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DOWN SOUTH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Cape Town, January 18.

TROYEVILLE ELECTION

There is to be a four-cornered contest at Troyeville after all, the newcomer being the well-known Labour agitator, Colin Wade, who intends running as a Socialist candidate. Wade was a prominent figure in the Rand disturbances of a few years ago, when he commanded a certain following, but conditions have changed somewhat since then, and in the altered conditions it is doubtful whether he will get much support, especially as he will be up against Colonel Creswell, the official Labour nominee. It was announced during the week that Colonel Furze had decided to retire from the contest, but an emergency meeting of the Witwatersrand Council of the South African Party was hurriedly summoned and Colonel Furze, who left himself entirely in their hands, was definitely chosen to contest the seat in the Party's interest. A nomination court was held to-day, and the following four candidates were duly nominated: Dr. Wm MacDonald (Unionist), Colonel F. H. P. Creswell (Labour), Colonel Furze (S.A.P.), and Mr. Colin Wade (Socialist).

PROSPECTS.

The election promises to be keenly contested, and in spite of the arrival of the newcomers, the chances still seem to favour Colonel Cresswell. The fact of Mr. Wade standing will probably mean a split in the Labour vote, but his war on war views are not very popular with the great majority of the working-classes, and many of his erstwhile followers will in all probability plump for Colonel Creswell. Mr. Wade has no chance at all of being returned; the only point about his candidature is that he may upset the calculations of the official Labour Party. Mr. Patrick Duncan, M.L.A., speaking in support of the candidature of Dr. MacDonald the other day, regretted that a contest should have been necessary at the present time. He held the view that a party truce might have been declared during war time, and that the party which held a seat might have been allowed to retain it. This is all right so far as it goes, but one wonders whether the Unionists would be prepared to advocate this principle in the case of a contest for a seat which they had every prospect of winning from another party.

RENEWED EFFORTS

Sir Thomas Smartt, the Unionist leader, who recently returned from an extended visit to Europe, including the trenches in France, issued what may be termed a friendly challenge to the Government in the course of a striking speech to his supporters the other evening. Sir Thomas has seen what is being done in England and in France, and the sacrifices that the people there are making, and he is very perturbed to find that the people of South Africa are, to all intents and purposes, doing very little to bring the war to a successful conclusion. He very rightly points out that the present times demand something more than talking, and he urges that everyone must be prepared to make personal sacrifices. The food question occupied a large share of his remarks. He points out that with an effort we can produce much more than we are producing at the moment, and thereby lessen the amount of the imports, which with our present prosperity, have tended to increase. He strongly urges that immediate steps be taken in this direction and says the Government should

WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

appoint an economic and scientific commission for the purposes of surveying the country's resources. While Sir Thomas Smartt is fully appreciative of what South Africa has already done, he is convinced that the country is not putting forward its full strength which is so necessary in more ways than one. He says he was particularly shocked, on his return from England, to find hundreds of young lusty men sporting themselves at the seaside while the South African Brigade in Europe is threatened with extinction owing to the paucity of reinforcements. This was only one of the points touched on by Sir Thomas. The matter of the present prosperity was another point. He noticed that many people were buying luxuries on a large scale as though the present state of affairs was likely to last for ever. He issued a warning in this connection, and pointed out that a good deal of the present prosperity was due to expenditure on the war and when this ceased there might come a serious change in the position.

STRONG LEAD WANTED.

Sir Thomas is anxious that the forthcoming session of Parliament shall be devoted wholly and slowly to matters pertaining to bringing the war to a successful close. One of the principal questions which is due for discussion next session is an important measure affecting the natives. Sir Thomas advocates that this and all other contentious matters of the kind should be postponed for the time being. He maintains that it is not fair to ask members, whose minds are full of the war, to decide important native and other questions at this time of the day. Taken altogether Sir Thomas Smartt's speech was in the nature of a clarion call to the country to drop all extraneous matters and concentrate on the war, not only in speech but in action. There are hundreds of ways in which this can be done and Sir Thomas animadverted on many of them. He urged the Government to wake up to the new situation and give the country a strong lead, and it is to be hoped that his appeal will be responded to in the right spirit.

A QUEER REPAST

It has often been remarked that South Africa is a country whose resources have only as yet been scratched, and every day brings fresh evidence of the fact. These are times when we need to develop our resources in every possible way, and those who are doing their best in this direction are doing a service not only to the country, but to the Empire. A dinner was held in Johannesburg one evening last week when the guests sat down to one of the strangest menus on record. The fare consisted chiefly of evaporated vegetables and fruits, bread made of mixed wheaten and sweet potato flours, cakes, sweets and fancy biscuits made from sweet potato and cassava flours, and banana coffee. The company assembled at the invitation of Mr. Spawn, producer of sweet potato flour, who, in the course of a speech, urged that South Africa could increase its food products enormously. He claimed that his system of evaporation, by which fruit, vegetables, eggs, and so on could be rendered fit for export, meant a new industry for South Africa.

THE EMPTY SPACES.

Mr. Spawn declared that if factories were established to convert sweet potatoes into flour, small holders could make a good living on from ten to 15 acres of land. In this connection Mr. Patrick Duncan, M.L.A., in the course of a speech at Johannesburg, declared that one of the chief complaints against the Government was that they would not stir hand or foot to fill up the great spaces of South Africa with people. He averred if this were not done the destinies of South Africa would pass to another and non-European race. These are sentiments that will be echoed by many people, excepting of course the Nationalists, with whom "immigratie" is rather a sore point. It is bound to become a big question as the end of the war draws near, however, and the sooner it is tackled in a proper manner the better for all concerned.

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"BOTTLING UP" THE KAISER'S FLEET.

Though nothing has been announced in London, the State Department of Washington publishes the details of a new British minefield as communicated to the governments of neutral countries, (says Reuter, wiring January 3).

The greatest extent of the minefield, south-west to north-east, is about 320 miles, and in length, north to south, 170 miles.

It blocks the approach to the North Sea [illegible] of Germany, except through neutral [illegible] waters, and extends south-east [illegible] a point four miles west of the west [illegible] of Jutland, south-west of King Koebing, [illegible] the North Sea to Horn's Reef; [illegible] southward, including the Dogger [illegible], to a point off the coast of Yorkshire [illegible] of Flamboro Head; thence southward to the neighbourhood of the Dutch [illegible] Islands, approaching a point seven [illegible] from Terschelling.

Experts state that the new British minefield is far more extensive than anything [illegible] attempted. It covers practically the entire mouth of Heligoland Bight.

There is much speculation as to its precise military significance.

An Amsterdam telegram says that Admiral [illegible] Hofe, in an article in the [illegible] Zeitung," says that the new [illegible] British minefield in the North Sea [illegible] not change the situation for the German [illegible] which mines have not yet prevented [illegible] going to the English coast and the [illegible] whenever they chose.

With reference to the announcement of the [illegible] of a new British minefield in the North Sea, the "Rotterdamsch Courant" says it practically coincides with the German danger zone with a radius of 100 miles, of which Heligoland is the centre.

Dutch papers generally (says Reuters at Amsterdam) are satisfied that the minefield will not inconvenience Dutch shipping, and [illegible] that Britain is perfectly entitled to counteract the German submarine campaign.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION ON DUTCH FRONTIER.

40,000 Troops and Artillery.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent wiring on January 30, says that there is some anxiety in Holland owing to the reported [illegible] military concentration on the Dutch frontier to the north-east of the province of Overijssel, where 40,000 troops have newly arrived at two border towns, also much artillery. It is even stated that German farmers there have been ordered to evacuate their homes and go further away from the frontier.

[Overijssel is a province in the east of Holland, bordering on the province of Westphalia.]

LAND SETTLEMENT.

Generous Scheme.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that a scheme introduced by the Canadian Government contemplates free grants of land to veterans and soldiers' widows. Farming instruction will be provided, also a loan of £500, without interest, for the erection of farm buildings and purchases of stock, with a further advance of £200 upon the recommendation of a supervising commission.

The settler who completes three years' residence on his farm may sell out when he has paid off half of the money advanced.

AUSTRALIAN INTENTIONS.

Reuter's correspondent says that the Premier, Mr. Hughes, states that the principal decisions arrived at by the recent conference of State premiers included the settlement on the land of both Australian and British soldiers and sailors.

It was resolved that the States be asked to co-operate and develop large national enterprises calculated to provide employment for men who could not otherwise be placed.

The conference recommended that returned soldiers should not be discharged until they were physically fit to work.

The conference agreed to the Commonwealth raising in London this year a loan of £5,400,000 for the needs of the different States with the exception of New South Wales.

A STARVING PEOPLE.

Shortage of Food in Germany.

Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative source that at no period of the war has there been such striking evidence of rapid and progressive economic deterioration in enemy countries as during the past two months.

