Mr. Duire); Batwing, 11.7 (Mr. Brooks); Vita, 11.7 (Comm. Lawford); Chut, 11.7, (Sasson); Petre, 11.7, (Capt. Palmer-Kerriant).

Won by 12 lengths, with seven lengths between second and third.

Time: 5 min. 13 1/5 secs.

Batwing got away to a good start 2 : Batwing, 5/1 Ringlader, 4/1 Twilight, 10 to 1 the others.

Tote paid Sh. 16 for win; Sh. 18, 14s. Sh. 8s for places.

Batwing got away to a good start but refused at the first fence. Isaac Cullen Hall, who took a lead from with Ringlader and Petre running on well. Petre was a good second and Ringlader third. Twilight was a poor fourth.

Winner trained by owner.

Fifth Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (Fifth Division)—7 furlongs.

Maj. Birkbeck's GAY GIRL, (Sunbeam-Gaiety), 9.11, (Walters) 1
Lady McMillan's SCOTWOOD, 9.6, (Mr. Brassell) 2
Mr. B. Tarlton's CAST, 8.6, (Mr. A. Tarlton) 3

Also ran:—Cambla, 10.0, (Hunt-pus); Ben, 10.0, (Wells); Boss, 8.8, (Mr. H. Tarlton).

Won by one length, with three lengths between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 28 1/5 secs.

Starting prices: 5/4 Ben and Scotwoods, 4/1 Gay Girl, Cast and Baby, 8/1 Cambla.

Tote paid Sh. 121 for win; Sh. 79 Sh. 19, Sh. 17 for places.

The field ran together until following from home where Scotwoods made a bid for the lead. Below was a grand finish. Gay Girl coming on at a bound and just nobbling the favorite of first place by a length.

Winner trained by owner.

Sixth Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (First Division)—Handicap open to all horses. 7 furlongs.

Mr. E. D. A. Goech's WISE DOVE, (Cinnabar-Wise Branch), 9.10, (Mr. H. Tarlton) 1
Mr. B. Greenwood-Williams's FOCH, (Sunbeam-Cinnabar), 8.4, (Mulholland) 2
Lady McMillan's CYPRIANA, 10.0, (Mr. H. Tarlton) 3

Also ran:—Bay Tree, 11.7, (Capt. Tryon); Charmouse, 8.7, (Walters); Bonny, 8.7, (Walters).

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

Time: 1 min. 29 1/5 secs.

Starting prices: 5/4 Foch, 2/1 Wise Dove, Charmouse and Bonny, 4/1 Wise Dove, 10/1 Bay Tree.

Tote paid Sh. 65 for win; Sh. 26 Sh. 14, Sh. 12 for places.

To a bad start Dominica and Foch were left. Wise Dove got away and never looked was fairly quite comfortably. Foch, although left, improved fairly quickly on the head and finished second.

Winner trained by owner.

Seventh Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (Third Division)—7 furlongs.

Mrs. C. M. Alexander's TROUBLE, (Billington-Marriage) 8.1, (Mr. Bampos) ... 1
Miss Grawsidie-William's GOLD LUSTRE, 8.4, (Mulholland) ... 2
Maj. Birkbeck's RIP, 10.7, (Walters) ... 3

Also ran:—Sisquisk, 10.7, (Sawers); Gismorrie, 10.7, (Mr. Bassett); Kaiser, 10.7, (Mr. Brassell); Cameo, 8.11, (Wells).

Won by two length, with four lengths between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 34 2/5 secs.

Starting prices: 8/4 on Rip, 3/1 Trouble, 4/1 Gold Lustre, 5/1 Simone Gal, 8/1 Kaiser, 10 others.

Tote paid Sh. 23 for win; Sh. 11, Sh. 12, Sh. 10 for places.

On a good start the field went away together with Trouble in the lead. Trouble, although hard pressed all the way by the remainder of the field who were bunched retained his position to win with plenty to spare.

Winner trained by Mr. J. Drury.

Eighth Race.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (Second Division)—7 furlongs.

Lady McMillan's BROCKACY, (Poor Boy-Brockabuchess, 10.12, (Mr Brassell) 1
Maj. Webb's COLLARCELLE, 8.4, (Daniels) 2
Maj. Birkbeck's CAM, 10.10, (Walters) 3

Also ran:—Talani Hill, 12.8, (Mulholland); Sinn Feiner, 8.9, (Mr. A. Tarlton); Talmash, 8.13 (Mr. H. Tarlton); Gaiety, 9.3, (Bampos); Guardsman, 8.0 (Wells); Simon Quiz, 7.9, (Native)

Won by 1 a length, with 3 lengths between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 32 2/5 secs.

Starting prices: 7/4 on Cam, 3/1 Dempsey and Talmash, 4/1 Collarcelle, 6/1 Sinn Feiner, 8/1 Talani Hill, 10/1 Simon Quiz, 20/1 Guardsman.

Tote paid Sh. 43 for win; Sh. 15, Sh. 12, Sh. 11 for places.

On the field had done half the distance when Talani Hill began to move only to be beaten on the rise by Dempsey who won a nice race. Third place was contested from Cam getting the verdict by a short head from Talmash.

Winner trained by F. Brassell.

Ninth Race.

DIVIDED PONY HANDICAP (Second Division)—Handicap open to all ponies. 6 furlongs.

Maj. Birkbeck's CAMBIST (Cambusmore-Mazeppa), 9.3, (Walters) 1
Capt. S. Tryon's CIGARETTE, 7.7, (Native) 2
Mr. W. Hall's PEEPING TOM, 9.3, (Wells) 3

Also ran:—Scottish Horse, 9.7, (Mulholland).

Won by a length, with five lengths between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 22 1/5 secs.

Starting prices: 5/4 Bee and Scotwoods, 4/1 Gay Girl, Cast and Baby, 8/1 Cambla.

Tote paid Sh. 121 for win; Sh. 79 Sh. 19, Sh. 17 for places.

The field ran together until following from home where Scotwoods made a bid for the lead. Below was a grand finish. Gay Girl coming on at a bound and just nobbling the favorite of first place by a length.

Winner trained by owner.

RIFLE SHOOTING

The following were the scores obtained at last Sunday's shoot on the rifle range:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
M. Culham	30	30	60
G. Bowyer, jr.	26	29	55
H. Mathews	27	24	51
J. Mathews	24	27	51
A. Ellson	23	27	50
A. Bowyer, Sr.	24	25	49
D. Brown	28	20	48
A. Howe	22	26	47
G. Bowyer, Sr.	21	26	47
G. Powell	17	25	42
H. Wood	17	25	42
W. Warner	23	17	40
D. Bowyer	17	23	40
F. Kew	21	10	31
A. Kew	21	10	31
F. Bishop	14	6	20
H. McCrosty	8	8	16
C. Thomas, Sr.	10	5	15
Norton	9	5	14
H. Bowyer	4	5	9

A further shoot will take place next Sunday at 7 a.m.

The Nyanza Auctioneers.

(Sole Partners:—H. R. WATTS & T. H. CHETTLE)

Livestock Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

N.B.—Will clients please note that in future all correspondence should be addressed to Lumbwa instead of to Muhoroni as heretofore.

THE HIGH PASSENGER FARES.

ACTION TAKEN BY LONDON BODY.

Co-operation Required in East Africa.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, February 8.

As I mentioned last week, the East Africa Trading Association is interesting itself in the question of the high passenger fares to and from East Africa. In may not be regarded strictly as a trade union but the Association has at all events had the courage to tackle it. I, for one, wish it the best of luck. Only so far before whom I have spoken I still suspect that very little is due connected with East Africa, gets to work and makes what pretensions it can to be the Shipping Companies.

They will probably make concessions if pressed to do so. They are being drastically cut on all the main lines of ocean traffic but to East Africa I believe they remain at our eighty pounds for first class and sixty pounds for second. Most people think that the second class fare should be sixty and the first class fare should be sixty. There is no doubt that these fares are too exorbitant, but never mind. Let us give an actual type of case. Suppose a man wanted to come home on leave because his health was going to pieces. He has wife and child in the Colony and frankly could not raise the money; he had to borrow on and now the doctors tell him that if he wants to live at all he must get out of the Colony and go home without a single moment's delay.

The postponement of his leave has permanently ruined his health. This is the sort of thing which is happening constantly and you cannot move about London where Overseas men congregate without hearing very bitter comments on the exorbitant high fares are maintained to Colonies where there is not much steamship competition and where the unfortunate colonists are not sufficiently numerous to exercise any collective pressure.

Now is the time to do something. As I say fares are coming down everywhere whether and a little concerted action will probably bring about a measure of relief which will never be obtained otherwise. I am very glad to see that the East Africa Trading Association has had the courage to take the matter up.

A Request Performance.

Two Interesting Films in One Night.

The Dempsey-Carpentier fim now showing is an education for those who have not seen the fight. My special request it is to be shown on Monday, March 3, together with the delightful film Crazy Mac. I wish to charmed full audiences, lately, that a repetition has been requested.

In the fight film, a special feature has added. At the end of the closing of the scenes depicting the fight to a glass case containing the actual glove spent as a souvenir of the occasion—the glove worn by Carpentier—the glove Dempsey to the ropes, and knocking the finish of the final second.

Mr. Eugene Corri, in lecture on the fight, added. At the end of the fight Dempsey and his friends, were enthusiasts of the appalling power of Carpentier's eye. For this reason his opponent took him straight in the face. In the film which is being screened at the Theatre Royal, this fact is noticeable, especially where the two opponents are shaking hands before the fight begins.

In the film in question, the difference in weight between the opponents is noticeable, said the way in which Dempsey throws all his weight on his opponent when clinching is worthy of remark. Dempsey keeps guard near his chin, with his head down, and his left shoulder forward. He is evidently much the better at the infighting which Carpentier realises after the first round.

The latter is very quick, and a beautiful out fighter relying on a marvellous quickness to escape punishment. The story of his broken thumb is not correct. He suffered from a sprained muscle in it but this was not felt at the time, to any extent.

Carpentier staggered Dempsey in the second round and had played for the opening and took it when it came, with all his weight behind it. It was the same thing with which he knocked out Beckett, and Beckett was not the man to fall flat, he must have known the chances were against him. Dempsey attacked all the time, but never succeeded in getting his opponent into a corner. The fighting was extraordinarily clean and fair throughout, and it is evident that the best man won by his merits.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor, E.A. Standard.

Sir,—As a subscriber to your paper I would be of you to kindly make me aware in giving some assistance in the following:

1. Much is extremely difficult in this place and we have to live on game but our difficulty is to keep it good for some extent at time. The game we shoot is a kind of big animal, pretty well the size of a cow, (vacuum) but this meat is of a very close grain. We have tried curing and pickling, but neither salt nor pickle will penetrate soon enough. Could you give us some process to cure the meat?

2. We keep turkeys. One of our hens is very bad for several months with a mind of very thick scales on the legs, and she cannot walk anymore. Could you let us know whether there is some cure for this?

Yours, etc.,
"HOWEVER."

Naniga,
Uganda, Feb. 19.

[Perhaps some of our readers, who to do so, will advise our correspondent.—Ed. E.A.S.]

MUTHAIGA GOLF CLUB.

The monthly Competition of the Muthaiga Club for the Harrison Cup Competition will be played to-day and to-morrow. The following are the conditions:—Medal play, 18 holes—Full handicap; entrance fee, 50cs. 18 holes must be completed on one day; either on the morning or afternoon; competitors to arrange their own partners; winner will qualify for monthly prize and annual play-off.

COCONUT THEFTS.

Strong Plea for the Coast Planter.

BENEFITS OF MARTIAL LAW.

Sympathy no Cure for Coconut Thefts.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Lamu, February 15.

This weekly *Standard* dated February 10 has just reached Lamu and contains the news, of interest to coconut planters that, at long last, the matter of thefts of coconuts has again been brought before the notice of the Legislative Council. The thanks of the planters are also due to the writer of the leading article of the 8th inst which emphasised the need for legislation to prevent thefts of coconut produce.

Against the assurance in the House of the Hon. Mr. Wood that "they" are not forgetful of the Coast the coconut planters are constrained to point out that not merely has this vital matter of losses by theft been brought up time after time within the past nine years only to be waved aside, but that, as recently as Tuesday, Feb 6, the same old attitude of indifference towards the urgent necessities of this important Coastal industry came out strong, with the result that Mr. Powys Cobb's reasonable request that "as a matter of urgency, legislation to prevent coconut stealing should be introduced this session" was struck out, and the words "and that legislation for that purpose should be introduced at the earliest possible moment" were substituted.

Ignorance

Despite the fact that the Government has dealt out both legislation and money for the benefit of the Coast with niggardly hand we would not suggest that this comes as the result of a settled [illegible] should it be even suggested that a very [illegible] Legislative Council that refuses immediate consideration of an urgent Coast matter does so in order that it may monopolise the session for the consideration of its own affairs. No no!! It would be kinder to put the present attitude towards us as being due to ignorance, pure ignorance. It is sincerely to be hoped that this happy assumption may prove to be the joyous fact as, in that case a little enlightenment from the seat of war may help toward a better understanding of our difficulties.

Coconuts are the principal native, Arab and Indian crop on the Coast, from Vanga right away up to Kiunga; roughly equal to the distance between Mombasa and Nairobi. There are also very considerable British owned coconut plantations at Gazi and in the neighbourhood of Mombasa, at Matwapa, Kilifi, Sokoke, Malindi on the Tana River, Witu, Lamu, Siu, Faza, and elsewhere. Coconut planting is the chief Coastal industry and, like all other industries, labours under certain disadvantages some of which are irradicable others are not.

Most Important

With the ills that must be endured may be mentioned such matters as soil, rainfall and the Land Department. Of the evils that come within the power of man, if not to entirely eliminate at least to alleviate, by far the most important is that of the heavy losses occasioned to planters by thefts of produce. Coconut thefts were not so prevalent in the bad old days before the white man bestowed upon his predecessors in Coast Government the priceless gift of a system of laws that has taken him centuries to bring to their present state of inefficiency.

Till then the unenlightened Arabs had taken it for certain that any person found in the possession of nuts who could not prove that he had a legal right to them must be judged to be an unlawful possessor and therefore a fit subject for correction. And corrected he was. With the long, thin, lash-like tail of the local skate. Alternatively he was painted blue, in stripes and exposed to the ignominy of the people. Very horrible. Very degrading, and,—worse still,—very effective. There we halted in.

We relieved the possessor of coconuts of the necessity of proving his innocence and made it obligatory on the planter to prove the man's guilt. To find him in possession of nuts was not sufficient. Convictions could (and can) only be secured on the evidence of actual eye-witnesses of the theft. So simple for the planter to see all that is going on in every section of a forest of coconut trees. So easy for him to choose the very time of night or day, and precisely the same section to watch, as the time and place selected by the thief.

It being a matter of sheer impossibility for the unfortunate owners to maintain armies of guards, day and night to watch all their trees, beside which, the guards themselves are all too frequently not above suspicion, it cannot come as a surprise that the stealing of coconuts was resumed on a tremendous scale and, by 1913, the matter had grown to be one of such importance that a special commission was appointed to enquire into it, and into other matters connected with the industry.

The Commission

The Coconut Commission commenced its sittings in Feb., 1914, and, after visiting all the principal growing centres, issued a report in which it was stated that:—

(a) Thieving of nuts is very prevalent and seems to be on the increase.

(b) From 20 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the nuts borne by the palm are stolen, the percentage varying with the district."

The Commission recommended the adoption of a somewhat complicated system of registration, [illegible] and supervision, and in detailing the measures required to enforce the [illegible] they emphasised the importance of again placing the onus of proof upon the accused. They also recommended that the old Arab [illegible] [illegible] should be revived and used [illegible] [illegible]. In the meantime [illegible] continued.

[illegible] in 1915, the Coconut [illegible] Ordinance No. 23 of 1915, was gazetted and received Royal assent. The Ordinance embodied the principal recommendations of the Commission, the chief exception being that it did not legalise the formation of Kambis. It was cumbersome being overloaded with restrictions, licences, fees, rights of inspection, etc., but had the saving merit that it recognised the principle of placing the onus of proof upon the accused—a principle that had long before been legalised in the cases of ivory, ostrich feathers, etc.

The Ordinance was never put into operation. I was told that the reason given being that we were at war and it was not desirable to increase unrest among the natives!

The United Association of Coconut Thieves gave a Grand Banquet and Dance.

Under Martial Law

[illegible] 10th of July 1918 [illegible]

[illegible] Martial Law [illegible]

[illegible] powers under Martial Law.

2. The onus of proof shall lie upon the person found in possession of the coconut to show that he came by the same in a lawful manner.
3. Trials will be summary.
4. Punishment for breach of any of these Rules will under Section 19 (2) of the same Martial Law Regulations be imprisonment of either description which may extend to 6 months or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 250/- or to both; or to a further 6 months imprisonment in default of payment of fine, or to corporal punishment not exceeding 24 lashes.

The effect of the above simple rules was magical. Coconut stealing ceased to exist in the Lamu district. Thieves kept away, and the eyes of the planters were rejoiced by a sight that they had not witnessed since the day of the old Kambi, to wit: coconuts lying strewed about the plantations, just where they had fallen. Then the war ended and Martial Law was abolished. The Thieves Association reported "business as usual" and started on an intensive programme, to make up for lost time.

Again the planters agitated. Various representative bodies renewed their requests for legislation, the upshot being that a small Commission took evidence in Mombasa (planters resident in Tanaland were not invited, but no matter), resulting in the gazetting of "The Coconut Trees Amendment Ordinance, 1919" on October 22 of that year. The Ordinance was a great improvement on that of 1915 inasmuch as it made trespass an offence and rendered the giving of chits (i.e. possession warrants) optional on the part of the owner.

The Ordinance received Royal sanction, but was not put into [illegible].

Thieving was not discontinued. Owners, on visiting their shambas found their trees stripped and the ground littered with husks. Organised gangs of thieves went out to the shambas with donkeys with which to bring in nuts. Other gangs terrorised the shamba watchmen. The market and shops teemed with stolen produce, a state of affairs that continues and is strangling the planting industry. Men carrying coconuts and the thieves grin on their faces boldly pass the unfortunate owners, both knowing [illegible] that conviction is [illegible] except in the almost [illegible] event of the actual [illegible] having been witnessed.

[illegible] the reason why these Ordinances have not [illegible] [illegible]. It [illegible] [illegible] 1919 Ordinance and [illegible] [illegible] would have to be made.

No Extra Expense.

[illegible] the application of the Ordinances. It appears to have been based on the assumption that it would be necessary for the police to patrol all the coconut shambas. I, in common with all other planters to whom I have spoken on the subject, contend that such assumption, if ever made, is an erroneous one. That there would be no need to augment the existing police force by a single askari was clearly demonstrated by the success that attended the application of Beech's laws under Martial Law, when coconut stealing was stamped out completely at no expense to the Government beyond the cost of the paper on which the Rules were typed.

[illegible] provides for [illegible] of Certificates of Registration, Trading Licences and Memo[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the issuing of these licences, etc., is in the hands of the District Commissioner, but the extra work involved would hardly necessitate the employment of an additional clerk.

Although it does not appear that the Ordinances, as they stand at present, would involve any irrecoverable expenditure it might well be that a suggestion that would eliminate even the foremost [illegible] possible causes of expense might be of use toward settling this vexatious matter once, and for all; provided that such suggestion embodied the essential feature of the existing Ordinances i.e.—proof to planters from the intolerable losses by theft by placing the onus of proof on the accused.

With this object in view I ventured to draft suggestions for an Ordinance (*in passing*) I sincerely trust that this amateur effort will not get our law makers backs on [illegible]. I can only plead 12 years experience of coconut planting and the effects of coconut stealing as my excuse), and, last June, sent them up to the Hon. Member for the Coast, who will, I have no doubt, be only too pleased to hear from interested parties on the subject.

Briefly, the suggestions made embody no principles beyond those already passed into law in the existing Ordinances. The line taken was to combine the best clauses of the two Ordinances, eliminating all sections likely to entail expense in working. If the suggestions are deemed useless and the existing Ordinances impossible, then let us have our rules under Martial Law back again. We will do the rest.

Nine years, almost to a day, have passed since the Coconut Commission first commenced to take evidence. Nine years of disappointment and financial loss to the planter, during which he has never ceased from appealing for assistance. What practical working result has the Government afforded us? What has it to show more than crocodiles tears? As the Hon. Mr. Cobb remarked "planters do not need sympathy a cure for coconut thefts."

EXILED UGANDA KING RETURNS.

Father of Over 250 Children.

THE STORY OF HIS FEAR OF SAMUEL BAKER.

A piece out of the history of Uganda before the application of British protection, is recalled by a demonstration which took place in Nairobi on Saturday last when a number of Bagandas gathered at the railway station to pay homage to a personage whose name, 50 years ago, was a household word in the comparatively unknown Kingdom of Bunyoro.

Kabarega, ex-King of Bunyoro, in his youth hostile to the white men who visited his country, was deported by the British Government to Seychelles a quarter of a century ago. Pleading with the authorities in his advanced age to be allowed to die in his own country, Kabarega has been pardoned and is now on his way to Bunyoro to spend the remainder of his eventful life among a people who, since his period of power, have made a greater advance than many native tribes in Africa, and, except in the case of the old men and women, have relegated to the the archives of their traditions the stories of the turbulent days of Kabarega. The story of the change he will see in his own country in 25 years would be an interesting and enlightening chapter in the development of Central Africa by the British administration, could the returned exile be persuaded to record his impressions.

Soon after Speke who, with Burton had discovered the source of the Nile in 1862 and had passed through the Kingdom of Bunyoro on their way home, Mr. Baker (afterwards Sir Samuel) and his wife set out to work up the river to its source. When he entered Bunyoro he found King Kamrasi on the throne, having only retained his position after waging war on a brother with the support of a famous witch doctor laid claim to power. In those days there was a tradition that after ten kings had died a supernatural race of sorcerers, the Bachwezi, would return to Bunyoro and when Baker arrived the story was applied to him. As with Speke, Baker found Kamrasi not inclined to help. Indeed he gradually stopped the food supplies and, owing to the fear of the people that they would all be bewitched, Kamrasi eventually provided an escort to take the strangers to Lake Albert which they reached after considerable hardships in 1864 and to which they gave the lake the name it possesses.

Kabarega's Hostility.

Soon afterwards Kamrasi died. He was succeeded by his son, Kabarega, the old man who has now returned from exile in the Seychelles. From the beginning Kabarega caused trouble to the white man. In 1869 Sir Samuel Baker then Governor-General of Egyptian Sudan started to suppress slave raiding in his territory extending as far as Bunyoro and in 1872 when he arrived in Kabarega's country he declared it to be a Province of the Sudan. The King displayed his hostility and Sir Samuel found as much difficulty in leaving the country as he had on his earlier visit.

Later on, General Gordon followed Sir Samuel Baker with the idea in mind of definitely annexing Bunyoro and Buganda and in pursuit of his aim sent individuals to establish posts at Mruli and Masindi.

In 1893, Colonel Colvile arrived to take charge of Bunyoro as Commissioner and immediately put into operation a military plan drawn up by Captain Macdonald of the Uganda Railway Survey who some time before had been sent to Uganda on a special mission to enquire into religious disturbances among Mahommedan Baganda. Kabarega during the whole of his occupation of the throne had been most aggressive and on several occasions steps had to be taken to protect Toro from his attentions. A year after Capt. Colvile arrived, Kabarega's troops had been defeated on several occasions and the King had fled, evading capture. Uganda, in August 1894 being declared a British Protectorate.

For two years the country flourished and the Baganda made rapid strides. In 1896 Bunyoro was included in the protectorate and in 1897, Mwanga, King of Buganda rebelled against the white administration, being defeated by Colonel Ternan and his Soudanese troops and eventually escaping to German territory where he was captured. Mwanga's son Daudi Chwa, then an infant, and still King of Buganda, was proclaimed King and three leading chiefs were appointed regents.

The Capture.

In 1898, Kabarega again came to the fore. A contingent of rebellious Soudanese troops who, discontented with certain treatment and a long period of service had attempted to create a revolt throughout the Protectorate and had murdered several European officials, escaped to his territory and were joined by a band of his people and also by the rebel King Mwanga of Buganda who had escaped from his capturers in German territory. Energetic action by Lieut. Hannyngton against the rebels ended in the surprise and capture of that officer and a party in an ambush but, in reply, a strong attack was made which resulted in the rout of the rebel force. In 1899 Col. Evatt and his troops captured Mwanga and Kabarega and they were both deported to the coast and afterwards to Seychelles, where Mwanga died in 1903. This action brought the trouble to an end and peace and progress has been the portion of Bunyoro since those eventful days.

A Curious Story.

Among the adventures led by this remarkable man was a treacherous attack on Sir Samuel Baker's camp at Masindi when in 1871, as related above, they claimed the Province on behalf of the Egyptian Government. Kabarega was a despot of great cruelty and he fought his brothers for the right to the throne. A curious story is on record as to the cause of Kabarega's enmity towards Sir Samuel Baker. It is said to have been due to the accidental dropping of cigar ash in Kabarega's milk in 1864 during the first visit Sir Samuel, then Mr. Baker, paid to Bunyoro and the African was convinced he had been bewitched. Even as the end of his resources, hunted by Colvile's troops, he remembered an old promise by the Mahdi to expel the white man from his country and sent a mission but the Mahdi had died in 1885 and the Khalifa, who succeeded him, had other work on hand.

Deported after his reign of barbarous cruelty and bloodshed, leaving his country seared by internal warfare, Kabarega existed on a small annuity paid by the British Government and he returns now to a country at peace with its neighbours, part of a promising British colony advancing rapidly towards the harvest time of earnest endeavour.

Kabarega, an old man, left behind him 25 years ago the enormous family of over 250 children and the native ruler, of his territory to-day is one of his sons, about the fortieth.

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do	(Mrs. Speke)	1st.	"
Short Pastries	(Mrs. Constantine)	2nd.	"
do	(Mrs. Speke)	1st.	"
Oven Scones	(Mrs. Speke)	2nd.	"
Girdle Scones	(Mrs. Speke)	1st.	Prize
Scotch Pancakes	(Mrs. Speke)	1st.	"
Fruit Cake	(Mrs. J. Franklin)	1st.	"
do	(Mrs. Speke)	1st.	"
Other Cake	(Mrs. Speke)	2nd.	"
do	(Miss Speke)	1st.	Prize
ALSO RAN .... IMPORTED FLOUR.		2nd.	"

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Expert Buyers, with capable Staff Manager. Separate department for buying every class of goods, ensuring Customers the advantage of wide experience, the accurate execution of Orders and lower prices. A Special Department for buying Machinery.

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Bicycle playing Cards doz.	20	00
Military Rain Capes each	10	00
Toilet Soaps doz cakes	4	50
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Black woollen socks doz	24	00
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Cotton socks per doz	9	00
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See clearly close by, and for this reason try to get along without glasses, thereby suffering endless misery, and sometimes blindness follows. We are competent to examine your eyes.

We use the most modern scientific methods, and guarantee satisfaction.

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British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

AND

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

BOMBAY-DURBAN STEAMERS

TO BOMBAY.
S.S. "KAROA" via Porebunder arrives about 28th March.

TO DURBAN
S.S. "TAROBA" omitting Dar-es-Salaam arrives about 16th March.
S.S. "KARAGOLA" omitting Mozambique arrives about 29th March.

COASTAL SERVICE
T.S.M.V. S.S. "DWARKA" due to arrive from Kismayu via Lamu on the 15th inst. probably sails the same day for Lindi via Coast ports.

LONDON AND EAST AFRICA LINE

OUTWARD.
S.S. "Mashobra" leaves London about 9th of March and is expected to arrive about 4th of April
S.S. "MODASA" due to leave London May 4th and expected to arrive May30th.

HOMEWARD.
S.S "Madura" is expected to leave Kilindini about the 9th of April
S.S "Mashobra" is expected to leave Kilindini about 5th of May
S.S. "Modasa" is expected to leave Kilindini 29th June

Smith Mackenzie & Co.
Agents: Kilindini, Tanga Dar-es-Salaam & Zanzibar.
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P.O Box 120 KILINDINI, Telephone

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The Ellerman Lines, Ltd.
The Harrison Line.
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Cayzer Irvine & Co., Ltd., London; The "Hall" Line, Ltd. and Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Liverpool.

ARRIVALS FROM UNITED KINGDOM via SUEZ CANAL:—
s/s "Amatonga" on or about the 25th March, 1923.
s/s "Musician" on or about the 25th April, 1923.
s/s "Clan Macintyre" on or about 25th May, 1923.

ARRIVALS FROM SOUTH HOMEWARD BOUND via SUEZ CANAL:—
s/s "Koranna" on or about the 14th March, 1923.
s/s "Clan Macbeth" on or about 30th March, 1923.
s/s "Amatonga" on or about 30th April, 1923.

The Steamers of the Clan Ellerman-Harrison Lines Joint Service do not carry any passengers. For particulars of sailings and current rates straight, apply to the Agents:—

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE Co., Ltd.,
Incorporated in England.
P. O. BOX 119. DAR-ES-SALAAM. P. O. BOX 24 TANGA
P. O. Box 110 MOMBASA. P. O Box 1, ZANZIBAR.

OPTICAL SERVICE

This means more than the mere supplying and fitting of glasses. Of greatest importance is the examination which determines the success or failure of an attempt to make your eyes more useful and comfortable. In order that your glasses fulfill all the requirements expected of them, the examination of your eyes must be accomplished by one who is qualified by training. If you need glasses we shall be pleased to arrange for you an appointment with our optician at your convenience.

E. DOBBIE,
Jeweller, Silversmith & Optician,
Nairobi.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On and after the 20th of this month our watch repairing department will be under the control of a thoroughly competent watchmaker and we can now accept watches and clocks for repair.

THE EAST

African Standard

WEEKLY EDITION
Price: 50 CENTS.

MOMBASA TIMES and UGANDA ARGUS.
With which is Incorporated THE LEADER

No. 1098. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1923. PRICE 50 CENTS. Price 30s. per annum Posted locally 26s., posted overseas 40s.

DEATH.

STOPHER.—On March 3rd, at Zanzibar, Louisa Marion Stopher, aged 56 years.

NOTICE.

Mr. James Cumming has been admitted a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Company.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Buffalo Skins, any quantity. Apply, P. Maganlhai, Kibigori.

WANTED.— 3 to 8 N.H.P. Steam Engine, particulars to Ol Momoi Estate, Nakuru.

TO Hire, Thrashing Machine. Reply stating size and terms and for further particulars. Powysland Ltd., Molo.

WANTED.—A Tutor for four Boys and two Girls, state qualifications, age and salary, board and lodging provided. Riding, shooting, no fancy prices. Ray R. Ulyate, Arusha, Tanganyika.

WANTED Empty Wine, Brandy, Whisky or Vinegar Casks, must be clean and in good condition. Apply stating price F.O.R. Station and capacity to A. D. Cameron, City House, Kampala, Uganda.

WANTED. — Quotations for Maize in quantities of 5 and 10 tons, monthly. Kijabe station. Write with samples, Voucher 154, "E. A. Standard," Nairobi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

DRIVER-FITTERS — Two required for Sisal Plantations, acquainted with Corona or Robey Decorticators an advantage.—Apply with copies of testimonials to Bird and Co (Africa), Ltd., Tanga.

AYAH.—Can any Lady recommend thoroughly reliable Seychelles or native Ayah. Good references essential. Required for infant April. Reply, Box 40, Eldoret.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SINGLE Young Gentleman (Public School), requires position as Manager or Assistant on a well-established Coffee Plantation. Experience of Coffee plantation management. Good knowledge of Poultry, Cattle and Swahili. Most energetic and willing worker and good horseman. Apply, Voucher No. 170. "E.A. Standard" Nairobi.

ADVERTISER, age 29, experience Sisal, Labour and Office Routine, good knowledge Swahili and Hindustani, desires employment in any capacity. Will work for keep and small salary. Excellent references. Apply 160, "E. A. Standard," Nairobi.

FOR SALE.

SEEDS and Plants, Flower and Vegetable, Trees, Fruit and Ornamental. Lists on application. order early to avoid disappointment.—S. M. Wanhurst, Nairobi.

FOR SALE, 1,000 acres leasehold, suitable for coffee and mixed farming, unlimited water supply guaranteed. — Apply, Voucher No. 147, "E. A. Standard."

FOR SALE—8,000 feet of motion picture film in 200 ft. rolls fresh from Eastern factory, America, £30/- in double soldered cases packed for the tropics and only arrived 6 weeks ago. Ray R. Ulyate, Arusha, Tanganyika.

FOR SALE. — Eight half-bred Ayrshire Cows, good milkers, immune to East Coast Fever, Sh. 360/- each. Apply. Voucher No. 159, "E. A. Standard," Nairobi.

FRUIT TREES.—Ready for delivery now: Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Grape Vines, etc. etc. All in splendid condition, just imported from South Africa.—Simpson & Whitelaw, Ltd., Cecilia Buildings.

SHADE for COFFEE: Albizzia Moluccana Seed for Sale, Shs. 30/- per pound, Post free. Apply, Manager, Kasanyi & Kiamara Estates, Mubendi, P. O., Uganda.

FOR SALE.—Ewes 2, 4, and 6 tooth merino and merino Romney marsh all in lamb to purebred merino rams, also weaners; Shorthorn Cows and Heifers in calf to purebred Bull, also Mule, very quiet good hack saddle. Owner leaving country. Apply Voucher No. 167, "E.A. Standard," Nairobi.

JAGGERY (unrefined Brown Sugar) in 25 lb. blocks, Sh. Cts. 15 per lb., f.o.r. Railage paid on lots of 100 lbs. and over. C. Harvey, Koru.

WE are now in the position to supply Forest and other trees for the coming rains. Eucalyptus in variety, Guvillea Robusta, Cupressus Macrocarpa, etc. Kai Apple, Cassuarina Cunninghami, Jacaranda, Nandi Flame, Cape Chestnut, etc., etc., etc. in boxes of 50 plants. Prices on application to SIMPSON & WHITELAW, LTD., Seeds Merchants, P.O. Box 42, Nairobi.

TWO 15-inch Smout Peeler-Polishers (Gordons) with Pulleys. One No. 4 Mackinnons Winnower. In perfect order; will turn out highly satisfactory work. Price £40 complete, f.o.r., Koru.—Apply Chelele Estate, Koru.

COFFEE PLANTS. COFFEE PLANTS.

BLUE Mountain French Mission Selected Seed, 60,000 18 months old. Ordinary Green Tipped Mocha 20,000 16 months old. All seedlings transplanted and well grown. Altitude 5,500 ft. F. H. Bardwell, P.O., Songhor.