The enemy's expectations of huge hauls of oil and grain from Rumania have not been realised, in addition to which, owing to the failure of the potato harvest, the population in many parts of Germany is starving.

Neutrals who have recently arrived from Berlin speak of a real absence of food.

RUMANIAN OIL-FIELDS.

Destruction Work Thoroughly Done.

The thoroughness with which the British Military Mission carried out the work of destroying the Rumanian oil wells, in order to prevent their early utilisation by the invaders, is shown by the fact that even the bores were plugged up and the plant and machinery scrapped. At a modest estimate it will take the Germans at least nine months' hard work to restart operations on the oil-fields, as the shallow wells have long been worked out and the reboring of deep ones is a lengthy and costly job.

Mr. Norton Griffiths, M.P. for Wednesbury directed the destruction of these wells and had a narrow escape from capture by the enemy.

British, American and German capitalists are very largely interested in these oil fields.

DISMISSING PRO-GERMANS.

New Austrian Emperor's Action.

There is much speculation as to the attitude of the Emperor Charles of Austria, who has displayed unexpected determination in weeding out officials of the old regime.

A remarkable fact is that most of those dismissed are notorious pro-Germans.

Among the latest to be dismissed is Baron Maccio, the principal departmental chief of the Foreign office, and Count Forgach, the second chief, to whose machinations the war is largely due.

It is reported from Budapest that the Emperor travelled to the Hungarian capital to supervise the reorganisation of the Government and the rooting out of pro-Germans.

Another significant move is the unmuzzling of the Austrian Socialists, who are now permitted even to demand the evacuation of Allied territories in the west and south.

ON THE THRESHOLD.

Serious and Decisive Period.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg (German Chancellor) and Herr Zimmerman have returned to Berlin from the German headquarters, after participating in lengthy debates on the war policy on land and sea, (says a Reuter's message dated February 1).

A telegram declares that the most serious and decisive period of the war is about to begin.

General Sir H. S. Rawlinson, in the course of an interview (says Reuter at Paris), declared: "I am aware that German officers are instilling into their men the hope of taking the lead of us in attack; but I doubt whether our enemies have already forgotten the lesson of Verdun.

"We have everything necessary, whether for their reception by us, or vice versa."

FUTURE OF AFRICA.

Question for Imperial Conference.

The "Morning Post" discussing the possibilities of the Imperial Conference, says that one of the chief questions is the future of Africa. The paper trusts that the Conference will not lose the opportunity of counteracting the German designs in Africa, whose future governs the future of the world.

GREAT CATTLE SALE.

Under instructions from the Government, the undersigned will offer for sale at the **Transport Camp, Racecourse, Nairobi, at 10 a.m., TO-DAY (Thursday), Feb. 22nd, about 150 head of Native Cows,** the majority of which are Kavirondo bred, and have calves at foot.

HOGG & MOYNAGH,

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KAISER'S MISSION.

An Extraordinary Letter.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that the newspaper, "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" publishes a most extraordinary letter from the Kaiser to the Imperial Chancellor, dated October 3, 1916.

His Majesty says, "It is clear that the peoples of enemy countries who are kept in a war by lies and frauds, possess no men able, or with the moral courage, to speak the word which will bring relief; namely, to propose that the peace that is wanted is a moral deed to free the world, including neutrals, from a pressure which weighs on them all.

"For such a deed it is necessary to find a ruler who has a conscience; who feels that he is responsible to God; who has a heart for his own and his enemies' people, who is indifferent to possible wilful misinterpretation of his action, and who possesses a will to free the world from its suffering.

"I have the courage. Trusting God, I dare take this step.

"Please draft notes on these lines and submit them to me and make the necessary arrangements without delay."

GERMANY'S DEBT.

Confiscation of Private Fortunes.

Herr Stresemann, the leading National Liberal member in the Reichstag, in the course of a speech at Copenhagen, declared that Germany's debt would necessitate new taxation capable of yielding seven milliards of marks, which it would be impossible to collect. It, therefore, would be necessary to confiscate immediately one third or one quarter of all private fortunes.

He also made the confident assertion that the submarine campaign would finally result in the starvation of Great Britain.

THE BAG FOR 1916.

Allies Take 580,000 Prisoners.

Reuter's special correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphs interesting figures regarding the prisoners taken by the Allies in 1916, as compiled by the French General Staff. The total is 582,423, exclusive of captures by the Rumanians in Transylvania and the British captures in Egypt and East Africa.

The French took altogether 78,500, of whom 26,660 were captured at Verdun and 51,840 on the Somme.

The British altogether took 40,500, the Italians 52,250, the Russians 400,000 and the Allied Macedonian army 11,173.

The enemy's total casualties in France in 1916 are estimated at a million.

GERMAN PLOTS.

Sensation in San Francisco.

The Federal jury at San Francisco has convicted the German Consul General, the Vice Consul and a lieutenant, with two others, including a woman, for plotting to blow up munitions works, railway bridges, trains and ships conveying munitions.

They have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 dollars each.

SHELLS FOR AMERICA.

Contract Goes to British Firm.

A remarkable instance of what a British manufacturer can do under favourable circumstances is shown in a telegram from Reuter's Washington correspondent which states that despite the demands being made upon the British munition factories, the English firm of Hadfield Limited were lowest tenderers for 14-in. to 16-in. armour-piercing shells for the American navy.

Not only was their tender 200 dollars per shell less than the American bids, but Hadfield's beat the Americans in the matter of time for delivery by half.

STOCK BROKERS SCORE.

Leakage of War Loan Information.

It transpires that owing to the tampering with a package of war loan prospectuses, some members of the Manchester Stock Exchange obtained advance information as to the terms of the loan and scooped a considerable profit.

The authorities censored certain telegrams and telephone messages from Manchester to London when they became aware of the leakage.

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particularly, was most insanitary. Deep holes had been dug, and in one of them he found six blankets, two dead fowls, and six rats. At this point Dr. Cherrett entered the meeting and introduced his successor, Dr. Clark. Mr. Henderson, continuing, said that at the top of the Swamp Road, there were two drains that had no outlet, and which were full of slime and mud. He said he would like to know who was responsible for looking after drains on private property, 50 per cent. of which were stopped up. He had made a visit to the Bazaar and although Dr. Cherrett had caused a great many improvement to be made, there was still room for more. The drains were full of rubbish, on the roadside there was a great heap of rubbish, blankets and dirt. In River Road he said the same thing obtained. He had tried to find out who was responsible, the P.W.D., the M.O.H., the D.C., or the Municipal Committee. He suggested that the responsibility be under one head as it would reduce all the writing from one department to another. He also suggested that the M.O.H. be responsible. Another thing he said that he wanted to see done was the appointment of a location inspector right away.

Mr. Coverdale seconded and said that he understood plague was very bad among the Somalis, and they were rubbing shoulders with white people. He thought that if one portion of the Somali Village could be shut down, all the other parts could be closed down too. Contact was dangerous, and the closing down of other parts should be pressed by the Committee. Rather do a little injustice to the Somalis than risk the life of one European. He did not think that the Somalis should be allowed down town.

Col. Notley said that if the M.O.H. was prepared to say that these people were contacts, then they could be arrested, but there were a great many Somalis who had taken up residence in the Nairobi East Township and so far no plague was there.

Dr. Cherrett said that that meant that he would have to go to court and swear that every Somali was a contact, which was hardly the case. The plague that had broken out just now among the Somalis was pneumonic plague, which was a much more dangerous form than bubonic. In pneumonic plague infection was conveyed by contact. Expectoration on the part of a patient was an excessively dangerous practice. He could not say how long the germs lasted, when an infected person expectorated, but it was a very dangerous practice.

Mr. Ross suggested the use of respirators, as had been done in India when plague became very bad.

Mr. Henderson hoped that Mr. Ross was not suggesting that the public should go about in gas masks.

Continuing Dr. Cherrett said none of the Somalis had been inoculated, nor would they be. If a person contracted pneumonic plague he died whether he had been inoculated or not. What had caused the epidemic in the Somali Village was the fact that one women had been taken ill with pneumonic plague, and the other women had gone to see her, with the result that all the women who had been in that house had taken plague. The superintendence and rectifying of nuisances should be with the M.O.H. Dr. Cherrett said he did not see why if he saw a heap of rubbish or a dirty back yard he should not be able to have it seen to himself, instead of having to report the matter to the Town Clerk. The Town Clerk then wrote a worrying letter, and if no notice was taken, a summons was issued. He would like to have the power to give a peremptory notice.

Mr. Ross was of opinion that the Sanitary Department should have the sole supervision of milk supplies and aerated waters.

Col. Notley wanted to know what the exact question before the meeting was.

After some debate it was agreed that the questions before the Committee were: (1) That the Committee bring before the Government the Public Health Act; (2) the question of match boarding, etc., in buildings; (3) the installing of an officer for the native location; and (4) if the Committee could be allowed another sanitary inspector.