NATIVE Bentwood Chairs, Sh. 3/- each. f.o.r. Kisumu. Cash with order. Apply J. Maxwell, Box 9, Kisumu.

18 MONTHS' transplanted Coffee Trees—unshaded; not watered, grown in red soil. Inspection invited. Mrs. Barnley, Thika.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BIG GAME HUNTERS AND OTHERS.

A. D. Cameron, "Sportsman's Pillar of Trust" begs to advise all interested in ivory that he is in a position to make, not advances, but spot cash offers for ivory, all kinds, and Rhino Horns.

Latest London advices through Cameron bring you in direct touch with a manufacturing House and consequently top notch prices can be given, thus cutting out the Middlemen.

Write or Consult, A. D. Cameron, Uganda's Commercial Connoisseur Chambers, City House.

Wires: "Cameron." P.O. Box 25, Kampala, Uganda.

Use Eley's Ammunition, always reliable.—Get it at Cameron's.

MORTGAGE.—Money wanted, two sums £2,000 on first mortgage Nairobi property well covered. Apply stating interest required "Mortgage," c/o Green & Newton, Solicitors, Nairobi.

TO LET.

TO LET.—At Nakuru, within 2 miles of Station, stone bungalow, recently renovated throughout, nine rooms; numerous outbuildings; 3 acres grounds, magnificent view of Lake. Apply, H. Thackrah, Estate Agent, Nakuru.

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COFFEE PLANTS - COFFEE PLANTS.

For Sale 18 months old plants, strong unshaded and well grown. Inspection invited.
J. L. HENDERSON,
Thika Farm, THIKA.

APPLY FOR:-
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Selling
Produce,
On commission
To,
J S HOOKER
Auctioneer,
Tel. Add.: "Janax" MOMBASA

UNDER The STANDARD CLOCK.

EUROPEAN MAILS.

The Post Office announces that s.s. "Guildford Castle" from Europe is now arriving at Kilindini on March 20 and mails will reach Nairobi on March 21.

INTER-DISTRICT RUGBY.

It is announced that the Thika Rugby football team are visiting Nairobi early next month in order to engage the local side in a match. The venue of the contest will most probably be the Gymkhana ground.

CRICKET AT NAKURU.

Arrangements are being made for a cricket team from the Parklands Sports Club to visit Nakuru during the Easter holidays, for the purpose of playing a two days' match against the Nakuru Cricket team.

MR. SHAMS-UD-DEEN.

It is understood that Mr. Shams-ud-Deen has resigned his post as Secretary of the East African Indian National Congress in Nairobi and is proceeding up-country. He is not however relinquishing his duties on the Legislative Council.

NAIROBI ROADS.

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that the Kyambu Road, between Ngara and Forest Roads, via the Native Market, will be closed for repairs from today until further notice. Travellers to Kyambu, Thika, etc., must go via Swamp Road to Forest Road.

THIKA FARMERS.

The Thika District Association has decided that meetings will be held quarterly in future instead of monthly. All matters of discussion should be sent to the Hon. Secretary at least a fortnight before the meeting in order to secure inclusion in the agenda.

THE KITALI RAILWAY

Mr. C. N. Felling, General Manager of Railways and Mr. Alex. Holm Director of Agriculture recently visited Eldoret for the purpose of advising Government upon the alignment of the branch railway line to Kitali which has become controversial. Their return journey was made via Trans-Nzoia, North Kitosh and Kavirondo to Kisumu.

STOCK FROM S. A.

The farmers in Kenya Colony, (East Africa), are again inquiring for pure-bred bulls from the Union. The class of animal wanted is what we term the ranching bull, and owners of this class of beast should get into communication with the Agricultural Department, Nairobi.—*Cape Times.*

FRENCH STEAMERS.

The following is the programme of the Messageries Maritimes, for the immediate future.

Sailings to Europe:—S.S. "Dumbea," 16th March; "Chili", 20th March; "Marechal Gallieni," 15/23rd "Chambord", 25 April/2nd May; Arriving from Europe:—S. S. "Chambord", 18th March; "Av. Roland Garros", 2nd April; "Gen. Duchesne", 15th April; "Amiral Pierre", 2nd May.

MR. KENNETH ARCHER.

Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, the Chairman of the Convention of Associations, who has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis, is now convalescent. He will be leaving hospital this week and is proceeding to his farm to recuperate preparatory to leaving for England with the delegation on the Indian question.

A CRUELTY CASE.

A native appeared in the Police Court this week charged with cruelty to animals. Inspector Symington of the E.A.S.P.C.A. gave evidence to the effect that he saw the accused driving a number of oxen two of which were badly galled. He arrested the accused and impounded the oxen. The native had no "kipandi" and his employer was therefore unknown. The accused in his statement said he knew that the oxen were unfit and had reported the matter, but he was ordered by his European employer to inspan them. He was fined Sh. 10 or five days, and was immediately summoned as a witness against his employer, the latter having to be pointed out by the accused.

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WE BUILD
Hamali Carts, Water Carts, X Carts, Mule Trollies, and all Types & Sizes of Ox
WAGONS

SANDS & Co.,
Live Stock Auctioneers
Nakuru
Saturday. 24th March at 10 a.m.

Acting under instructions from Mr. Ben Garland who is acknowledged by all to be one of the best judges of trek oxen in Kenya. We will sell at the above date and place

300 Kamisia Trained Trek Oxen.

These oxen were all selected by Mr. Garland and you can be sure that there are no duds amongst them. The Auctioneers can recommend this lot as the finest mob of trained trek oxen ever offered to the public. Also on account of various clients,

5 South African Waggons

100 A. M. and T. trained trek Oxen.

To any one requiring trek Oxen this sale offers buyers a chance to select the best that money can buy.

Further entries invited.

SANDS & Co.

Auctioneers.

GILGIL

On Thursday, the 22nd of March at 10. 30 a.m.

In the Colvile Yards.

J. D. LEONARD

Will sell by auction without reserve

100 Grade cows in calf and with calves at foot.

150 Native cows „ „ „ „ „

A. M. & T. oxen trained and untrained.

About 50 fine fat slaughter oxen.

The Auctioneer wishes to say that the cows are just at their best. They come from one of the best herds in the Country of a great milking strain.

KENYA TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

Mackinnons Buildings,

NAIROBI.

NAKURU
On Saturday, the 24th March

AT 10-30 A.M.

IN THE HOTEL YARD

J. D. LEONARD.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION

WITHOUT RESERVE

Some nice cows,

Trained and untrained oxen.

Fat Stocks.

Implements and Furniture.

Particulars Later.

ENTRIES TO AUCTIONEER, MACKINNON'S BUILDINGS.

Kenya Trading Corporation Ltd.,

P. O. Box 563. NAIROBI.

THE LURE OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

Interesting Journey in Search of Gorilla.

A FRIEND OF THE PYGMIES.

With a Game Hunter Through Equatorial Forests.

A series of journeys to every country of the African continent has recently been completed by Captain J. E. T. Philipps, M.C., of the Political Service, by crossing on foot from Eastern to Western Africa, under the equator, by way of Lake Kivu, and through much country before untouched by any Englishman. As a result of this last journey, the only specimens of gorilla hitherto shot within the Empire have been presented to the British Museum, and the "Lutra paranyx philippsi," a new species of otter, has been discovered. During the first month of the journey Captain Philipps was attached, by special request, to Prince William of Sweden, whom he helped to obtain interesting photographs of pygmies as well as specimens of gorilla for the Royal Swedish Museum.

Captain Philipps' experiences among the pygmies, whose language he learned, the observations he made from mountain caves of the habits of gorilla, and the discovery of the new species of otter, which the authorities have named "Lutra paranyx-philippsi," in honour of his work, were described in an interview with a representative of *The Observer.*

"It had long been my ambition," he said, "to cross Africa from east to west through the great Equatorial forest. I had come down from Abyssinia to Zanzibar. Thence to the Sudan frontier, and from there across the Victoria Nyanza, and along the old Anglo-German frontier to Ruanda, the 'roof of Africa.'"

The Route.

"Roughly, the route I planned to follow was through Belgian East Africa to the northern shore of Tanganyika, and thence along the western wall of the Great Divide of Africa to examine the proposed Cape-to-Cairo rail route in the neighbourhood of Lake Kivu. Thence through the new volcanoes the route to the Bultwa mountains, beside the Edward Nyanza lake, where villages within rifle shot above one take three days' march to reach, and from there into the great Equatorial Forest, the edge of which has been depopulated by cannibal raids.

"Diverging from the usual native tracks I planned to make my way to the Lualaba and the Upper Congo partly along Stanley's well-known route, and thence down the Congo by the French route to Lake Chad and back again by Gaboon and the coast route to Portuguese Angola.

"The first month of the expedition was made in company with Prince William of Sweden. The remainder of the time, about seven months, I travelled alone with three native orderlies from Eastern Africa.

"Four things resulted from the expedition: confirmation of the existence of gorilla up to the snow line on the equatorial volcanoes, the feasibility of the construction of the Cape-to-Cairo rail route through the north west of the ex-German colony, the mapping of the area lying at the edge of the Equatorial Forest near Lake Kivu; and the discovery of the "Lutra paranyx philippsi," a species of clawless otter from the fathomless crater lakes, where no fish exist.

Habits of the Gorilla.

"Specimens of two gorilla and of the new "Lutra paranyx" have been presented to the British Museum and officially described. The gorilla are, I believe, the first specimens shot within the Empire. These animals attain prodigious proportions, being at times as much as eighty inches round the chest and sixteen round the forearm, their height reaches seven or eight feet. The Prince, who is a most experienced traveller, a first-class shot, and an excellent sportsman in every sense of the word, obtained specimens for the Royal Museum, Stockholm. During an encounter one of his men had his clothes torn into ribbons and his rifle snapped by one of these infuriated beasts."

Before attempting to shoot them, Captain Philipps spent considerable periods in closely observing the habits of the gorilla in their native forests. "These interesting beasts," he said, "only exist, as far as is yet known, in the Cameroon and the Congo basin. In these parts many have been shot since their first discovery about the middle of last century. But those travellers who have been able to obtain specimens have seldom had the time or the opportunity to observe their habits. It is indeed a most difficult thing to attain. The pygmies, where one can make friends with them, are the only guides. In watching the family groups building their nests and feeding in the forest glades I have always been careful immediately to obtain on the spot specimens of any fruit or berry which one saw them eating. These specimens have been subsequently identified and the relative names communicated to the proper scientific quarter. The beasts are, of course, partly carnivorous, eating rats, mice, and even the small antelope, which they catch with cunning devices.

"The baby gorilla which I had in captivity at my house after the shooting of the father and mother, who are now in the British Museum, showed extraordinary cunning in catching mice. It would place small pieces of warm potato near mouseholes outside the kitchen wall, and lie apparently asleep basking in the sun close by. When the mouse, attracted by the smell of the food, emerged to find all quiet, he would make a sudden grab, cutting it off from its hole and never missing it. Then it would hit the mouse's head against a stone to kill it, and afterwards would ... the skin off as one would peel a banana, from head to tail, gobbling up the warm flesh and spitting out the bones.

A Domestic Scene

"On the occasions when I have been so fortunate as to be able from the lofty lava caves among the mountain forests to observe family groups of these enormous apes, I have sometimes seen the father and mother with a child seated beneath a giant tree behaving in the most absurdly human fashion. Often one may see the mother feeding her newly-weaned child with fruit, ripe berries or bananas stolen from some native plantation at the mountain foot, and when the baby has refused to eat as readily as she wished smacking it amid expostulatory grunts. I do not think it by any means impossible, if one could ever be in sufficiently continuous contact with them in their wild state, which is hardly likely, that one might come to learn the signs and noise which for them pass for language and which indeed, appear to be of an unusually developed kind for wild creatures.

Pygmy Raiders.

"The new otter by necessity is not a fish eater. It is a swamp otter, clawless, with differently formed teeth. It lives on mice and other small rodents, and is an incorrigible egg-robber, going to the nests of wild duck and coot, which abound among the purple water-lilies by the lake shores, and plundering them of all their contents.

"The southern reaches of the lake where this new otter is found are now deserted. Within the last thirty years the prosperous lakeside population has been killed or driven off by pygmy raids. These malignant little people are here a race of nomad hunters who descend from their mountain fastnesses to raid their richer, larger brothers in the valleys. Their method of attack is sudden and by night, armed with bow and arrow, sometimes poisoned with the sap of the euphorbia tree.

"Their chief, one Gunsu, used frequently to come secretly by night to tell me of any herd of elephants which had entered his almost impenetrable domains. More stout and stronger than the rank and file, he was less than five feet high and had large penetrating eyes, a grim prognathous jaw and long arms, the hands reaching to the knees.

"Often he used to say, 'Oh, I could have touched you when last you passed along my forest path.' These forest paths are so narrow and so densely foliaged at each side that an army of skilful dwarfs could be concealed within a handsbreadth of the passer-by, and thus it was that during the early stages of the war so many small caravans were attacked by unseen hands or mysteriously disappeared as they passed from post to post.

"I was able to persuade Gunsu to bring down some of his tiny people, and even to drive down elephant from the hills for Prince William to photograph. Photographs were taken with the Prince, who is over 6 ft. 5 in., standing with the pygmies whilst they are making fire with their primitive fire-sticks in the bamboo glades."

ARCHIBALD HOGG
Commission Agent, Dealer in Arms and Ammunition. NAIROBI.

COMMISSIONS EXECUTED.—Leopard and other Skins, Curios and Trophies, Hartley's Transvaal Tobacco, English Mixtures, Navy Cut, Egyptian and Virginian Cigarettes, Burmah Cheroots, Spencer's Planters, Zeiss, Goertz and other Prismatic Field Glasses, Pictures, Surveyors' Levels and Theodolites, Jembies, Pangas, Shovels, Crosscut Saws, Pruners, Chubb Safes, High Class Furniture, Compressed Fibre Attaché Cases with 2 Locks, Shs. 10/- to Shs. 25/-, Vernier's Prismatic Compasses, Rolled Gold Wrist Lever Watches, Jewelled in 15 holes at Shs. 45/-, worth at least double, etc., etc., all at prices to suit the times.

ARMS & AMMUNITION.—All classes of Arms and Ammunition bought and sold. 500 RIFLES & SHOTGUNS to choose from and all good value for the money. The largest and best selection in Africa. At and under competitive prices. Repairs executed by a competent Gunsmith with 15 years London experience, from Holland & Holland and W. J. Jeffrey & Coy. New .256 Portuguese Mauser Rifles, Shs. 100, Hard-nose German Ammunition for same, Shs. 30 and Shs. 20 per 100. This is the best all-round gun for the Settler on the market. It is an exceptionally hard hitter. New Double-barrelled Hammerless Shotguns—12, 16, 20 Bores and .410 Collectors, Shs. 200 each, splendid value.

A LONG SAFARI.

The Cash Boot Store has moved to new premises on the corner opposite the New Stanley Hotel. Yesterday morning the proprietor was busy fitting out a number of Swahilis for a safari "into the blue" and round by Rhodesia to Cape Town. They found footwear for their long journey at the new shop. Though not seven league boots, there is no doubt their purchases will carry them to Cape Town.

POLICE GENERAL POST.

A number of changes have been announced in regard to various police appointments in Nairobi. Inspector Finch has been promoted to Asst. Superintendent, and his place, in charge of the Nairobi police station will be taken by Inspector Kearney, who at the present time is ably carrying out the duties of Court Prosecutor. The latter post will be taken by Inspector Glennie of Parklands, and Asst.-Inspector McArthur takes over at Parklands police station.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

Not genuine without signature. Of all Chemists and Stores throughout the world, or post free 8/-: MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.

Monday, March 12th.

"MANNERS MAKYTH MAN."

The behaviour of Natives, and by natives we mean the indigenous African, in every town where they congregate together, and rub shoulders with other civilizations than their own, leaves much to be desired. Now it may be argued that manners do not really affect character. That Natives have a right to live, to amuse themselves, to crowd on the sidewalks of the main streets, swinging sticks and talking over the events of their daily life with excitement and gesticulation, to sprawl about in rickshaws while waiting outside shops for their patrons, to indulge in horseplay with each other in the side streets. All such matters, it may be said, are but the ebullition of a cheery temperament, or the manifestation of the natural tendencies of the childlike Native mind. It should, however, be remembered that "manners makyth man." That is a wise old saying, which for its very truth has not only never been forgotten, but has been impressed in more ways than one, on every schoolboy in Great Britain who comes to an age of discretion, ever since it was first propounded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, in the 12th Century. The Native is quick to copy the white man in all outward semblance. He is proud to wear the clothes his "bwana" gives him, and in that respect he aspires to the best that he can obtain. The "personal boy" copies his master's manners towards his inferiors. No "side" more inimitable than his, whose master is in some high official position, towards the raw "shenzi" Native! All that is perfectly natural, and is a phase through which every childlike mind has to pass. Our endeavour should be to shorten the period of transition between childishness and responsibility. The Native should be taught, not only to copy the outward trappings of civilization, but also to try and acquire the dignity which comes with the sense of obligation to the rest of mankind. At present the Native "works," not because he realises the necessity for work, or understands the dignity of labour, but merely because it is a way of earning a certain number of shillings month by month, and the shillings are needed for the payment of his taxes. This is his learning period. As the schoolboy goes to school, hating the drudgery, and very often questioning the use of cramming up all the wisdom of the dead past, for the sole purpose, as he thinks, of passing some examination, to enable him to procure a post and a position in life, so the raw Native is only impelled by the necessity to earn cash,—which the Government insists on having,—in his search for what he calls "work." As yet he is almost entirely irresponsible. He does his work, with as little effort as possible. He will scamp his job, when he can. He has not yet taken hold of the idea that there is something fine, something essentially noble, in doing work well, irrespective of the *quid pro quo* to be received. Here the efforts of the Director of Education, in his publications for Natives, may bear good fruit. Once the Native has grasped the fact that any work that has to be done is worth doing well for its own sake, then a tremendous stride will have been made in the direction of the attainment of that self respect without which he must always remain in his childlike state. It is a fact that the more intelligent among the Natives read and discuss the little native paper *Habari,* which has already done a great deal of good, and will certainly prove a sheet anchor in the future for all the native tribes in their efforts to attain the "manners" that "makyth man."

MONDAY'S CABLES.

TRADE DIFFICULTIES IN THE RUHR.

French Occupation Causing International Trouble.

Coloured Troops Problem.

CONTINENT WAITING FOR BRITAIN TO ACT.

Railway Agreement Reached.

International difficulties have arisen as a result of the French activities in the Ruhr.

Commercial traffic is being forced to pay both German and French taxation and goods are liable to confiscation by either party. Continental nations are waiting for Britain to act.

The dispute in regard to the use of the Railways in the Ruhr has been settled.

The French have occupied more towns.

In order not to give to Germany a chance to institute propaganda, French coloured troops have been withdrawn from the Ruhr but France reserves the right to use European and coloured troops side by side.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, March 10.

The Deputy for Martinique has asked leave to interrogate the Premier in the Chamber regarding the withdrawal from the Ruhr of a Division containing 800 Martinique Creoles.

M. Poincare has written in reply stating that France always considered the Colonies as integral and indivisible parts of the Mother Country and did not distinguish between races living under the protection of the flag and did not recognise two categories or classes of citizens.

German propaganda had sought however to limit to France the use of metropolitan troops but France would not cease to uphold the right to retain European and overseas contingents side by side.

The Government's reason for not employing coloured troops in the Ruhr was that it was considered more expedient at present not to furnish a pretext for German propaganda.

Sharing the Spoils.

Paris, March 10.

An Essen message says the French and Belgians have agreed to share the coal seized in the Ruhr equally.

The passage of coal trains from the Ruhr to Holland is suspended, Holland and Germany refusing to pay the coal tax to the French and Belgians.

Negotiations in regard thereto are proceeding between Paris, Brussels and the Hague.

London, March 10.

No agreement has yet been reached between British and French Governments in regard to French use of the railways in the British occupied zone but it is hoped a plan drawn up by Generals Godley and Payot will be ratified whereby the French will enjoy approximately the equivalent of what they had before they entered the Ruhr.

Berlin, March 10.

A Muenster message says the French have occupied the town of Kronenberg near Elberfeld this morning.

London, March 10.

The British Cabinet has ratified the agreement between Generals Godley and Payot, granting France the same transport facilities in the British zone as enjoyed before the Ruhr occupation.

TRADE DIFFICULTIES.

Paralysing Effect of French Action.

London, March 10.

Besides the question of railways in the British zone, the whole of trade and general transport in occupied Germany remains to be settled. The French blockade is prejudicially affecting British trade in Lancashire, and furthermore is conflicting with the German and Allied ordinances as regards licences and is paralysing in its effect because traders, in practice, will be compelled to pay both, with in additional risk of the seizure of goods by either party because of the recognition which the other has granted while the French maintain the *ad valorem* 10 per cent. duty on all goods, instead of the German one to seven per cent.

Other countries, whose trade is affected are agitating in the matter. Holland and Denmark have already made representations to France and have asked Britain to take the first move on the question of licences and the French duty. The whole position is complex and delicate, making the International economic outlook increasingly restless.

Paris, March 10.

Britain has presented a Note to France on the subject of the extension of the area of occupation between the Bridgeheads.

The contents are not published but a semi-official message says the question has arisen whether such regions should be placed under the administration of the inter-Allied High Commission or Franco-Belgian military authorities and suggests that the later would be more logical.

EGYPTIAN DEPORTEE'S APPEAL FAILS.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION IN ZAGLUL CASE

Laws of England Not Applied to Gibraltar.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, March 10.

The Privy Council has dismissed the Habeas Corpus appeal of Zaglul Pasha.

Mr. W. H. Upjohn, K.C., who appeared for Zaglul, discussing the result of his research into the question as to whether the law of England applied to Gibraltar or whether Gibraltar was under military law or Ordinances by the Governor, said it appeared to him the general law of England was the law governing Gibraltar and nothing should be done contrary to that law.

This made the detention of Zaglul a matter for consideration by the Privy Council.

The Attorney-General said his researches showed that the general laws of England were not applied to Gibraltar. There was nothing like Habeas Corpus in the Spanish law and it was not applied to Gibraltar under the English law. Parliament never purported to legislate for Gibraltar and there was nothing to argue about.

He maintained the petition should be dismissed.

[Zaglul Pasha is the aged Egyptian Nationalist leader who was deported nearly two years ago to Seychelles and afterwards to Gibraltar. His detention by the British Government is one of the principal reasons why the Nationalist agitation in Egypt continues to give trouble.]

An Elastic Law

London, March 10.

An interesting point in the arguments before the Privy Council in Zaglul Pasha's case yesterday, concerned an Order in Council of 1884 with reference to Gibraltar. This Mr. Upjohn contended came too late to prevent the application of the Law of England to Gibraltar, but the Attorney General (Sir Douglas Hogg), submitted that the Crown in the Order in Council of 1884, declared that "the *Habeas corpus* shall apply to Gibraltar except in so far as I choose hereafter to vary to."

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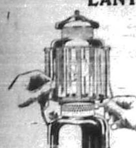

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New Set of Requirements.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Constantinople, March 10.

A courier has arrived with the Angora Government's note, worded in very moderate language.

It states that fundamental modifications are not proposed in the political clauses of the draft treaty but Angora proffers small territorial requests also that the Maritza valley be the frontier of Thrace instead of the right bank of the Maritza.

The note also proposes that the economic clauses on which an agreement has not been reached should be disjoined from the draft for the subsequent discussion.

It is insisted that the same prerogatives be accorded to the Turks in Allied states as to foreigners in Turkey.

The note maintains the description regarding the engagement of judicial advisers for five years as drafted with the Allies at the last moment and asks for restriction of warships and war material seized at the time of the armistice.

The note finally suggests a conference, preferably at Constantinople within a fortnight.

Indians and Mauritius.

Delhi Approves of the New Immigration.

Delhi, March 10

The Legislative Assembly has approved of the legislation as regards Indians in Mauritius

Later

Several speakers in the Legislative Assembly urged an enquiry as to whether the introduction of fresh labour would depress the wages of Indians already there Rao Bahadur B N Sarma, Government member of the Executive Council, assured the House that their apprehensions were unfounded Government would not permit emigration to Mauritius unless it was sure Indians would receive a proper wage.

Motion for postponement of the measures were thereupon withdrawn

[The proposals, after 12 years' discussion, are to again allow Indians to go to Mauritius, unindentured and up to a maximum of 1,500 per annum. The wages of the Indians now there will not be jeopardised by the influx.]

French Finance.

Budget Passed by Chamber of Deputies

Paris, March 10

The Budget Bill has been returned to the Chamber of Deputies which adopted it by 323 votes to 232, including an amendment to balance the budget by the issue of Treasury Bonds.

The Chamber postponed consideration of a Socialist amendment providing for the endorsement of bearer securities

Football Accident.

Falling Barricade Causes Injuries.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 10

During the process of a football match at Charlton to-day 38 people were injured by the fall of a barricade

Burma Train Wreck.

Passengers Killed by Rail Removal.

Rangoon, March 1?.

Five people have been killed and seven injured owing to the derailment of a train proceeding to Moulmein.

The engine overturned together with two coaches.

The malicious removal of a rail is suspected.

TANALAND TOPICS.

NEW BODY REPLACES DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Composition of Tanaland Advisory Committee.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Lamu, March 3.

The Tanaland District Committee has gone out of existence. It has been superseded by a new body, named the Tanaland Advisory Committee. The composition of the membership of the new Committee differs very considerably from that of District Committees in other parts of the Colony inasmuch as there are only three European non-officials on it. There are also three European officials, three Asiatic officials, and four Asiatic non-officials. Of the thirteen members no fewer than eight are resident in Lamu Township.

Criticism may be levelled against the composition on the grounds of the strong official element, the fewness of the European non-officials, the majority of Asiatics, and the large proportion of Lamuites. It must, however, be remembered that conditions in Tanaland are very different from those obtaining up-country. Here, the trading and planting interests are largely in the hands of Asiatics and natives; the latter are unrepresented but their interests are well looked after by the other communities. White non-officials are few in number, but are entitled to be represented by a further member, and by a missionary, both of whom have yet to be elected. The large proportion of town members is almost unavoidable since all the principal traders are resident in Lamu

Road Grant.

the coast. All of the above mentioned sections are on this main road and the bulk of the grant is being expended on them, the balance being allocated to less important roads

The Committee held its bi-monthly meeting on the 1st inst when the first matter to be dealt with was that of the allocation of the Road Grant. Considerable discussion took place resulting in the decision to improve the roads between Lamu and Kikoni Ferry, Kikoni Ferry and Mkunumbi, and Mambo Sasa and Witu. Money was also allocated toward commencing a road from Witu to the new Administrative station of Anasa, on the Tana River. This will, eventually, form an important section of a main Coast road from Lamu to Mombasa, and, by taking a higher line, will avoid the frequently flooded districts nearer the coast.

Coastal Trade.

Colonel Salkeld, the Senior Coast Commissioner, has been deputed by the Governor to report on the possibilities of stimulating Coastal trade and the better protection and development of the coconut industry and will be visiting Lamu shortly for these purposes. This matter next came before the Committee and resulted in several suggestions being put forward, the foremost place being given to the necessity for permission to be given to 'foreign' dhow owners to make their purchases of local produce in rupees,—those being readily obtainable in their home countries, whereas the Kenya shilling is not. The serious damage done to Coast trade by the prohibition of the rupee was emphasised, as was also the fact that it was not intended that the rupee should be restored to its former status and be made legal tender.

Ivory Sales.

The Committee considered also the question of sales of ivory and of rewards to finders of tusks. It was urged that, there being no banking facilities at Lamu, merchants are obliged to remit surpluses over working requirements to Mombasa, and, under the present system of auction sales of ivory only once a year, buyers are put to the inconvenience and expense of recalling their money to Lamu. It was submitted that quarterly sales would obviate this disadvantage, while the interests of the Government could be protected against any fear of there being only a small party of buyers present by fixing reserve prices on the tusks.

In regard to rewards it was alleged that those paid to finders of tusks in Tanaland are lower than those paid elsewhere, with the result that finders naturally prefer to take the teeth to the better paying centres. The finder, on receiving his reward, spends it in the nearest shops and it is contended that Lamu trade suffers in consequence. The Committee recommended that rewards at Lamu should be at the same rate as those at the next port, Kismayu.

Other Matters.

The Committee was also of opinion that the poorer classes would be greatly benefitted if permission were given them to collect mangrove bark instead of the present system of alloting the collecting of the bark to comparatively wealthy concessionaires. A similar privilege was asked for collectors of beche-de-mer, for which, at present, a sole concession also exists. It was further contended that royalties, in the cases of the foregoing and also of borities, should be payable by the buyers, when shipping, instead of by the collectors on, or before, selling to Lamu buyers.

Still another matter on which the Committee was in unanimous accord was that of establishing in Mombasa an Exhibition, permanent, if possible, of locally manufactured articles and produce. Samples would be exhibited of all kinds of local manufactures and produce (of which articles there is a surprisingly large variety in Tanaland) and lists of names of all merchants, planters, agents, and others from whom such articles may be obtained would accompany each exhibit.

Several other matters were dealt with by the Committee, the most important of which were the needs for a veterinary officer and for the protection of coconut planters against thieves and resolutions in favour of both were passed. The question of the application of the Coconuts Preservation Ordinance was also discussed and it was agreed unanimously that there is no need for the introduction of this Ordinance into the Lamu District

EXPLOSION ON BRITISH WARSHIP.

ACCIDENT IN GIBRALTAR HARBOUR.

Killed and Injured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Gibraltar, March 10.

Two naval ratings were killed and four injured in an explosion on the light cruiser "Coventry" in the harbour.

A court of enquiry is being held

More Demands on Germany.

Nitrates for France, Italy and Belgium.

Paris, March 10.

The Reparations Commission announce by three votes to one abstention from voting that they have decided to call on Germany to deliver to France, Belgium and Italy 4,200 tons of nitrates in the form of 21,000 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia for the period ending April 30 next, exclusive of deliveries already due to France.

The Commission in addition approved of an order from Germany of 30,000 tons of nitrates for the year ended April 30, 1924.

International Rugby.

Last Year Champions Again Defeated.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 10.

In the International Rugby football match played at Dublin to-day, Ireland defeated Wales by 5 points to 4.

The weather was cold and threatening, but the ground was excellent. There were 15,000 spectators.

Tuesday, March 13th.

UGANDA AND OURSELVES.

The Governor of Uganda, Sir Geoffrey Archer, has given the cue to the people of Uganda as to the policy to be carried out in the Protectorate under his rule and guidance. That policy has been dictated, one may say, by a clear understanding of the needs of the moment and the requirements of the immediate future, and by a sturdy common sense, which has got down at once to essentials, to the exclusion of that red tape philosophy so beloved of many high officials. Sir Geoffrey Archer drew attention to the fact that Uganda is already an example of what can be done in a rich and fertile country, when the combined forces of intelligence, discipline, and industry, are brought to bear on agricultural and general problems. Uganda stands as a great Native State in Africa. The reason for its position and progress is not far to seek. The system chosen by the British administration was that of working, not directly with the Native population, but through the hereditary Chiefs, who already held the trust, respect, and obedience of the common people. These Chiefs only needed a wise guiding hand to point out to them the best way of using the powers they already possessed. This they found in the competent direction and wise control of British Officials, who were quick to discern, and make use of, the channels of administration already in existence on their arrival. So the country progressed with but little friction when new parts were inserted in the old machinery of Government. Inestimable, also, have been the benefits derived from the Missionary Societies to whose endeavours the people of Uganda have, as Sir Geoffrey Archer says, responded so readily. We are glad also to note that credit is given—last, but not, we feel sure, least—to that body of British planters and traders, pioneers in the new country, without whose work and help so much would have been missed of real economic development. The combination of Official, Missionary, and Colonist, working with the trustful help and collaboration of the mass of the people, through the medium of the Chiefs of the country, has had for its tangible result, the prosperity and progress of Uganda. Progress, however, is not a static quality. It must of necessity contain, within itself, the elements of growth and enlargement. As was pointed out to the Native Council, at Mengo, willingness to progress was evident in the country at large, and that willingness would be used and controlled by the Administration, in order to ensure a constant and increasing efficiency in all that pertained to Agriculture, Stock-breeding and Medical science. On the good foundation already laid by previous administrators, the building up of the country would be carried on apace by the present Governor, who had the advantage of ties of cordial friendship with the people through a distinguished predecessor. While congratulating the sister territory on the acquisition of a Governor whose pronouncements to his people are of such a sane and sensible quality, we of Kenya may ask ourselves, after a study of the present position of Uganda, if there are no hints by which we may profit. We lay our finger on the conjunction between the common people of the country, who are, after all, the backbone of any land, and the power which actually directs them. In Uganda this is done, as has been pointed out, expressly by the Chiefs. In Kenya this practice does not obtain. Here the people have the impression that the District Commissioners are their chiefs, and that the so called Sultanis are of less importance than the "Sirkari." This no doubt is true, but it has the tendency to lead to a certain amount of confusion, since all D.C.'s are not alike, nor are their standards of ruling identical. We miss the cohesion and the certainty of the ruling of the Uganda Chiefs, acting on the advice of the Administration. In its place we have a loose system of control, which is vastly inferior to the other in its practical working. Punishments are referred to Courts, a system excellent in a civilised country, but too "previous" for a primitive race, which only understands a patriarchal form of rule, and does not attempt to realise the nature of truth in the witness box. We have no definite Native policy. That side of government is in the hands of one man, the Chief Native Commissioner, who may be followed by another, holding his office, but with different views. For these reasons, and for others which space forbids mentioning, we put forward, once more, the plea for a Native Council, composed of Officials, Missionaries, and Settlers, who could work out a settled policy for our Natives, co-opting the services of representatives from the Kiamas of each separate tribe, so as not to miss the local view in each district. With such a council we believe we might evolve a system of regulative measures a little simpler, more free from red tape, and more direct in its action, than is the case to-day in our dealing with Native Affairs in Kenya.

TUESDAY'S CABLES.

"INDIANS MUST HAVE EQUALITY."

"Daily News" Asks for Firm Announcement.

"THE TOUCHSTONE OF EMPIRE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, March 12.

The "Daily News" diplomatic correspondent dwells on the potential dangers of the Kenya controversy, which in his opinion is likely to become the very touchstone of the Empire.

In an editorial, on the question, the "Daily News" argues that the Tanganyika Mandate imposes an obligation upon Britain to grant equality to nationals of all members of the League of Nations including India, and asks is India's membership of the British Empire to be less efficacious in maintaining the status of Indians in Kenya.

It concludes by stating that a firm announcement on behalf of the Imperial Government that equal status must be conceded should end the whole matter.

DELHI DELEGATION FOR LONDON.

ACTION BY UNOFFICIAL LEGISLATORS.

Mr. Sastri Included.

Delhi, March 11.

The unofficial members of the Legislative Council have decided to send a deputation to London, including Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, to coincide with Sir Robert Coryndon's visit, in order to press the case of Indians in Kenya.

FRENCHMEN MURDERED IN GERMANY.

Double Tragedy in the Occupied Territory.

STRONG MEASURES TAKEN.

Bodies Decorated With Cross of Legion of Honour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, March 11.

A Dusseldorf message says two Frenchman, a Subaltern in an Infantry Regiment and the acting Stationmaster at Buer, were found shot dead by a revolver near Recklinghausen.

Herr Mayer, Chief of Police and two prominent citizens of Buer have been arrested as hostages. The closing of cafes and cinemas has been ordered, traffic is forbidden from seven o'clock in the evening, and an enquiry has been opened.

Recklinghausen, March 11.

The French Minister of War has pinned the Cross of the Legion of Honour on the bodies of the two Frenchmen who were shot and addressing the garrison, he declared that such crimes called for pitiless reprisals.

It is reported that the author of the shooting was a member of the disarmed security police.

American Army Costs.

London, March 11.

The outcome of the Inter-Allied Finance Commission's meeting dealing with the repayment of the cost of the American Army of occupation is that the American representative has referred the Allied proposals to the State Department.

The proposals comprise a plan to pay in cash 20,000,000 dollars annually for twelve years which will be refunded from the German reparations payments.

The American reply is awaited with interest since its acceptance would imply a degree of participation in the European reparations question by America.

OVERCROWDED VESSEL SINKS.

TERRIBLE DISASTER OFF GREEK COAST.

150 Persons Drowned.

Athens, March 11.

A transport laden with 400 men on furlough from Salamis arsenal sank in a storm off Piraeus and 200 were drowned.

Later.

The vessel was small and overcrowded by 250 officers and men from Greek cruisers.

She was struck successively by three huge waves and capsized. An explosion followed. Many craft hastened to the scene but the rough sea hindered rescue work.

The victims are now estimated at upwards of 150 and there were heart-rending scenes when the landing of the bodies at Piraeus took place.

The "Coventry" Disaster.

TORPEDO FALLS AMONG CREW.

Explosion Caused by Defect in Torpedo Tube.

London, March 11.

The Admiralty announces that one naval rating was killed and four seriously injured in the explosion on the cruiser "Coventry".

Owing to a fracture on the air pressure pipe, a torpedo was expelled from the torpedo tube and fell among a party of men.

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BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
MONGHYR,
E. I. R. (India).

A CHINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE.

CHINA DEMANDS RETURN OF LEASED AREA.

Japan Ignores the Request.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Peking, March 10.

The Government has sent a Note to Japan asking for the abrogation of the Chino-Japanese Treaty of 1915, which the Chinese Parliament recently declared to be null and void.

The Note requests Japan to appoint a day to discuss with China questions incidental to the retrocession of Port Arthur and Dalny, the Reson and other problems consequent upon the abrogation of the Treaty.

Japan Objects.

Tokio, March 11.

The Foreign Office is apparently declining to accept delivery of the Chinese Note and the consensus of official Press and public opinion is expressed in the words of the Foreign Minister, Count Uchida, who says that Japan will never consent to change or abrogate Treaties which Japan and China signed in 1915, and she will not consider retrocession.

(The Note sent by China refers to the Kwantung Peninsula, the capital of which is Dairen (formerly Dalny), a town of 238,700 inhabitants. The area, like Port Arthur, was originally leased to Russia by China, and after the Russo-Japanese war was leased to Japan. Dairen provides for Japan a mainland port which is ice free all the year round and is a very important acquisition.)

French Floods.

Exciting Rescues from Flooded Rivers.

Paris, March 11.

Storms and floods have occurred in many parts of the country which have caused damage, especially at Saumur. There have been some accidents and exciting rescues by boats. The Seine is at its highest point since 1910, but is now subsiding. There has been little damage in Paris. The critical position angers the population who are strengthening the embankments on the Loire which is threatening to overflow on to hundreds of miles of low-lying country.

FOOTBALL AT THIKA.

THE DISTRICT TEAM MAKES A GOOD START.

The Civil Service football team paid a visit to Thika on Saturday last to meet the side which has only lately been formed in that district. The match was played on a ground, the going of which was not all that could be desired. The local club, however, has already got to work on the new ground which promises to be in excellent condition when the football season starts in earnest.

The game itself was most enjoyable and was fast and well contested. The Service ran out the winners by three goals to one, thanks chiefly to good combination and the fitness of the players. Thika played a good, clean, and robust game, but the team requires more practice, as lack of combination was their downfall.

For Service, Field, Johnstone, and Robbins were the outstanding players, while the scoring was effected by Robbins, Pussey and Young.

The most prominent players for Thika were Henderson, Nash and Banham, the first-named scoring Thika's only goal.

The following were the teams:—

Thika:—Billiter; Gibbons and Banham; Horne, Nash and Potts; Polley, Fuchs, Henderson, Robertson, and Everard.

Civil Service:—Jolly; Bird and Johnstone; Young, Robbins, and Burton; Field, Henfrey, Pussey, Ibbott and Harrison.

Referee: Mr. V. A. Willey.

IRISH ROUNDED UP IN ENGLAND.

SILENT RAIDS BY SCOTLAND YARD.

Men and Women Returned to Ireland.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, March 11.

There was a big round up of Irishmen and women in different parts of England on Saturday and Sunday and over a hundred arrived in London and were taken to Liverpool where they embarked on a British cruiser believed to be going to Ireland.

The arrests include Art. O'Brien, leader of the Irish Self-Determination League and several so-called Republican generals. The round up was carried out on charges formulated by the Free State Government which charges are the outcome of Mr. L. T. Cosgrave's recent visit to London.

Scotland Yard during past weeks has been weaving a web around the suspected persons resulting in concerted action on Saturday night in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and elsewhere.

The raids were characterised by suddenness, secrecy and quietness and the prisoners were conveyed by trains timed to arrive in Liverpool simultaneously and boarded H.M.S. "Castor" which sailed immediately.

IN AID OF NAKURU HOSPITAL.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AT ANNEXE HOTEL.

Pretty Stage Effects.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

A very successful variety entertainment, profits in aid of the War Memorial Hospital, Nakuru, was held in the dining room of the Annexe Hotel last week. A rather more ambitious programme than the first given was presented, including two excellent little plays and a cycle of song entitled: "A Dream of Egypt." Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Tarr excelled themselves in piano duets played as overtures opening the two parts of the programme.

Mr. Brady, who has a fine baritone voice sang "A Kinder Courtship," and Glorious Devon," in splendid style. Mrs. Nash charmed her audience with her sweet and sympathetic rendering of two little love songs.

Mr. Nisbet contributed a song in various languages and was recalled several times before his audience was satisfied. He is a past master in the art of rendering a comic song.

Mrs. Nisbet also consented to assist and her clever singing of "Mabel" and "Winnie the Window Cleaner," was thoroughly appreciated.

The two plays "Between the Soup and the Savoury" and "The Other Woman" were a striking contrast and were well chosen.

Mrs. Nisbet played the part of Emily, the downtrodden kitchen maid to perfection. Her keen sense of humour brought out every point in the part. She managed to introduce a subtle touch of pathos into the story.

Mrs. Wisdom made a delightfully pretty and attractive parlour maid and played her part excellently.

Mrs. Jesse took the part of cook and acted as usual in very finished style. The part is a difficult one to play in a distinctive manner, but Mrs. Jesse made the character just what it was meant to be, the kind hearted, sharp tongued, young woman, too absorbed in her own affairs to feel much sympathy for others.

"The Other Woman" the second play on the programme is a touching drama.

Mrs. Nash played the part of Sylvia charmingly with just the light frivolous touch with a hint of shallow want of feeling the character required.

Mrs. Jesse played the very difficult and trying part of the "Other Woman" with the utmost skill. Her sense of the tragic was very sincere and moving. Her well trained and sympathetic voice and excellent stage movements all added to the good effects.

"A Dream of Egypt," a cycle of Oriental songs closed the programme and for this number the stage was daintily arranged with a lattice screen covered with climbing roses, while a sumptuous eastern divan filled the foreground. On this reclined an Egyptian Princess attended by two small slaves (the Misses Joan and Dulcie Mellert, looking most delightful in their gorgeous Egyptian costumes. Near by stood a charming boy (played by Mrs. Nash). The whole number was very original and effective.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LATEST RESULTS BY SPECIAL CABLE.

Arsenal Wins Again.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, March 10.

The following are the results of football matches played in Great Britain to-day:

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.

The Arsenal 3, Middlesbrough 0.
Birmingham 1, Preston North End 0.
Cardiff City 6, Chelsea 0.
Huddersfield 3, Aston Villa 5.
West Bromwich Albion 0, Notts Forest 0.
Blackburn Rovers 1, Newcastle United 1.
Everton 0, Oldham Athletic 0.
Stoke 0, Burnley 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford City 2, Port Vale 0.
Crystal Palace 3, Stockport County 1.
Fulham 0, Clapton Orient 0.
Hull City 3, Leeds United 1.
Leicester City 7, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0.
Notts County 2, Rotherham County 0.
Barnsley 5, South Shields 0.
Blackpool 0, Coventry City 1.

THIRD DIVISION.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

Brentford 0, Swansea Town 1.
Bristol Rovers 1, Gillingham 0.
Exeter City 2, Portsmouth 2.
Northampton 2, Bristol City 1.
Newport County 1, Norwich City 2.
Plymouth Argyle 2, Brighton and Hove Albion 2.
Southend United 1, Luton 3.
Watford 6, Aberdare 0.

NORTHERN SECTION.

Accrington Stanley 2, Hartlepools United 1.
Barrow 0, Walsall 0.
Darlington 4, Tranmere Rovers 0.
Lincoln City 2, Wigan Borough 1.
Nelson 4, Chesterfield 0.
Rochdale 0, Halifax Town 1.
Southport 3, Grimsby Town 1.
Stalybridge Celtic 0, Crewe Alexandra 1.
Wrexham 3, Bradford 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Ayr United 2, Aberdeen 1.
Clyde 2, Kilmarnock 0.
Partick Thistle 0, Falkirk 1.
Raith Rovers 2, Rangers 0.
St. Mirren 4, Airdrieonians 0.
Dundee 0, Greenock Morton 1.

SCOTTISH CUP.

RESULTS OF SEMI-FINAL MATCHES.

Hibs and Celtic for Final.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, March 10.

The following are the results of the finals for the Scottish Cup.
The Lanark 0, Hibernians 1.
Celtic 2, Motherwell 0.
(Celtic and Hibernians will meet on March 31 in the final.)

"IMMIGRATION CONTROL, EUROPEAN HIGHLANDS, EUROPEAN MAJORITY"—
DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S THREE CARDINAL POINTS.

Wednesday, March 14th.

THE TEST OF EMPIRE.

The *Daily News'* correspondent, so we learn by the latest cable advices, has a good deal to say on the subject of India and Kenya. The diplomatic correspondent of that paper has evidently been asked to write an editorial on the subject. And he has done his best, from the stay at home Englishman's point of view, to put this latest little trouble in East Africa in its proper light for the readers of his paper. One judges that the word "Kenya" conveys very little to the average reader of the *Daily News*, and the writer referred to believes the whole matter can, should or ought to be settled, quite simply, "by a firm announcement on the part of the Imperial Government, that equal status must be conceded." And that should dispose of the Indian question in Kenya. One roar by the British lion, and the little lion cub will curl up in his corner. "Get to it!" says the *Daily News*—"Kenya and its politics are very uninteresting, and we don't want to be bothered looking up any more details about it." One or two of the points made in the article, of which the cable is evidently a brief summary, are worth noting, for though we have heard them before from Indian sources, still they will strike the British reader as new and potent arguments. This question, says the London journal, is likely to become "the very touchstone of Empire." This is another way of expressing "the acid test" that we have heard so much about lately.—One does get tired of using the same expression continually!—And indeed there is a good deal of truth in the saying. But we look upon the test in a different way to which the Indian looks at it. A great Empire should be truly great. It should not be mean, or money grubbing, or small minded. It should never try to force upon a small community what it would not attempt to force upon a community a little larger in point of numbers or strength. When the elder sons refuse to have anything to do with acid tests or touchstones, is the smallest child, echoing the refusal, to be coerced by the fond mother, not because it is in the wrong, but because it is the weakest, and cannot hold its own? If that is so, then the test reveals a want of greatness in the Imperial Government which is little short of remarkable. Yet that is, according to the *Daily News*, the kind of Government we have to look to. As a matter of fact, however, we do not believe that such an opinion reflects the true spirit of our rulers in this respect. The London paper has something to say, also, about the Tanganyika mandate. It argues that since "the Mandate for that Territory imposes an obligation upon Britain to grant equality to nationals of all members of the League of Nations—which includes India," therefore India, as a member of the British Empire, should not "out loss ice" in Kenya than she does in the neighbouring territory. But the argument does not carry weight when it is remembered that Kenya holds a promise that her highlands are to be developed as a characteristically British Colony, and no such promise was given to Tanganyika that we are aware of. The *Daily News* argument will apply equally to South Africa or Australia, or New Zealand, or even England. If the door is to be opened to Indians in Tanganyika, why should it not be opened to them in all those countries? Equality of status argues equality of the right of entry. And that is not conceded in the Dominions. Neither would it be conceded in England, if there were any possibility of Indians flooding the country with workmen, who would paralyse British labour, and lower all its standards of living. In any case we do not consider that the Mandate, as it stands, is either wise or good, for the simple reason that its composers appear to have forgotten that the African tribes have a prior right in their own country, and should have had more consideration in the framing of the document. The omission is obvious. While we all hope to raise the African to a sphere of usefulness which will enable him, in the future, to take some share in the government of his country, as is the case in Uganda, yet by the ruling of the Tanganyika Mandate there is nothing to prevent such an influx of Asiatics—Indians—Japanese—Chinese from Singapore—Malays—or Siamese—as would possibly swamp, or swallow up, the pure African races altogether, and in any case, would certainly complicate the whole of our African policy to an extreme degree. If therefore, the Mandate is quoted as conferring certain rights on Asiatics, then all we can say is that its provisions should be altered as soon as possible, so as to safeguard the future rights of the African inhabitants of the country. The test of Empire, in our opinion, is the ability to admit a mistake, and to rectify it, undeterred by problematical fears of the consequences, when it is pointed out.

WEDNESDAY'S CABLES.

["E. A. Standard" Special.]

DEPUTATION OF M.P.'S VISITS DOWNING ST.

Colonial Office's Three Cardinal Points.

IMMIGRATION, HIGHLANDS & EUROPEAN MAJORITY.

Increasing Interest in Kenya Crisis.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, Monday.

A deputation of Members of Parliament to-day interviewed the Duke of Devonshire, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Colonial Office and outlined their case in regard to the Indian Question.

He asked them to excuse him from making any detailed or positive statement until the official Kenya deputations for whom he had sent had returned home.

He assured them, however, that he adhered to the three cardinal points namely—

Restricted Indian Immigration.
Highlands for Europeans.
European Majority in the Council.

The Duke of Devonshire again regretted his inability, for the reasons specified, to particularise in regard to the last named point.

The deputation was fairly satisfied with the interview and was certainly convinced of the value of stimulating the Colonial Office against the pressure exercised on it just now by Indian influences.

Since the announcement of the recent meeting at the House of Commons appeared in the Press, many more M.P.'s are showing an anxiety to join the Committee.

MORE MURDERS IN THE RUHR.

Reported Shooting of German Civilians.

FRENCH TROOPS FIRE ON A CROWD.

Franco-Belgian Pact.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, March 12.

Reuter learns that as far as the Ruhr railway situation, arising from the negotiations between Generals Godley and Payot is concerned, the matter is now considered to be settled between the British and French Governments.

The arrangement is not yet ratified and probably will not be as it is in the nature of a working agreement coming into force as soon as local details are settled.

SUSPECTED PERSONS SHOT.

Troops Open Fire on German Crowd.

Paris, March 12.

In a speech at a banquet last night, M. Poincare, said the murder of the French officers at Buer would be pitilessly punished and the victims avenged and he would meet General Degoutte at Brussels to-day to discuss measures and sanctions which ought to be taken.

Dusseldorf, March 12.

Two Germans have been arrested at Buer in connection with the murder of the two Frenchmen.

They attempted to escape, but the gendarmes fired, killing both.

Owing to the crowd's threatening attitude, the French troops also fired, killing five Germans.

Berlin, March 12.

A German source at Buer asserts that it is officially established that French soldiers murdered the two French officers.

It is also declared that a German detective and two civilians were shot dead at Buer last night by the French because they were found out of doors after seven o'clock in the evening in violation of the French curfew order.

Another Brussels Pact.

Brussels, March 12.

M. Poincare journeyed here from Paris to participate in a Conference with M. Theunis, at which measures for accelerating deliveries of coal and coke from the Germans were decided on, and other arrangements made and co-operative measures decided on in connection with the Ruhr.

It was resolved not to evacuate the recently occupied territories merely on the strength of a German promise or without obtaining guarantees for any Germans who collaborated with the Allies.

Indian Question.

EMPLOYEES' DELEGATE TO ENGLAND.

The following subscriptions have been received to date in connection with the sending of an employees' representative on the European delegation to England on the Indian question:

	Sh.
C. J. J.	10
T. T.	10
D. G.	10
P. C. Green	20
J. Riddell	20
Anon	20

IRISH REBEL PLOTS IN BRITAIN.

Remarkable Disclosures in Commons.

SPIES, ARMS AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

Labour Motion on Arrests Defeated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, March 12.

The Chief Constable of Glasgow in an official report, stated that 88 Irish rebels were arrested in Scotland and conveyed to Dublin, comprising 28 from Glasgow, including four women. Several of the arrested persons are stated to be the principal organisers of the I. R. A.

Abused Hospitality.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, replying to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labour Party, said the arrests of Irish people carried out during the week end were under the Restoration of Order in Ireland regulations.

There had lately been a progressive increase in Irish Republican activities in Britain and the Government possessed material clearly indicating the existence of a quasi military organisation which was prepared to do its utmost to co-operate with the Irregulars in Ireland and even to resort to acts of violence in Britain. It was therefore clearly the Government's duty to take action, and the arrests were made at the instance of the Free State Government and the persons arrested would be held in custody by the Free State Government in their own country which seemed the most effective method of dealing with people who, claiming to be Irish and acting in the interests of Ireland had grossly abused the hospitality of Britain. All the arrested persons were informed they might make representations to an Advisory Committee, which would be appointed.

LABOUR MOTION THROWN OUT.

More Revelations of Irish Plots.

Later.

The arrest of the Irish rebels in Great Britain including one Englishman and one Scotsman and their deportation to Ireland without trial was debated in the House of Commons, when Mr. Jack Jones (Lab., Silvertown) moved the adjournment of the House and the Communist member for Motherwell, Mr. J. T. W. Newbolt seconded his protest at the irregularity of the action, and he was supported by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman (Home Secretary) defending the action read the captured letters from Ireland showing that steps had been taken to obtain arms in England, and efforts had been made to get spies into the Foreign Office and the Irish High Commissioner's Office in London. He said that the Advisory Committee to which the deportees could make representations would be presided over by the ex-Lord Chief Justice, Lord Trevethyn.

The Free State Government had undertaken to do nothing beyond interning all those arrested until it had obtained previous consent of the British Government.

Sir John Simon (Lab., Spen Valley) expressed the opinion that the material before the Home Secretary compelled grave and careful action. He showed that the Court of Appeal in 1921 had held such action to be legal, but he questioned the wisdom of Mr. Bridgeman's policy, especially the apparent indefinite internment.

The Attorney General (Sir Douglas-Hogg) said the Government would be undertaking the gravest responsibility if on the request of a self-governing Dominion it declined to put into operation the special legislation it possessed for the maintenance of order in that Dominion. He said: "We have adopted the course pressed for by the Free State Government."

Mr. Jones' motion was rejected by 260 votes to 182.

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(2) "You were very helpful to me when I thought of selling the car, and you surely have secured for me a very good price indeed."

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The Army Estimates.

Reduction of £10,000,000 and 45,000 Men.

London, March 12.

The Army Estimates for 1923-1924 amount to £52,000,000 as compared with £62,000,000 last year.

They provide for an establishment of 170,000, as compared with 215,000.

BRITAIN'S NAVY CUT TO MINIMUM.

Courageous Effort to Stop World Competition.

POSITION CAUSING SERIOUS MISGIVINGS.

Naval Base for Singapore.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, March 12.

In the House of Commons, in moving the Naval estimates Col. L. C. Amery, First Lord of Admiralty, pointed out that as a result of the Washington agreement the estimates had been reduced from £92,500,000 to £91,500,000 in twelve months by reducing the personnel of the fleet by 20,000; the personnel of the dockyards by 10,000 scrapping fourteen splendid capital ships, and reducing the reserves of munitions and fuel stores to the very minimum of safety by postponing necessary expenditure and accepting risks which could only be contemplated with serious misgivings.

The Admiralty had not assumed the grave responsibility without a continued, serious deliberation but considerations of national world welfare outweighed technical arguments for a larger measure of insurance and the reductions far exceeded the strict terms of the Washington agreement.

He believed that our example would prove the determining factor in securing early ratification and effective carrying out of the treaty by all powers concerned.

RELATIVE STRENGTHS.

Britain Anxious to Promote Goodwill.

Lt. Col. Amery also pointed out that both America and Japan had reduced their personnel though not as large a scale as ourselves.

Comparing relative strengths, he called attention to the superiority of the United States and Japan as regards post-Jutland ships and vessels over 30,000 tons, and the British superiority over the United States in cruisers and light cruisers but h.r marked inferiority in destroyers and submarines, while our personnel of 90,500 compared with 116,400 in the United States.

He emphasized that the latitude which we had interpreted as superior power standard was only justifiable by a desire to avoid promoting competition in armaments and to secure goodwill between our selves and the United States.

Naval Base for Singapore.

Dealing with the proposal to create a naval base at Singapore capable of dealing with the requirements of a fleet of modern battleships, he pointed to the advantages of the situation of Singapore on the route to the Far East and on the flank of our strategic commercial lines of communication to Australia. He said only £300,000 was required on the present estimates for preparatory work there but the total cost of equipment of graving docks, locks, workshops and stores would be about £11,000,000 spread over a great number of years.

Lt. Col. Amery also emphasized that the Admiralty had reached the limit of possible reductions in personnel and present naval strength.

He also hoped that the present condescension of the Mediterranean fleet was only the first step towards a gradual return to a more normal distribution of the navy after the abnormal concentration in home waters imposed by the Anglo-German Naval agreement that the pressure of naval and military power in conjunction with Turkey was exercised in a more effective manner by the cause of peace than the occupation of the ancient capital with Turkey.

British Trade Decrease.

London, March 12.

The Board of Trade returns for February are: Exports £57,500,000; and imports, £83,300,000, being a reduction of £6,420,000 and £13,844,000 respectively as compared with January.

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SHOT FIRED AT A BRITISH WARSHIP.

UNREPORTED THRILL AT SMYRNA.

Lively Story Disclosed in Dispatches.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Constantinople, March 12.

A thrilling incident at Smyrna last month when the Turks protested their ultimatum ordering Allied warships not to use the harbour is revealed by particulars just arrived.

Rear Admiral Nicholson aboard the "Curacoa" with guns all loaded and manned steamed so slowly, following the course wished by the Calypso". Three super-Dreadnoughts lay outside and the Turkish land batteries were seen to be manned by gunners at their stations.

Admiral Nicholson ignored the order to stop upon which a shot was fired across the bows of the "Curacoa".

A tense moment followed but the battleships apparently realized it was a blank shot and Admiral Nicholson continued his course into harbour and conferred with the Turkish Commander.

The latter declared, he could upon fire at sight precisely if the warships were not withdrawn.

Admiral Nicholson is reported to have replied that if that was done the battleships outside could pour twenty-five tons of metal a minute into Smyrna.

The Turkish Commander refused, then asked a member of his staff who had served in the British Navy to interpret.

"I am afraid it is" was the reply and the Turkish Commander said "Very well I will apply to Angora for instructions" and the incident terminated.

(It will be recalled some time ago that the Turks mined Smyrna harbour and attempted to close it to Allied vessels, causing a tense situation in the Near East. After protests by the Allied representatives, a compromise was arranged whereby vessels using the harbour was fired.)

British Warships Being Withdrawn.

Malta, March 12.

The optimism of authorities in regard to the Near East is evidenced by the fact that the battleship "Malaya" and the light cruisers "Curacoa" and "Cambrian" are withdrawing from Eastern waters and are expected here on Thursday.

They will proceed to Gibraltar on Saturday and rejoin the Atlantic fleet. The battleship "Iron Duke" has also arrived from the Dardanelles.

Death of "Emden" Commander.

DARING WAR RAIDER RECALLED

Berlin, March 12.

The death is announced of Von Mueller, the commander of the famous raider "Emden."

(The cruise of the German warship "Emden" will be remembered as one of the outstanding events of the late war, when this ship, commanded by Von Mueller, did a considerable amount of damage in the Indian Ocean and later in the South Seas including the sinking of the Pacific cable and bombardment of Madras. The ship was eventually rounded up and sunk by H. M. S. "Sydney" and Von Mueller was captured. He came in for a considerable amount of favourable comment at the time owing to the chivalrous manner in which he dealt with his prisoners and the crews of sunken vessels.

UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' GUTTÆ VITÆ OR, LIFE DROPS.

This Great European Remedy Restores Health and Vigour to the Sexual Organs. This extraordinary and specific medicine acts upon the system of the whole system, gives energy to the weak, and specially restores the vigour of the sexual organs. Sold in boxes, 2/9 and 4/6 each, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Sole Proprietors, Thos. Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., 5 Carlisle Street, Soho Square, London, W.1. Cable address, "Kerfoot, London." Telephone, Gerrard 1074. DR. DE ROOS' ANTI-DIABETIC PILLS. A Reliable Remedy for Diabetes. Prices 4s. 6d. and 11s. 6d. each box. DR. DE ROOS' ANTI-FAT. A Safe and Certain Reducer of Obesity. Price 4s. 6d. per box. DR. DE ROOS' FEMALE PILLS. English Profile 3s. Purchase one box and try the above Pills. Sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Sole Proprietors, Thos. Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., 5 Carlisle Street, Soho Square, London, W.1. Cable address, "Kerfoot, London." Telephone, Gerrard 1074. Wholesale Agents: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Cape Town, Durban, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Lima, Panama, Havana, Kingston, Port of Spain, Barbados, Bermuda, Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Tananarive, Port Louis, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Bulawayo, Salisbury, Lusaka, Ndola, Broken Hill, Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufulira, Ndola, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Jinja, Entebbe, Port Sudan, Khartoum, Omdurman, Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem, Beirut, Damascus, Baghdad, Basra, Teheran, Aden, Colombo, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Bangkok, Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Dairen, Port Said, Suez, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, Madrid, Barcelona, Marseilles, Paris, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Riga, Reval, Leningrad, Moscow, Warsaw, Danzig, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Frankfurt, Munich, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Bucharest, Constantinople, Smyrna, Athens, Rome, Milan, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Trieste, Venice, Zurich, Basle, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne

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is very beneficial to expectant and Nursing Mothers.

It sustains strength and vitality before the child is born, and afterwards increases the quantity and improves the quality of the mother's milk. It is very easily digested.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

Uganda Railway

Tenders for Supply of Woodfuel

Tenders are invited for the supply to the Uganda Railway of woodfuel for locomotives in the undermentioned areas:

(a) Mount Blackett of Western Mau Forest Area—Quantity required up to 100,000 Cft p.m.

(b) Elburgon Forestry Area—Quantity required up to 100,000 Cft p.m.

(c) Kamera Forest of Dean—Quantity required up to 200,000 Cft p.m.

2. The fuel supplied must be cut in the above areas and will be railed to the various fuel stations and stacked by the Contractor.

3. The successful tender, will be required to enter into a contract terms of which may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Uganda Railway, Nairobi.

4. The Contractor must observe such rules and regulations under the Forest Ordinance which may be in force during the period of the contract, and must pay Royalties due to the Government for the wood cut, according to Sln. 2/- per 100 Cft.

5. Tenders must state price per 100 Cft of wood cut to specification and stacked in the Railway Yards.

6. Contracts to commence on the following dates:

(a) and (b) May 16th, 1928. (c) June 3rd, 1928.

7. Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Woodfuel," should reach the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Uganda Railway, Nairobi, (P.O. Box 40) by noon on April 2nd.

Late tenders will not be considered.

8. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. L. N. PELLING,
General Manager,
Uganda Railway.

Nairobi,
6th March, 1928.

"MERRYWEATHER"

The name of "MERRYWEATHER" on a vehicle is a mark of quality. "MERRYWEATHER" wagons are built up to a standard—not down to a price.

And yet you are asked to pay no more for a "MERRYWEATHER" Wagon than for one of an inferior and little known make.

Illustrated Catalogue and particulars will be forwarded on request.

J. MERRYWEATHER & SONS,
362-368, Church Street, Pietermaritzburg Natal, S. Af.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

WHITE HOME ABOUT IT.

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

Sir,—I read in the *E. A. Standard* the other day, a speech delivered by Mr. M. A. Desai, the President of the Indian Association in Kenya Colony, at a meeting of Nairobi Indians.

The address was evidently intended for Home and Indian consumption, and breathed benevolence and brotherhood. It held the audience to respect white women and children, and that the White settler had nothing to fear if equal status were granted to the Indians, as it would make no apparent difference to his (the White Man's) welfare.

Local people reading this speech, would simply pass it over (except at Home—when they read it, will wonder how it is the settler is so prejudiced against the gentle Indian).

May I suggest that we take a leaf out of the Indians' book, with the idea of telling folks at Home the individual views of white men and women in this Colony; no harm will be done and it will teach our cousins before the public who are already too well versed with the views of the Minister.

Let everybody write, so that people at Home, who know not, are a lot of people at Home who are painfully ignorant of the status of white men and women in this country. I am of this way to writing every week, this being the only means the ordinary man has of getting his views in counteracting Indian propaganda.

Yours etc.,
P. A. STRUTHERS.

Nyeri, March 10, 1928.

[Perhaps readers will find this a good idea, and we recommend it to our readers.—Ed. E. A. S.]

On the Homeward Journey.

LONG PASSENGER LISTS BY FRENCH LINE

The following passengers arrived at Mombasa from Marseilles per s.s. Marechal Galliéni, March 8:—

Mr. and Mrs. Hoole, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Mrs. Cecil Hoole, Mr. Mrs. Moffin, Wilson, Compton, Miss White, Mr. Mrs. Mount, Mr. Dandonna, Rev. Father Goode, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Hale and 2 children, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Goode, Mr. Gussen and Mr. and Mrs. Lagerberg.

Those who left Mombasa for Marseilles per s.s. "General Voyron" on 7th instant were:—

Mr. Bockler, Mr. J. L. Pagan, Mr. W. Bradley, Mr. Tisdall, Mr. H. L. Petherick, Mr. N. Lubbe, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mr. W. Mackintosh, Mrs. Prestwich, Mr. and Mrs. Davis (boys and child), Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Nugent, Mr. C. Tay, Mr. G. H. Nourquard, Mr. V. de Nourquard, Mr. P. Dawson, Mr. Henry Dawson, Mr. Wade-Jackson, Miss Eva

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GLASS RED AND WHITE LEAD.
ROOFING PRESERVATIVES
THREE PLY WOOD PANELS, 7 and 3 SQUARES.

LOCAL TIMBER.

Standard Sizes always in Stock in either CEDAR or PODO.
FLOORINGS — CEILINGS — SCANTLINGS — MOULDINGS.
SPECIAL SIZES — Cut to Order.

Thursday, March 15.

SUGAR.

The inauguration of a new Sugar Factory in the neighbourhood of Nairobi is a milestone on the road to prosperity. There are many reasons, which go to prove that Kenya, and indeed East Africa in general, should produce sugar for all its needs, and eventually for export to other countries. The climate is wintertime, in lands where, even if snow is unknown, frosts may burn up the vegetation, sugar cane has to be cut before the winter sets in, for the cane is ruined by the frost and is useless for crushing. Here in Kenya crushing can continue through the whole year, and planters are not under the obligation to get rid of their cane before the cold season sets in. The papyrus swamps which are such a feature in Kenya scenery have been tried for cane, so we understand, and have proved to be, as we have always suspected, of such unparalleled fertility, that so high a tonnage can be grown on them as is now grown on the most fertile lands in the world. In the cane lands of the Seychelle Islands, for instance, with high cultivation, and special fertilisers, a yield is obtained which varies between 50 and 60 tons per acre. This is considered a very high return indeed, and as an average of only 18 in of rain falls every year, a large amount of irrigation is necessary to obtain this result. No irrigation would be necessary, of course, in our papyrus swamps, and it has been calculated that a cost of some ten pounds per acre would clear and drain them. If planters, therefore, were asked to pay ten or twelve shillings per ton for their cane, and would count on a crop of fifty tons to the acre, the profit which these drained swamps would give would be in the neighbourhood of £50 per acre yearly, which is a better return than can be obtained from any other heavy crop we know of. If the management of this new sugar factory gives planters "a square deal," which indeed we can fairly count on, seeing that the promoters are themselves well-known local men, who understand the planters' position, and realise that they must give them a reasonable profit, to ensure continuous shipping, then we are encouraged to predict that within a few years all the swamps within reach of the Railway line will be growing sugar cane instead of papyrus. In calculating the profits to be derived from sugar cane growing one of the principal points to be examined is the sugar content of the cane itself, which varies in different districts. Here it may be roughly explained that such class of cane contains 8% degrees of sugar which are measured by a Beaume hydrometer, giving the specific gravity of the liquid solution. The density of such cane are as high as 19 degrees Beaume, others as little as 6 degrees, which means that the necessity of close inspection of cane on this point is obvious when the work of the factory is considered. As an example, the Government factory able to evaporate 225 tons of water in 24 hours could treat 1,000 tons of cane which yields of 6 deg. Beaume and make 100 tons of sugar in that time. But this same factory, supplied with cane of only 4 deg. B. could not treat more than 800 tons of cane in the same time, and the result would only be just over 40 tons of sugar. It is evident, therefore, that a sugar factory can afford to pay more for a good quality of cane than for a cane of a low degree of sugar content. Seed, Mr. H. Long, Mrs. Heale, Mr. and Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Hood and Mrs. E. J. Newitt, Mr. J. Veith, Miss Violet Taylor, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Vanlaer, Mrs. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Ellis, Miss E. S. Hassing, Miss Cura Jones, Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Mr. C. Jackson and Lt. and Mrs. Stacy Marks and child.