Col. Notley seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously. Mr. Coverdale asked if it was possible to have the whole of the residents of the Somali villages declared contacts. Dr. Cherrett answered by saying that if he got another case of pneumonic plague in any of the other villages, then some drastic action must be taken.

Col. Notley explained that the Somali Village that had been closed was nearest the European area.

NAIROBI HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Mr. Henderson explained that the sceptic tank and drainage in connection with Nairobi house had been finished, and he thought that if the subject was brought up again in three months, the Committee would receive a satisfactory answer regarding other matters concerning the building. This was agreed to.

This finished the business of the meeting and proceedings terminated.

GEN. SMUTS' DESPATCH.

Features of The E.A. Campaign.

A despatch, dealing with the East African campaign, from General Smuts, occupies 16 pages in the "Gazette" (says Reuter wiring on January 19). It deals with operations from March 21 to October 27, 1916. It eulogises the behaviour, the determination and prodigious efforts by all ranks, including the administrative services. It draws attention to the tropical conditions, which produce bodily weariness, unfitness, mental languor, and appal the stoutest hearts.

General Smuts mentions the special services rendered by Major-Generals Hoskin, Van Deventer, Britz, Brigadier-Generals Collyer, Sheppard, Ewart, Edwards, Hannyngton, Beves, Berrange, Enslin, Nussey, Crewe; Rear-Admiral Charlton; Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson, Major C. Dobson.

General Smuts says the work of the air service has been most creditable. In addition to reconnaissances, there is evidence of the material and moral damage caused by their constant bombing raids. The artillery made the most of their opportunities to assist the advance of the infantry. The supply and transport did not spare their efforts to cope with the enormous distances and difficulties. Great credit is reflected on all ranks of the railway services for the rapidity with which they effected repairs to the Tanga and Central railways; also on their signal service for the excellent maintenance of communications which, owing to the operations carried on by three widely separated forces, strained its resources to the utmost.

General Smuts also thanks the political officers for helping to gain the confidence of the natives, which has been so important a feature of the campaign.

A LOCAL SPORTSMAN.

In Hospital at Cape Town.

We learn from a correspondent that George Tross, who is well-known in boxing circles in East Africa, and who was one of the gamest little men who ever stepped through the ropes in this country, is at No. 2 General Hospital, Maitland, Cape Town, where he has been for the last four months.

It will be remembered that, about nine months ago, Tross was severely injured in the spine at Moshi, whilst out with the E.A.M.R. He was brought up to Nairobi, where he received treatmen and attention, and of which (according to our correspondent), Tross speaks most highly. However, as it was felt that his case could better be dealt with at home, he was despatched to England, but, as will be seen from the above, he has not reached there.

From the information received, we regret to say that it would not appear that there has been any great improvement in Tross' condition.

No doubt some of his East African friends, on receipt of these particulars, may care to write down to this game little sportsman, whilst they might also like to send down some comforts to help along the weary hours, which he is obliged to spend in hospital.

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YOU WON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY of taking advantage of our casual advertisement columns

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A HOUSE.
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DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS same as above but with a minimum of Rupees 2 in the Daily and Rupees 4 in the Weekly.

These Advertisements must be Prepaid.

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P.O. Box 36, Nairobi. Telephone No. 62.

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The Oldest Firm in the Protectorate

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Provisions, Piece Goods, Safari Outfitters, and Hardware.

BUYERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Ivory, Hides and Skins and Local Produce of every description

Branches all over East Africa, Uganda and the Congo.

Transport arranged for up-country and Uganda

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Cotton Buyers and Ginners, Ginneries in Uganda.

ENQUIRIES INVITED

Write or call at our STORE, GOVERNMENT ROAD, NAIROBI.

Royal Vinolia Perfume

presents the finest essences of flowers and sweet grasses in a form to charm and delight discriminating users. It is entirely free from that heavier odour which is so often exhaled by the most costly perfumes when they are first dropped from the bottle. The bouquet is most delicate when first applied, and its fragrance lingers long after application.

VINOLIA COMPANY LIMITED, LONDON—PARIS.

For Price Lists and all information apply to—

Sales Agent: H. KETTLES ROY, Box 100, NAIROBI. Cables: "ROYALTY," Nairobi.

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and "KING GEORGE" CIGARETTES, obtainable at all Stores.

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Quotations on Request.

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English-Swahili Vocabulary. By A. C. Madan. ...Price Rs. 1-50

Swahili Vocabulary and Useful Phrases. ...Price Re. 1-00

To be had at

The Standard Stationery Stores, GOVERNMENT ROAD, NAIROBI.

PALACE

THE FINAL EPISODES OF THE BROKEN COIN

Nos. 20, 21, 22.

THE MOST EXCITING PART OF THIS GREAT PICTURE.

HOGAN'S MUSSY JOB

A SCREAMING "KEYSTONE" COMEDY.

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THE WORLD'S LATEST HAPPENING.

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Dunlop MOTOR CAR TYRES.
Dunlop MOTOR CYCLE TYRES.
Dunlop CYCLE TYRES.

—STOCKED BY—

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STOCK SALE AT NAIROBI

on Wednesday, the 28th February, at 10 a.m.

W. B. Thompson & Co.

will sell by Auction the following stock the property of CAPT. ELKINGTON.

13 cows with calves at foot.
13 cows in calf.
8 bullocks.
7 heifers.
45 head of breeding stock, the property of various Somalis

This mob forms the whole of the Masara herd.

E.A. CAMPAIGN.

"Times" Comment.

The "Times," in an editorial, says the renewal of operations in East Africa encourages the hope that the end of a most difficult campaign is not distant and says it will not do to be too sanguine of immediate success, but when the end comes it will be a relief to know that German rule in Africa is utterly routed.

NEW DEVICES ON THE GERMAN FRONT.

Powerful Fortifications Introduced.

The Germans are resorting to a number of ingenious new methods, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Paris newspaper "Le Temps." With the object of reducing the number of troops holding the front line, the trenches no longer extend along the whole front, but break off at certain points. Powerful redoubts, forts, blockhouses, and thickly encircled wire have been constructed in the intervals between the trenches, and more barbed wire is laid out low on the ground before the redoubts and forts, thick enough to resist ordinary clippers. These measures obviate the employment of supporting reserves nearer than two miles from the front.

BLOCKADED GERMANY.

Statement by Lord R. Cecil.

The British Minister of Blockade (Lord Robert Cecil), in an illuminative speech at Nottingham, showed the marvellous effects of the British blockade of Germany. He said that the blockade was very nearly complete. It had absolutely destroyed the enemies' overseas exports, and practically destroyed their overseas imports. It was most difficult to be certain as to what was happening inside Germany and Austria, but for many weeks the stream of evidence from many sources had all been in the one direction, namely, food riots, food queues, shortage of copper, and the absence of rubber. It seemed especially to be beyond question (said the Minister) that the Germans had little wool and less cotton, and that they were making clothes and boots from paper.

Lord Cecil concluded by uttering a warning that the blockade alone would not bring victory, which must be attained in the field.

GERMANY'S INTENTION.

Attack from Swiss Frontier.

Those who are of the opinion that the Germans intend to attack the French flank resting on the Swiss frontier claim that their view is supported by the fact that enemy writers, especially Major Moraht in the "Berliner Tageblatt," are endeavouring to spread the impression that the French contemplate an attack in the Belfort region.

M. Marcel Hutin, writing in the "Echo de Paris," draws attention to the fact that the Germans are constructing a great strategic railway near Basle, which will facilitate the movement of troops to the south-west.

Other writers suggest the adventure in this quarter may be the subject of discussion at the mysterious conference now being held in Berlin in which the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the party leaders of the Reichstag and presidents of the parliaments of the Central Powers are participating.

Music Tuition

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Teacher of Voice production and the Pianoforte, is now accepting pupils for the above also for the Violin

HARMONY, COUNTERPOINT, COMPOSITION.

Voice Culture, Breathing, Singing, Piano: up to date method.

Finger and Wrist Gymnastics.

Individual and careful attention

Arrangement and Orchestration of Songs and other Compositions.

BRITISH TANKS.

A German Appreciation.

The Germans, while affecting to ignore, are endeavouring to copy the British Tank, and are evidently rather alarmed at its rapid evolution. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" prints a description of the new Tanks by its correspondent with Von Buelow's army on the Western front:—"The three British army corps which attacked on the January 12, (the battle of the Ancre) had a very large number of Tanks at their disposal. The seven divisions which attacked are said to have at least 50 Tanks with them. Their size, armour, and armament have considerably increased; while the old model was not more than 16 feet long, the new is about 36 feet. An artillery observer who had them under observation through his periscope confirms this. He added that it took the monster five minutes to turn. Its reason for turning was that it was impossible for it to cross the swamps of the battlefield. This is true of them all, and for the present they are stuck and cannot be made useful. These Tanks are from 33 to 36 feet long, 12 to 15 feet broad, and six to seven high. They are covered with 12 inch armoured plate. They have a turret at each end and at each side, as well as two cupolas on the top, each of which contains two four-inch guns. The other turrets contain machine-guns—eight in all. The vehicle is steered by a rudder with two high and very heavy wheels. The crew numbers 15 to 20. They would be very dangerous instruments of war if the present state of the churned-up ground were not such an obstacle to them."