KENYA PRODUCE PRICES IN LONDON.

MAIZE AND LINSEED A LITTLE FIRMER.

Other Values Maintained.

Messrs. Tyson Bros. Ltd. Nairobi have received the following market report from the Produce Brokers, Messrs. Cole and Cousland Co., Ltd.; dated March 8:—

Maize and maize are a little firmer this week, other prices remain in same

Coffee

Crushed 1 size, good to fine, 75/- to 100/- per cwt.
Crushed 2 size, medium to good, 80/- to 90/- per cwt.
Crushed C size, medium to good, 70/- to 80/- per cwt.
Crushed A size, good to fine, 105/- to 110/- per cwt.
Crushed B size, good to fine, 95/- to 100/- per cwt.
Crushed C size, good to fine, 85/- to 95/- per cwt.

£121 per ton was the highest price paid during the week in London for Nairobi coffee.

Flax

East African fine-retted (grade 1) is worth from £75 to £80 per ton ex store London.

Tea

Medium quality well-cleaned is worth from £35 to £40 per ton ex store in London.

Linseed.

For parcels of 50 tons or 100 tons including double bags £18 per ton ought be obtained for March/April shipment.

Castorseed.

For early shipment Hull or Antwerp in 50 ton lots £18 per ton might be obtained.

Sisal

No. 1 bess quality tree from how is worth £35 per ton c.i.f.

Maize

Firmer. Flat white "Hickory King" is worth 60/- per quarter of 400 lbs. including bags c.i.f. U.K or Continental Ports.

S.A. WINES.

An attempt is also being made to arouse interest in South African wines, and this product also finds a place in the Trafalgar Square exhibition. In this connection the Trade Commissioner is receiving valued support from Messrs. P. S. Burgoyne and Company, who, it may be said, have just entered into a number of contracts with leading Cape farmers to purchase their output of wine for periods extending over five and in some cases, ten years.

Vacancies for Agricultural Supervisors, Department of Agriculture, Kenya.

Applications are invited for above posts, the scale of salary being £300—15—£400. The duties are the promotion and improvement of agriculture in Native Reserves.

Qualifications—Technical training in agriculture at a recognised institution with experience in practical agriculture, knowledge of Swahili. Apply, giving references, Director of Agriculture, Nairobi on or before 31st March.

E. HYNMOR,
for Director of Agriculture.

LEAVE PAY.

UGANDA RAILWAY SUED BY EMPLOYEE.

Judgment for Plaintiff.

An interesting judgment was given in the Magistrate's Court yesterday by Mr. B. A. Crum in a case in which an Indian, Gulbai Ali, sued the General Manager of the Uganda Railway for the sum of Sh. 609.30, being the difference between the payment of an amount for leave pay and the current rate of exchange instead of in sterling.

In his judgment, Mr. Crum, in reviewing the case, said that on April 30, 1922, the plaintiff was due two months and 10 days leave and claimed Sh. 1,189.06 of which Sh. 579.96 was paid. Counsel for defence showed that the defendants had paid, she gradually due to plaintiff in Sterling and the leave pay at the current rate of exchange.

The Defence.

The defendants claimed that paragraph 7a of the agreement stipulated that the plaintiff could resign the service on giving a month's notice, but if he did so resign, he also resigned any rights and privileges to which he was entitled under the agreement.

His Honour held, however, that in this case, notwithstanding the agreement, the defendants had taken the gratuity to plaintiff, and also leave pay, and a year's pay. He therefore held that they had definitely waived any right that they had under the paragraph quoted in the agreement, which pointed out against the fact that a new agreement was entered into which admitted the payment of gratuity and leave.

The only other question left was that of the amount. Mr. Crum said that the plaintiff had already been paid his gratuity in Sterling and his leave pay at the current rate of exchange. Having regard to the fact that under the original contract of plaintiff was to be paid in Sterling and nothing else was contemplated by the parties, and the fact that an admission of liability for leave pay was made by the defendants, His Honour gave the opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to leave pay and payment of it in Sterling and not at the current rate of exchange.

He gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

And therefore planters should ascertain the very best kinds of cane both for rich drained swampy lands, and also for the high lands where water is scarcer. For this latter, situation we understand that the Cane has no rival. A natural question which will be asked by planters at some distance from the railway is—"Can we not also plant cane, or must we wait for a factory to come our way?"—The answer is that while the costs of transport from some ascertained distance from the railway will eat up all the profits from the raw cane, yet it is possible to boil the cane juice, or, to a point where it can be conveniently barreled and transported to the factory for refining. From a much greater distance, and still return a good profit. So much depends on the administration of a sugar factory and its treatment of the cane, that we can only repeat that we may be sure the promoters of this new venture, which has been aptly named "Sukari," will take all these matters into consideration, and will inaugurate a consistent policy of goodwill and fair dealing. From the factory point of view, one of the directors is perhaps the best technical man for that kind of work in East Africa. So the new Company starts well and with every chance of success, and we trust it will prove a great boon to the Kenya producer.

Feet that are Sore & Painful

All sufferers with sore, aching, blistered feet, will find Zam-Buk a source of comfort. This powerful antiseptic balm rubbed well into the soles, ankles and instepa, soon removes the cause of foot trouble—*it penetrates to the root of the aching pain and soreness.*

Zam-Buk is remarkably soothing and healing yet powerfully germicidal. It is also good in stopping sorenesa and itching irritation, but it kills and expels the poisonous germs that cause eczema, ulceration and other painful sores

Zam-Buk, the most wonderful skin remedy the world has ever known is indispensible for treatment of cuts, wounds, tenderness, blisters, burns, scalds, heat sores, eczema, abscesses, ulcers, ringworm, etc. Owing to its herbal purity Zam-Buk can always be relied upon. *It never turns rancid and useless like fatty salves and ointments.*

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THE PROGRESS OF THE NEW RAILWAY.

A CHEERFUL TALE FROM THE PLATEAU LINE.

Sub-Contractors' Little Worries

The work on the Uasin Gishu section of the new railway is now from the country of earthwork, water waggons, blasting experts and sub-contractors proved to be. The *E. A. Standard* knew how things progress. He had a cheerful talk to tell.

He says that construction trains are running for nearly 40 miles out of the 148 miles of line to Turbo and, with the exception of a stretch of one and a half miles near Nakuru, which will not be joined up for a couple of months, it is possible to run right through from the one end of the fifty miles to Nakuru. There will exist for some distance at the Nakuru end a little track formed by the old line and the new and, for the new line onto the main line at three points in a few miles before striking out at Nakuru Junction for the Plateau, which is about a time when a portion of the original Uganda railway will be torn up and the new line, which has a better grade, will take the traffic to a point where, by the creation of a loop line, the Plateau railway and the line of Uganda will separate and take their several ways.

The line is completed to all intents and purposes as far as Rongai the first station, previously known as Molo River but according to the visitor, there is little traffic on the section of the line, which is perhaps because of a difference between the farmers and the authorities in regard to the station. The line serves a fertile area which is providing good quantities of produce, but it is hoped that anything in the nature of an argument will be merely of a temporary character and be settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

While the work has, in parts, undoubtedly been difficult, the visitor suggests that there has been a minimum in regard to ninety foot cuttings. There is only one such cutting, situate on the line and the bulk of the cuttings are between twenty and thirty feet in depth.

Practically all the earthwork, including the cuttings, is complete miles and the bitchest point of the line has been crossed. It is estimated that the earthwork will be completed on the 30th March within six months and the levels of the rails is following as rapidly as possible.

Living the Line.

The metals are down over 40 miles and sleepers are being supported they will be in Mujl Mazi at the end of this month.

Apparently the labour supply has been found to be very satisfactory, both in quantity and quality. The Tanganyika natives have returned to their own country, having served their period, but Kavirondo labour is coming out splendidly and working well. The standard rate of wages is given as Sh. 12 and Sh. 14 with posho, two blankets, quarters and allowance of fish and salt. The percentage of deaths has been very low and the labour has remained remarkably healthy. Most of the Africans are employed on unskilled work and any coloured labour or jobs of a semi-skilled nature has been of South African origin. Cape boys having been employed on blasting operations and the like.

Almost all the heavy work on the whole contract has been completed. The worst part of the country, from the construction point of view, has been traversed and it is not anticipated that the work in the direct nearer Eldoret will provide any obstacles likely to lead to delay so that, apart from improvements, maintenance, etc., required for some time after completion, the railway on it to be ready for the initial habitants within 18 months.

The station buildings are of a better and better design than those on the main line, although also built of corrugated iron and wood There is plenty of space for sidings, and access roads and similar transport facilities are being provided.

The Stations

The stations in their order from Nakuru upline will be—Nakuru Junction, Rongai, Subaiti, Maji Mazuri, Cansiff, Lake Naraisha, Kapsabahat, Eldoret, Sky Road and Turbo. There will probably be another station for engine changing purposes, between Kapsabahat and Eldoret.

The line runs through thick forest from Eldoret to Mile 59, a distance roughly of 47 miles, over the whole of which Major Grogan has valuable timber concessions. This portion of the route provided unexpectedly heavy work as a good deal of rock was found in the forest three or four feet below the surface. The timber from these concessions that the forests contain some very fine timber, including Podocarpus, Cedar, Greenheart and Mahogany, while there are patches of bamboo forest further along the line.

During the whole of the contract, no signs have been found of minerals and most of the ground has been composed of hard rock and ironstone in boulder formation, or of valuable soil.

Sub-contractors are perhaps the farmers. A grouse is one of their legitimate pleasures but apparently the principal objection they have taken to the routine on the new railway has been directed against District Commissioners and other officials of like disposition who have been, as the visitor said, "making pets of the boys" and conducting a series of inspections which, for a thoroughness and unexpectedness, would not disgrace even the Army authorities. The complaint from the sub-contractor is that such irritating little annoyance were really unnecessary because the boys have always been well looked after.

The only discovery of interest to historians or archaeologists was an old ring hammer head in excellent condition which has been unearthed by the finder.

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"CLINCHER" SOLID AND PNEUMATIC TYRES PARAFLOR RUBBER CARPETING

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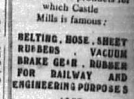


PELTON WHEEL

AGRICULTURE

POULTRY NOTES.

BREEDING.

The utility poultry farmer is the one who has to be catered for in this country and the following notes are intended for the man, or woman, who seriously intends to make a paying proposition of poultry farming.

Poultry farming as a business proposition, does not mean "keeping a few fowls" to whom a few handfuls of crushed maize is thrown, when somebody remembers them, and the collecting of a few eggs, if the birds are so kind as to oblige. There is no "business proposition" in that, and the birds will certainly not bring in any reasonable profit.

Poultry farming to become a profitable business must deal with birds in their hundreds not in tens, and each bird must be observed and if it fails to justify its existence it must be discarded. This means continual work and supervision from the farmer, early mornings and hard days. Wet or fine the birds require attention and because it may be a wet day there must be no leaving of feeding, etc., to a boy; trusting to a native's well known dislike of being out in the rain, it will be a fairly safe guess to credit him with having wrapped himself in his blanket and with having cleared for the nearest shelter, regardless of little chicks left to the fury of a rain storm in unprotected wire runs, and water flowing into broodies' nests.

All the work must have white supervision, and the more supervision there is the better paying will the proposition become.

There is unfortunately no opportunity for a would-be poultry farmer to learn his work under experienced instructors, but he will have to depend on poultry literature and experience, possibly somewhat better.

For this reason it is advisable for the amateur to start in a fairly small way, and enlarge his flock as he gains experience.

It is useless in this country to specialise in any special branch of poultry farming as in such a small community there would not be sufficient scope to make any one branch produce sufficient profit for the farmer. Every branch will have to be embodied in the Kenya Colony poultryman's scheme: pure bred birds for selling; pure bred eggs, for the sale of sittings; table birds, to dispose of the surplus cockerels; and table eggs, to find a return on mis-marked pullets too well bred to "cull" out altogether.

It will be necessary to specialise in some particular breed, and, if importing from Home, endeavour to select a breed which will capture the fancy of the public. As one who sees a good deal of the trend of public taste, I should choose White Leghorns to make sure that there would always be a full egg basket, but I should then make a second choice of some fairly heavy breed; at the present moment Light Sussex are very popular, and those who have them in this country are doing quite well with them. There are other breeds which will produce big showy birds to put on the show bench to catch the public eye. In these remarks it is not intended to infer that a bird has only to be large and showy, irrespective of its real utility qualities, to "catch on" and make good sales, but many people seem to take it for granted that a large bird will produce large eggs, whereas in many cases the well bred White Leghorn or the Silver Campine will lay eggs which will go about eight to the one pound weight. Of course these eggs will be white and in many cases it is found that brown eggs produce the readier market. The darkest brown eggs come from Plymouth Rocks, but all breeds that lay brown eggs are of breeds which go broody. When a man pays a big price for a pen of birds from England, it is very annoying to find the hens continually "going broody" when he wants to be hatching chickens or selling sittings.

Generally speaking, Leghorns and Minorcas will head the list, both in numbers and weight, for egg production the year through.

When purchasing birds do not buy a "pig in a poke," make sure of obtaining high class stock of good strain.

In-breeding must be carefully avoided both from the egg-production and the stock point of view. Immature birds and in-bred birds are useless for breeding from.

All the breeding stock must have a healthy record; birds which have recovered from any serious illness should never again be used in the breeding pen. In selecting eggs for sitting make sure they are all well-shaped and of good average size. Big eggs mean big chicks.

Method.

Method is very important to the poultry farmer and all his work should be arranged on methodical lines. The "trust to luck" poultry farmer will soon find his trust betrayed and his bank balance diminished. Attention to detail is the secret of success in poultry farming, and all the year should be carefully thought out and arranged for.

Repairing of houses should be done during the dry season, not after the rains have set in. During the rains in-door work should be attended to, such as, new coops, brooders, and feeding utensils.

Do not leave the accommodation unsettled until after the chickens are hatched, it is better to have surplus accommodation than to overcrowd young stock.

A good store is a necessity; buying foodstuffs when the crop comes in will be a great saving in the expense of feeding. If it is impossible to afford iron bins for the grain, make sure that the rats are kept down. Much grain can be wasted by rats eating holes in sacks and grain running out.

Keep records of everything, failures, and successes. Also of the breeding pens. Breeding pens are not usually so large that it is impossible to note what the different hens are doing. Trap nesting is scarcely feasible in this country, but the egg of every hen is slightly different and to the observant poultry farmer there is no great difficulty in finding out which hen are which eggs. This applies to breeding pens only, it would of course be impossible to do this with a colony of hens, but even with a colony it is possible to find out the hens which do not lay sufficiently well for a fair return on their keep.

Always have the object in view that the stock is to improve not deteriorate, do not stick in a rut, use your intelligence, think out new schemes and try and perfect them. Always be out for any information, either from other breeders or books; never think you know more than others, it is wonderful the amount of useful information that can be gathered by listening to other people's opinions. As most poultry farming in this country is learnt from practical experience, it is possible that others may have experienced trials and troubles which have not come to you, but may do so, and their methods of combating them may come in useful to you.

Let Cleanliness and Thoroughness be the watchwords on your poultry farm.

A. M. B.

(To be continued.)

Cotton in S.A.

Prizes to Encourage Planting

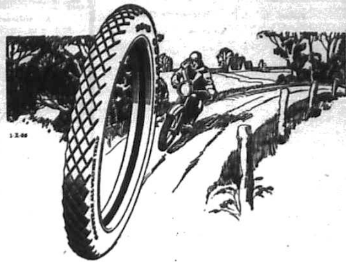
The possibilities of the development of cotton growing in South Africa is referred to in an exhaustive review of the first year's work of the Empire Cotton Growing Association.

The review states that the Corporation appointed Mr. Keatinge to proceed to South Africa to examine the situation with the object of getting first-hand information in regard to the prospects, and with a view to obtaining advice as to the best means whereby production might be improved and developed.

It is hoped that Mr. Keatinge will return to England in February or March, and on receipt of his report the Corporation will be in a position to consider what action on its part is desirable.

Meanwhile to encourage the production of high quality cotton and sound cultural methods, the Corporation (as already announced) has agreed to offer next year prizes to the value of two hundred and fifty pounds for competition among cotton growers in the Union.

TO SOUTH AFRICA. The agents for the Union Castle Line state that s.s. Guildford Castle is now sailing for South Africa on March 21.



Six Advantages

of Goodyear Motorcycle Tyres

1. The thick, tough All-Weather Tread resists skidding.
2. The broad breaker strip, embedded in rubber, absorbs and distributes shocks.
3. The body of the tyre is built of regular 17¼ ounce fabric. This is the fabric used in the manufacture of Goodyear Automobile Tyres.
4. A hard rubber bead is used which prevents slipping of the tyre on the rim and when rounding corners.
5. The flap is built into the tyre itself, and is a part of it. This protects the tube from the rim and dirt.
6. The extra tough cushion stock is carried far down the side walls.

26 x 2½ x 2¼ Heavy Duty
26 x 3 ... ... " "
28 x 3 ... ... " "
700 x 80 ... ... " "

Obtainable at all Garages

GOODYEAR

MOTORCYCLE TYRES.

FLAX MARKET.

Mr. A. H. Tod, on behalf of Wm. F. Malcolm & Co., Ltd., London, reports as follows on February 14:—

Any change in market conditions during the past week has been in buyers' favour.

The improvement in the French and Belgian exchanges was of short duration and again the Franc has considerably depreciated, making business with the Continent exceedingly difficult.

The Latvian Government, which was estimated to have been holding about 9,000 tons suddenly decided to cut their prices, and, as a result, about 3,500 tons have changed hands. Part of the business was done by speculators, but part was placed with Spinners.

To-day's quotations are approximately as follows:—Good Medium Courtrai Water-retted £129, Dew-retted £99, Superior Baltic Flax, Top mark £94, Bottom mark £88, Medium Baltic Flax, Top mark £87, Bottom mark £84.

Friday, March 16th.

ZANZIBAR TRADE. The Trade Report from the Protectorate of Zanzibar for the year 1922 gives some interesting figures. It is evident that though but a small island, Zanzibar is placed in a fortunate position as a clearing house for a large part of the East African Coastal trade. This point is well exemplified by an old Arab proverb, which says "When you play on the flute at Zanzibar, all Africa, as far as the Lakes, dances." It is curious also that among the first to realise the trade possibilities of this port, in the last century were the Americans, who established a Consulate there as early as 1820. As a testimony to those enterprising traders we have the word "Amerikani" as applied to the cotton cloth of which the Natives of Africa use so large a quantity. An outstanding fact in the carefully compiled report under review is of course the use of the Rupee. We here in Kenya have now become quite used to the pound and shilling, based on British credit. But Zanzibar did not come into line with the rest of East Africa on this point, and therefore crores, and lakhs, of rupees which fluctuate according to the price of silver are still dealt in. We may, on the whole, congratulate ourselves in having accepted an equivalent of the monetary basis of the old country, even though the change was effected at a bad time, and was very prejudicial to many people. Cloves form the greater part of the export wealth of Zanzibar. Indeed, the visitor to the pleasant town, with its flat topped houses, its tortuous narrow alleys, with their black carved doors leading into dark and weird interiors, can hardly get away from the pungent clove scent which pervades the atmosphere even for miles out to sea. We make no apology for dealing largely with figures—in round numbers—in this article, for figures are, after all, the touchstone of prosperity, or the reverse. Zanzibar is to be congratulated on its fifty-eight million rupees of total trade, of which sum, imports are twenty-eight millions, and exports thirty millions. When a country exports more than it imports, that fact is a sure sign of economic health and welfare. The clove export is rising. For 1922 it was valued at eleven million rupees. As this is a commodity which can be stored, the market fluctuates less than otherwise might be the case, as in a bumper year part of the crop may be held over, so as not to depreciate prices by flooding the market. We are glad to see that this season promises to provide a record crop. It may be of general interest to note that cloves exported during the ten years prior to 1922 have reached the large total of 88,000 tons, an increase of sixteen per cent. over the previous decade. The increase in export to specific countries has been most marked in the case of cloves sent to U.S.A. and France. India takes the bulk of the crop with eighty thousand hundred weight. The United Kingdom takes thirty-six thousand, and the States thirty-seven thousand cwt. Cotton piece goods figure largely in this report. Twelve and a half million yards were imported, and in trade with the mainland some nine million yards were re-exported. Of this amount Tanganyika took cloth to the value of nearly four million Rupees, while Kenya absorbed a value of about seven hundred thousand, and Portuguese East, over three hundred thousand. Ghee should be a large export from Kenya. It is noteworthy that Indian ghee is priced at about one rupee per lb., while ghee from Tanganyika stands at about thirty-three cents, and that from Kenya at seventy cents per lb. Attention should be paid by Kenya exporters to the quality of their ghee so as to secure the best price possible. Olive oil is imported from France (5,000lbs) from Greece (10,000lbs) and from Kenya 112lbs. We are under the impression that Kenya should produce olives and olive oil in large quantities, since climate and soil are suitable. Spirits are consumed in Zanzibar, to judge from the report, to the tune of 6,000 gals yearly. Sugar comes mainly from Java and accounts for some two thousand tons of import produce. We may hope that some day Kenya will figure largely in this trade. The same remark applies to Native tobacco of which Portuguese East Africa sends two hundred and fifty thousand lbs. while from Kenya comes only three thousand. Of dressed wood and timber Kenya sends but three tons, while Scandinavia and Burmah send seven hundred, and four hundred tons respectively. But in timber in the rough Kenya heads the list with 370 tons, and Tanganyika and Madagascar follow with 250 and 257 tons. Ox hides, mostly for re-export come from Kenya (500cwt.) from Tanganyika (300cwt.) and a much larger amount from Italian Somaliland (2,000cwt.). Starch is imported from Tanganyika (240cwts.). And it appears to be mostly re-exported to Kenya and Italian Somaliland. One imagines that Kenya should not need to import starch from Tanganyika. It is a melancholy pleasure to find that Kenya leads the van in "Strawbags" of which four hundred thousand are sent to Zanzibar. Gold bullion seems a sign of prosperity when imported. Zanzibar takes one thousand ounces (Troy weight) from Portuguese East, and 80 ozs. from India. Analysing its commercial activity with various countries, it is found that Zanzibar does the largest trade with India, as is natural. From across the Indian Ocean comes eight million rupees worth of products and a value of over six and a half million rupees goes to India. Tanganyika is next on the list, then Great Britain, and Kenya (three million rupees to, and nearly two million from Zanzibar). From Germany comes a value of over four hundred thousand rupees and to that ex-enemy country is sent a value of eight hundred thousand rupees. From S. Africa arrive goods valued at one hundred thousand and in return the Union receives produce costing eight hundred thousand rupees. After digesting the foregoing rough outline of a most interesting report, we may truly say that prosperity beams on the small but influential neighbouring Protectorate. But we cannot help feeling that Kenya should make an attempt to head the list of imports to Zanzibar in more important sections than undressed timber, and "strawbags"!

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 15.
Silver: 32½.
France: 77.90.
Dollars 4.70¾.
Bombay, March 15.
T.T. on London 1/4.

A POST VACANT. Attention is directed to the advertisement appearing in another column inviting applications for the post of Secretary to the "Kenya Committee of the Colony's section of the Empire Exhibition." The post in all probability will include a period of service at the exhibition in London.

THE RETURN OF KABAREGA.

SPECIAL HOUSE PROVIDED IN JINJA.

Not to be Allowed to Go to Bunyoro.

Kabarega living on an annuity provided by the British Government, and indeed a wonderful old man to-day, has pleaded successfully with the British Government to be allowed to return in his old age to die in the land of his people and in the places of his ancestors.

And yet says the "Uganda Herald" we would not say 'successfully.' It is generally supposed that he is to be allowed to return to Bunyoro but that is not so for his journey ends at Jinja where the Government has built him an excellent house in a charming situation. But is this quite the real thing? We rather think not. Kabarega's desire is undoubtedly to die amongst his own people, to be buried amongst the graves of his forefathers; a desire surely reasonable and certainly in keeping with the native traditions as well as with those of many Europeans.

It has seemed to many of us that rather harsh treatment has been meted out to Kabarega from the start for where he is concerned there has been no treachery, only a straight forward objection to having his country taken away from him. Unlike Mwanga he signed no treaties, neither consented to be pacified and civilised but made no attempt to hide his objection to knuckling under from start to finish.

Barbarous he may have been and certainly he did things terribly repulsive and brutal but that merely in accord with native custom and idea. It makes no difference to the fact that he fought a great fight as a straightforward enemy. Surely his treatment has not been in thought if not actually in deed quite such as our ideas of chivalry to-day would meet out to a vanquished foe.

And so we sincerely hope that the Government will soon see their way to allowing Kabarega to return to his own places, to his own people.

It must be a bitter disappointment to the old man to have returned only so far; to meet those few friends of his old days who have come down to Jinja, to meet the many who are coming to greet this old man of whom they have heard so much but whom they have never before seen, to catch continual glimpses of the sights and scenes for which he has returned: to live as it were a wanderer on the fringe of a fair country into which he may not go.

Nairobi Golf.

WEEKLY NOTES FROM THE HILL CLUB.

The following are the weekly Nairobi Golf Club notes:—

The second round of the Dunn Competition has to be completed on or before to-morrow (Sunday).

The monthly mixed foursomes will be held on Tuesday, March 27 over holes 1 to 9. Stroke play on one-quarter combined handicap. Partners and opponents will be drawn for. Entries close on Sunday, March 25.

The President's Cup will be played on Sunday, March 25.

Easter Competitions.

A very full programme has been arranged for Easter as follows:—

(1) Eclectic of 18 holes, commencing Good Friday, March 30 and terminating on April 2.
(2) Good Friday morning, four ball-best-ball stroke h'cap.
(3) Saturday afternoon, four ball-best-bogey on h'cap.
(4) Sunday morning. Men's foursomes, stroke play.
(5) Sunday afternoon, 18 hole bogey.
(6) Monday morning. Bogey against par on special h'cap.
(7) Monday afternoon, Mixed flag, 9 holes, 1 to 9 on h'cap.

In all the above competitions, players arrange their own partners and opponents.

Past Matches.

The Coarn's Cup. Qualifying Round played last Saturday resulted in a tie between Mr. F. G. Thomas and Dr. A. D. Williams, each 4 down on bogey.

The final of the Captain's Prize, presented by Maj. J. D. Leonard, was played off after many delays on Thursday last, between Capt. A. Nicolson with R. P. England against Messrs. I. L. O. Gower and St. C. Thom, and resulted in a win for the former couple after a very close match on the last green by one up.

Sundowner Dance.

The Committee have arranged for a "Sundowner Dance" from 6 to 8 in the Club verandah, on Tuesday, March 27, and rumour has it that "The Frenzied Five" have very kindly consented to give their services.

The Nyanza Auctioneers.

(Sole Partners:—H. E. WATTS & T. H. CHETTLE)

Livestock Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

N.B.—Will clients please note that in future all correspondence should be addressed to Lumbwa instead of to Muhoroni as heretofore.

NOTICE.

Owing to Friday 30th being Good Friday we will hold our Weekly Produce Market on

WEDNESDAY, 28th,

AT THE USUAL HOUR.

SANDS & Co., AUCTIONEERS.

In the matter of

The B.E.A. Farmers' Association LIMITED.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company, duly convened, and held at Nakuru on the 6th day of February, 1923, the following Special Resolutions were duly passed; and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, also duly convened, and held at the same place on the 6th day of March 1923, the following Special Resolutions were duly confirmed, viz:—

(a) Authorising the Directors to form or procure the formation of a new Company to be called the Kenya Farmers' Association, Limited and to be registered under the Companies Ordinance, 1921, with a Capital of Shs. 500,000 divided into Twenty-five thousand shares of Shs. 20 each (of which 15,000 shall be held in reserve) and having as one of its objects, the acquisition and working of the property, business and undertaking of this Company and taking over its liabilities, and having other objects approved by the Directors of this Company.

(b) Authorising the Directors to enter into an Agreement for the sale of and to carry into effect the transfer of the property business and undertaking of this Company to the said new Company for the consideration of Cash, shares, debentures or securities as the Directors shall see fit of any Company purchasing the same.

(c) That a reconstruction of this Company being desirable, it be wound up voluntarily and that J. J. Cairns, the Secretary of the Company, be and is hereby appointed Liquidator of this Company for the purpose of such winding up.

(d) That the said Liquidator be and is hereby authorised to consent to the registration of the new Company to be formed by the Directors of this Company under the name of "The Kenya Farmers' Association, Limited" with the Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been already approved by the Directors of this Company.

(e) That the said Liquidator be and is hereby authorised to execute and enter into the said Agreement and to take all such steps and to do all such things as may be necessary or expedient to complete the transfer of the property and assets of this Company upon the terms contained in the said Agreement and to distribute among the Members of this Company the Cash, Shares, debentures or securities received from the purchasing Company in payment for the property and undertaking of this Company and that the said Agreement be and the same is hereby approved.

(Signed) J. J. TOOGOOD,
Chairman.

Nakuru, 14th March, 1923.

Saturday, March 17th.

NO NEWS BY CABLE.

The interruption of a cable is no extraordinary occurrence. It may be due to some unforeseen strain or to the breaking of some of the many wires of which it is formed. A cable ship is generally at hand to attend to the "break." By delicate instruments the operators can tell with great exactness the spot where the interruption has occurred. So that, as a rule, no time is lost in the operation of raising and repairing the faulty cable. At the present moment we understand that the cable ship is mending a break somewhere down along the coast of Mozambique, and therefore our news is stopped from its usual course, for a considerable time. We may be sure that our Post Office Authorities are not idle, but have been busy in exploring all the possible channels by which the usual cable messages can be obtained. There is a connection by land between Dar-es-Salaam and Mombasa, by Tanga, Moshi, and Voi, and there is also a cable between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam. So that, by the courtesy of the Tanganyika authorities, messages can be sent by this roundabout overland route to Mombasa. But it is obvious that Kenya cannot occupy the Tanganyika lines all day to the exclusion of the business of the sister Territory. We can, under the circumstances, only expect a half time service. And as Government use comes first, London business cables next, and the Press last, it is evident that the public will be forced to wait for a full news service for some days to come. Enquiries as to the capabilities of the wireless service between Zanzibar and Mombasa, where there is an efficient installation, elicit the fact that the Zanzibar station is not sufficiently well staffed to be able to cope with a large and steady flow of messages in addition to the usual local business. It must not be forgotten that the clove season is in full swing, and that the station at Zanzibar is kept working at full time with the subsidiary station on the Island of Pemba, where much of the clove crop comes from. Empires may totter and fall in far away Europe, but the clove industry, with its fluctuations of prices, and its "firm orders" as to quantities, is of much more local interest for the moment than world news. We are not satisfied however, in this matter, that all is as well as it should be. We seem to come off badly in the triangular tangle between Zanzibar, Tanganyika, and ourselves, in this matter of cable service. We are not sufficiently au fait with telegraphic wireless systems, as to be able to make suggestions which would carry any weight with the authorities and the specialists on the subject. But, it seems to us that there ought to be some efficient method of coping with an emergency such as has just arisen, and which will inevitably arise again, sooner or later. We hesitate to suggest that arrangements might be made with the Protectorate of Zanzibar, by which a wireless station of equal power and competency to that at Mombasa might be installed. Such a proceeding would of course, entail expense. But at the same time, we cannot help thinking that it might prove a boon to Zanzibar to be able to communicate with Aden or Bombay by wireless direct, instead of depending upon a small plant capable only of dealing with local messages. In these days of rapid communications, the delay of a day or two, through the impossibility of sending a cable message, may mean, in many instances, a very serious monetary loss. And this loss might be avoided if we could call on an adequate Zanzibar wireless station for assistance for a short period, under some agreement between the government departments concerned. Besides this suggestion, it appears to us that if Zanzibar wishes to retain the premier position on the East Coast, which she has held for centuries, it may occur to the authorities of that dependency as worth while to be fully up-to-date in this latest development of news collection and distribution. The Mombasa installation, by comparison with the other, is complete and efficient, and it has a range of nearly two thousand miles under favourable circumstances, but, unfortunately, it is out of touch with the cable itself. The cable service company, we may take it for granted, has done all that occurred to it to do under the circumstances, but we are not sure that we should not ask its directors to make good the matter of a stoppage of communications, by arranging, in the future, for some sort of emergency service which would be capable of tiding us over the awkward break.

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

In connection with the St. Patrick's Night dance to be held at Nakuru on Saturday. Messrs. Radies' Ltd. announce that they have forwarded a special consignment of ladies' and gentlemen's dance footwear to the highlands capital and they will be on view at Mrs. Luckes' store.

Scarcity of Butter

Economise by Substituting

UPLANDS LARD

For Cooking and other purposes!

It is now very cheap, superior in quality, and obtainable in a variety of packages, viz:—1 and 2 lbs. Parchment Packets, Bladders of various sizes, 4 lbs. sealed tins and 40 lbs. K. O. Tins.

Stocked by Every High-Class Store in Eastern Africa.

"MAKING STOCK BREEDERS COFFEE PLANTERS."

SIR H. BYATT'S POLICY BRINGS STRONG PROTESTS

"Visiting 'Ngomas' Instead of Plantations."

The determination of His Excellency Sir Horace Byatt to encourage certain tribes in Tanganyika Territory to plant coffee in furtherance of his policy of encouraging native production (but unfortunately apparently an unfortunate selection of crop and tribes) has raised a storm of protest with the Arusha and Moshi districts, while the Indians have been passing strong resolutions against his new taxation legislation.

In the course of an article headed "Arusha Protest," the following passages appear:

It is useless to again refer to His Excellency's assurances at Dar-es-Salaam that this industry would have to remain in the hands of Europeans, except perhaps to point out how easily the assurances are broken.

His Excellency's lack of knowledge of coffee growing may be excused, but it is felt that he might spend his tours to more profit than by patronising Native *Ngomas* (dances). He does not think of inspecting the European shambas.

The "Standard's" Support.

It is gratifying to note that the Kenya Press (*E. A. Standard*) has also taken up the cudgels on our behalf, and leading articles deprecate His Excellency's action in breaking faith with the European settlers.

The time has come when we as settlers and property owners can no longer listen to the much used official retort that we are here on sufferance.

Three years ago His Excellency's excuse was that there was no machinery to administrate the Colony. To-day there are Agricultural, Educational, Mining and Land Departments with a horde of officials kicking their heels in spacious buildings. The Agricultural Department's officers have not yet visited the most important agricultural centre in the territory.

It is deeply regretted that His Excellency's arbitrary action has again raised a storm of indignation among those who had begun to hope that a more conciliatory policy would be adopted after recent utterances and assurances.

Commenting on the same subject the *Dar-es-Salaam Times* says:—

Strong Comment.

The *E. A. Standard* of Nairobi has also taken up the cudgels strongly on behalf of the Moshi and Arusha coffee planters. A striking leading article commences with the great reserve with which the journal ventures to comment "on the actions and words of a very high personage in the neighbouring Territory of Tanganyika," and fears that it may be told in the future to mind its own business. We do not agree with this fear. An injustice is an injustice, no matter where committed, and the public voice of one country has the right to protest against a wrong done to the public of another territory.

The whole incident seems again to throw into prominence the anti-European policy with which we have formerly charged His Excellency, and of which after his speech at Dar-es-Salaam on 30th November, we fondly tried to hope there would be a reversal. That the uninstructed Natives of the Moshi and Arusha districts, by irresponsible planting, can become successful coffee planters is a prospect that surely cannot be believed by His Excellency. A survey of the tribes of the two districts shows that they are nearly all stock rearers, some of them, (Masai and branch tribes, being in fact nomads, while others in addition cultivate such simple food products as maize, beans; sweet potatoes, bananas, etc. Coupled with the difficulties attached to coffee planting and the specialist care necessary, is the complete inaptitude of the local native stock rearers, etc., to become coffee planters. *Chacun a son metier.* Telling them to grow coffee does not make them successful coffee growers.

Insufficient Consideration.

We can only conclude, as already indicated, that His Excellency has given to this matter the same insufficient consideration as he gave to his memorable London speech. One of course does not expect a Governor to be an expert in all matters, however erudite he may be, and in many instances he has to be guided by the suggestions of others, but it is to be questioned whether an ultra negrophile prejudice may not at times seriously befog a clear consideration of the practicability of suggestions made by biassed officials.

Periodical visits to the coffee estates of the Arusha and Moshi districts would probably have given His Excellency such an insight into the ramifications of coffee production as might have caused him to hesitate before taking a step which all reason indicates must prove to be impracticable; he would have avoided friction with the established planters and would not have laid himself open to the stigma of promise-breaking. To lose the confidence of the public would be a calamity difficult to overcome.

It is not too late to set the matter right. More careful consideration of the difficulties and dangers attendant on the irresponsible planting of coffee by natives must reveal the impracticability of the whole business.

CABLES.

EXTRA CHARGE FOR URGENT MESSAGES.

The G. P. O. desires to inform the public that arrangements have been made to send cablegrams via Dar-es-Salaam, during the interruption of the Mombasa-Zanzibar service. An extra charge of fifty shilling cents per word will be made for ordinary, and twenty-five cents per word for deferred messages. Cables not so prepaid will be sent on as opportunity offers. The overland route to South Africa is not affected. The delay in direct communication is likely to continue for several days.

A VAGRANCY CASE.

MORE GOOD WORK BY THE SALVATION ARMY.

A Youth Taken in Hand.

In the Magistrate's Court yesterday, a case was heard in which a young European, of about 18 years of age, was charged with vagrancy.

A European Police Constable gave evidence to the effect that the accused came to Nairobi from up-country a short while ago, out of work, but with a small amount of money in his possession. He stayed at the New Stanley Hotel. During his stay he made a report to the police that he had been robbed of £60. The report was investigated, but later on the accused admitted the report was false and in the presence of witnesses made a confession of his career and gave himself up as a vagrant. He had meantime spent all his money.

During the hearing of the case, the Magistrate referred to a circular, which had been supplied to Magistrates, from the Chief Justice stating that an arrangement had been arrived at between Government and the Salvation Army, whereby persons who were charged with being vagrants and were deserving cases, could be taken care of by the Salvation Army and efforts made to find them work.

Mr. Crean said he was disposed to give the accused this chance. The accused said he was anxious to find work, and upon that undertaking, he was bound over to find **work within 14 days and was handed over to the Salvation Army.**

Helping the Eldoret Hospital.

SUCCESSFUL FETE AT KITALE.

Major R. C. Goodfellow, Hon. Secretary of the fete held recently at Kitale in aid of the Eldoret Hospital, forwards the accounts of the enterprise showing a balance to the hospital fund of Sh. 2,902/21.

The accounts show:—

Receipts:—

	Shs.	Cts.
Dance tickets & donations	800	00
Bar	645	00
Auction (afternoon)	192	00
Auction (evening)	476	00
Tennis	127	50
Money box collection	37	00
Tennis racquet raffle	82	00
Sports, teas, etc.	836	50
	Sh 3186	50

Expenditure:—

Bar acct. paid to Kitale Supply & Auctioneering Co., Ltd.	259	50
Breakage paid to S. Jacobs Ltd.	24	50
Balance to Hospital	2,902	21
	Sh. 3,186	50
Proceeds, net cash	2,902	21
Bankers orders	180	00
Total	Shs. 3,082	21

SUNDAY'S CRICKET.

The following team has been selected to represent the Parklands Sports Club in a cricket match against the Gymkhana Club on the ground of the latter, on Sunday March 18, commencing at 10 a.m.:—Adams, Moskow (Capt.), Campling, Krauss, Donovan, Morris, Trenn, Allen, Hirst, Erskine, Montague.

SECOND HAND MOTOR CARS & CYCLES

USED CARS.

BUICK, 6-cylinder, Sports Body.

CADILLAC, Touring.

CHEVROLET. Box.

ESSEX. Touring practically new.

FORD BOX.

OVERLAND, Model 90, Touring.

OVERLAND, Model 79, Touring.

USED CYCLES.

B.S.A. 4¼ h.p.

CLYNO, 6 h.p.

DOUGLAS, 2¾ h.p.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON, 7/9 h.p.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON & Side-car.

TRIUMPH, 4 h.p.

TRIUMPH, 4 H.P., Sports Model.

Deferred terms of payment can be arranged to suit approved customers.

AT

THE SERVICE COMPANY LIMITED.

SIXTH AVENUE, NAIROBI

Telegrams: "Motoring."

P.O. Box 480. Telephone 237

The Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A.A. will arrange for an independent inspection and report on any of the above cars or cycles for up-country buyers who are unable to view for themselves. The fee charged being Sh. 30/- for cars and Sh. 25/- for cycles, which is paid to the examiner.

Dearest other kids,

Patsy is just like all girls! She says that as I had the pleasure of writing all the letters while she was lost, I ought to let her write the letters for three weeks. Why! I only did it to help her and keep the *Standard* going! And anyway, one week I didn't write at all for I felt too upset, and all because of her. She was glad enough to see me when she came back but now her adventures are nearly forgotten she tries to take advantage of them. That's just like a g— sorry!—doll, isn't it!

Well, for all the news there is Patsy might just as well have written. Thimblekin fell in the ink-pot yesterday, and now she is a black baby. Patsy is awfully annoyed about it, she says she really ought to change her name from Thimblekin to Jesoge or something! But then she'd be a boy and I don't know any nice native girl's names, do you? Of course one can't really change her name once it is here, so she will stay Thimblekin all the same.

Lots of love to you all

From,

JOSFAT.

This Week's Best Letter.

My dearest Josfat,—Thank you ever so much for the prize "The Water Babies." I was so surprised and delighted to get it, because you see Mother and Dad are pleased, and I love reading, don't you! But Josfat, you made a mistake, a very natural one certainly, because I signed myself "Micky" Glanville, but my name is Mildred Hope Glanville, and Micky is a nick name, and I'm "only a girl" like poor little Patsy. Oh I do hope that you find her soon. You've certainly looked very well for her, the corner will miss her terribly if she doesn't hurry up and come back.

I like my nick-name Micky. Do hope that you like it too. No. I don't think that I have ever written a real story, but lots of essays in school. I love writing essays. I am sorry that you find spelling hard because it is an awful drawback when you get half way through spelling a word and then suddenly forget how the other half is spelt. My elder brother can spell awfully well. I suppose the Editor helps you with your spelling now Patsy has gone. I am sending you a piece of poetry that I have written I hope that you'll like it.

I am sorry that I didn't put in my essay that there were no natives in England, but on my honour, I did know that there are not any there. Have you got a good "forgetery"! I have an awfully good one. Do tell me, if you know, is O. H. Barratt a boy or a girl! Have you got a line of happiness on your arm! I hope so, I haven't and I'm told that therefore I won't have any happiness, which is rather sad isn't it! especially as I have a rather long life line.

Well I think that I had better end now. Again thanking you for your nice prize.

With lots of love to yourself and Patsy when you find her

Yours very sincerely,

(Miss) MICKY GLANVILLE

Blandswold, P. O. Hoey's Bridge, March 1.

Answers to Correspondents.

MICKY GLANVILLE.—Thank you for your nice letter and the excellent little poem accompanying it. I have written to you separately about that to tell you why I couldn't print it. Yes I like your nick-name and apologise for making a mistake. Do write some essays for the corner, or try your hand at a story. Yes, the editor corrects my spelling for me if I make a mistake, and Patsy does sometimes too. No, I have a very good memory but Patsy is always forgetting things—in spite of her good spelling. She forgets to put lines on the certificates and all sorts of things. (Won't she be cross when she sees this!) Where does one look for one's line of happiness and I will tell you if I have one.

CYNTHIA RYAN.—The certificate was for the letter in which you said the date of your birthday and asked which was my favourite flower. I was so sorry about your poor little kitten. You must have been disappointed and sad. Did the squashed chicken provide a nice "galantine?" (That's meant for a joke, but I don't quite see where I mean it to come!) When are you going to write another story?

Sir G. ARCHER'S INDIAN FRIENDS.

SAYS HE UNDERSTANDS THE EAST.

Warning to "Happy Uganda" to Keep Out of Kenya Troubles

His Excellency, Sir Geoffrey Archer, Governor of Uganda, has been meeting the Indians of Uganda. He has told them of his intimate knowledge of the East and of the Indians he regards as his friends. Also he again declares his intention to "hold the scales fairly" and warns Uganda against being drawn into the controversies of Kenya.

Replying to the address of welcome which the Indians presented to him (and which has already appeared in the "E. A. Standard") Sir Geoffrey said:

I think you all know I have long had associations with Indians. In Somaliland all our merchants, all our clerical staff were Indians. Aden, with which I have had much to do, is an important Indian trading centre. It is under the Government of India, and the political officers there belong to the Indian Political Service. I know well the leaders of the Indian community there—I account Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw as a friend. I have been in Aden as long as two months at a time, on duty and for ceremonial occasions, to take part in the welcome accorded to both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. Again, on the P. & O. Ships going to and coming from England, I have met many representative Indians—leaders of commerce like Sir Ratan Tata, accomplished, highly educated; Indian Judges of the High Court, Barristers and public men; Indian Princes, and men of high position and wide experience. I understand Indian thought. I am conversant with the ways of the East as well as the ways of Africa.

Do not let us extend to this country the troubles of another. There is no necessity, no place in "Happy Uganda" for insistence on matters of form and theoretical rights. A claim on one side is only met by a counter claim on another. So racial rivalries and racial prejudices are provoked. Leave well alone. Confine your politics to local politics. Let us have no outside influences. The views of India and the views of Kenya are not compatible. Neither need affect us here. We are without them to-day: let us remain so. let us keep our good relations. We will deal with practical facts and practical difficulties as they present themselves. Gentlemen, I speak with great earnestness on this subject. I hope you will give due consideration to my words.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Eustace Albert Phelps and Bruce Haddon Frowd, under the style of "PHELPS & FROWD" is hereby dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 12th day of March, 1923. The business will, as and from that date, be carried on in his own name by the said Eustace Albert Phelps, who will settle all debts and liabilities owing by the firm, and to whom all moneys due and owing to the firm are to be paid.

Dated at Nairobi this 12th. day of March, 1923.

(Sgd.) E. A. PHELPS.
(Sgd.) B. H. FROWD.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

HOW ENGLAND DEFEATED IRELAND.

Superior Forwards.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, February 14.

The International Rugby match at Leicester between England and Ireland served to show that the home fifteen of 1923 is a fine one. The win over Wales at Twickenham was not too convincing but the leading authorities are now agreed that the representatives of the Rose showed exceptional form on Saturday.

As at Twickenham, the English players were able to score an early success, Davies dropping a goal. From that stage it became clear that the home team had the upper hand. Save in the one particular of the line out, the Irish forwards did not compare well with their rivals. In practically every scrum the ball came out to the English half and this naturally gave the three-quarters lots of opportunities, which they were quick to accept.

The English attack was described as audacious, but under the circumstances, it was not unduly so. Whether such gambling tactics would pay against Scotland is another matter, but chances will be fewer when the great match of the year takes place.

It was a matter for satisfaction to find Davies playing so well for England, the captain of the side giving one of his best displays. His judgment was excellent, and at a time when the Irishmen were in the ascendent, he steadied his men by fine kicking into touch. Early in the match he scooped up the ball to Kershaw, who handed on to Myers the Yorkshireman passing to Corbett who transferred to Smallwood, who got over the line. A few minutes later, Davies accepted a pass and after dodging several players, threw the ball high to Corbett, the Bristol player scoring the try of the match. He made a fine run, dodging several players before getting over.

No sooner had play been resumed, than the English halves and three-quarters were off again and it was only when almost over the line that Smallwood was pushed into touch. He at once threw the ball into play, Gardiner receiving to hand on to Price, who dashed over, the try being converted.

Unfavourable Criticism.

With such a lead, the Irishmen might well have been disheartened, but such was not the case and they tried different tactics, the forwards going in for loose rushes. This paid and for a time the English defence was well tried. Gilbert, the full back, came out of the ordeal with flying colours and he has quite taken the wind out of the sails of critics who declared we had not got a real international back.

No doubt critics mean well, but it must be discouraging to players to note how unfavourably they are compared with cracks of other days. Two of the English forwards were assailed as merely wingers when the team was first chosen, but since England has won the two first engagements, no further complaint has been found.

Now that Gilbert has come well out of a severe test, supporters of England will be more confident for the great match against Scotland which will probably decide the championship, each country having won both engagements so far.

The match under notice was the forty-second between the two countries, England claiming 28 wins and Ireland 12, with 2 drawn games.

Club Matches.

Gloucester made a big effort against Cardiff on Saturday, a fine game ending in a draw of 5 points each. Oxford University were seen to advantage when beating Richmond by 8 points to 6, and Guy's Hospital gained a notable success over Devonport Services by 9 points to 8.

Bath gave Newport a good game, though finally beaten by 4 points to 0.

Blackheath were opposed by a strong Army side, but managed to win by 7 points to 0, whilst Northampton ran up the big score of 23 points to 5 when opposing London Welsh.

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OVERSEAS MAILS

This notice is based upon the latest advice from the Shipping Agents. It is possible, however, that circumstances may require alteration of the steamer programme and the vessels may leave earlier or later than anticipated, and the information given below is published subject to this reservation.

Mails will be closed at the Nairobi Post Office as noted below:—

ARRIVALS

Steamer.	From	Due at Mombasa	Mails arrive in Nairobi
Taroba	Bombay	...	Mar. 17
Dumbea	Madagascar	...	" 17
Chambord	Marseilles	Mar. 18	" 19
Guildford Castle	Europe	" 20	" 21

DEPARTURES

Steamer.	For	Mails close at Nairobi, G.P.O.	Date of despatch from M'baa
Taroba	South Africa	...	Mar. 16
Dumbea	Marseilles	...	" 17
Koranna	Europe via Aden	...	" 17
Chambord	Madagascar	...	" 18
Guildford Castle	South Africa	Mar. 20	" 21

"Chambord" carrying 70 bags English mail.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Arrivals.

Nil.

Sailings.

"Karapara" for Bombay.

In Harbour.

Nil.

To Europe—

"Dumbea"	... Mar. 16
"Korana"	... March 17
"Banda"	... Mar. 17
"Chili"	... Mar. 26
"Madura"	... April 9
"Llanstephan Castle"	April 14
"Mashobra"	... May 5
"Gloucester Castle"	June 19
"Modasa"	... June 29

From Europe—

"Guildford Castle"	... Mar. 18
"Chambord"	... Mar. 18
"Mashobra"	... April 4
"Taroba"	... Mar. 16

To South—

"Taroba"	... Mar. 16
"Guildford Castle"	... Mar. 21
"Karagola"	... Mar. 29
"Carlow Castle"	... April 23
"Norman"	... May 14

From South—

Nil.

To India (Bombay)—

"Karoa" ... Mar. 24

From India (Bombay)—

"Taroba" ... Mar. 15

ANOTHER FIND IN EGYPT.

PRINCESS WHO LIVED 4,000 YEARS AGO.

The Fashion of Slender Waists.

Interest in the tomb of King Tutankhamen was temporarily diverted by the discovery by the American archaeologists who are working there of a tattooed Egyptian princess four thousand years old.

This princess was apparently one of the beauties of the first Theban dynasty, which flourished 2,150 years before Christ.

Her bosom and neck are delicately tattooed with small bluish symbols and traceries, emblematic of her caste and nobility. Egyptologists believe she was one of the favourite Court ladies of the Mentuhotep kings. The body is marvellously preserved, the hair and teeth being intact.

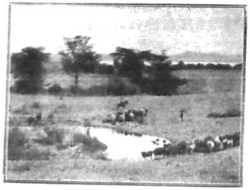
Slight indentations on the neck, wrists, fingers, and ankles indicate that the princess wore necklaces, bracelets, and rings in her death sleep, which were subsequently stolen when vandals desecrated her tomb.

The girth of her waist suggests that a narrow waist-line and slender hips were as much sought after by the women of the Pharaohic period as by the modern woman, says the Reuter's message reporting the discovery. The body is slender and statuesque in appearance. The leading archaeologists believe that the early Egyptians were unsurpassed in beauty of figure and contour of body even by the classical Greeks of the later cycle.

MUNICIPAL RESIGNATION.

Major H. Gordon Russell, of Messrs. Barry, Delaney & Russell, has tendered his resignation from the Nairobi Municipal Council owing to pressure of business consequent of the impending departure of his partner, Mr. Delaney, for England on leave.

Sheep in the Highland



At Elmenteita

By a River Side.

A Typical Coffee Tree.

A Coffee Factory

Prospective Settler in Camp

DAD AND DOUGLAS

DONYO SABUK.

Sir N. Macmillan's Self-Sufficient Principality of 30,000 Acres.

LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION OF SISAL.

A Wonderful Estate, Intelligently Developed.

(By W. S. BROMHEAD.)

The day I journeyed into the Donyo Sabuk district, 15 to 20 miles east of Thika and the Blue Posts Hotel, the weather was cool and sunny; but pools lay here and there on the generally firm murrum road, indicating recent showers. With the great mountain ahead that gives this region its name and which is such a conspicuous landmark from Nairobi, the illimitable Athi Plains to the right and the Ithanga Hills on the left across the Thika and Athi Rivers, a pleasanter or more diversified drive on a fine morning would be hard to find.

Sisal, already a familiar object in the township's landscape, materialises into commercial plantations as one proceeds, displacing great patches of the scattered timber and waving oat grass pasture indigenous here. The latter by-the-bye so closely resembles Australia's Kangaroo grass that it is indistinguishable from it so far as the layman is concerned.

Thirteen miles out the traveller crosses the long bridge, one of the best jobs of the Administration's P.W.D. in Kenya, that spans the very considerable width of the Athi river, and enters the territory of Sir Northrup McMillan, Legislative Councillor for this and adjoining districts united under the title of the Ukamba electorate.

This noble domain includes the whole of Mount Donyo Sabuk within its borders and covers an area of 30,000 acres, mostly delimited by the Athi, the [illegible] and the Blackstone are of chief importance. So great are the variations of soil, aspect, elevation and climate on this estate and so diversified its potentialities in the direction of water power creation, timber, agricultural and pastoral products and even mining that it might be reasonably likened to a complete and self-sufficient principality; more in keeping with the fascinating qualities of some legendary area born of human imagination than a matter-of-fact block of nearly fifty square miles of Kenya Colony.

The lowest areas of the property descend to well below 5,000 feet elevation; the summit of Donyo Sabuk is 7,000 feet. The latter majestic eminence carries and nurtures on its back one of the biggest herds of buffalo known to exist in Kenya. These great creatures as a rule keep modestly out of sight in their favourite retreat amongst the extensive stretches of forest and pampas on the upper portion of the mighty hill; but woe may easily betide the careless or foolhardy wanderer who, regarding their existence as a fiction or beneath his notice, invades incautiously their sanctuary. There are 3,000 acres of cocoa-coloured soil and ten to fifteen thousand acres of black cotton land that may some day be cultivated. The rest is broken or steeply sloping and only suitable for stock; but its grazing qualities are very high and have indeed hardly been seriously considered from ranching, fattening, dairying or carrying points of view. The management is marking time in this direction and there are at present only 2,000 cattle on the property—mostly working oxen.

Water Power.

The Athi Falls along the river boundary of Donyo Sabuk, and beginning a short distance below the big bridge, provide two distinct sources of motive force, one from a fifty foot drop and the other from a fall of ninety feet. These are capable of supplying continuously one thousand to twelve hundred horse power at low water; and considerable progress has already been made in the direction of harnessing this strength, but operations are now suspended in view of the establishment of a very large power plant under limited liability in the immediate vicinity.

Of the crops on this estate, sisal takes pride of place with eighteen hundred acres already planted and a yearly system of rotation consisting at present of 300 additional acres annually. It is hoped to increase eventually this annual area to 400 or 450 acres. Cutting was proceeding at the time of my visit. It is expected that the yield from the mature acreage now being put under tribute to the factory will amount to 450 tons; and that the annual increase from this year forward, as a result of the normal rotation already referred to, ought to raise the output to 800 tons clean fibre per year. The factory which is the most up-to-date in Kenya, is driven at present by steam in order to utilise the fuel made available in large quantities as a result of clearing, and also because the water power plans have not yet been completely materialised. Electric power will be however eventually the permanent motive force. The sisal boles, after their leaves are cut, have a ludicrous resemblance to Gargantuan pineapples, and the young poles, in their first stages of growth, are like huge sticks of asparagus. A very amusing and deceptive photograph of what appears to be marvellous market-gardening may be obtained with their help

Doctor Donyo.

[illegible] grown extensively on the red soil of Donyo Sabuk, and fifty to a hundred acres have been planted for some years. Sisal however being the main crop, no great interest is shown in this product; for it is demonstrable that not only does an estate of these dimensions generally prosper better by sticking to one reliable industry, but also that sisal, if grown intelligently on a large scale, and with reasonable economy and attention, is at least as profitable as the aromatic bean. More interest is perhaps shown at present in sugar; for fifty acres have recently been put in as an experiment and are doing very well in spite of abnormally dry seasons during the last year or two. But Donyo Sabuk is a great rain-doctor, and if any clouds with moisture to precipitate come within its orbit they are almost certain to be induced to part with some, if not all, their fluidity. It is only when the mountain doffs that halo of cloud, which it wears morning after morning when there is rain in the air, and assumes a nonchalant, retired-from-business appearance that its magic appears to desert it for a time; and aridity temporarily encroaches on all the lands and farms sheltering around its base from the parching conditions of the main plains.

For years past the game on this fine stretch of [illegible] steppe have been carefully preserved from indiscriminate slaughter, and in consequence a fair quantity of Kenya's general fauna may be found at almost any time somewhere on its broad acres. Besides the buffalo already mentioned, eland, impala, giraffe and all kinds of small buck are met with; and the more inaccessible places are seldom without specimens of lion and leopard. In the more ancient days of twenty years or so ago rhino were plentiful and elephant undoubtedly sometimes invaded the district on their annual pilgrimages to more distant mountainous areas. Crocodiles are found in the Athi.

The Sisal Factory.

My arrival at this estate found the sisal factory going full blast under the watchful eye of Mr. McVeagh, the acting manager. Round a horse-shoe bend of moveable rail system that operates through the plantations, trucks loaded with cut leaves were being brought right up to the place of delivery and then moved on again when emptied to make room for others. The broadswords of sisal are carefully sorted to ensure uniformity in length of fibre in the different grades turned out by this factory. Indeed sorting begins with cutting in the field; is performed once more on delivery at the de-pulping entrance and goes through another hasty examination as the leaves run sideways into the feeder. Subsequently more attention is given to this subject of grading in the drying and baling processes. Each truck carried 2½ tons of leaves and over 20 trucks per day were being dealt with at the time of my visit, by the insatiable Robey decorticator; which is however able to pulp 100 tons per day turning out 2 tons of fibre from that quantity. The price this product is fetching to-day is £30 to £34 per ton in London, according to quality; and Donyo Sabuk's brand of "Kamba" is already favourably known and fetching best prices.

A water flume carries the waste pulp by gravity down a decline where a light green mound, like a gigantic ice-cream, was rising from it in the sunlight. Production of fibre is the kernel and aim of sisal-growing. But as one wanders round a great plantation like Donyo Sabuk it is difficult not to give thought sometimes to the possibilities that may be thrown away in the bye-products of this great industry. The waste pulp, composed of small discarded fibre, water and vegetable tissue, appears to be an admirable paper-making material. In addition, the liquid possesses a strong acidity which a manufacturing chemist might perhaps turn to commercial account. When at the end of eight years the plant throws up its pole, after producing an average fibre output of three tons to the acre from its leaves, this last supreme effort provides a rod equal in many respects to bamboo for light building purposes; but far more lasting, inasmuch as boring insects do not favour it. Indeed, on the [illegible] is actually evolving [illegible] ten inches to a foot in diameter at their base; so that if this tendency increases, it may yet be necessary or desirable to instal a small saw-mill plant to deal with this novel production of lumber. As to the boles, no use seems to have been suggested for these, short of mechanical crushing for paper manufacture. At present they are left in the ground to dry and are afterwards laboriously piled up and burnt.

Of all the ingenious devices incorporated in this ultra-modern factory at Donyo Sabuk there is only space for passing comment on the more important. The double drum system of leaf crushing is fascinating to watch. It first pulps one half of the constant stream of leaves fed sideways into it and then by a turn-over action presents the remaining half of each frond to the decorticating process. Thence the wet, limp sisal—very naturally feeling like a piece of chewed rag—is carried out on poles to dry in long rows. After that it is brushed clean of adhering leaf in a mechanically driven drum; which it has been found wise to enclose in a dust-suppressing cover. The fibre, now softened and carded to a snowy white, is then squared at its ends and put into hanks preparatory to weighing in accumulated piles for placing in the baler, which is a powerful Bholl. Two hundredweight bales are turned out by this machine at the regulation size of 17in. x 18in. x 48in. after being wired and released. Four qualities are produced, consisting of Prime; No. 1 (3ft. 6in. fibre); No. 2 (under 3ft. 6in.); and Tow. The bales are thereupon branded "Kamba," their quality indicated, a number given them, and placed to one side for transport to station. Thanks to the baling press a ton of this fibre can be squeezed into 67 cubic feet. Besides the main purpose of this factory there are attached thereto an excellent workshop and a maize-flour mill. An old posho mill that has been 18 years in work and was erected by the first pioneer of this area, Major Bunbury, who still lives on his farm near by, is an interesting relic of early days. Here too are found a maize sheller, saw-benches and a coffee pulper, all placed where they may be operated by water-power from the Athi.

The glory of this lordly holding lies in its ever-changing beauty, its broad acres of varying foliage, its running waters, its timber and the folds and contours of the great mountain it carries. One can travel for miles within sight of half-a-dozen varying shades of green. There is the deep verdant blue of vigorously healthy sisal, which reminds one sometimes of the Mediterranean's colour where it intermingles with the olive-coloured waters of a shallow, shelving shore; or, from another angle or stage of life, of rich Kentucky blue grass pasture paddocks. At the other extreme and forming a delicious contrast, is the light, delicate tint of waving sugar cane, best seen between the more subdued green and old-gold flowers of Grevillia Robusta shade trees. The laurel, almost bronze, shade of coffee and the sombre colour of cypresus also add their touch of exquisite variety to the landscape on the northern side of Donyo Sabuk, with here and there a handsome indigenous tree saved from the general clearing; and the grass of unbroken park-like land, fresh and sweet with recent rains during my short visit encompassed it all about.

Time and opportunity of transport afforded me a chance to view the western side of the estate, a region at present relegated entirely to game. A Fowler steam traction ploughing plant was at work, preparing more sisal land for next season on the north-western slopes of the arable land as we passed round the base of Donyo Sabuk. Beyond the last patch of sisal, the red or chocolate soil of the mountain merges into an extensive plain, heavily grassed of black cotton land.

Wheat Possibilities.

There should be no difficulty in growing a thousand acres of wheat or other crops here in days to come when conditions of market, etc., encourage the development of this heavy type of soil. During the war an area was actually broken up, but has since been allowed to go back to pasture; and many sorts of buck [illegible] white men were [illegible] only a [illegible] the future. Further west and south the [illegible] for many miles; and at night the lights of Nairobi may be seen twinkling in the distance from this side.

Retracing our footsteps, my guide, Mr. McVeagh, a most courteous and hospitable acting-manager, found time to take me towards the eastern limits of the estate where, on a giant bank looking for a hundred miles down into the eye of the dawn through the vast valley of the Wakamba reserve and across the Loita Plains the owner's house has recently been erected from local stone. This is a very solidly built exceedingly spacious yet unpretentious mansion; consisting of two main living rooms and nine bedrooms. The great verandah facing that wide and ever fascinating vista is probably the chief daytime haunt of its inhabitants in normal weather. At the time of our visit during the hottest part of a sunny day, the thermometer showed 70 deg. Fahr. here; or five degrees below English summer heat. Miss Kemp, the kindly, cheerful housekeeper, conducted us round the various pleasantly furnished, comfortable rooms; and though the aim steadily kept in view has been to avoid unnecessary display and concentrate on homeliness combined with gracefulutility, here and there some precious antique, that would gladden the heart of any collector, caught the eye. The ancient table of the dining room, imported from some west country ancestral English home, the solid board of which took twenty natives to put into position, impressed one as being a supreme emblem of the hospitality and simple taste with which the atmosphere of the place is redolent.

Active gardening and tree-planting plans are being carried out to beautify the surroundings. A delightful grass terrace has been created in front of the verandah with rustic stone steps leading down to paths along the rocky bank that falls away immediately beyond. Here in rich soil a variety of ornamental bushes, trees and flower-beds have already been planted which give promise of transforming the hillside into a maze of coloured glory where, when the long shadows of late afternoon fall across it, the sojourners at the big home may happily and gratefully congregate in the cool splendour of that heaven-blessed pleasaunce.

Creating a Lake.

A mile or so away, in the grass-carpetted valley that lies open as a book to the dwellers of this house, a great lake is being created which will add the only ingredient at present missing to the completeness of the panorama. Here boating and fishing will be possible; and already thought is being taken to modify gradually for the better the sylvan scopes beyond the artificial water, yet without noticeably interfering with Nature. Beautiful as this country-side is in its native state, the removal of some scrub here or an unsightly tree or two there will still further improve it; while the touch of colour that a Bougainvillia can add to distant sombre forest green may become a thing of beauty and a joy for ever in landscape designing. Mr. McVeagh, who is a sisal enthusiast, is all for inserting a few paddocks of his favourite blue-green crop here; but it is distinctly doubtful whether Sir Northrup and Lady McMillan will agree to this innovation. The house is lighted by a 120-volt Delco plant. Good stables have been erected for Lady McMillan's horses; and excellent workshops and other outbuildings already exist. Perhaps the most beautiful experience that this carefully chosen site for a home can afford occurs in the early hours of those days when the clouds from the coast float inland through the Wakamba reserve and come to rest at the foot of the bank upon which the house stands. Whether this happens often the casual visitor cannot of course say, but I was privileged to see this phenomenon on the second morning of my stay. In the clear, fresh air of a cloudless overhead sky I looked down across a sea of vapour resembling frozen foam that entirely hid the underlying land from view; giving one the impression of travelling in an airplane across illimitable stretches of Arctic floes and snowfields.

Labour Mixture.

The business side of this estate is managed from Nairobi by Colonel Maxwell, and both the manager and engineer were away at the time of my visit. This naturally threw extra work upon the two remaining white men, Mr. McVeagh and Mr. Finnigan, who gave me what attention they could and made up for it by not returning to their bungalows till long after dark. This enabled me to wander around alone to some extent and enjoy the experience of forming my own impressions without any promptings from those more familiar with the neighbourhood. The labour employed on Donyo Sabuk, which is of course considerable, is very mixed and there does not seem to be any very great number of either Wakamba or Kikuyu squatters and labourers. Kavirondo and Baganda are generally found to work sisal better than other tribes and this estate is no exception to the rule. Some trouble has been taken to encourage mission-trained African artisans to take the place of Indian fundis. In the clerical department, of which missions seem to make a speciality, difficulties have arisen before any office workers that could be tolerated were found, as when one exquisite arrived who announced that he was "Mister Josey," with the accent on the "Mister." Seeing that the European staff entirely dispense with handles to their names the idiosyncrasy of this African was too much for tame acceptance and he was put on the road gain.

EGYPTIANS IN UGANDA.

The deputation sent by the Egyptian Government to go into the question of water supply for Egypt is at present in Kampala. The deputation consists of Mr. P. M. Tottenham, Under Secretary of State to the Ministry of Public Works, Mr. E. M. Tabor and Hussein Bey Sirry, both of the Egyptian Irrigation Service and Mr. G. W. Graham Geologist to the Sudan Government.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE.

A REVIEW OF PROMINENT RUNNERS.

Previous Records.

(By "BINOCULARS.")

From the latest information received on the betting market at Home as regards the Lincolnshire to be run on Wednesday next, the following are the most prominent candidates: Roman Bachelor, Soldennis, Royal Alarm, Port Royal, Monarch, Argo, Westmead, Scamp, Precious, Blackland, Aclare and Crubenmore.

The Favourites.

The ruling favourite is Roman Bachelor, who must have a great chance on last year's form. He is trained by Gilpin, and was out seven times last year, winning once, second once and third three times. His best performance was when he won the King George Stakes, (6 fur.), beating Leighon Tor, Black Gown, Golden Corn and others. In last year's Lincoln, carrying 8-11, he ran third to Granely and Monarch, but this run did not show us much, for according to reports he was not at his best.

Tons of Money is now second favourite in the home betting market. Very little is known of his performances except that during the jumping season he has been winning good races over the sticks and he must be respected seeing that he has been lately backed down from 100/1 to second favourite.

Monarch, trained by Earl, was considered the most unlucky horse in training last season. He ran 11 times, and four times in succession he was placed second, and twice third. The performances he put up early last year show that he is a Spring horse, as he ran second in the Lincoln, City and Suburban, Victoria Cup and the Great Jubilee, all these races being run before May ..., and whoever the favourite may be, Monarch will be close up.