CHURCH ARMY SOLDIERS' CLUB.

Programme.

Thursday, at 8 p.m.—Concert.

Friday, at 8 p.m.—Devotional meeting in Chaplain's Tent.

Sunday, at 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 9 a.m. Church Parade. 8 p.m., Evening Service.

W. P. LOW, C.F.

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Choice, Wines and Liqueurs.

GREAT SELECTION OF

Red and White Bordeaux, BURGUNDY. SPARKLING SAUMUR. Etc. Etc. Etc.

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French & Italian VERMOUTH, Marie Brizard and Roger reputed LIQUEURS, BUCHANAN'S WHISKY,

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WHAT IS THE NAVY DOING?

An Answer.

PLEA FOR MORE PUBLICITY.

German newspapers and publicists appear to be in a quarrelling mood at present in regard to the doings of the fleet (says the "Times" naval correspondent). In every German citizen's mind a month, says the Rotterdam "Courant," there has been of late the question: "What on earth is our fleet doing?" and the general feeling of disappointment has not been alleviated by accounts of a recent journalistic visit to the ships, during which target practice was restricted to a few rounds from the smaller guns because every shot from the heavy ordnance cost such an enormous amount of money. Even Captain Persius adopts a very apologetic tone in his review of the events of 1916 for the "Tagblatt." He describes the "small activity" of the German squadrons of battleships and armoured cruisers to the British endeavour to starve Germany by a blockade without risking our main fighting fleet.

Although it is not often publicly expressed, there exists an impression that the British navy might do more in the war than it does. As in the early days of the conflict, our great superiority in material strength is pointed to as affording us the means for doing practically what we will on the seas, if that material is effectively handled. Englishmen, as well as Germans, sometimes ask, "What is the fleet doing?" There is some excuse for this attitude. It is also attributable to the fact that in the eyes of many people the navy means the fleet in North Sea, that people forget that under the aegis of the Grand Fleet in the northern mists many other powerful forces of the navy are performing an immense amount of work in all parts of the world. The German fleet is advertised in the official announcements of the enemy as performing many stirring deeds, but there is not enough to make any active activity, and it is in reality doing nothing. The British fleet is very rarely mentioned in the official reports. The power, exerted in every sea, is the basic factor which keeps the war going.

ARDUOUS AND VARIED.

Those who profess to be disappointed with our naval achievements ought also to be satisfied with the fact. The fleet might do much more if it had entire freedom to act according to its own desires, without regard to other needs of the Allied cause. How differently, for instance, might our sea forces be employed if there were not vast transport undertakings to safeguard; all military enterprises at Salonika, East Africa, and elsewhere had not to be supported; if a stern commercial blockade of the enemy's coasts and ports had not to be exercised day and night; and if the large mercantile marine in the world did not need ships to protect it. A moment's reflection will convince anyone at all acquainted with the matter that the navy's work could not only be more arduous and varied.

In what Mr. Rudyard Kipling has called the "Primary Duty of Fleets" there is an amount of unremitting toil, heroic self-denial, and successful achievement which would surprise every one if it were made known. It is to be regretted that the Admiralty does not see the way to reveal more particulars about this work of the navy, particularly the travelers, drifters, patrol boats, and the like, which are the sinews of the war. The men in the small craft of the navy serve on the trench warfare, as it were, of the sea fighting, but there is no daily bulletin of their performances. Although they are constantly up against the hardest wire of the minefields—some deadly 'em and others—and are always exposed to submarine attack, and added to this the ordinary hazards of the sea, it is only by chance that the nature of their duties and the success which attends them reach the public. A typical but glorious incident was that of the rescue of the crew of the ship the crew of the burning oil steamer "Cymbi" on the morning of December 9, of which a correspondent of the "Times" expected an account on December 23.

Another day and night's work of the navy about which little or nothing is heard is that of the mine sweepers. Now and then there is an intimation of loss, such as the torpedoing of the "Iverna," but such losses are very rare. There have been fewer than a dozen serious mishaps to British transports all through the war, yet the troopships embarkation and disembarkation hundreds of thousands, seeing that about half of our men have been at sea for years, is also in charge to the Government. The mine sweepers have to contend with such difficulties as the Germans with mine laying, and of their effectiveness the comparative immunity of the service affords a striking guarantee. A large amount of additional work and anxiety was thrown on the officers engaged in these undertakings by the extension of the submarine menace to wider areas, but nothing is told of the nature of the counter-measures which must obviously have been taken by this navy. The public may have to wait until Mr. Kipling or Mr. Noyes is commissioned to relate some of the stories associated with the undertaking. Good as these series of articles are, the navy and the public would better appreciate extracts from the actual dispatches of the officers engaged. These would be more calculated to bring home to the people what is really happening afloat than the selection of incidents thrown together to form newspaper articles.

THE NORTH SEA BLOCKADE.

Another class of work which is daily and hourly proceeding is the blockade in the North Sea, in regard to which there has not yet been a single official dispatch. Only on one occasion has the vital which hides this important undertaking from the public been partly lifted, and that was when Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair, who commanded the Tenth Cruiser (Blockade) Squadron until March, 1916, gave an interview to an American journalist. A modern blockade, as the Admiral pointed out, is not a ring of ships, steaming within sight of each other, forming a sort of fence across sea-tracks to enemy countries. Our North Sea blockade consists of the strategic placing of units of patrolling squadrons, all out of sight of each other, but within easy steaming distance—about 20 miles apart. The working of this network of blockade ships cannot fail to be attended with a crop of incidents which, if related, would indicate how valuable and effective is the seamen's work.

There are other phases of the service of the British sailor which are likewise a closed book to people in general, giving rise to ill-informed questions as to what the navy is doing. When the people do not see or hear of the events taking place, they cannot be expected to understand them. A little less reticence on the part of the authorities concerning this routine duty of the fleet in times of war would be welcome. It is all very to speak of "the silent navy," but to maintain unbroken silence about the navy's warfare is not to do advantage of the nation generally.

NOTICE.

Mr. J. Darevsky

BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers that from the 20th February he is removing from his present premises to a more commodious Store lately occupied by Messrs. McDonell Bros. and Smith (opposite Dustpan) in Government Road.

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HAS COMMENCED

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Healthy, hardy plants grown without shade, from carefully selected seed.

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We have just received a further and a larger consignment of our popular "Range A" Pyjamas and are still able to offer them at the old price :: ::

Rs. 4-75

Range "A"—turn down collars—no frogs.

The quality remains the same—a good medium weight flanelette, well cut and properly proportioned comfortable to wear and in attractive designs :: ::

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Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd. NAIROBI.

WHY DO British Motorists USE FOREIGN TYRES

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SUPPLIED BY

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NAIROBI. NAIROBI. NAIROBI.

THE WAR AFTER THE WAR.

Through American Eyes.

ALLIED DISCRIMINATION INEVITABLE.

Speeding up British Industry.

NEW SCHEME OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

[*The following article, written by an American, Mr. Isaac F. Marcosson, for "The Saturday Evening Post," the all-absorbing question of the great war, which will follow the present titanic struggle in Europe, is dealt with. The continuation of the article will appear in another edition of the "East African Standard."*]

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST US INEVITABLE.

Is this foreign trade so vital? Before taking them last two years of world trade we have rolled up the immense trade balance of over three billion dollars. In peace time this was all in merchandise. But fighting industries, with the exception of Great Britain, are mobilized for war. Therefore, these goods have not for largely in gold.

Gold is now part of our basis of credit. When the war ends Europe will put every effort that ingenuity, backed with resources, can devise to get gold back. One way is through loans to the other is by exchanging goods for gold. We must maintain our trade commerce.

Our huge gold reserve hides another fact. The war demands for our commodities, paid for with the yellow metal. Europe when the war ends, and it will be so. This will lead to an unequal exchange with the cheap labor markets of Europe when the war is over. Both groups of Allies will be able to underself.