Soldennis, trained by Dundas, has been very heavily supported for this race right through the winter. His performances do not show us much, but his best was when he won the Ayr Gold Cup (6 fur.), beating Francis Joseph, The Night Patrol, Humpty Dumpty and 8 others.

Royal Alarm, trained by Persse, is out of one of the best stables at Home, which should know what is wanted of a horse to win the Lincoln. He had 10 outings last year, winning four times. In the Farewell Handicap, Manchester, (one mile) he beat Lady Sleipner, Service Kit, Fancy Man and 11 others. He won the Clare Welter Handicap Newmarket, (1 mile) carrying 9-8, from Roman Fiddle, Blue Cloud, Harpenden, Lady Sleipner and 11 others. The Doncaster High Weight Handicap (1 mile), he won by two lengths, beating Tinspear, Crubenmore, Goldendale, and Blackland. He also won the Nottingham Spring Handicap (1 1-4 miles). He is likely to be Carslake's mount, and must have a great chance of winning the first big race of the year.

Other Possibles.

Port Royal, is trained by Rintoul, and won once last season—the Jesmond Welter Handicap at Newcastle (7 fur.). He is one that I have a fancy for.

Argo, trained by De Mestre, appears to be the pick of S. Joel's stable, and although his performances last year were nothing to speak about, he must be respected coming from a stable that sprung such a surprise on us in 1921 with Soranus.

Westmead, trained by Cottrill, is likely to be Donoghue's mount. He won the Berkshire 3 Y.O. Handicap at Newbury (7 fur.), starting a hot favourite and beating a big field. He is also one that will have a big following, owing to having the famous jockey on his back.

Scamp, trained by Templeman, ran a very disappointing horse last season, and nothing can be gained by looking through the form book. He is one that must be taken on trust.

Precious, trained by Beach was out 10 times, winning twice and second three times. He won the Bretby Welter Handicap, Wolverhampton (6 fur.). This does not give us much information as the Lincoln, is 1 mile.

Blackland, trained by MacColl, won two good races last year, the Wiltshire Plate, Salisbury, (6 fur.), beating George Drake, Gosk, Wild Mint and others. His other win was the Leicester Handicap (1 mile) beating Will Somers, Fancy Man, Herod Philip, Miss Junior and 11 others. He is one we know little about, but according to the betting, he is fancied by his connections, and must have a good outsider's chance.

Aclare, trained by Morton, is one that showed no form last season, but he is to be respected seeing he is out of Mr. J. B. Joel's stable which is noted for its coups when least expected.

Crubenmore, trained by F. Darling, won one race last year,—the Avon Stakes at Warwick, (1 mile 2fur.), carrying 9—0, and starting a hot favourite, winning by 6 lengths, Scamp being one of those behind him. He is being backed for big sums at Home, and being in the same stable as last season's Derby winner, is one that will have a big following.

Selections.

In endeavouring to place them before the probable starters and jockeys arrive I give:

Roman Bachelor.
Monarch.
Royal Alarm.

Local Betting.

Mr. Rosenthal's prices are as follows:

THE LINCOLNSHIRE.

8/1, Roman Bachelor (9st.), and Monarch (8.6); 10/1, Tons of Money; 12/1, Soldennis (8.7), Royal Alarm (8.4), Port Royal (7.5), Clochnaben (7.10), Westmead, and Aclare (7.4); 14/1, Precious (7.8), Scamp (7.4) and Crubenmore (8.2); 16/1, Varzy (7.9), Condover (8.4) and Blackland (7.4).

Others 20 to 100 to 1.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

(To be run on March 23.)

10/1, Forwarned, Sergeant Murphy, Arravale, and Duettiste; 12/1, Shaun Spadah, Conqueror II., Punt Gun, and Librette.

Others from 16 to 50 to 1.

Doubles on Lincolnshire and Grand National 100 to 1,000 to 1.

TO-MORROW'S CRICKET.

The following team will turn out for Gymkhana in a cricket match against Parklands to be played on Gymkhana ground tomorrow: Rhodes, Burman, Pineo, Waddington, Vidal, Baker, Proctor, Jessop, Bethman, Flint and Cole.

TO-NIGHT'S DANCE.

Lovers of dancing are reminded of the annual St. Patrick's Day Ball to be held at the Nairobi Railway Institute this evening commencing at 9 o'clock. The charge for tickets is Shs. 10 double and Shs. 7/50 single.

ZANZIBAR'S NEW P.M.O.

Regrets are freely expressed on the departure from Uganda of Dr. J. A. Taylor who has left for Zanzibar in order to take up his new appointment as P.M.O. there. His loss will be greatly felt both by the Medical Department in Uganda, and the general public by whom he has always been held in highest esteem.

PROMOTION.

Mr. C. R. Webb, the popular Traffic Manager of the Tanganyika Railways is reported to have been offered the post of General Manager and Traffic Manager of the Sierra Leone Railways. The offer in itself is significant of the value placed on his services by the powers that be, and we take this opportunity (says the *Dar-es-Salaam Times*) of congratulating him on his offered promotion. If the offer is accepted both Mr. and Mrs. Webb will be much missed by their numerous friends in the Territory.

SUNDOWN DANCES.

Owing to the great success of the Sundown Dance last week and in response to urgent requests, Miss Bates (pianiste) and Miss Massiah (violiniste), assisted by Mr. S. Lazarus on the drums are giving a dance every Monday at the Theatre Royal from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Beside the attraction of really good music and a first rate dancing floor, special attention must be drawn to the entrance fees which are only Shs. 3 for single and Shs. 5 for double ticket; all this should ensure a large attendance.

Indian Firm Fined £50 in Uganda.

First Case Under the Factory Rules.

An Indian firm has been fined in Uganda for failing to complete their ginnery in accordance to the requirements of the Factory Rules, 1919. It was the first offence under the legislation.

In the course of his judgment, the judge remarks:

In this case the firm of Walji Bhanji is charged under the Factories and Machinery Rules, 1919, with having failed to complete their factory (ginnery) in accordance with the requirements contained in the Factories Rules 1919.

On November the 13th 1921, the factory (ginnery) at Budaka belonging to Walji Bhanji was inspected by the Factories Inspector. They were warned in writing of certain defects and ordered to remedy these defects with all possible speed under the Factories Rules, 1919.

On March the 22nd 1922, a letter was received by the Factory Board from Walji Bhanji stating that the requirements as laid down in the letter dated the 13th of November, 1921, from the Factories Inspector, had been complied with.

On January the 8th 1923, the Factories Inspector visited the factory (ginnery) in question and found that very few of the defects previously pointed out had been remedied and that the instructions of the Factories Board had therefore not been compiled with."

On the 12th of February, 1923, a summons was served on the firm in consequence and Walji Bhanji in Court now assures me that every requirement has been fulfilled. He has therefore only taken 10 days to comply with instructions which for the past 16 months he has practically ignored and apparently made no efforts to rectify until process was served on him.

The Attorney-General ... constituted a complete disregard of the Factories Rules and a defiance to those responsible for them. He further states his appearance in person is to show the importance the Government attach to the due observance of these rules and to act as a warning to others that a speedy compliance to the orders of the Factories Board is going to be enforced.

Walji Bhanji has shown no reason why he should not be convicted. His plea that he could not understand the contents of the letter can not be accepted in view of the fact that he has had 16 months to make himself acquainted with the provisions of the instructions which in fact he has completely disregarded.

The Attorney-General has asked for a heavy sentence but as this is the first case that has come before the Court, I propose to deal much more leniently with this particular case than any which may be brought up in future.

I accordingly impose a fine of Shs 1,000/ under Sec 27 of the Factories and Machinery Rules 1919. I further direct that if the defects as stated in the charge have not been satisfactorily remedied within a period of 7 days from this date that the factory (ginnery) be closed forthwith.

MORE IGNORANCE!

Tanganyika still wants its Publicity Bureau. The Dar-es-Salaam paper includes the following plaintive plea in its latest issue:—

A well-known local firm received a letter addressed to them from Birmingham, bearing the following illuminating address:—

"Messrs. —— and Co., Dar-es-Salaam" "Lourenco Marques, Elizabethville, Congo, South Africa."

Another party received one from England addressed to him at "Dar-es-Salaam, Sudan Egypt." What about that Publicity Office in London to advise people as to what portion of the globe we inhabit? It is really urgently needed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

SUGAR FROM SWAMP LAND.

Sir,—The following information may be of use to "Interested":—

Samples of sugar cane grown by me on drained papyrus land, on the Kamiti River were analysed by the Government Chemical Research Department during 1922, and gave the following results:—

Age 15½ months, per cent. sucrose on weight of juice 18.21; Juice purity, 93.1; per cent. sucrose on weight of cane, 16.32.

Age, 16½ months, per cent. sucrose on weight of juice 17.94; juice purity, 92.9; per cent. sucrose on weight of cane, 16.07.

Sample No. 1 age 17½ months, per cent. sucrose on weight of juice, 19.15; juice purity, 93.6; per cent. sucrose on weight of cane, 17.22.

Sample No. 2, age 17½ months, per cent. sucrose on weight of juice, 19.32; juice purity, 94.3; per cent sucrose on weight of cane, 18.8.

Age 19 months, per cent. sucrose on weight of juice, 18.81; juice purity, 91.6; per cent. sucrose on weight of cane, 16.93.

Papyrus swamp must be thoroughly drained in order to obtain good results. If dead water is allowed to lie about the roots of the cane, both the growth and the juice purity will be poor.

The average yield of cane for well prepared papyrus land is about fifty tons per acre for "plant" canes; and about the same for first ratoons. My experiments have not yet gone far enough to show what returns may be expected from second and later ratoons.

The fresh patch of papyrus land that I planted—about one third of an acre—actually gave a return of over thirty-six tons of cane, i.e. about 108 tons per acre; but returns such as this cannot be looked for ...

W. G. KIDSTON.

Kamiti Downs, Kahawa, P.O., 16/3/23.

MSHARAGI MORALS.

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

Sir,—In your leading article on Zanzibar's trade in yesterday's paper you draw attention to the fact that the only articles in which Kenya heads the list are "undressed timber and straw bags." You have omitted to point out the evident fact that though backward in commerce yet Kenya leads the world in propriety, since we provide straw "bags" for our undressed timber!

Yours etc.,
"MAS. GAUNDY."

Nairobi, 16/3/23.

A New Cure for Drunkenness.

The social remedies of the Fascisti are a little drastic. *The Daily Chronicle* report of the moral uplifting of Alessandria, says:

First of all the "Black Shirts" set out to stop drunkenness in the town. They did it in a couple of nights. Bands of stalwart Fascisti, armed with the stoutest of sticks, paraded the streets, and every person found to be even moderately under the influence of liquor was seized and given a very stiff dose of castor-oil.

Serving a customer who had had enough to drink was declared to render the offender liable to the same treatment as the drunkard.

On the third day of this severe regime it was reported that during twenty-four hours no castor oil had been administered.

And there has not been a single case of drunkenness in Alessandria since then.

It is thus Mussolini purges the Commonwealth.

ADULTERATED MILK.

Two natives who were charged before the Magistrate yesterday with selling adulterated milk received exemplary sentences, one being fined Shs. 40/- or 14 days and the other, who had a previous conviction, Shs. 60/- or 21 days.

Reorganising Dunlop's.

A Splendid Financial Achievement.

The appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as Chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Company marked a new stage in the career of this important undertaking. Sir Eric's special remuneration of £15,000 for one year was unanimously approved after a little protest.

Mr. F. A. Szarvasy, who temporarily assumed the chairmanship some two years ago, is now vacating that position though remaining a director and eulogistic references were made at the last general meeting to the services he rendered to the company during a particularly trying period of reorganisation.

How difficult was the situation to be faced when he assumed control was indicated by Mr. Szarvasy, when he said that in November, 1920, the company stood committed to the extent of £7,757,790 for forward purchases of rubber and £2,044,675 of cotton at prices averaging 2s. 4d. per lb. for rubber and 5s 7d. per lb. for cotton, apart from capital commitments.

Since then rubber has been down to 6 3/4d per lb.

Nearly all the rubber and cotton commitments have matured, and an outstanding debit balance of £7,731,739 on profit and loss account, to say nothing of heavy drafts on the company's reserves, is the mark they have left on the company's balance-sheet.

It is unfortunate that the new year could not be opened with this huge debit written off, and the Dunlop Company's capital reduced accordingly, but the shareholders were evidently satisfied with the chairman's explanation that the capital reorganisation scheme must await the report of the committee of investigation.

Another important achievement explained at the meeting was the financing of the American Dunlop Company by the successful placing of 11 million dollars (over ...) ... year by a further issue of £1,000,000 in London.

The greater part of the English company's advances to the American company are to be repaid out of the proceeds and will enable the English company to repay practically the whole of its loans.

"RUBBER NECKS" ON THE CHEAP.

Joy Riding at Expense of Estate Agents.

A new form of "joy-riding" which has become very popular, particularly at growing seaside resorts in the vicinity of Melbourne, is being indulged in at the expense of estate agents.

On Saturday afternoons or public holidays these "joy-riders" who wish to have a good look round at resorts at a minimum of expense, call on estate agents and ask to be allowed to see a seaside residence, as they intend to purchase. The agent drives them in his motor-car or jinker from residence to residence. Sometimes he will spend a good portion of the afternoon in driving those whom he considers to be prospective purchasers from one portion of the resort to another.

One agent had spent many public holidays in this way before he was able to detect the "joy-rider," or "tripper," from the genuine seeker after a residence or block of land. His suspicions were first aroused by a young couple who always had an shown over just the house they were ... so anxious to purchase. At last the agent drove them to a house worth at least £1,500. "You can have this property for £750," he said, but instead of jumping at the offer they made still another excuse, and the agent then plainly told them that he would never be able to suit their requirements and left them to spend the rest of their holiday without the aid of his motor-car.

S.S. "BANDA."

The s.s. Banda now sails for Jeddah and Marseilles on 20th inst. and mails close in Nairobi on 19th instant.

TRAINING NATIVES TO OUST ASIATICS.

A Developing Movement in Lumbwa Area.

FIXING STOCK THIEVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Lumbwa, March 14.

Times are busy, ploughing after a couple of showery weeks in expectation of something more substantial in the way of rains. The rush on maize is over and the general inclination seems to be to go the whole hog on maize this coming season. The demand for linseed for export is still brisk, middlemen offering £10 cash per ton or a little over in the usual double bags, and finding plenty of sellers at that figure, for the gleam of the shilling these days dazzleth every eye. A good deal of flax will be sown, in fact, mainly for seed, which is not an unprofitable crop, while farmers of prophetic soul declare the fibre must and will go up again to a remunerative rate. Lumbwa, thanks to the brief grass rains, wears her new mantle of green.

I hear of a catastrophe on Mr. Usher Jones' place, where by some means, a flax stack was ignited, and the fierce flame spread to two neighbouring stacks, destroying in all some fifty tons of unretted straw.

Stock Thefts.

Recent revelations as to the manner of losing stolen cattle have led the authorities to tighten up the provisions of the Squatters Ordinance and kindred legislation. Thus an order is going forth that in every case in which there shall be a transfer of any cattle bearing brands registered under the Branding of Stock Ordinance 1907, other than a reversed brand transferred to a native, it shall be the farmer's duty immediately to brand each head of stock so sold or transferred with the reverse of his registered brand. Anyone failing to comply with this direction is liable to a fine of Fls. 750—a figure to gasp at in these times.

District authorities also call particular attention to the Registration of Natives Ordinance 1918, and especially to Sections 8, 9, and 13, which regulate registration of natives and their cattle by an occupier of a farm. It is believed that if the squatters' register be kept up to date and the branding and registration of their cattle be strictly carried out by settlers, the detection of stock theft would be made easier and a better control of illicit movement of cattle obtained.

The authorities hope it will be possible, after April 1, to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance, and farmers are requested to aid by compelling squatters to obtain the S brand on all cattle allowed on the farms, and to return to the reserves cattle not so allowed. The effort to eliminate all squatter cattle on local farms failed because farmers are not unanimous on the point, and instead a limit of five head for each moran squatter was agreed to be enforced. Strict measures to enforce this limit have not up to now been taken, so this notice practically warns all settlers to get in line this month.

Lake Nyanza Filling Up!

Among the few matters which Kisumu folk find to talk about is the accelerated silting up of the Lake at the Kisumu end. The process has been slowly proceeding for a very considerable time but now, it is said, the shallowing is so perceptible that pessimists can see the time ahead when townsfolk will have to walk quite a long way to the water, and soldier settlers possessing a little patience may take up a home on an anchored raft with the prospect of settling down literally on "A" farms not yet quite in sight.

Training Natives.

I shall soon be able to detail very interesting movements now afoot up here to rope in a large number of selected natives for schooling in fundi work and also for education as traders under European management for systematic rivalry with the Indian dukas in the townships and also in the reserves. No one with experience can doubt the adaptability of the better Lumbwa, Nandi, and Kavirondo, or their general keenness to engage in the more lucrative branches of work filled by Indians or by trained Buganda boys.

The last Supreme Court at Kisumu was quite enlightened as to the intelligence of the Kavirondo by a native bank messenger in the witness box and by a smart interpreter who rendered his evidence, together with intricate cross-examination by advocates, into truly admirable English.

Judge Marwell at the close complimented both boys on their display—rather to the consternation of the witness, for the fact that a humble Kavirondo was publicly praised by a Judge in scarlet robes in Kenya's highest court was the only part of the proceedings difficult to his quick comprehension! Perhaps even Judge Marwell could not fully estimate the good to be achieved by his kindly encouragement when the tale came to be told round the Kavirondo fires.

Something in Tow.

Even at the present day, when flax does not fetch the price of cotton, an advantage would appear in turning from Home to Continental buyers, who in cases afford the Kenya farmer a return approaching more nearly to profit, owing to the exchanges and a less censorious attitude towards East African flaxes. For example, I have just seen the account sales of a tow consignment shipped on the "Dundrum Castle" through Mr. A. H. Tod of Nakuru via Antwerp to Ghent and sold there by Messrs. Wm. F. Malcolm & Co., last October at a time when tow sales were reported here to be next door to hopeless. The tow brought £46 per ton ex warehouse at Ghent, and the exchange was francs 60.75 to the £ which very materially lessened the total of the budget of charges which flax farmers expect to peruse on their sales accounts.

THE AFRICAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

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The first Life Insurance Society to enter Kenya starting operations here in 1911

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Year by year your Policies are increased by a guaranteed Bonus.

For Example:— The Whole Life Policy at age 30 gives a GUARANTEED BONUS of £20 every year which is added to our POLICY, therefore if the POLICY becomes a claim at end of 20 years the SOCIETY.

Guarantees to pay £1400.

From the early days of WHITE SETTLEMENT in this country we have been the PIONEERS of LIFE INSURANCE at EUROPEAN RATES, other COMPANIES follow our experience.

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For specimen Policies and Rates apply to:—

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P.O. Box 206. Mackinnon's Bldgs. NAIROBI.

POLO IN KENYA.

NOTES ON THE EDUCATION OF A POLO-PONY.

Riding-School Lessons.

(By "BAMBOO.")

The following notes, compiled from various indubitable authorities, are continued from last week.

Having built the riding-school, (as described last week), the pony should be exercised regularly in it for about an hour every day. The lessons should be regular, and should never be missed if it can be avoided. They can be extended to the space of two hours when the pupil is more advanced.

If the pony gets into the habit of giving trouble during his lessons the lunging rein can often be used with advantage. It is fatal to have a fight with the young pony every time you try and teach him, for he will learn to loathe his exercises, and you will have little hope of making a success of his training. Half an hour on the lunging rein before you start will make him quiet enough as a rule, and he will soon give up making a fuss.

The whip should never be used during the animal's lessons except as a last resort. Much patience will be needed; and though a switch should always be carried in the hand, always avoid punishing the pony.

First Lessons.

The first thing to do is to make the young pony walk collectedly, and to teach him to hold himself together. Never let him sprawl as he likes when hacking, but hold him together and feel his mouth all the time. Keep him well up to his bit. Once he walks well, he should be taught to canter in the same way. Do not let him trot, but always make him break into a canter from a walk without an intermediate pace. He must be taught to have complete control over his muscles and limbs.

He should be made to canter about the riding school, and should be turned about up and down the paths; up one path, round, and down across the school diagonally, round again, across at right angles etc. If he is kept twisting up and down the various paths he will learn to turn quickly and collectedly. The great thing to teach him is to keep his hocks well underneath him. It is essential that he should turn on his hocks, and not on his forelegs. This is undoubtedly the most important lesson of alll.

Make him turn, not by pulling at his head, but by the pressure of the reins against his neck, and the pressure of your knees. To turn to left, feel his mouth slightly on the near side, press the reins against the off side of his neck, and press with the off or outer leg. To turn to the right, reverse this; exert near-side pressure with reins and knee, and feel his mouth on the off side.

When teaching the pony to stop, which he should be able to do extremely quickly, always shout "whoa!" to him, and eventually he will learn to stop at your command. Never haul on his mouth; feel it gently, and squeeze the saddle between your knees. He will soon learn these signals; all well-trained ponies stop thus, and only pull when their rider pulls at them.

Further Lessons.

The pony should be taught to back in his lessons; it will teach him to get his hocks well underneath him. He must be taught to spring forward into a canter within the minimum amount of time. Back him ... so that his weight is well back on his hind legs, and then make him spring forward suddenly. Administer a sharp tap on his shoulder with the switch when doing this, and he will soon learn.

One of the most important lessons is changing his feet. He should be able to lead with either foot indifferently, and change at once at your command. At first canter him round in small circles, and if they are small enough he will have to lead with his outside foot. Then canter him in figures of eight, and see that he changes his feet at each bend. He will soon do this if the bends are fairly sharp.

It is a good plan to erect eight poles about twelve yards apart, and make him bend in and out of these. It will make him handy and quick, provided that he is made to change his feet each time he alters his direction. If you wish to make him change his feet, when he is leading with the near leg, lean slightly to the left, and press the reins against his right shoulder, touching him with your left heel at the same time; this should make him change on to the off leg. To make him change on to the near leg, reverse the process. He will soon learn to recognize this signal, and eventually he should be able to change his feet at a straight-forward canter without swerving, at your command. He should also be able to spring from walk to canter with whichever foot leading you wish.

Conclusion.

Continue these lessons every morning for several months until the pony can move collectedly, has his hocks well under him, stops at once at command, turns on a six pence, in either direction, changes his feet at command, canters in a figure of eight, answers immediately to pressure of knee and rein, and jumps off the mark in a second. The riding school should not be abandoned until these things come automatically to the pony, or until he is under perfect control in every way, and gives you perfect confidence.

At the owners discretion the riding school may be abandoned in favour of a practise polo ground, and the stick and ball may be introduced to the pony. Do not take him into a game before he has had a month's practise at knocking a ball about, and is thoroughly acquainted with the stick and ball. Do not hurry this part of his education.

Further notes on practise with stick and ball and first lessons in a game will appear in these columns next week.

The aftermath of Malaria and Blackwater.

R.W.H. writes:—"I had suffered continually from incontinence of urine and intense irritation of the bladder, the aftermath of Malaria and Blackwater fever. I know of your pills, of course, but passed them by until last December, when I commenced taking them. In less than ten days I felt relief and now in one month I am quite normal. De Witt's Pills have indeed acted most wonderfully on me and I am most thankful."

(The full name and address of the writer will be sent on request.)

Kidney or bladder troubles if treated early are usually easily corrected. If neglected you are paving the way for more serious disease. Do not delay, get De Witt's Pills, they give actual proof, as no other remedy does, that they commence to expel the accumulated poisons from the system within twenty-four hours.

DeWITT'S KIDNEY & BLADDER PILLS

The World's Greatest Remedy for Rheumatism, Backache, Gout, Joint Pains, Lumbago, Stone and other Disorders of Weak Kidneys and Bladder.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at 3/- and 5/- per bottle. If you have any difficulty in obtaining the genuine De Witt's Pills send to Howse & McGeorge and A. H. Wardle & Co., Ltd. Mombasa and Nairobi; S. Jacobs, Ltd. Nairobi; R. Stobo, M.P.S. Tanga; Mwanza Stores, Mwanza; Arusha Stores, Arusha.

Midlothian Oat Meal.

Inglis's Midlothian Oatmeal, The Best oatmeal milled in Scotland from oats grown in the Lothian Counties, The finest arming lands in Scotland. Sold and Recommended by

R. B. DUNCAN
"The Grocer"
NAIROBI.

P. O. Box 98.

Rifle Shooting.

The following scores were obtained at last Sunday's shoot on the rifle ranges:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.	tot. score
H. Matthews	32	23	55
H. Heppes	28	27	55
W. Warnes	29	18	47
H. Brown	24	23	47
E. Luckes	21	25	46
T. Safi	23	21	44
M. Culham	21	20	41
A. J. Field	24	15	39
G. Bompas, Jr.	27	12	39
G. Bompas, Sr.	21	17	38
D. Ker	24	13	37
H. Durham	23	13	36
K. Ker	21	13	34
J. Darling	19	12	31
A. Ellson	15	8	23
O. Kraft	18	5	23
E. Bird	10	13	23
G. Safi	17	5	22
C. A. Safi	10	11	21
E. Merton	12	5	17

A further shoot will take place on Sunday next at 7 o'clock.

D. Epstein Representative, P.O. Box 176, NAIROBI.

The Car That Keeps the Upkeep Down
THE OVERLAND
CAN YOU BEAT THIS?
The Owner of a Safari Body Overland Writes
NORFOLK HOTEL TO PLATEAU 225 MILES
5 Passengers & Baggage
PETROL CONSUMPTION 7½ GALLONS or 30 M.P.G.
Economy—Quality—Efficiency
Moncktan & Sear Ltd.
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NOTE NEW ADDRESS
Frigerio's Building, 6th Avenue.

The European and African Trades Organisation.

Will all EUROPEANS, Male or Female, at present out of and seeking Employment, please send their names and addresses, together with their qualifications to

"ORGANISING SECRETARY,"
P. O. Box 124,
Nairobi.

AFFAIRS OF THE "AFRICAN LIFE."

"Excellent Report."

OVER FOUR MILLIONS IN POLICIES.

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the members and shareholders of the African Life Assurance Society, Ltd., was held at Johannesburg recently.

Mr. I. W. Schlesinger, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the directors' report and balance-sheet, said: Gentlemen,— A few months ago I made a hurried trip through the Union, stopping at the large towns, as well as at some other minor points. At each place I talked with several prominent business men and sought to check off the reports of business conditions published from time to time in the Johannesburg and Capetown Press.

I found, among other things, that money is a great deal easier. There is no over-speculation in either real estate, share or merchandise, no one is overstocked, and there is little or no extravagance. Jobs are gradually being found for everyone who is willing to work and there are signs that idleness is disappearing.

Buccaneering Banks.

A cause of a certain amount of discontent is the curtailment of facilities by the banks. As I sat in the dining-car on my way from Capetown to Johannesburg I heard two men commenting upon the headlines over an announcement that one of the banks had declared a dividend. One of them appeared to be a country doctor—the other said he was a farmer. They agreed that all South African banks were buccaneers who controlled the capital of the country and used their power to ruin the defenceless. I made every endeavour but it was no use trying to explain to them the real reason. The "dividend" printed in large type had so misled them that explanation was impossible.

18 Years Old.

Apart from a certain amount of natural depression, prospects are generally good and in spite of what some wiseacres may say, there is not the slightest doubt that South African industries and institutions can be built up; as an example, see our own society. Eighteen years ago we had barely enough capital to pay our office rent, and to-day our funds exceed £2,518,000, all built up with the assistance and support of the people who believe in standing by South African institutions and in keeping the funds in this country instead of sending them overseas. As a very enthusiastic South African put it to me the other day, "If you purchase bottles the overseas manufacturer has the money and you have the bottles. Why not manufacture the bottles in South Africa? You will then have both the money and the bottles." This principle applies throughout and South Africa will never count for much unless it encourages industries of its own.

A Remarkable Achievement.

While on the question of payments I would like to bring to your notice a few facts and figures concerning the work done by our society since its inception 18 years ago.

(1) The society has insured 663,655 lives.

(2) It has paid out in death claims over £792,000.

(3) It has paid out to living policy-holders over £400,000.

(4) Making a total payment of over £1,192,000.

(5) It has loaned to policy-holders on the sole securities of their policies over £500,000.

Truly a remarkable achievement, you will agree.

Very Generous Concessions.

In addressing you in 1915, the year in which our industrial department was inaugurated, I remarked that in dealing with these policy-holders, who represented all sections of the population, and in many cases had little opportunity to come into contact with modern educational methods for the preservation of health and the conservation of life, I felt that the society had a moral obligation—an obligation beyond that contained in the policy contract. That obligation last year has, in view of the industrial upheaval, been brought home to us more than ever. Thousands of our policy-holders were, and still are, affected by the recent strike and revolution, and I can assure you, gentlemen, it has been a most anxious year for your directors. We felt that we could not forsake those policy-holders who had paid premiums for a considerable period when they fell on hard times through no fault of their own. Your directors faced the unfortunate position by giving sympathetic consideration, compatible with reason, to many who, through stress of circumstances were unable to pay their premiums, and in many cases very generous concessions have been made. I feel sure that our endeavour to meet the situation on a broad-minded and as liberal a basis as possible will be approved by you.

That it has been appreciated by our members is reflected in the item "Surrenders" in the revenue account. As you are aware, all our industrial policies carry free paid-up policy and cash surrender values, privileges which I think I am right in stating are not offered by any other company conducting industrial insurance business.

Total Funds Increasing.

The total funds of the society, including the amount thus far accrued on account of the New York Mutual reserve—namely, £571,506—now amount to the substantial sum of £2,518,743 14s. 5d., and the total assets, as previously stated, stand at £2,561,046 1s. 5d. The funds show an increase of £905,643 over those of the previous year.

SEGREGATION IN INDIA.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES CAUSE RIOTS.

Hindus and Mahomedans Fighting Again.

Reports of serious rioting among Hindus and Mahomedans were received from Wadhwan in the Kathiawar Province recently. The former were holding their religious ceremonies of which bell-ringing is a feature, and the trouble began when a number of the bell-ringers carried their celebrations to the neighbourhood of the Mahomedan mosque. The Mahomedans rushed from the mosque bitterly protesting against the conduct of the Hindus, but the latter refused to desist, with the result that fighting ensued between the parties. One message says the mosque was destroyed. The mosque was barricaded against attack, and the bell-ringers, when they found they could not force an entrance, set the place on fire.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

To the Editor "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Those concerned with the Native Agricultural Show in the Fort Hall district very much appreciated your courtesy in printing a full account of the proceedings in your paper, a printer's error led me to call in person at your office to point out an omission in the text of the report, which may have seemed of trifling consequence to your proofreader, but which altered the significance of the whole passage in which it occurred. The omission was verified by reference to the manuscript, and I was given an assurance that the mistake should be rectified before the publication of the weekly issue. Since this has not been done, perhaps you will allow me to make the correction in your correspondence columns.

The passage as printed, reads:—

"Is it necessary to point the moral that education does lead somewhere, and given sensible and sympathetic backing — stimulates just that outlook and ambition which can be utilised most profitably in training the native to accept personal responsibility and social obligation."

"Education" bears so many different meanings in the minds of your various readers, and missions in particular are subjected so frequently to criticism, that the omission of the word "mission" before "education" robs the paragraph of the intention with which it was written. The show was organised definitely with the purpose of proving that mission education, and the definite spiritual training which that education connotes, embody essentials of citizenship without which technical training is not only inoperative but positively dangerous. A further aim of the organisers was to make the first move towards that co-operation which alone will render effective the contributions of missions and government to native welfare in the things of common life, with a minimum waste of money, time and effort.

Yours, etc.,
H. D. HOOPER.

C.M.S.,
Kahuhia,
Fort Hall,
March 12, 1923.

(We regret exceedingly an omission which so altered the meaning of an important paragraph in an interesting report of the beneficial effects of mission systems of education of and influence upon the African.—Ed., "E.A.S.").

"White, British and Christian."

British Columbian Bishop's Stand Against Asiatics.

The Vancouver correspondent of the *Observer* states that the Bishop of New Westminster has issued a warning against the admission of more Orientals into British Columbia, which should remain "white, British, and Christian."

Soap from Maize.

A new soap is now being made in the United States, the raw material of which is maize-meal. A claim made for it is that it will remove spots, dirt, and all sorts of stains and smudges from the skin and from all the different textile fabrics. It is stated to lather well and to be suitable for use with hard waters.

THE SOCCER SEASON.

It is understood that the Uasin Gishu Railway staff have decided to enter a team to compete for the Girouard Cup during the coming football season.

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 two 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, 13/9) from Foster-McClellan Co., 8 Wells Street, Oxford St., London, W. 1, England.

DANGERS OF THE PRESENT PEACE.

SMUTS VINDICATES HIS STATESMANSHIP.

Defends His Action at the Versailles Conference.

General Smuts' views on present world politics and the dangers of peace, particularly in reference to the Reparations problem, were contained in a statement published in the S. A. Press on February 8. In the statement, which was issued in response to a challenge by the S. A. Nationalist Leader, General Smuts defends his attitude at Versailles and issues a warning against the dangers of the present situation—the gist of which appeared in the *E. A. Standard* cable columns at the time.

The Times correspondent in Cape Town, summarising the statement says:

General Smuts has issued through the South African Press a most important statement on his share in the reparations settlement at Versailles. It was especially on his advice that pensions could legitimately be included in the Allies reparations bill.

During the "No confidence" debate in the South African Assembly General Hertzog accused General Smuts of having been responsible for the huge reparation amount which Germany has to pay under the Peace Treaty. Next day General Smuts desired to make a statement in reply in the Assembly, but the attitude of the Nationalists and Labour members was so cantankerous that he withdrew his request to the House to be allowed to make the statement, and now issues it through the Press.

He says that General Hertzog's charge is "ridiculous, as it assumes a personal influence on my part at Paris so overwhelming as to be incredible." He proceeds to detail his personal share in advising as to the decision of "the purely legal question whether, assuming that the stipulation that Germany should pay reparation for all the damage done to Allied civilians by land, sea, or air still held good, the claim for pensions and allowances could be included in the reparation amount." General Smuts points out that his opinion was that they could "on the legal question and apart from questions of policy," and that his opinion was shared by the greatest lawyers at the Conference, such as Lord Birkenhead, the present British Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart), and Lord Sumner.

I could mention many of the greatest Continental lawyers who also agreed (General Smuts says). The American lawyers differed, but it was not my fault that President Wilson himself, a distinguished jurist, adopted my argument and not theirs. Thus it is quite wrong to single out my opinion from a vast mass of relevant matter, and make it the pivot round which the whole decision moved. That may be flattering to me, but it is a complete distortion of the truth.