Turn to the raw materials and you encounter a further danger in the economic field. If the Allies develop their own sources, they will cut down our exports of cotton, copper and oil. Russia, Egypt, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Dutch East Indies, Japan, Siam, Dominions, Colonies, Mandates, Protectorates, Spheres of influence, Open Door, Closed Door, Open Door within Closed Door, Open Door within Closed Door within Open Door, Open Door within Closed Door within Open Door within Closed Door within Open Door within Closed Door within

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Another phase of the work of the navy about which little or nothing is heard is that of the transport service. Now and then there is an intimation of loss, such as the torpedoing of the "Ivernia," but such events are very rare. There have been fewer than a dozen serious mishaps to British transports all through the war; yet the [illegible] undertaken must certainly run into hundreds of thousands, seeing that about one-half of our entire total of merchant ships is on charter to the Government. The protective duties in connection with such huge operations are manifestly important, and of their effectiveness the comparative immunity of the service affords a striking guarantee. A large amount of additional work and anxiety was thrown on the officers engaged in these undertakings by the extension of the submarine menace to wider areas, but nothing is told of the result of the counter-measures which must obviously have been taken by the navy. The public may have to wait until Mr. Kipling or Mr. Noyes is commissioned to relate some of the stories associated with the undertaking. Good as these series of articles are, the navy and the public would better appreciate extracts from the actual dispatches of the officers engaged. These would be more calculated to bring home to the people what is really happening afloat than the selection of incidents thrown together to form newspaper articles.

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HAS COMMENCED

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THE WAR AFTER THE WAR.

Through American Eyes.

ALLIED DISCRIMINATION INEVITABLE.

Speeding up British Industry.

NEW SCHEME OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

[In the following article, written by an American, Mr. Isaac F. Marcosson, for "The Saturday Evening Post," the all-absorbing question of the great trade war, which will follow the present titanic struggle in Europe, is dealt with. The continuation of the article will appear in another edition of the "East African Standard."]

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST US INEVITABLE.

Why is this foreign trade so vital? Because during these last two years of world war we have rolled up the immense favourable trade balance of over three billion dollars. In peace time this would be paid for in merchandise. But fighting Europe's industries, with the exception of part of England's, are mobilized for munitions. Therefore, these goods have been paid for largely in gold.

This gold is now part of our basis of credit. When the war ends Europe will make every effort that ingenuity, backed by trade resource, can devise to get that gold back. One way is through loans from us; the other is by exports to us. So you see why we must maintain our foreign commerce.

Our huge gold reserve hides another menace: The war demands for our commodities, paid for with the yellow metal, have increased the cost of production; and it will stay up. This will lead to an unequal competition with the cheap labour markets of Europe when the war is over. Both groups of Allies will be able to undersell us.

Turn to the raw materials and you encounter a further danger in the economic pact. If the Allies develop their own sources, that will cut down our exports of cotton, copper and oil. If they cannot develop sufficient sources for self-supply they may, through co-operative buying outside their dominions, satisfy their needs. In the third place, they may stimulate, through tariff or shipping concessions, or by subsidies—which are much talked of in Europe to-day—a preference for their own manufactures over American products in both Allied and neutral markets.

Take navigation: England controls an immense shipping. As a matter of fact, outside the three-mile limit, she practically owns the waters of the world. If she makes lower rates for her allies, or others to whom she gives preference, where shall we be in our chronic and unpardonable dependence upon foreign bottoms? Here is where we shall pay the price for neglecting our merchant marine.

Still another menace to our trade lies in preferential alliances between Mother Countries and their colonies, which is part of the projected programme. Our next-door neighbour, Canada, has just given an illuminating instance of what may be in store for us. A Co-operative Export Association has been formed in the Dominion to get business throughout the British Empire and the other Allied nations. In the circular announcing its organization it declares that "the products of Canada will be preferred against the products of her great neutral competitor, the United States, who has stayed outside of the war and has borne no sacrifice of life and money made by the Allied countries."

Return to the economic pact again and you find that it continues to bristle with dangerous possibilities for us. You will recall that one of the clauses forbids the assumption of a favoured-nation arrangement with enemy countries for a period "to be fixed by mutual agreement." This may be for an indefinite time.

Now the danger here lies in the European interpretation of the favoured-nation idea. To quote an authority: "Most of these countries have treaties under which each must grant most-favoured-nation treatment to the other; and this means that a reduction in duties granted to one country is automatically extended to all other countries with whom such treaties exist. The result is that the lowest rate in any treaty becomes, with exceptions, the rate extended to all countries."

We have the favoured-nation relation with many European countries, and herein lies the possible danger: The war automatically annulled all treaties between belligerents. When the day of treaty making comes again shall we suffer for the sins of friend and foe in the rearrangement of international trade and lose some precious commercial privileges? It is worth thinking about.

Meantime, regardless of how the economic pact works out, England's policy is "Deeds, not Words," as she prepares for the time when normal life and business succeed the strain and frenzy of fighting days.

No man can range up and down the British Isles to-day without catching the thrill of a galvanic awakening, or feeling an imperial heart beat that proclaims a people roused and alive to what the future holds and means. The kingdom is a mighty crucible out of which will emerge a new England, determined to come back to her old industrial authority. It is with England that our commerce must reckon; it is English competition that will grapple with Yankee enterprise wherever the trade winds blow.

There are many reasons why. "For England," as one man has put it, "victory must mean prosperity. However triumphant she may be in arms, her future lies in a preëminence in world industries. Through it she will rise as an empire or sink to a second-rate nation."

In the second place, as all hope of indemnity fades, England realizes that she will not only have to pay all her own bills but likewise some of the bills of her allies. Already her millions have been poured into the Allied defence; many more must follow.

Hence, the restless energy of her throbbing mills, the searching appraisal of her resources; the marshalling of all her genius of trade conquest. Dominating all this is the kindling idea of a self-contained empire, linked with the slogan: "Home Patronage of Home Products." The war found her unprepared to fight; she is determined that peace shall see her fit for economic battle.

SPEEDING UP BRITISH INDUSTRY.

This is what she is doing and every act has a meaning all its own for us. Take industry: Forty-eight hundred government-controlled factories, working day and night, are sending out a ceaseless flood of war supplies. The old bars of restricted output are down; the old sex discrimination has faded away. Women are doing men's work, getting men's pay, making themselves useful and necessary cogs in the productive machine. They will neither quit nor lose their cunning when peace comes.

I have watched the inspiring spectacle of some of these factories, have walked through their forests of American-made automatics, heard the hum of American tools as they pounded and drilled and ground the instruments of death. What does it signify? This: That quantity output of shot and shell for war means quantity output of motors and many other products for peace. You may say that quantity output is a matter of temperament and that the British nature cannot be adapted to it; but speeded-up munitions making has proved the contrary. The British workman has learned to his profit that it pays to step lively. High war wages have accustomed him to luxuries he never enjoyed before, and he will not give them up. Unrestricted output has come to stay.

Five years ago the efficiency expert was regarded in England as an intruder and a quack; to use a stop watch on production was high crime and treason. To-day there are thousands of students of business science and factory management. In the spinning districts girls in clogs sit alongside their foreman listening to lectures on how to save time and energy in work. Scores of old establishments are being reborn productively. There is the case of a famous chocolate works that before the war rebuffed an instructor in factory reorganization. Last year it saw the light, hired an American expert; and to-day the output has been increased by twenty-five per cent.

The infant industries, growing out of the needs of war and the desire of self-sufficiency, are resting on the foundations of the new creed. "Speed up!" is the industrial cry, and with it goes a whole new scheme of national industrial education. The British youth will be taught a trade almost with his A-B-C's.

Formerly in England the standardization of plan and product was almost unknown. For example, no matter how closely ships resembled each other in tonnage, structure or design, a separate drawing was made for each. Now on the Clyde the same specifications serve for twenty vessels. England has gone into wholesale production; and what is true of ships in the stress of hungry war demand will be true of scores of articles for trade afterward. The old rule-of-thumb traditions that hampered expansion have gone into the discard, along with voluntary military service and the fetish of free trade.

Typical of the new methods is the standardization of exports, which have increased steadily during the past year. In a room of the building of the Board of Trade, down in Whitehall, and where the whole trade strategy of the war is worked out, I saw a significant diagram, streaked with purple and red lines, which showed the way it is done. The purple indicated the rosters of the great industries; the red, the number of men recruited from them for military service. No matter how the battle-lines yearn for men, the workers in the factories that send goods across the sea are kept at their task. This diagram is the barometer. For exports keep up the rate of exchange and husband gold.

England is creating a whole new line of industrial defence. The manufacture of dye-stuffs will illustrate: This process, which originated in England, was permitted to pass to the Germans, who practically got a world monopoly in it. Now England is determined that this and similar dependence must cease.

For dyemaking she has established a systematic co-operation among State, education and trade. In the University of Leeds a department in colour chemistry and dyeing has been established, to make researches and to give special facilities to firms entering the industry, all in the national interest. A huge, subsidized mother concern, known as British Dyes, Limited, has been formed, and it will take the place of the great dye trust of Germany, in which the government was a partner.

This procedure is being repeated in the launching of an optical-glass industry; this trade has also been in Teutonic hands. I could cite many other instances, but these will show the new spirit of British commercial enterprise and protection.