Failure of Reparation Commission.

General Smuts goes on to emphasise the distinction between the legal point and the question of policy as to whether an extortionate sum should be claimed from Germany. The Peace Treaty did not fix the amount due by Germany, leaving it to the determination of the Reparation Commission, "doubtless in the hope that the Commission would act in a fair and judicial spirit." But the Commission, which became lop-sided owing to the failure of the United States to ratify the Treaty and be represented on the Commission ultimately fixed the German liability at six thousand six hundred million sterling, "a sum which was absolutely beyond the power of Germany to pay."

The Reparation Commission that resulted from the withdrawal of the United States was not a judicial body nor in a position to exercise the power of moderation and mitigation expressly vested in it by the Peace Treaty. Finally, matters have reached such a climax that the representative of the British Empire has ceased to function, the Commission has lost all semblance of a non-partisan character, and has virtually become an annexe of the French Foreign Office.

The promise held out to the Germans in the covering letter to the Peace Treaty, and for which I claim some small credit, that if the Treaty proved unworkable the League of Nations would be the destined instrument for its eventual amendment, has not been carried out. The sands are running out, and unless some strong hand can even now clutch Europe and rescue her from the slope down which she is slipping, the catastrophe of the peace may yet become far greater than that of the great war.

Against these evil consequences of a mistaken policy General Smuts claims to have laboured at the Peace Conference.

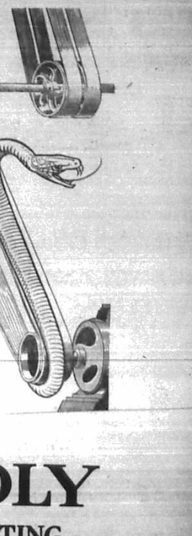
Both in the British Empire delegation and out of it, in other sections of the Conference, I used every scrap of such influence as I possessed to get the reparation figures down to a fair, moderate, fixed amount. It is perfectly well known to those who took part in the Conference that I was probably the most active protagonist in the Conference for fixing the reparation amount at a reasonably low figure. I incurred bitter odium and obloquy at the Conference because of the energy with which I pushed my view on this dangerous subject.

America the Keystone.

The actual result of the reparation procedure has been brought about against my advice, and in the teeth of my strongest opposition, and I disclaim all responsibility for the results. Bad as the Peace Treaty was—and I protested against it even when I had no option but to sign it—it was not so bad as it has worked out in actual practice. America's entry was the keystone of victory; her collaboration was the keystone of peace. When she decided to retire from the position, the peace was lost.

The statement will certainly have a marked effect here, as General Smuts's attitude towards the inclusion of pensions in the reparation payments has been diligently misrepresented. I have reason to believe that similar misunderstandings have been current in Great Britain, and that General Smuts has been subjected to reproaches on the point in personal letters from there. It is certain that he resents such criticism very keenly as wholly unjust in view of his personal resistance to the policy of exacting from Germany the uttermost farthing in contra-distinction to his opinion on the purely legal point on which he was asked to advise as a lawyer.

Thus this statement should be read as his vindication of his record for statesmanship at a moment when, against his repeated protests, the greatest statesmen of Europe and America took the wrong path, with the disastrous results which he foresaw. This, in his view, is the most important aspect of the matter as concerns himself, but he is anxious, also, to clear himself in the eyes of South Africans from an unjust slur which has been used by political opponents here as material for belittling criticism.



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Dodge Brothers are more deeply appreciative than ever, of the confidence it demonstrates, on the part of the buying public.

The 1923 model is now on view at:—

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'Phone 302. Telegrams: "Smallarms."

OUR WOMEN'S PAGE

Modes and Matrimony

(By Phillippa Kendrick.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Our Paris Letter

(From Pauline Courlander.)

There are indications from the Rue de la Paix that the clinging gown is to remain with us for the present. While silks and brocades and woollen materials and even the once homely cottons are getting more and more lovely every day, it would be foolish to cut them into meaningless pieces to hang round our persons. And so the great dressmaker designs straight lines and lovely folds to show to the best advantage all the beautiful materials that the great manufacturer provides.

A dress described in our Paris Letter that will have a great success this season has a plain, tight skirt of silver grey crepe romain, and a grey and white striped silk bodice. For street wear, it is accompanied by a coat of shot taffetas, possessing the modish long, wide sleeves and an adjustable collar.

Whatever political differences France has with the other nations of the earth, her genius in everything that belongs to the realm of clothes will always keep Paris as the Mecca of the World of Dress. Ever new season proves the astonishing fertility of invention of the Paris designer and the French manufacturer, and this Season promises us a feast of beauty in colouring and design.

There is a certain richness and heaviness about the new silks, perhaps to make up for the more subdued colouring which is to be the order of the day. A suit that will probably have a great success has a plain tight skirt of silver grey crepe Romain and a grey and white printed silk bodice, buttoned down the front with small ivory buttons. The coat, which might belong to any other skirt, except that it keeps in touch with the grey crepe by being grey lined, is of cerise and silver grey shot taffeta, quite short and fitting closely to the hips. It has long, rather wide sleeves and the sort of collar that can be worn high up to the ears or turned back with equal success. It is buttoned once at the neck and once at the waist with beautifully carved ivory buttons.

With this costume went a small cloche hat in grey taffeta, lined with the shot taffeta and trimmed with an enterprising grey ribbon bow set well towards the back.

The back of the crown is the correct place for trimming at this moment, whether it be ribbon, feathers or flowers. Ribbons of a different colour outside from inside are much used. The ready woven ones are rather limited in their combinations of colours, but, instead of waiting for the desired shades to be discovered on the same piece of ribbon, the milliner is allowed to stick together any two ribbons. This gives much greater scope to her talents, for she can thus not only combine different colours but different textures. A silk ribbon may back a satin one, and the low price of one may make up the high price of the other, though the likelihood is sadly in favour of both prices being high.

MORE ABOUT RIBBONS.

There are cheap things to be bought here in these times of high prices, but anything to do with good food or good clothes has to be bought with good round sums. And where would Paris be without these two great attractions! A meal in a first class Paris restaurant is a work of art, designed by one who loves his Art, and, rightly or wrongly, the cult of food is to-day as serious as it has ever been, and quite as serious as the cult of clothes in the gilded halls round the Place Vendome.

But we were talking of ribbons, and there are still some interesting remarks to be made about them. Nearly every week we find some new use for them. To begin with the narrowest, here is a waist-line marked with two strips of narrow satin ribbon, ending in the front in long streamers passed through a tight little bunch of satin flowers. To go on to the widest, here is a picturesque and original evening gown with a long, straight sleeveless bodice and a straight tight skirt made of several widths of striped oriental coloured ribbon. A single width of the ribbon trails from a jewelled plaque on the left side. The stripes on the skirt go horizontally while those on the sash are perpendicular. There is something Egyptian about this gown that calls for a gorgeous head dress. And, sure enough, here is one of tinsel brocade in colours to match the ribbon, substantial enough to pass for a toque at the Casino and airy enough to pass as "no hat" at the theatre.

One of the prettiest hats of the moment is in navy blue crinoline, it has a fairly wide, wavy brim under which clusters of pale yellow flowers nestle, and navy ribbon streamers.

An Emergency Toilet

[illegible]

[illegible]

HOW SOUTH AFRICA ADVERTISES.

BOOMING UNION FRUIT IN LONDON.

Some 15,000 boxes of peaches have just reached London from South Africa, together with the first consignment of the season of grapes and nectarines.

When the beautifully-packed boxes were opened for inspection at the great wholesale warehouses at Covent Garden, they evoked not only expressions of admiration from the connoisseurs but fetched splendid prices. The plums (Santa Rosas) were also in sound condition, and the pears proved a capital lot, especially in view of their early arrival. Accordingly, there was a decided improvement in the market. The pick of the peaches fetched 10s. per box, other grades ranging between 6s. and 8s., apricots demanding 5s. and 6s. and the plums 4s. and 6s. Small consignments of grapes realised 5s. and 6s. Covent Garden experts predict a record fruit season for South Afric, if present qualities can be maintained.

In the meantime Sir Edgar Walton and his able assistants at the Trafalgar Square offices of the High Commissioner are doing their utmost to stimulate interest in South African fruit, and two of the windows in the Trade Commissioner's Department have been given over to regular displays during the season. An excellent start was made recently in this respect, when the "Armadale" consignments came to hand, and it has been arranged that London folk may see the full bloom on the peaches by lighting effects which produce a daylight tint.

Other fruits requisitioned to make the display a representative one include apricots, nectarines, plums and grapes, and, laid out in decorative baskets and in the cases in which they actually arrive, they have been the cynosure of the eyes of admiring passers-by for several days. In the background are paintings of South African orchards, the whole display being considerably enhanced by the artistic introduction of Cape chinkerinchees, a flower similar to the English forget-me-not, which for decorative purposes is shown to be effective.

Surely a broad hint to Kenya to get a move on!

R.A.O.B. DANCE.

The Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes the foregathered in Nairobi on Saturday when a dance was held by the members and their friends. The evening was a merry one and the company congenial. The floor was in excellent condition, the music by the K.A.R. Band under the direction of Bandmaster Carey was good, the refreshments attractive and satisfying and the whole programme went with a nice swing and was a credit to the organisers.

KENYA'S EXPORTS.

Below is the Customs Shipping Returns showing Exports for the week ended February 8:—

United Kingdom:—
60 cases Bacon and Ham.
Zanzibar:—
1 case Bacon and Ham.
France:—
42 cases Beeswax.
Italy:—
36 cases Beeswax.
Dar-es-Salaam:—
6 cases Butter.
United Kingdom:—
1 case Cedar Slates.
Dar-es-Salaam:—
4 cases Cheese.
Other B. Possessions:—
2 cases Cheese.
India:—
1 case Cheese.
Zanzibar:—
26 bags Chillies.
U. S. A.:—
United Kingdom:—
91 cases Chillies.
United Kingdom:—
590 cases Chillies.
Egypt:—
680 cases Chillies.
United Kingdom:—
22 cases Cocoa.
Zanzibar:—
3 cases Coffee.
Aden:—
150 bags Coffee.
Egypt:—
128 bags Coffee.
France:—
1343 bags Coffee.
United Kingdom:—
5195 bags Coffee.
S. African Union:—
18 bags Coffee.
Massowah:—
118 bags Coffee.
Aden:—
Italian East Africa:—
79 bags Coffee.
India:—
804 bales Cotton.
Tanga:—
50 bags Cotton Seeds.
Dar-es-Salaam:—
60 bags Cotton Seeds.
United Kingdom:—
497 bales Flax.
France:—
42 bags Gum.
France:—
20 bundles Hides.
India:—
24 bundles Hides.
South African Union:—
30 bundles Hides.
Italy:—
198 bundles Hides.
India:—
40 Tusks Ivory.
United Kingdom:—
1000 bags Maize.
Dar-es-Salaam:—
20 bags Potatoes.
Zanzibar:—
15 bags Potatoes.
Other B. Possessions:—
63 bags Potatoes.
France:—
619 bags Simsim.
Italy:—
1225 bags Simsim.
Other British Possessions:—
5 cases Simsim Oil.
Belgium:—
308 bales Sisal.
United Kingdom:—
2677 bales Sisal.
France:—
23 bales Sisal.
United Kingdom:—
26 bales Skins, Goat and Sheep Wool.
Total exports 16,897 packages.

PROBLEMS OF KORU.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN THE DISTRICT.

The Local Association.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Koru, March 8.

A meeting of the Koru Farmers and Planters' association was held at the club house on Sunday last to receive the report of the delegates to the recent Convention of Associations. There was a full attendance and several of the ladies of the district were present.

Mr. Travers Solly, the Chairman and one of the two delegates whom Koru sent to the Convention, addressed the meeting for about half an hour explaining the various resolutions which had been passed and the action decided upon in regard to the Indian question.

Mr. Solly then resigned his position as chairman, informing the meeting that he was leaving the district shortly and would be absent some six months, whereupon Mr. W. F. Schofield was elected chairman and Mr. C. Gedge, vice-chairman. The Officials of the Association are now as follows:—Chairman: Mr. W. F. Schofield; Vice-Chairman: Mr. Gedge; Hon. Secretary: Mr. R. Pearce. District Road Committee: The Hon. Mr. Conway Harvey, Mr. R. Pearce, and Mr. A. C. Webber. Delegates to the Nyanza Producers' Federation: Mr. W. F. Schofield and Mr. R. Pearce. Delegate to Coffee Planters' Union: Mr. W. F. Schofield. Delegate to Convention of Associations: Mr. R. Pearce.

Muhoroni Road.

The opening up of the Koru-Muhoroni road was then discussed and members were asked to send their contribution of boys with necessary implements to the Menne, who are very kindly superintending the work, on Monday.

It is hoped that the road will be finished in the course of the next six months, and when the Koru-Fort Ternan-Lumbwa road is through, in regard to which negotiations are I understand, in progress with the R.E.A.A.A., which is always so ready to lend its aid in such matters, there will be a through road from Songhor to Nairobi.

An important aspect of the road question is that of being able to get medical assistance in cases of emergency. At present a doctor has to be wired for from Kisumu and may be a day or two before he can reach Koru. A scheme was mooted some time ago to induce a practitioner to take up an unalienated Government farm here, but this has fallen through and it has now been decided to support the Lumbwa Hospital scheme, as Lumbwa will be within a couple of hours drive by car when the road is finished.

School Life in Kenya.

NOAH'S ARK SPILLS ITS CONTENTS.

The *Daily Express* extracts from a women's Magazine published in Capetown the following story of the type of life which children in certain parts of Kenya experience even in the schools. From the details of the story it would seem that the incidents refer to certain portions of the Trans-Nzoia.

The school girl responsible for the relation of the story is named Miss Daisy Van Deventer.

She says:—

It is an hour's journey from our house to the school, and I ride there each morning on my mule. On the way I sometimes pass thousands of zebra and many other kinds of wild game, and now and again I even meet a hyena. Recently we heard an uproar outside the school, and found that it was caused by a troop of elephants. The teacher gave us leave to go and look, and we counted fifty-six elephants passing the school. We left the neighbourhood of the school as quickly as we could, but soon found ourselves in fresh danger.

The elephants turned round and came directly towards us. We all ran for our lives. When we reached Mr. Jordan's house we were all out of breath, and some were crying and others were laughing.

Then people began to shoot the elephants. When the first one dropped we went to look at it. The bulk of the troop finally disappeared over a rise. I did not go home that afternoon. The bush on the rise was full of elephants and it was too dangerous.

I stayed with Mrs. Mouton and her children. That evening, just as we were about to have a meal there was a great noise outside the house, caused by a wounded cow elephant. We were all frightened, for she was standing near the window, and there was no man about to go and shoot her. We put the lights out and took care not to make the slightest noise. About ten o'clock she went away and we were able to sleep. It was afterwards found that five full-grown elephants were killed. Six little ones were captured, and we school children took much interest in them."

"SUKARI, LTD."

NEW SUGAR FACTORY TO BE ERECTED.

Development of Industry Near Nairobi.

The development of the sugar industry is about to advance another step in Kenya. A movement is on foot to establish a new factory in the vicinity of the Natalite Works along the Thika tram line near Nairobi.

The present sugar shortage and the high prices being charged will lend greater interest than usual to this welcome effort to extend the scope of a local industry which, in time should not only make Kenya self supporting but should leave a balance available one day for export. It is an industry which has possibilities not only for the European planter but for the Native and provides another outlet for the energy which can be devoted to the development of areas of Kenya unsuited for the crops in which capital is at the moment principally invested. Despite the existing depression the new venture found no difficulty in obtaining capital and arrangements have advanced so far that it is expected sugar will be ready for sale by November 1 next.

The machinery has been ordered from Messrs. John McNeil and Co., Ltd. Glasgow, the well-known sugar machinery manufacturers and delivery is expected in about six weeks.

The Directors of the new company "Sukari Ltd.," include Messrs. C. N. M. Harrison, H. H. Heatley, M. E. Coombs and Capt. M. G. Kidston, B.Sc., M.I.C.E. The latter gentleman was for many years connected with the firm of McNeil and acted in the capacity of Consulting Engineer during the erection and operation of large factories in Jamaica.

From the point of view of the planters it is gratifying to note that the company proposes to pay a good price for cane and at the moment forward contracts are being entered into at the figure of Shs. 15 per ton delivered to the factory.

Persons who intend planting up during the coming rains can obtain all information regarding the venture and contracts from Mr. J. G. Aronson of Cearns Chambers, Nairobi, who has been appointed Secretary and Managing Agent of "Sukari Ltd."

THE WEEK'S WEATHER.

Below is the R.E.A.A.A. weather report for the week ending Saturday, March 3, at certain stations in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

Supplied by courtesy of the Department of Agriculture.

Station	Rainfall inches.
Eldoma Ravine	0.53
Kericho	2.16
Kikuyu	0.00
Koru	1.74
Londiani	0.66
Lumbwa	1.00
Machakos	0.00
Mombasa	0.00
Nairobi	0.00
Naivasha	0.00
Njoro	0.44
Ruiru	0.05
Songhor	0.76
Kitale	1.24
Eldoret	0.32
Ulu	0.00

Temperature.

	Mean Max.	Mean Min.
Londiani, Park	76	47
Lumbwa, Kiphelia	77	52
Machakos	87	79
Mombasa	85	74
Nairobi	84	54
Naivasha	75	47

Mosquitoes won't bite where Doan's Ointment has been recently applied. This salve also soothes the pain of insect bites or stings. Handy tubes 1s. 1½d. Large tins (three times the quantity) 2s. 9d. All Chemists.

"That excellent and by all physicians approved drink, called by the Chineans 'Tcha', and by other nations 'Tay' alias 'Tee', is sold at the Sultan's Head coffee house, London."
Mercurius Politicus, September 30, 1658.

So ran the first advertisement for tea, at that time still a rare and costly beverage. However high the price, the tea at the 'Sultan's Head' could not compare in flavour and aroma to the tea you drink to-day—if you insist on getting Brooke Bond tea.

That is the tea for strength and fragrance—perfectly preserved in the vacuum-packed tin. The name Brooke Bond is a guarantee of good tea always.

Ask for Brooke Bond vacuum packed Tea in the vacuum-packed tin.

It costs no more than ordinary tea.

Red Label is the Best Quality.

The inner lid of the tin must not be broken. If broken the contents may not be Brooke Bond tea.

Brooke Bond (India) Ltd., Post Box No. 311, East Africa House, Mombasa.

NOTICE.

With reference to the notice dated 16th December in regard to special Elephant Licences, it is hereby Notified for General information that no further special Licences will be issued. By command of His Excellency the Governor.

(Sd.) E. B. JARVIS,
Chief Secretary.

March 9th 1923. Entebbe, UGANDA

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THE SELECT ITALIAN VERMOUTH.
TELEGRAMS:—"Colonials."
MOMBASA.

COFFEE REPORT

Latest Details of London Market Sales.

NAIROBI FETCHES GOOD PRICES.

Marked Improvement in Quality.

Messrs T. H. Allan and Co. in a report dated London, February 14 give the following monthly statistics to January 31, 1923:—

The world's visible supply continues to decline, and it is worth noting that at the end of January the U. S. A. had only about six week's supply in sight.

Offerings in Auction have been:—

	Jan 31 to Feb 13 Offered	Sold	Offered since Jan. 31	Last year
East India (old crop)	—	—	314	717
Nairobi	4,231	2,351	10,946	1,811
Uganda	1,843	909	4,956	2,405
Toro	143	—	438	175
Kilimanjaro	622	384	1,784	1,631
Tanganyika	676	210	935	704
Costa Rica	5,929	3,625	15,576	23,697
Other Milds	1,483	474	6,176	6,576
Brazil	—	—	—	176
Robusta	—	—	320	—

Since our last, the market has been steady. Some fine Nairobis have fetched full prices, but as yet no new crop East Indias have been offered. Porbably some will come up next week, and should sell well. Exchange continues to be against expert business. On the date of our last, the France had created a record of 76.75 to the £, but since then it has been further back to the region of 80, from which it recovered, and last night closed at 76.45. The Mark has been improving and last night stood at 124,500; the general opinion is that the recovery is only temporary. The Gold supplement on German Customs Duty is now 474,900 per cent.

One of the largest Home Trade firms write in their annual circular to their customers:—

Last year, on account of the severe drought in British East Africa, Nairobis were disappointing both in quantity and quality, especially the latter, so much so that some buyers got the idea that Nairobis were played out. This conclusion is a hasty one, and happily there was no drout to affect the crop now arriving. Consequently the imports, so far are showing finer quality than for several years past. This is doubly welcome as fine Nairobis have in the past proved invaluable in blending with Costa Rica, and Buyers will certainly do well to give Nairobis special attention.

Last year Kilimanjaros were specially useful to take the place of Nairobis, but so far this year the quality has been very disappointing, let us ho[pe] the later arrivals will show an improvement. ... will be a larger crop than last year but the quality has been so disappointing for years past, that many buyers have ceased to look to them for their finer blends. We can only hope that this season's crop will show an improvement.

PRICES IN AUCTION

	No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		PB	
Kogorie	113	111/-	71	102/6	24	86/6	30	N
JEH MTK	56	100/-	44	89/6	(20	84/6	12	100/-
					(11	84/-		
Kiama Ltd	47	96/-	12	88/-	4	80/-	4	84/-
ECB.	25	101/-	8	83/-	9	77/6	3	95/-
Matundu	27	106/6	18	90/-	5	81/-	4	99/6
Deepdene A & F	39	108/6	8	93/6	8	87/-	9	111/-
Kitamaiyu	10	96/-	12	88/-	7	82/6	—	
Samuru	28	111/-	12	97/6	6	84/-	—	
Bendor	30	100/-	8	90/-	2	77/6	3	90/6
"	15	90/-	4	79/-	1	68/-	1	86/-
Baria	28	108/-	11	98/6	11	88/-	—	
L. Bogani	42	98/-	16	N	7	79/6	2	88/-
HLS.	14	99/6	9	88/6	8	79/-	1	75/-
Karura	24	108/6	21	96/-	21	88/6	5	106/6
T. Koru	10	92/6	8	83/6	23	77/-	6	85/-
Thambigwa Ltd	15	100/-	12	88/-	9	81/-	2	98/-
" "	49	106/6	26	90/-	26	84/-	3	100/-
Kegio	36	105/6	11	93/-	3	78/-	7	100/-
A & F Deepdene	10	105/-	2	84/6	1	76/-	5	108/-
RGH Chania	32	92/-	22	80/-	2	72/-	—	
L & W	26	109/-	14	94/-	9	83/6	—	
GAT	4	85/-	(20	86/6	12	80/-	—	
			(11	82/-				
Karimu	(20	108/-	44	95/6	7	87/6	8	107/-
	(40	109/-						
N'darugu	61	102/-	22	87/-	26	82/-	8	N
GHA Hillcrest	14	106/6	7	96/-	9	85/-	2	105/6
Como	2	91/6	15	100/-	10	85/-	2	94/-
Kiltannon	14	111/-	9	97/6	7	86/6	3	105/-
HLS	12	102/-	8	88/6	5	74/-	2	97/-
T & G DR & Co	9	96/6	16	876/-	11	83/-	2	93/-
C & L Kiora	(20	112/-	26	94/6	4	80/6	8	123/-
	(40	111/6						
	(9	111/-						
Buera Estates	30	107/-	19	94/6	9	85/-	2	98/6
DD.	65	109/-	27	96/-	5	81/-	5	113/6
S & D Kiu	72	106/-	23	91/6	8	79/6	13	97/-
JTF.	37	110/-	6	94/-	7	86/-	5	120/-
FNH.	10	105/-	18	95/-	28	89/-	2	98/6
NN Ruiea	19	105/-	6	89/-	3	76/6	2	96/-
Bendor	10	97/-	3	85/6	3	76/6	—	
D & D Doondu	76	109/-	8	93/6	14	88/6	5	101/-
Mohana	19	110/-	8	92/-	16	91/6	—	

Ungraded.

HDC. Limuru 34 at 91/-; D C and Co. Kirawa 64 at 98/6; S.S. Kyambu 57 at 85/6; J. H. Randall 33 at 103/-; Ivanhoe 29 at 100/-; A. C. C. M. 25 at 98/6; CCSL 47 at 91/-; JRW 26 at 82/-; Bendor 17 at 88/-; Mohana 16 at 88/-. ... 34 bags.

TORO.

Ungraded:—JKG and Co. 36 at 88/-.

Mostly Unsold:—Plantation M. 58. TCS 23; S & L. 34 bags.

KILIMANJARO.

KPA	44	102/-	19	88/-	14	77/-	7	N
SJ HP London	109	90/-	22	79/-	8	69/-	24	N
GB. Selian	56	84/-	19	70/-	—		—	
SJ HP London	99	90/6	(20	88/6	19	72/-	27	85/-
			(28	83/-				
K.P.	80	90/-	10	80/-	7	70/-	9	90/6

TANGANYIKA.

Amani:—Beso	150	91/-	52	80/6	—		14	92/6
"	176	90/-	25	79/-	2	67/-	15	94/-
Usambara Sakarre CB	146	96/-	47	83/6	3	68/-	17	95/-

UGANDA.

D & W. M.	(20	81/-	24	74/6	3	66/6	15	81/6
	(14	80/6						
M.T.P.	26	79/-	18	73/6	3	69/6	17	82/-
Ikoba	20	N	3	N	10	66/6	11	77/-
Buchan				72/-	1	65/-	5	88/-
Bulumagi	30	84/6	7					
KZA	33	81/-	46	78/-	20	72/-	—	
N...iba	(20	88/-	38	78/-	11	N	—	
	(15	82/6						
Mabira	0	82/6	18	75/-	9	68/6	7	83/6
	19	82/-						
L & M Lukwamigo	20	83/6	13	76/-	5	67/-	4	75/-
Hoima Be No. 1	23	78/-	18	73/-	2	64/6	8	79/6
Cam. K.	41	82/-	10	72/-	2	65/6	12	82/-
GMP. Busro	13	84/-	6	75/6	1	68/-	5	86/-
Sel. TC Nantose	15	79/6	12	75/-	6	71/-	2	77/-
" "	18	79/-	7	76/-	10	69/6	3	78/6
BOA	17	88/-	2	70/6	—		3	85/6
M.P.	73	80/-	(20	78/6	28	70/-	11	86/-
			(12	78/-				

Ungraded:—Nakyasa 36 at 73/6d; Mangaliba 20 at 72/-; DNS MB of E. 58 at 70/-.

Mostly Unsold:—Mulange 31; Kamiao 92; Kayunga 29; Hoima Be 93; RTM. Bugonoho 21; EMC 303 bags.

Gives a Glorious Sensation of Vigour and Well-being

The more highly-strung your nerves are, the more quickly they will respond to the intense, invigorating effect of Sanatogen. But even the dullest nerves respond to it in time—feel the powerful access of energy that Sanatogen brings, and derive from it a new tone and elasticity.

Mr. Horace Hazeltine, the well-known novelist writes:—"Since I took my first cup of Sanatogen there has been a day-by-day gain in activity and energy. In less than a month in has wonderfully improved my condition. My appetite is healthy, I sleep like an infant, and awake each morning to the fresh joy of living."

Take your first cup of Sanatogen to-day. And remember that it is no mere stimulant—producing reaction and other ill-effects—but a safe physiological restorative that has been proved to re-create nerve force; hence the delightful feeling of vitality and freshness which it imparts.

SANATOGEN
(The True Tonic Food)
Start taking Sanatogen to-day and buy a bottle at the nearest chemists or stores.

NEW SETTLERS.

Why waste time and money in travelling all over Kenya, when the NAKURU DISTRICT is the best mixed farming area in the Colony, and is sure to suit you???

Here will be found Farms to suit all purchasers.

Properties, large or small, from 250 to 10,000 acres, within easy distance of the Railway.

Developed or undeveloped.
With Homesteads or without.
Coffee and Maize in all stages.
Stock land for ranching or dairying.
Virgin land for the pioneer, and revenue producing properties for the man with moderate capital.

Write, or better still, call and see the undersigned, who will afford the fullest particulars.

HAROLD THACKRAH,
Land and Estate Agent,
NAKURU.

MOMBASA VIEWS ON MAIZE EXPORT.

MERCHANTS DISCUSS GRADES AND CHARGES.

Inspection and Bagging.

A special general meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce was held in the Council room on the evening of March 7 and was preceded by a meeting of the Committee.

Mr. Alan Crossman, the President, occupied the chair, and other members present were Messrs. Freeman-Pannet, Gibson, Keith, Cornwall, Garland, Belart, Artis, Samuels, Ogden, R. S. Campbell, Hassan Jamal, Molloy, Frudd, Hanning, M. Tayor, Woods, Haines and Barnett (Secretary). The meeting was also attended by Mr. Sharp, the Agricultural Officer.

The President read a letter, which has already appeared in the Press, from The Director of Agriculture, detailing the proposed arrangements for a Conference to be held at Nairobi regarding the export of maize from this Colony and certain points in connection therewith, which might profitably be discussed.

In referring to this letter the President mentioned the importance of such steps being taken as would ensure the Colony eventually getting a name in the market for good quality of maize.

Mr. Freeman Pannet favoured the bringing forward of a scheme for grading maize (as was done with flax and flax-tow) as this would afford great assistance and security to Mombasa merchants.

Mombasa Representatives.

Mr. Garland, dealing with the suggestion of the Director of Agriculture that representatives of the Chamber be sent to attend the Conference, asked whether the community would be bound by the findings of the representatives without further reference to the Chamber and he made a proposition in these or similar terms:—

"That after this Chamber has appointed delegates a letter should be written to the Director of Agriculture giving the names of the delegates and adding a rider to the effect that this Chamber considers that any decision arrived at should be referred back for consideration by this Chamber before being carried into effect."

The following representatives to the Conference were appointed:—

Representative of the Chamber of Commerce: Mr. Freeman Pannet.

In the event of this delegate being detained on business in Mombasa, Mr. R. S. Campbell was elected to act as substitute.

Representatives of shipping agents: Mr. Artis and Mr. Springett.

Representative of shipping companies: Mr. Molloy.

Represntative of the Conference Lines: Mr. Frudd.

Grading.

The question of grading was then considered, Mr. Freeman Pannett suggesting that the delegates should be given some idea of the number of grades which it was desirable to have. He thought that the country should not be hampered by the institution of too many grades at one time.

Mr. Artis emphasised the points which the last speaker had made and referred also to the position of the native-grown maize trade. The Mombasa point of view was largely that of the merchants whereas up-country the point of view was chiefly that of the maize-growers. The Chamber should indicate whether it favoured grading and if so should decide upon a classification of the native-grown maize as opposed to plantation-grown maize.

Mr. Frudd, speaking from his experience of maize-shipping in South Africa, said that when that country introduced grades it established a large number but it was subsequently found in practice that a large number was undesirable. He proposed a motion in favour of the grading of maize and was seconded Mr. R. S. Campbell.

Marks.

Mr. Artis asked if the Agricultural Department would give an assurance that, in the event of a decision in favour of the grading of maize being arrived at by the conference, prompt action would be taken to ensure, as far as may be possible, that the local grading marks to be introduced should be recognised and accepted as bases of contracts by home Trade Associations and similar bodies representing buyers at important centres in Europe as until buyers' acceptance of such marks can be relied upon, the cost and value of grading cannot be fully realised in the form of higher selling values of maize.

Mr. Sharp regretted that he was not in a position to answer the question.

On a show of hands Mr. Frudd's motion was declared carried.

Mr. Freeman-Pannet asked where the examination in connection with grading would take place and suggested that the Agricultural Department could appoint Grading Officers.

Mr. Sharp replied that he thought the idea was to have only one grading officer, and that this officer was to be at Kilindini.

Discussion arose as to the advisability of the grading of maize being done in different parts of the Colony as was done in the case of flax, and Mr. Sharp pointed to the possible depreciation of maize owing to unavoidable delay in shipping. Such depreciation he said, could not take place with flax.

The meeting approved of a suggestion by Mr. Gibson who said that this difficulty could be overcome by the endorsement of a time limit on the grading certivoate.

On the motion of Mr. Freeman Pannet it was agreed that the Government should be asked to appoint Inspectors up-country.

The meeting also approved of a motion by Mr. Frudd that a final grading certificate should be given in Mombasa.

On the ground that the system should be self-supporting it was agreed that a small fee should be charged to cover the expenses of grading. It was stated that the Government charge for grading flax was thirty shillings per ton and for grading flax tow five shillings per ton, and that on this basis the charge for grading maize would be in the region of one shilling and six pence.

In order to avoid the multiplication of marks the Chamber recommended its delegates to favour the elimination of sub-marks as far as possible.

Mr. R. S. Campbell raised the question of bagging, and this gave rise to some discussion. It was finally approved, on the motion of Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Molloy, that all maize should be exported in a uniform type of double-sewn bag containing two hundred pounds nett weight.

New Arrivals in Kenya.

Old Names and New Faces on the "Madura."

The following passengers arrived per s.s. "Madura" from London to Mombasa:—

Lord Broome, Mr. S. G. Butler, Mr. A. H. Collinson, Mr. Garrick, Mrs. Garrick and infant, Mr. A. E. Gave, Mr. R. M. Douglas, Mrs. C. C. Dawkins, Mrs. Davidson and infant, Mr. C. W. S. Eden, Mrs. C. W. S. Eden, Mr. Gillespie, Mrs. Gillespie, Capt. J. S. Hodson, Mr R. E. Madge, Mr. Jas. McCrae, Mrs. McCrae, Mrs. W. E. Neilson, Mr. T. B. L. Nestor, Mr. G. A. Stark, Mr. W. J. Saunders, Mr. C. Udall, Dr. C. J. Wilson, Mrs. C. J. Wilson, Master Brumsden, Mr. G. Bullock, Mrs. Bullock and two infants, Mr. F. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. M. Barrow, Mr. S. Curtis, Mr. R. Cunningham, Mr. H. Colquhoun, Mrs. Colquhoun, Miss E. S. Cross, Mrs. J. O. K. Delap, Mr. A. W. Dearing, Mrs. Elliot and infant, Mr. L. H. George, Mr. T. A. G. Goddard, Mr. W. G. Gill, Mr. Harris, Mr. H. B. Jacques, Mr. W. C. W. Jones, Mr. A. J. Kemp, Mr. W. L. Lewis, Mr. J. F. M. Noad, Mrs. J. F. M. Noad and child, Mrs. Playfair, Miss F. J. Playfair, Miss J. Playfair, Capt. D. P. Petrie, Mrs. Petrie, Miss J. Percival, Mr. V. Pearson, Mr. P. Tavage, Mrs. Tearne and two children.

SUGAR.