Everywhere nationalization is the key-note of trade activity. Coal furnishes an instance: The collieries of the kingdom not only stoke the fires of myriad furnaces but drive the ships of a mighty marine. Through her control of coal, England has the whip hand over her allies, for many of the French mines are in the occupied districts, and Italy's supply from Germany has stopped. Coal means life in war or peace. Now England proposes a State control of coal similar to that of the railroads.

It means fresh power over the neutral shipping that coals at British ports. If the government controls the coal it will be in a position to stipulate the use that the consumer shall make of it, and require him to call for his return cargo at specified ports. Such supervision in war may mean similar domination in peace—another bulwark for British control of the sea.

(To be continued.)

PALACE

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THE Y.M.C.A. IN G.E.A.

Extended Operations.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

The work of the Army Y.M.C.A. with the troops has been continued on a large scale in conquered territory, and branches are now existing at Dar-es-Salaam, Kilwa, Mikessi, Morogoro, Dodoma, and Tanga. In Dar-es-Salaam itself there are five branches. The central branch is in a large building formerly used as a furniture warehouse, with an excellent concert hall, and is provided with the usual refreshment bar, billiard tables, reading and writing facilities, etc. A branch is also established in two large marquees at the main camp, several miles out of the town. There are also branches at the Indian detail camp, the Carrier Corps, and another for Cape Boys and the negro regiment from British West Indies. The work done for the coloured troops is much appreciated by them, and has received cordial support from the officers commanding the respective units.

The Y.M.C.A. officers made arrangements with a cinema company to provide free cinema entertainments for the troops, and two machines are in almost constant use. One is shown at the central building every night to crowded audiences, the pictures being curtailed, however, when concerts or lantern lectures are arranged. A popular feature has been the reading of the cablegrams every evening by the aid of maps thrown on the screen. The second cinema is a portable one sent from camp to camp, and has been a great boon to the troops. While at Dodoma it is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 attended nightly. The Y.M.C.A. entered an agreement to pay Rs. 2,000 monthly for these two cinemas. The cost is paid from the Y.M.C.A. funds and not from the field canteens which they control. The disposal of profits from the latter are in the hands of the military authorities. The canteens continue to be a boon to the troops, especially to those who have had little or no opportunity for several months of supplementing the army rations.

The following figures are taken from the report of the secretary of the Dar-es-Salaam Institute:—

Bioscope Entertainments: Central building, 22; Main reinforcement camp, 5; Indian detail camp, 7; Indian hospital, 3; Cape Corps hospital, 4; Carrier camp, 5; and Cape Corps and West Indian details, 4; total, 50.

Lantern lectures: Central building, 2; Main reinforcement camp, 3; and Cape Corps and West Indian details, 3; total, 8.

Concerts: Central building, 3; Main reinforcement camp, 3; total, 6.

Religious Services: Central building, 4; Main reinforcement camp, 4; Cape Corps, hospital, 3; Union labour camp, 1; and Cape Corps and West Indian details, 4; total, 16.

Bible classes, 3; and cinema shows for officers and sisters, 2.

The "New York Times" declares that the reason for the German peace note was apprehension of starvation as a result of Britain's blockade.

EAST AFRICAN COMMAND.

General Smuts' Release.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF POSITION

The following statement is published on the authority of the Imperial and Union governments (says the "Rhodesia Herald"):—

The Union Government have now had an opportunity of considering an invitation from his Majesty's Government to the Prime Minister of the Union to attend, or be represented, at an Imperial War Conference of the Empire, to be held in London at an early date. The Union Government are of the opinion that the necessity for dealing with various urgent matters of public importance requiring attention during the forthcoming session of Parliament constitutes an insuperable difficulty in the way of the Prime Minister leaving the Union at present. They have accordingly approached the Imperial Government with a view to the release, if possible, of General Smuts from his military command in East Africa, so as to enable him to attend the Conference, and the Secretary of State for War has now instructed General Smuts to hand over the command of the British Expeditionary Force in East Africa as soon as the military situation admits.

It is realised that the larger issues at stake and the value of General Smuts' presence at the Conference, are considerations which make it essential that he should comply with the wishes of the Union Government, if circumstances make compliance possible. Fortunately, the military situation in East Africa is such as to make a change of command and some reorganisation comparatively simple, and, indeed, the steps now contemplated in consequence of the sudden demand for General Smuts' services elsewhere, are those which would have been taken very shortly in any case.

In February, 1916, when General Smuts assumed command, the whole of German East Africa and some portion of British territory, was in possession of the enemy. At the present time, 11 months later, nothing of German East Africa remains to the enemy except a comparatively small and unimportant part to the south and south-east, where his retiring forces are collected.

The enemy does not possess a single railway, town or seaport. His forces, in consequence of casualties and desertions, are much reduced in strength and *morale*. His loss in artillery has been considerable; his food supplies are dwindling, and he is compelled to remain where he has established magazines. His scanty and shrinking transport resources restrict his power of movement for offensive operations to small forces, or to a definite, limited radius. In these circumstances it has been possible to accede to the wish of the Union Government and arrange for the release of General Smuts from the command in East Africa.

NEWS WELCOMED IN ENGLAND.

The news that General Smuts is coming to attend special meetings of the Cabinet is most conspicuously displayed in the newspapers, which have huge cross-page headings, (says Reuter in London).

The announcement is prefaced by notices of General Smuts' brilliant record as the conqueror of East Africa.

The "Times," in an editorial, says it is the best news that General Smuts will represent South Africa at the War Conference. This, the "Times" proceeds, is hardly the moment to speak of his military achievements, though the War Office accounts give the bare outlines of how much he has accomplished in 11 months. He is now turning to a field which is equally suited to his versatile ability, which is essentially constructive and administrative, and will make him a most valuable addition to the personnel of the Conference.

In his appointment, the South African Government (concludes the "Times") testifies to the great importance of the Conference, and gives a lead to other opinions.

The "Daily News" says the announcement will be received with unqualified satisfaction. No colonial statesman, the paper declares, could do a greater service than General Smuts. A lawyer of the highest distinction, he has again proved that his military genius is equal to that of the foremost soldiers of Europe, while his measured judgment and wide experience will make him an invaluable counsellor at a Conference where military and political problems of the first importance are to be discussed.

TRADE OF PROTECTORATE.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of imports into the port of Mombasa during November, 1916 was Rs. 4,650,204, being an increase in the value of imports on the corresponding figures of last year of Rs. 2,461,580. The value of exports from the two ports during November, 1916 was Rs. 3,690,906, being an increase of Rs. 3,205,570 for the same month last year.

The principal imports were: Ale and beer, Rs. 52,530; ammunition, Rs. 17,573; arms, Rs. 2,368; bacon and ham, Rs. 6,832; bags and sacks for industrial and agricultural purposes, Rs. 115,755; beads, Rs. 21,376; books, Rs. 3,063; unenumerated building materials, Rs. 2,700; butter, Rs. 2,530; articles necessary for maintaining telegraphic communication, Rs. 2,176; candles of all sorts, Rs. 1,772; canvas, Rs. 62,412; cement, Rs. 34,965; cheese, Rs. 75,1[illegible]; [illegible] chemicals and chemical manufactures, Rs. 16,180; cigarettes, Rs. 84,108; cigars, Rs. 18,024; coal products, Rs. [illegible]; condensed milk, Rs. 89,854; bleached cotton piece goods, Rs. 180,10[illegible]; unbleached ditto, Rs. 753,[illegible]; printed ditto, Rs. 91,730; dyed ditto, Rs. 272,080; cotton blankets, Rs. 240,214; unenumerated cotton manufactures, Rs. 89,788; cutlery, Rs. 14,709; unenumerated drinks, Rs. 22,024; drugs and medicines for sheep and cattle, Rs. 17,626; other sorts of drugs and medicines, Rs. 27,099; electric apparatus, Rs. 21,702; unenumerated food stuffs, Rs. 205,290; raw fruit, Rs. 2,249; furniture, Rs. 4,514; glass plates, Rs. 11,910; unenumerated glass manufactures, Rs. 14,205; unenumerated manufactured goods, Rs. 177,368; unenumerated unmanufactured goods, Rs. 8,842; rice, Rs. 14,039; flour and wheat meal, Rs. 36,032; wheat, Rs. 1,078; dhall, Rs. 1,966; other sorts of grain, Rs. 10,502; haberdashery, Rs. 8,844; hardware, Rs. 40,868; agricultural implements, Rs. 99,146; other sorts of implements, Rs. 6,849; pianos, Rs. 1,747; jewellery, Rs. 75; unwrought leather, Rs. 19,601; boots and shoes, Rs. 32,381; saddlery and harness, Rs. 1,85[illegible]; unenumerated leather manufactures, Rs. 10,774; unenumerated linen, hemp and jute manufactures, Rs. 7,348; agricultural machinery and parts thereof, Rs. 2,535; industrial ditto, Rs. 40,136; other sorts ditto, Rs. 27,499; matches, Rs. 43,589; unenumerated iron and steel manufactures, Rs. 48,400; galvanised iron sheets and plates, Rs. 5,696; unenumerated manufactured metals, Rs. 14,946; mineral and aerated waters, Rs. 15,348; ghee, Rs. 12,874; other sorts of oils, fats and grease, Rs. 18,151; perfumery, Rs. 5,072; plate and plated ware, Rs. 2,204; playing cards, Rs. 2,449; porcelain, china and earthenware, Rs. 21,304; preserved meats, Rs. 8,510; unclassified preserves and tinned or bottled foods and fruits, Rs. 192,455; printed matter, Rs. 2,855; railway, tramway and road material, Rs. 31,414; rope and twine for agricultural and industrial purposes, Rs. 2,281; other sorts of rope and twine, Rs. 14,796; salt, Rs. 4,318; ships, boats, launches, lighters and parts, Rs. 4,649; brandy, Rs. 25,095; whisky, Rs. 178,745; gin, Rs. 22,669; unenumerated silk manufactures, Rs. 5,639; soap, Rs. 82,069; stationery, Rs. 73,616; sugar, Rs. 6,874; tea, Rs. 49,889; manufactured tobacco, Rs. 114,604; toys and games, Rs. 7,635; trees, plants and seeds for cultivation, Rs. 5,621; agricultural steam and motor vehicles and parts thereof, Rs. 7,500; ditto, other sorts, Rs. 10,010; ditto, not agricultural, Rs. 29,023; ditto, others sorts, Rs. 77,824; wearing apparel, Rs. 75,512; wines, Rs. 42,585; wood (timber), Rs. 12,198; woollen and worsted manufactures, Rs. 8,599; woollen carpets and rugs, Rs. 5,407; unenumerated woollen manufactures, Rs. 4,415; copra, Rs. 17,500.

Items of export were: Mules (B.E.A.), Rs. 300; wild animals (B.E.A.), Rs. 550; beeswax (B.E.A.), Rs. 6,526; carbonate of soda (B.E.A.), Rs. 48,365; chillies (B.E.A.), Rs. 350; (Uganda), Rs. 56,555; coconuts (B.E.A.), Rs. 18; copra (B.E.A.), Rs. 74,830; coffee (B.E.A.), Rs. 165,488, (Uganda), Rs. 163,702, (occupied territory in G.E.A.), Rs. 8,449; cotton (B.E.A.), Rs. 12,570, (Uganda), Rs. 1,847,108; (occupied territory in G.E.A.), Rs. 29,394; sisal fibre (B.E.A.), Rs. 288,000; other sorts of fibre (B.E.A.), Rs. 17,850; flax (B.E.A.), Rs. 1,472; gold (Congo), Rs. 847,500; maize (B.E.A.), Rs. 3,961; beans and peas (B.E.A.), Rs. 35,760; sim sim (B.E.A.), Rs. 30,912, (Uganda), Rs. 49,046; ground nuts (B.E.A.), Rs. 1,485; ham and bacon (B.E.A.), Rs. 19,536; ox hides (B.E.A.), Rs. 107,925, (Uganda), Rs. 101,508; rhinoceros horns (B.E.A.), Rs. 1,734; ivory (B.E.A.), Rs. 81,002, (Uganda), Rs. 3,760, (Congo), Rs. 21,998; potatoes (B.E.A.), Rs. 18,625; plantation rubber (B.E.A.), Rs. 2,240, (Uganda), Rs. 10,405; cotton seeds (Uganda), Rs. 20,839; goat skins (B.E.A.), Rs. 47,420, (Uganda), Rs. 27,294; wool (B.E.A.), Rs. 26,927; unenumerated manufactured goods (B.E.A.), Rs. 1,637; unenumerated unmanufactured goods, Rs. 1,713.

Y.W.C.A. FANCY FAIR.

List of Contributors.

The President and the Committee of the Y.M.C.A. acknowledge with thanks the generous help and support of those who so kindly contributed in so many ways to the success of the above fair. A financial statement will be published later.

The following is a list of the contributors: Mrs Ayre, Mrs Ainsworth, Mrs Alexander, Mrs Astley Cooper, Miss Austin, Dr Arthur, Alidina Visram, Alibhai Ahmed, Mrs Brown, Mrs Bagley, Mrs and Miss Bedding, Mrs Bowring, Mrs Bentley, Mrs Brebner, Mrs Bessler, Mrs Blunt, Mrs Bompas, Mr Battiscombe, Mrs Bell, Mrs Brassey Edwards, Mrs. Bassett, Miss Birdsey, Mr Blayers, Mr Bennett, Miss Busfield, Miss Blackwell, Mr Brady, Mr Balmer, Mrs Beales, Mrs Hurle Bath, Mrs Barton Wright, Lady Colvile, Mr Caterer, Mr Cearn, Mrs J. P. Cook, Miss Channon, Mrs and Miss Croxford, Mrs Creighton, Master R. Creighton, Mrs Douglas Cooper, Mr W. H. Caine, Mrs Hudson Cane, Mrs J. Cook, Miss O. N. Cook, Mrs Cullen Ward, Mrs Corrie, Mrs Collis Reilly, Miss Dours, Miss Deacon, Mrs Graham Dawson, Mr A. Davis, Mrs Durham, Mrs Donnelly, Mrs Dennett, Mr Darvoresky, Capt Dench, Mr Duncan, Miss Davidson, Mrs Denovan, Miss Ina Denovan, Mrs Darle, Mrs Elliott, Mrs Ellis, Master Stephen Ellis, "East African Standard," East African Cycle Mart, English Pharmacy, Mr Firmin, Miss Fisher, Mrs Forbes, Mr Foster, Mrs Ford, Mrs F[illegible], Mr Owen Grant, Mrs Grigg, Mrs Grain, Mrs Gill, Mr Goldberg, Miss Goodman, Mrs Gowan, Mrs Giffard, Government Farm (Kabete), Miss C. Gambeck, Miss Gem, Grand Hotel, Mr Hudson, Mrs Hutton, Mrs Harvey, Mrs W. Hutson, Mrs Hatch, M[illegible] and Miss H[illegible], the Rev C. W. Hutcheson, Mrs Heyer, Mrs Henderson, Mrs Hale, Mrs Hurst, the High School, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Hill Williams, Mrs. Harley, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Hirds, Mrs. Hill, Miss Hobbs, Mr. A. Hogg, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Henfrey, Miss G. Hall, Messrs. Isherwood & Sons, Mr. Ingram, Mrs. Jessop, Messrs. Joseph & Son, Mr. Jacobs, Mrs. Jolley, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. King, Mrs. Lee, Miss Lethbridge, Miss Linn, Mrs. Lawson, Mr. Langton, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Longmate, the "Leader," Mr. and Mrs. A. McCrae, Miss Macdonald, Mr. Muir, Capt. Maxsted, Mrs. Mortimer, Messrs. Maxwell, Brady, Mr. Martin, Mrs. May, Mrs. Moynagh, Mrs. Machin, Mrs. Milstead, Mrs. McKeowan, Mrs. Montague, Messrs. Mackinnon Bros., Ltd., Mr. McCowat, J. A. Nazareth, Nauhria Ram and Sons, Nauhria Ram and Co., Messrs. Nair, Mrs. R. Overy, Mrs. O'Meara, Mrs Oulton, Mrs. Pilcher, Mme. Pettit, Mrs. S. Palmer, Miss Pickering, Mrs. Paulthorpe, Mrs. Panting, Miss Pratt, Mr. Phillips (Palace Theatre), Miss Renowden, Mrs. Ramsey, Master G. Ramsey, Mrs. Raynes, Miss Robinson, Mr. Robertson, Mrs Rigby, Mr. Ridout, Mrs. Russell, Mr. Squires, Mrs. Simmons, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Simpson, Messrs. Simpson & Whitelaw, Miss Smee, Miss D. Stephenson, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Stirling, Swift Press, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs C. Tate Smith, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. and Miss Turner, Mrs. H. R. Tate, Miss Turner, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Thompson, Theatre Royal, Mrs. Ure, Mrs. Udall, Master W. Udall, the Misses Waterman, Mrs. Wynn, Mrs. P. Watson, Mr. White, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wright, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mr. Walker, Mr. Wimhurst, Mr. P. Whitelaw, Mrs. MacLellan Wilson, Mrs. Young, and others.

(Sd.) ALICE BEATON.

CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE.

Universal Stores.

We were considerably attracted the other day by the bright display in the windows of the Universal Stores, which have recently opened in Cearn's Buildings, Government Road, Nairobi. The attraction was sufficient to carry us past the windows and through the doors of the new establishment, and it was discovered that the show of goods in the windows comprised only a very small portion of that to be viewed inside.

The store in question recently commenced business as Italian warehousemen, though we understand from the management that orders for goods other than groceries, provisions, wines and spirits will also be executed. The business comprises the first step in this country in the direction of practical co-operation, as at present it is being run partially on this basis, and, in the near future, it is to be wholly co-operative.