The African and Colonial Co., Ltd. forward the following report dated London, February 15:—

Since our report of the 8th. inst. the market in New York has been agitated under the influence of "bear" covering and "bull" purchases, which caused the price for September futures to rise on Saturday 45 points. It is expected that the New York market will reopen to-day with renewed firmness—yesterday having been a holiday—in view of Guma's revised estimate of 3,800,000 tons, which is 400,000 tons below his previous forecast. We may mention that this reduced estimate coincides with our New York friend's forecast and it will now be interesting to see whether Mr. Himley thinks it necessary to reduce also his figure of 4,100,000 tons. High as present prices are, we must be prepared for a further considerable advance in values. The highest price paid so far for Cubas is 4.35 c. and f. New York, equal to about 21/6 per cwt., c.i.f. Europe, basis 96 per cent. pol. but what the price will be to-morrow it is difficult to say. For the present all sellers have withdrawn, which applies also to Brazil and Peru. Our refiners have on the whole been rather reluctant to follow this upward movement, but paid to-day 21/10½ c.i.f. for March Cubas. The highest price paid for Perus is 21/3 c.i.f. Continent; sellers are now asking 22/-.

The refined market in the U.K. has been extremely strong and we have experienced practically daily advances of 1/- per cwt. in English Refined, making a total advance of 5/6 per cwt. for the week.

American Granulated has risen to 27/6 c.i.f. U.K. and Continental for March/April to 26/9 f.o.b.

In Java the tendency has also been very firm for old as well as new crop and offers of Whites for February/March or April shipment have completely ceased. The nominal quotation for these sugars is at present about 27/- c.i.f. Europe. New crop May/June has been sold up to 25/- c.i.f. Continent and June/July is now being held for the same price. Brown Javas average 17 minimum 96 per cent. shipping pol. telquel are quoted 23/6 c.i.f. Europe June/July shipment after considerable sales at up to 21/9.

The Cuban statistics for last week are as follows:—

Present Crop.	1922-3 tons.	1921-2 tons.	1920-21 tons.
Receipts	151,307	100,452	147,838
Exports	80,002	87,043	78,984
Stocks	335,980	227,075	325,012
Centrals	170	157	174
Old Crop.	1921-2 tons.	1920-1 tons.	1919-0 tons.
Stocks	1,153	540,711	107,816

The U.K. Board of Trade Returns for January are as follows:—

Total imports expressed in Raws: 184,090 against 100,087 last year.

Consumption expressed in Raws: 127,375 against 140,488 last year.

Stocks expressen in Raws: 298,080 against 120,320 last year.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS Contain no Poison

NOTICE.

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

By order.
Tyson Bros., Ltd.,
Managing Secretaries.
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The East African Agency, Ld.
P.O. Box 149. MOMBASA. Tel. 149.

Plantation and Estate owners seeking methods to reduce cost of production and market their produce in the quickest time at the lowest cost in Ocean freight and port charges, are invited to consign their produce direct to the **Agency** and save needless anxiety expense and worry. Insurance cover aranged for all marine risks.

Tels.: "DARGENCY." Box 149.
MOMBASA.

Backache and other "external" pains quickly soothed.

Mrs. Withall, ... writes:— "I had a pain in my back, just like a knife stab and it left me helpless. I went into hospital from May to November and was turned out incurable. People used to say it was all over with me. Sloan's Liniment was given to me to ease the pain and I am now able to do all my own work. Everybody says it is a wonderful cure."

No home is complete without a bottle of Sloan's

Very few homes in the World escape the visits and attacks of pain. Usually pain comes quite unexpectedly but you are well prepared for every emergency if you keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy.

For slight pains and for severe, almost unbearable, pains, there's nothing like Sloan's Liniment for quick relief. It is invaluable for stopping muscular or nerve pain of any kind. Penetrates without rubbing—and leaves no stickiness or skin stain.

Keep Sloan's handy for
RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISES.

Sold by all Chemists:
Wholesale: FASSETT & JOHNSON, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, Eng.

Sloan's Liniment (Kills Pain)

THE LODGE HOTEL & LODGE ANNEXE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, NAKURU.

THE LODGE HOTEL is an attractive Residential Hotel, ten minutes' walk from Station on road to Lake. A delightful holiday Hotel. Tennis, Badminton, Dancing, splendid Pianola, Picnics arranged to the Lake. Very good rooms, private bathrooms to each and Excellent Catering.

THE LODGE ANNEXE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT (Fully Licensed). The Brightest Restaurant and Best Catering in East Africa. Dances, Concerts, Variety Shows. TWO MINUTES FROM STATION AND CLUB. Comfortable bedrooms and perfect attendance.

Terms on application to the Proprietress—Mrs. Jones.
Telegrams: "Jones," Nakuru.

KENYA HIGHLANDS.

Why Donyo Sabuk Nurseries Have Been Forced to Move to Nairobi.

THE COMING OF THE OLIVE TREE.

(By W. S. Bromhead.)

When in the course of my tour of Kenya's Highlands fortune took me into the Donyo Sabuk area, the locally famous nurseries of Mr. Geo. Stuart Watt, had just been removed, to my disappointment to mile 5 on the Fort Hall Road, close to Nairobi. Only the mature orchard remained, sending out its steady supply of delicious fruit to the Colony's markets.

This development was however inevitable. Until the Nyeri line is built Donyo Sabuk Orchards will continue to be over twenty miles from the railway. And the annually growing industry that is enabling every resident in Kenya to enrich his garden with acclimatised, deciduous, European fruits has become altogether too important to carry on its functions efficiently so far from the true centre of the country's chief means of transport and postal facilities.

However, as no account of the farming possibilities of Kenya would be complete without a description of Mr. Stuart Watt's remarkable undertaking I arranged to visit this new centre of fruit-tree and ornamental plant production at the earliest possible moment. Fortunately the present site of the nurseries is only ten minutes by car from Nairobi—a distance that surely will enable many settlers to get out to see them and select their purchases for themselves.

Beautiful Surroundings.

The short drive over, I found myself in beautiful [illegible] that have been created on the banks of the Ruaraka river by a succession of settlers, the last two of whom were well-known to most Nairobians, namely Mr. Seth Smith and Mrs. Boileau. Though only forty acres in extent the property is highly developed, proved for fruit of many kinds, has ample grazing for a few head of cattle, and is bounded on the northern side by the aforesaid strong flowing permanent stream.

The latter is of course a necessity for nursery work and I found Mr. Stuart Watt's assistants busily engaged in tending the young plants or labelling and packing orders, under the mature, shady trees of the valley along which the Ruaraka winds. The natural beauty of this spot has so far happily been safeguarded from iconoclastic destruction of everything but scrub and undergrowth.

During my previous months of travel through Kenya I have constantly come across examples of locally raised and budded fruit trees from earlier seasons of the Donyo Sabuk nurseries, in all sorts of conditions of growth and prosperity. I was therefore anxious to see for myself the methods by which the management produce, lift and pack the young trees and to ask for information as to the best means of ensuring immediate and continuous growth upon replanting in their new environment.

A Puzzling Feature.

My own knowledge of this branch of horticulture being limited it occasionally occurs that questions are put to me which seem as unanswerable as that of the little boy who wanted to know why his daddy was growing through his hair; or, to seek a more appropriate conundrum, George the third's classical query that demanded how the apple got into the dumpling.

One feature of Kenyan fruit planting has frequently puzzled me. The variation in growth on different farms, during the first year, of young trees carefully planted under identical soil and climatic conditions and from the same source of supply. Cases have come to my notice where they have not moved at all but appear half dead. In other instances for no apparent reason, they have shot up four to six feet in the year and started to bear fruit.

I therefore commenced my survey of these nurseries by firing off this anomaly at my host, confident that he would find it somewhat difficult to explain. However he had a very simple explanation ready at hand; and my mystery failed like a damp squib. It seems that many people wait until the rains are well on before ordering and obtaining their fruit trees, with the result that the sap is already well up and a serious check to growth is given unless the greatest care is taken to plant promptly and effectively on arrival. Shade and water may be essential in such cases or a year's growth above ground is likely to be lost and only root development possible.

Important Point.

If on the other hand the plants are obtained just before the rains and then tended properly the sap rises concurrently with the arrival of the wet season and no setback is experienced.

This point, which from my experience of Kenyan fruit-growing is the most important, having been cleared up and a carefully written pamphlet containing hints on deciduous fruit planting given me by Mr. Watt covering all technical matters of this nature, I proceeded armed with his latest catalogue to examine the lines of young trees—some 20,000 in all—which are now awaiting distribution throughout the Colony.

That they will be rapidly dispersed is certain for a pile of enquiries just to hand by the day's post was lying on a table in the office; and orders from all over equatorial Africa are pouring in by every mail. The most interesting of these is probably a cabled command from the King of Abyssinia for 600 selected apple trees, [illegible] and other neighbouring Colonies are also well represented.

The first group of youngsters proved to be a batch of choice apples, plums, peaches and olives from Southern Europe—where the climatic conditions perhaps resemble those of Kenya's warmer districts more than any other part of that continent. All these trees are sturdy, well grown examples of the nurseryman's art, being nearly six feet high and already breaking strongly into bud.

Olives.

The rows of olives pleased me especially; for so much of Kenya produces the wild olive that it is a foregone conclusion that this crop is a fundamentally suitable one for the Colony. There are tens of thousands of acres, of now profitless hillsides, for example, from which, if olives were planted according to the simple hillside methods of southern Italy, revenue could be made.

And at Mr. Stuart Watt's nurseries is to be obtained the true oil-producing olive of commerce. One of the best bottling and drying varities is also represented. It can surely be only a matter of a few years before these desirable immigrants will be reproduced by budding or grafting upon multitudes of the local wild olive seedlings.

A second series of beds contains the true East African apples and other fruits, now proved to suit the Kenyan Highlands by ten years' experiment and successful growth. The demand for these has hitherto been too great for the supply; and it is to this fact, together with a desire to secure new varieties and species capable of prospering here, that the Colony owes the constant importation of fresh supplies by Mr. Stuart Watt from the most renowned nurseries of older fruit-growing lands.

"Donyo Sabuk Wonder."

Perhaps the chief favourite amongst acclimatised deciduous fruits in the Colony is the Donyo Sabuk Wonder, a handsome, crisp, juicy apple of large size and exceptionally attractive taste. As its name indicates, it is a new variety—the first and only one that Kenya has yet produced. Cox's Orange Pippin is another deservedly popular apple; but one cannot go through the catalogue which contains more than a dozen famous varieties of this fruit one or more of which should suit any type of soil or climate from 5,000ft. altitude upwards.

Amongst the pears are found several of the big, melting type for which France is noted and which have already been proved to thrive and bear here if given proper conditions. Seven varieties of peaches; eight of plums, selected from California right round the world to far Japan; a couple of English nectarines; four apricots and four sorts of cherries cover the chief output of these nurseries.

In addition however are grapes (six varieties) prunes, almonds, walnuts English and Japanese, filberts, chestnuts, English currants, gooseberries and raspberries, together with a host of more common sub-tropical citrus and other fruits ending up—last but not least—with strawberries.

The Catalogue.

Such a medley of varieties and species is bewildering and the visitor comes away with confused memories that can only be reduced to order by a methodical examination of the excellent catalogue supplied free by the proprietor.

This publication also reminds the visitor that besides the fruit interests of the nurseries a host of ornamental bushes, trees, bulbs and other beautiful plants from overseas, all growing or sprouting in orderly profusion and awaiting the demand of white settlers for the familiar flowers and plants of their homeland or the hot-houses that people love to maintain in less favoured countries.

The question of packing, which is so important in a land of sunshine and dry air, is solved by wrapping roots in wet moss, covering this over with dry straw and enclosing the whole parcel in hessian. To counter accidents en route Mr. Stuart Watt undertakes to replace all plants that reach their destination in bad condition.

AN ABYSSINIAN TOUR

Sir John and Lady Harrington have gone to Abyssinia, a familiar country, for Sir John used to be British Minister at Adis Ababa, and he was held in great esteem by the Emperor Menelik. Lady Harrington is an American, formerly Miss Amy McMillan, of Detroit.

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THE NATIVE POLICY OF UGANDA.

Sir G. Archer Outlines his Aims.

MORE COTTON PLANTING AND CATTLE INDUSTRY.

A Meeting with the Lukiko.

His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Archer has lost no time in meeting the Kabaka and his officials after his arrival in Uganda.

On March 1 he paid a visit to the Lukiko, Mengo, where he was received by the Kabaka and his Ministers.

On arrival a salute of 17 guns was fired. His Excellency then inspected the Guard of Honour which was supplied by the Uganda Police.

In addressing the Lukiko His Excellency said:—

My interest in the country has always been great. And as a very young man I came here to see it for myself, to travel and to shoot. That was in 1901.

Since then, for twenty years, I have lived among other African races; and the ways of native people are well known to me. With many in this country I shall be able to converse direct—in Swahili or in Arabic—and I desire this for good understanding. Also, by travelling through the country which I propose to do soon, I shall get to know the Chiefs and many of the people. I shall hear the views expressed; and this is a valuable help. You can come to me in your difficulties, and I want you to understand that, as Governor of this Protectorate, I stand to the people in the relation of a father. It will be my first duty to look after native welfare and native interests. To-day I tell you publicly in this building, your Lukiko, that I am in sympathy with all legitimate aspirations of the Baganda people and in this matter I am desirous only for their welfare, and advancement.

This country which we call Uganda—which you call by individual names, Buganda, Bunyoro, Busoga, etc.,—this country is an example of what can be effected in a rich, a fertile, a prosperous land by a people having organisation, intelligence and discipline, with industry as well, great things can be accomplished. Uganda, as it stands to-day is already an example of a great native State in Africa. The people of Uganda have gone forward as no other native race I know, and why? First and foremost because of the system, because of the wise direction and control of the British Administration represented by Officers who understand and are in sympathy with the people; who themselves work through intelligent and progressive Chiefs, who, again, are trusted, respected and obeyed by the people. Then again, in religion, in education, and in Medical work the Baganda have had the priceless advantage—the wise counsel, and the wholehearted support of the great Missionary bodies to whose earnest endeavours they have responded readily. Finally, there are European planters and traders, building up industries and agriculture, developing the country, and buying up the produce of the land. Without the work of the people of the country, however, outside enterprise would be of no avail.

Lagging Behind.

As it is, I am told, one million pounds is being distributed for the cotton crop this year, among the native cultivators in Busoga and Bukedi alone. All the rest of the Protectorate put together, I regret, is far behind in Volume of output [illegible] bring in more than half a million and the Kabaka and the great Chiefs of Buganda will have to alter this.

It entirely rests with the Chiefs. The people, I know, respond quickly to their advice and follow their example. So, too, will the Lukiko and Chiefs do well to follow the advice of the British Staff who are, and always will be, their best friends and main support. We are all working for the same end, the good of the country. We must work together. Now, I will tell you of one little incident which, to me is encouraging. I have only been here two weeks and I regard it as a good sign. This last week I paid a visit to Mukwenda's. We went together in the morning to shoot duck. By the side of the path was growing much elephant grass, though behind in many places were good shambas. I stopped at one, and asked Mukwenda why his people did not finish the work and clear this grass. Two hours later, when we returned, it had gone. Now, this is where I see the difference between you people and the Arab and Somali peoples I know so well. They are very nice and very polite they would say "Insh' allah bukra," meaning "God being willing, to-morrow." But to-morrow never comes! What I have told you is only a small thing, but it is also a big thing. From this I discern the prospect of quick progress. Let us take, then, as the motto of Uganda not the Arabic "bukra" the equivalent of Inkia, but Leero. Let us replace elephant grass with crops and then, in a few years, the country will be flourishing as no other country in Eastern Africa.

So much for Agriculture but I know there are some people who are not agriculturists, particularly in Buddu and Ankole, Busoga and Bukedi; the people are stock-owners. We have found out now what to do for them. We are going to show them how to make ghee, good ghee which will fetch a high price. In the centres where we teach them about ghee, we will also teach them about hides and skins. The people themselves cannot know these things but we Europeans know what the markets of the world want, and what they will pay for. Thus I hope we shall soon have another valuable industry in Uganda, benefitting another class of people.

Having said all this, I will put to you a question. What is the use of doing this—developing the country and making progress—if the people in it are dying from a preventable disease? I impress upon you that that is a matter we have to turn our attention to most seriously. You have experienced the awful scourge of sleeping sickness. I remember the very first authentic case in Uganda, a boy in my uncle's employ. A few years later this disease had killed hundreds of thousands of people. It could not be helped there was no cure for that. Now we are dealing with something entirely different—something for which there is a cure. Our doctors know the cure. Major Keane is an expert, and I also know, devoted to his work and to the welfare of the people. Government will do all in its power to help providing money and skilled attention. It is for you, the Kabaka and Chiefs of the country, to see that the people come for treatment, and that, having come, they stop until they are cured. They cannot know this for themselves, but our doctors know when they are cured; and they will tell them so. The man or woman who goes before the cure is completed is not only foolish but also a danger to the community.

"An Old Friend."

As I said before, I come not only as your new Governor, but as an old friend. It may be, and I hope it is, that many of you account my uncle and distinguished predecessor Sir F. Jackson, as one of your best friends. I know he reciprocates those feelings. In fact, he has charged me, at the earliest possible opportunity, to convey to his many old "Bafike" in this country, his personal greetings and good wishes, with an assurance of warm and continuous friendship. It is my earnest wish that this old family tradition of mutual appreciation and good will may be extended in the future, between you and him; I am happy to think that it will be so. The foundations here have been well and truly laid. No one did more for the benefit and the prosperity of your country than your late Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon. I stayed with him in Nairobi; and we talked much about your affairs: as I have also with Mr. Jarvis, who has been with you so long, holding high position and esteem among you. I ask you now to give me the same loyal and faithful service as you have invariably given to my predecessors to the great advantage of this country.

The Kabaka's Reply.

The Kabaka replied in Luganda and afterwards in English. The address which was signed by the Kabaka and three of his Ministers, presented to His Excellency was as follows:—

Your Excellency,

It is with the greatest pleasure that I and my Ministers, on behalf of the whole Buganda people, welcome you in our midst as Governor.

In the first place we offer you our hearty congratulations on your safe voyage.

It gives us much pleasure to hear that we have got a Governor who has ruled in Africa before, and who understands the customs and habits of the African through his great experience extending over 20 years, though we dare say that Buganda Kingdom differs to a great extent from the neighbouring countries as regards its customs and habits, and more especially it has a Treaty with Great Britain, under which Buganda is administered which greatly differs from those in the adjoining countries.

Above all what gives us the greatest pleasure is the fact that you are a near relative of our highly esteemed Governor and a great friend of the Baganda, namely Sir Frederick Jackson. We feel sure you will follow the steps of your uncle. We need not say that such a true friendship which has existed between your uncle and your Predecessors and ourselves will continue. We shall look upon you as our father, helper and a good adviser as we have done your uncle and your predecessors.

We are ready to work with you with perseverance, and loyalty as hitherto, and shall give all assistance and support in our power whenever it is required to enable you to improve our country and push forward the progress which is being made therein in many ways.

Your Excellency will no doubt find many things affecting us requiring improvement and settlement, and many a defect needing putting right as our country is not very far from infancy, only a few years have passed since we began reaping the fruits of civilisation and education.

We may add that you are the first Governor who has met His Highness the Kabaka and chiefs in our Lukiko here immediately after your arrival in this country. This has made us very glad, and no doubt it shows how you think of us.

In conclusion we repeat our hearty welcome and sincere congratulations, and wish you all success.

THE BOLL WEEVIL.

Mr. Harvei Jordan, secretary of the American Cotton Association has stated that the organisation for the destruction of the boll weevil will involve the immediate raising of a fund of 2,500,000 dollars. Dr. M. H. Hutchison, head of the Bureau is already at work upon the organisation of a group of scientists. One half of the 2,500,000 dollars will be used to supplement the work of the Federal and State agencies and agricultural colleges in teaching farmers the best known methods of weevil control. The other half of the fund will be required to finance the investigation of the weevil problem. Farm demonstration will be on a greater scale than has hitherto been attempted. Mr. Jordan has further stated that unless the boll weevil is conquered "we are facing a catastrophe which will involve not only the South but the entire nation, England and other foreign countries. High prices for a short crop of cotton next season would not benefit the South. The shortage of calcium arsenate will probably become more serious."

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BRER RABBIT AND UNCLE REMUS IN AFRICA.

Did Folklore of American Negroes Originate in Kenya?

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Interesting Journey by U. S. Consul.

If you are a lover of quiet humbug and a student of American literature and of the quaint folklore of the negro population of the United States, those simple folk immortalized by Harris Beecher Stowe in part days or recalled very feebly and commentatingly in the "Tales of Uncle Remus." Uncle Remus." Uncle Remus."

ZANZIBAR'S YEAR OF TRADE PROSPERITY.

ABNORMAL BALANCE IN FAVOUR OF THE ISLAND.

Great Britain's Share Shows Decrease.

New Customers for the Clove Crop.

A HEALTHY POSITION.

Zanzibar's healthy trade position in 1922 is indicated in the following extracts which have been taken from the 1922 trade report. The report, unfortunately for those anxious to follow the position, is made out in crores of rupees, lakhs and similar terms difficult to compare at a glance with sterling and interesting portions of the report are therefore disguised and rendered inaccessible on account of the labour involved in translating figures into English currency.

The total foreign trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate for the year ended 31st December, 1922, amounted to 124,211 tons weight, valued at £3,923,238, being an increase on the previous year of 5.59 per cent. in weight and a decrease of 9 per cent. in value. The quantity of merchandise handled in 1922 constitutes a record since 1908 when the total trade was estimated at 130,256 tons weight.

The total imports (including goods transhipped direct, goods warehoused for transhipment, bullion and specie and goods imported by the Government) amounted to 76,656 tons weight, valued at £1,908,544 being an increase of 5.6 per cent. in weight and a de... [illegible] per cent. in value. The decrease in value is principally due to a decrease of £519,948 in the value of specie imported, which reduces the percentage of decrease to 3.2 per cent. Excluding specie, the ton-value of imports decreased from £26.2.8 in 1921 to £23-16/- in 1922.

The total exports (including re-exports, goods transhipped direct, goods warehoused for transhipment and bullion and specie) amounted to 47,556 tons weight, valued at £2,027,684 being an increase of 5.6 per cent. in weight and a decrease of 6.3 per cent. in value. The ton-value of exports decreased from £48-1-4 in 1921 to £42-12/- in 1922.

The balance of trade continues to be in favour of the Protectorate and in 1922 amounted to £133,920 compared with £15,405 in 1921. During the years 1900 to 1920 the average balance in favour amounted to £15,844. These figures do not represent the true position owing to the fact that re-exported goods are usually declared at the same value as at importation, so that if actual re-export values were declared the balance in favour would be increased to the extent of exporters' profits. The increase in the balance for 1922 is abnormal and may be attributed to the exceptionally large shipments of cloves made during the last three months of the year, settlement for which has not yet been effected.

The principal countries over which the trade is distributed are in the same order as for 1921 and call for little comment, save to note that the trade with the United Kingdom has slightly decreased in proportion to the increase of other countries. The total trade with Germany shows a decrease. This is due to large decreases in the export of copra, cloves and clove stems. Imports from Germany increased from £12,465 to £20,051.

Statistical tables are included to record in detail the trade of the Protectorate, e.g., value of imports from each country by classes; value of exports to each country by classes; detailed statement showing quantities and values of all articles imported, exported or re-exported, distinguishing countries of origin and destination; and statements, showing the principal articles imported from and exported to India and Burma, Tanganyika Territory, United Kingdom, Kenya Protectorate, France, United States of America, Germany and the Union of South Africa.

The stock of warehoused goods has been greatly reduced during the year. All the 1919 stocks have been disposed of and more normal conditions prevail. Since the imposition of a higher rent tariff for goods cleared ex-warehouse for home consumption the tendency has been to confine the use of the warehouse system to goods for subsequent exportation, for which purpose it was originally intended.

Cotton Piece Goods.

The quantity of cotton piece goods imported during 1922, taking the four principal classes only, namely bleached, unbleached, dyed and printed, amounted to 12½ million yards, valued at £429,878 as against 10 million yards, valued at £414,308 in 1921. This increase is due to the healthier condition of the market consequent on the disposal of surplus stocks. It is observed that the average imported price appears to have fallen from about [illegible] cents per yard to 50 cents.

The quantity of cotton piece goods re-exported during 1922 amounted to 9 million yards, valued at £312,514 compared with an approximately equal quantity in 1921, valued at £319,954 which seems to indicate that the trade in this the principal article of distribution to mainland territories is being maintained.

The principal destinations for piece goods were Tanganyika Territory, which took £258,046; Kenya Protectorate, £45,444; and Portuguese East Africa, £21,480. The piece goods trade with Madagascar has practically ceased owing to the high tariff against this class of goods, but fortunately it still seems possible to do business in other lines and the total trade with Madagascar shows an increase in 1922.

Rice and Grain.

The quantity of rice imported in 1922 amounted to 348,543 cwt., valued at £143,612 being an increase of 32.8 per cent. in quantity and 6.6 per cent. in value. Of this quantity 49,755 cwts., was re-exported as against 20,977 cwts. in 1921. The import into this Protectorate varies according to the quantity available for export in India.

The only other item of importance in this classification is Millet (African), the figures for which are much about the same as in 1921. Beyond a quantity re-exported as stores for dhows returning to their northern ports, only a small quantity of Millet is consumed in this Protectorate except when the supply of rice from India is short.

Copra.

The Protectorate trade in copra consists in the local production of between 7,000 and 8,000 tons, which is bulked with about 3,000 tons of imported copra from Tanganyika Territory and Mafia in order to produce a fair marketable quality for exportation. Owing to this practice exporters find it difficult accurately to declare the origin of the copra to be exported and local production can therefore be estimated only, but a fairly good approximation can be arrived at by deducting the quantity imported from exports and re-exports.

During 1922 the quantity imported amounted to 166,627 cwt., valued at £105,799, a slight increase in quantity but a decrease in value of about £6,666 on 1921. The quantity declared for export and re-export amounted to 253,464 cwts., valued at £272,845 as compared with 259,550 cwts., valued at £365,272 in 1921. It may therefore be assumed that the quantity produced locally in 1922 amounted to 146,837 cwts., valued at £167,106 as compared with 157,221 cwts valued at £252,997 showing a slight reduction in quantity but a considerable reduction in value due to a general fall in the market price of raw products.

Cloves and Stems.

The cloves exported during the year amounted to 186,624 cwts., valued at £764,260, as compared with 167,296 cwts., valued at £765,545 in 1921. The exportation of cloves varies considerably from year to year, but the fluctuations are much less pronounced than are produced by the variations in the volume of the crop, showing that in years of plenty large quantities are held over for subsequent exportation when the market has recovered from a temporary glut.

The present season (July, 1922, to June, 1923) will in all probability produce a record crop. The arrivals for the six months to the 31st December, 1922, amounted to 159,635 cwts., of which 146,387 cwts were exported.

The quantity of cloves exported during the ten years ending 1922 amounted to 92,113 tons, being an increase of 18 per cent. over the preceding period.

The distribution is widening and several countries not formerly in the market are now calling for cloves. The exportation to France has greatly increased.

The quantity of clove stems exported amounted to 22,401 cwts., valued at £18,987 as compared with 51,680 cwts., valued at £31,312 in 1921. This decrease is due to the fact that the present crop of cloves is so large that planters have delayed putting stems on the market until they have dealt with the cloves. About half of the clove stems exported went to Germany, the remainder being principally distributed between the United Kingdom and India.

Soap.

The soap industry of Zanzibar appears to be on the increase. Production has risen from 16,167 cwts., valued at £33,665, in 1921 to 18,104 cwts., valued at £36,447 in 1922. Imported soap amounted only to 1080 cwts., of which 687 cwts. were re-exported. The principal markets for Zanzibar Soap are Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, but the 1922 figures would also appear to indicate that the trade is being extended to Portuguese East Africa, Madagascar and Italian Somaliland.

Spirits.

The trade in spirits has considerably decreased owing to the operation of the Liquor Licensing (Amendment) Decree, which came into force in January, 1922, whereby only certain classes of the community are permitted to indulge in alcohol. The importation during the year amounted to 8,944 gallons compared with 18,692 gallons in 1921. The quantity re-exported was 2,970 gallons compared with 5,850 gallons in 1921.

Ivory.

The quantity of Ivory imported has been steadily increasing in recent years, and in 1922 amounted to 1,087 cwts., valued at £62,620. The bulk of this comes from Tanganyika Territory, where it is purchased by Zanzibar merchants at the Government auction sales. A large quantity is also purchased in Kenya. About 80 per cent. of this Ivory is re-exported to India and the Far East and the remainder goes to the United Kingdom.

Bullion and Specie.

The principal movement of bullion and specie consisted in the importation of rupees from India and Kenya and the export of miscellaneous silver coin on India.

Trade Prospects.

The year under review has been a fortunate one for Zanzibar. Trade depression and political disturbances have not, prevented the realization of the 1921 forecast, but until there is a greater measure of prosperity on the mainland it is unlikely that there will be further expansion.

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In order to make better known the products of Australian farms and fruit gardens a room has been opened at Savoy House, Strand, W.C. (the offices of the Agent-General for Western Australia), where meals of Australian products may be had and the products bought in small quantities for the home.

The room, which is called "The Black Swan" (Australia's badge), the Queen and Prince of Wales have become customers, the Queen having ordered a case of Cape gooseberry jam and the Prince one of preserved peaches.

Notwithstanding the purity, fine quality, and comparative cheapness of the Commonwealth products, especially the dried and preserved fruits, jams, honey, soups and passion fruit, the public have been encouraged constantly to buy the products of foreign countries.

The first consignment of Australian hens' eggs in cases of 30 doz. has reached England and one of the most timely importations at Christmas was Australian sun-dried fruit.

MR. FELLING ON INSPECTION.

Mr. C. L. N. Felling, the General Manager of the Uganda Railway, is at present in Uganda on an inspection of the lines in that territory and also the Lake Marine Service.

AN OFFICIAL RETIRES.

The Indian mechanics of the Railway Loco Machine Shops have presented an illuminated address to Mr. A. I. Beatson on the occasion of his retirement from the service of the Uganda Railway. The address, which is signed, by 43 individuals, expresses regret at his departure and thanks for his considerate treatment in the past of the workers under him.

THE EX-KAISER.

It is alleged that the ex-Kaiser's marriage is a complete failure, he and his wife living in different parts of the castle. It appears the ex-Kaiser has been affected very unfortunately by the g'and transference operation he underwent before his second marriage. His own children have not forgiven his re-marriage, and the stepchildren avoid him. His means are reduced, and his private expenditure strictly limited.

MINING IN KENYA.

A recent Consular report quoted by the *Mining Journal* states: A certain amount of small prospecting is being carried on the south-west border of Kenya, and a larger amount in various districts of Tanganyika Territory, the only prospecting of any size being that of one large development company for coal in Tanganyika Territory. In addition, a certain amount of the outcrop of mica in the Uluguru Mountains, north of the Central Line in Tanganyika Territory, has been collected and exported by Greek prospectors, the quality being "clear ruby," considered equal to the best Ceylon mica. Apart from this twice, the exploitation of minerals in East Africa is still, and will for some few years be, in the prospecting stage only, and, apart from coal and possibly oil, it is doubtful whether the uniformity of minerals in the area is such as to provide an opening on any large scale.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

CANE GROWN IN SWAMP LAND.

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

Sir,—It was with great interest that I read your article under the heading of "Sugar."

In view of the fact that there are at no great distance from Nairobi, and adjacent to the Railway for several miles, large tracts of swamp land apparently highly suitable for the growing of sugar cane, it would be of great interest to planters and the general public if they could glean some reliable information as to the actual yield of cane, per acre, when grown in swamp land.

I have heard it said that cane has been reaped to the extent of 100 tons to the acre but I should be grateful for some authentic statistic in this regard.

It has also been said that the percentage of sugar extracted from "swamp" sugar cane is low, but I understand that, at the last show held at Nakuru, Capt. Kidston won the 1st prize for cane, *on sugar content*, from cane actually grown in swamp land.

Perhaps the Director of Agriculture could enlighten us on the subject?

Yours, etc.,
INTERESTED.

Nairobi, 15-3-23.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

An amusing incident occurred in the Police Court this week. An Indian was charged with riding an unregistered bicycle. He defended the case at length and denied that he had used the cycle and also said that he was not the owner. He was found guilty and was fined Sh. 5, whereupon he vigorously protested, and said the cycle was in a very bad condition and was not worth riding, in fact he offered to make a free gift of it to His Worship. The generous offer was refused.

A LIMURU DANCE.

The settlers of Limuru had a jolly evening at the hostel conducted by Mr. Nairn on Saturday last when a dance was held to help the funds of the Farmers' Association. In fact the function was so successful that it was nearly 5 o'clock on Sunday morning when a resolution was adopted to put an end to the "evening." There were about 50 people present. Unfortunately Col. Tucker's car broke down and the President of the Association was ill but otherwise the party was quite representative of the district and it is expected that funds of the Association will benefit substantially.

A BAZAAR ACCIDENT.

An unfortunate accident occurred on Wednesday in the Bazaar. Mr. Marshall, of the Resident Commissioner's Office was carrying out his duties of collecting trade licences, and on leaving one of the shops, a stone on the steps gave way, and Mr. Marshall was thrown heavily and sustained a broken ankle. He was immediately attended to and is now progressing as favourably as the circumstances allow.

INTER-SCHOOL SPORTS.

The pupils of "Lumbwa Grange" are journeying to Nakuru on Wednesday to compete with the scholars of the latter institution on the football field and in a sports programme. Inter-school sports in Kenya are very rare, if not actually unknown and the movement is one worthy of encouragement. A return visit will probably be arranged. Meanwhile the people of Nakuru and district can do much on Wednesday to ensure the success of the visit by personal attendance and support.

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Indians in Germany.

ACQUIRING "KULTUR" IN HUN LAND.

The Rev. W. Mansell Merry, rector of St. Martin and All Saints', Oxford, writing in the *Monthly Intelligencer* of his parish, describes a visit to Cologne, and the readiness of the Germans to welcome Indian students.

"It will probably be," he writes, "of great interest to Oxford folk familiarised with the presence of coloured undergraduates to hear that during the next few years an enormous number of Indians will be undergoing training in the German Universities. Why an enthusiasm of this kind has suddenly arisen I cannot tell; but the fact of it is sufficiently significant. The Germans, who, as a rule, are averse to foreigner-students, are giving these Indians a ready welcome and—what is really the serious side of the matter for us Englishmen—they will certainly see to it that a love of the British Empire will not be included among the subjects taught."

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