A very wide range of the Italian warehouseman's stock is held, and it would seem to be highly improbable that even the most exacting taste could fail to be satisfied.

The Universal Stores are under the managership of Mr A. C. Noume, and would appear to have a bright future in front of them.

NOTICE.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION

CAUSE NO 8 OF 1917.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

Lieut. LUDWIG ALFRED ECKSTEIN Deceased.

To all whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE that all persons having any claims against the estate of the abovenamed **L. A. Eckstein, deceased,** who **died at Kilwa, on the 23rd day of November, 1916** are required to send their claims to the undersigned on behalf of Captain Arthur Braithwaite one of the executors of the **Will** of the abovenamed **L. A. Eckstein, deceased** to whom Probate was granted on the **17th day of February 1917,** on or **before the 31st day of March 1917,** after which date no claims will be entertained and the estate will be distributed according to law.

STEVENS, KENDALL & ARCHER,
Solicitors for the Executors, Nairobi House.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1917.

THE

"East African Standard"

DAILY and WEEKLY Editions

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MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION.

Graphic Details.

SOUND HEARD 96 MILES AWAY.

The following further details of the great munitions factory explosion, which occurred on January 19, in the East End of London, were wired to the South African press by Reuter's Agency in London:—

The explosion in the East End was perhaps the most terrible ever experienced in the Metropolis. The entire City as far as the outlying suburbs was shaken. Hardly had the echoes of the ear-splitting report died away, when an angry scarlet glare filled the eastern sky. The wildest rumours were spread at first, but gradually the facts filtered out, and were found in very truth to be dreadful enough. Fires caused by the falling of the burning debris broke out in the surrounding area, and enveloped, in addition to the flour mill mentioned in the early message, a number of other industrial concerns and many houses.

CAUSE OF DISASTER.

Immediately on the locality of the disaster being made known there was a rush of fire brigades, police, military detachments, and ambulances to the scene but the number of ambulances available was quite inadequate to remove all the injured to the hospital. Motors and vehicles were therefore requisitioned, and military ambulances and wagons summoned. By these means a five minutes' convoy was organised. Thus the most seriously injured persons were removed to the nearest hospitals, which had been commandeered for their reception. The number killed outright is given as 40, but this can only be an estimate. Apparently the first cause of the disaster was an accident which happened in the factory. [illegible] eruption resulted, which blew up the entire establishment. Scenes of the utmost horror occurred, masses of burning liquid, timber, and red-hot iron being projected through the air in all directions. The firemen found it beyond their powers to cope with the flames, and only by demolishing several buildings was it possible to circumscribe the area of the fire.

MOST PATHETIC INCIDENT.

The removal of women and girls from the blazing premises was attended by heartrending scenes. Many were unconscious or stunned by the shock, and some terribly burned and charred. A crowd of tugs was soon busy taking the victims across the water, and every hospital within reach had its complement of victims. One pathetic incident of many was the rescue of an infant a few months old from a heap of ruins which had once been its parents' home. The child is now the sole survivor of a family of six. Fires were still burning relentlessly at midnight, presenting an awe-inspiring spectacle. When roof after roof collapsed with terrific crashes, the flames rose higher and higher in expanding fountains. The masts of shipping stood out clearly silhouetted against the sky. Evidence of the force of the explosion is afforded by the statement that a huge piece of boiler, weighing three or four tons, was found in a field 400 yards from the scene of the disaster, while another piece of metal, a ton in weight, crashed into a butcher's shop, instanly killing the occupants.

EFFECTS IN KINGSWAY.

The district in the immediate neighbourhood of the explosion looks as if it had been visited by a terrible earthquake. Houses were demolished in wholesale fashion, and roofs ripped off. Many buildings are left with only one wall standing. Apparently places on either side of the river suffered most severely, for the concussion seemingly travelled a further distance over the water than over land. In some cases dwellings several miles down the river suffered more than buildings much closer to the scene. In a few isolated cases windows even in the heart of London were smashed. Some plate-glass was blown out in Kingsway, and windows were also broken in St. James' Park. Much damage was done to glass in Brixton, Brockley, and Greenwich. The shock was also felt most severely in Lewisham and Catford.

Further indication of the magnitude of the explosion at the munitions factory in the East End of London is afforded by the fact that the sound was heard at King's Lynn, 96 miles distant.

An eye-witness who had just left the works, and remained outside to see, says that the fire started inside a huge enclosure. He had been waiting half an hour watching the firemen when the explosion occurred, followed by flames a thousand times more intense than anything he had ever seen or could imagine. The only thing comparable to the sound was an explosion of 400 tons of dynamite he had heard at Johannesburg at the beginning of the Boer war, but this sound was sharper, indicating a quicker detonating explosive than dynamite.

Almost immediately debris filled the air, while the crash of collapsing buildings and falling materials continued for at least eight minutes. Billions of sparks filled the air as far as the eye could reach. The atmosphere was heavy with the smell of a sickly gas which was like a peculiar yellow fog, through which was dimly discernible people in a half-dazed condition.

The eye-witness says that on recovering he helped the ambulance men, and found he was originally some distance from the heart of the explosion. The wreckage he witnessed was probably nothing compared with the absolute destruction within a radius of a quarter of a mile from the place of the explosion.

Another eye witness said that the only disaster which could be compared with this was the San Francisco earthquake; indeed the death roll at the factory where the explosion occurred was probably trifling compared with that outside, as he understood only a small staff was employed, but the destruction in the crowded small houses in the vicinity was terrific. It is stated that three streets of cottages have been practically wiped out.

Soon there was an unending string of fire engines and ambulances. Every conceivable vehicle was pressed into ambulance work. The streets were filled with men, women and children bleeding from wounds caused by the falling buildings, while the task of extricating the injured from the debris was most difficult. Police, special constables and volunteers worked all night, but the military took possession in the morning, when guards were posted at all approaches.

Then a drizzling sleet intensified the spectacle of desolation yesterday, as the poor occupants of the wrecked cottages returned to seek their few belongings from their shattered homes. Some carried away all their possessions in a handkerchief, others in pillowslips. Others wheeled perambulators and mail carts piled with clothes, boots, kettles, etc.

The cause of the explosion will probably remain a mystery, but it is noteworthy that there have been many prosecutions lately of munition workers in possession of matches. A man recently was committed for a month's hard labour in one of the northern districts for such an offence.

FREAKS OF THE EXPLOSION.

A surprising feature of the explosion in the East End of London was the freakish nature of the concussion, which rattled windows 14 miles away, yet little frail houses a few hundred yards from the factory had not even a pane of glass cracked.

A piece of iron, "half the size of a tram," was blown hundreds of yards away, and fell on the top of a house.

Another huge piece of metal was hurtled through the air, and struck the ground near a gasometer with such force as to throw the structure out of the perpendicular. The gas escaped and became ignited, and shot blazing into the air.

A hole a hundred yards across and eighty yards deep marks the spot where the explosives store existed.

For two days soldiers were digging and turning over the wreckage in a search for the bodies.

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5-5 p.m. Mazeras to Mombasa.

By Order,
E. G. WILSON,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Nairobi, 23rd February, 1917.

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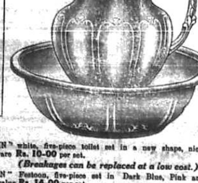

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The "PEKIN" white, five-piece toilet set in a new shape, nicely finished pure white ware Rs. 10-00 per set.

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THE UNITED STATES AND THE ALLIES.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT (EDGAR WALLACE.)

London, January 8.

It is most difficult to understand the situation in so far as it effects America unless you appreciate the fact that there is in the United States a very strong pro-German influence, largely represented by German or German American financiers, and a very great number of Russian Jews who are bitterly anti-Russian, and who would welcome nothing so much as the humiliation of their former "persecutors." To this you must join the fact that the American Government is influenced by three men, Mr Wilson, Mr Lansing, the Secretary of State, and Mr Josephus Daniels, the Secretary for the Navy. Of these Mr Lansing is a very able, well balanced man with fewer illusions I should imagine than any other member of the government. Mr Daniels is a pacifist of pacifists and shares many of the illusions which has made the name of Ford notorious throughout the world. Mr Wilson himself has no diplomatic training. He is an idealist and a theorist. He believes that nationalities can live without war and that civilization can progress, and national aspirations can be gratified by means other than a resort to arms. A somewhat passionless man, he cannot perhaps appreciate how sentiment, which bears the same relationship to passion as glycerine does to nitro-glycerine, dominates and influences mankind. Any pressure applied to the President in the direction of pacifism is certain to find a ready response. Any argument, however specious, any plan however fantastic, which applied may bring to an end the present great world tragedy which Germany provoked, would be and has been, readily seized upon and exploited by the President for the furtherance of his ideals.

Now we know that the German American financier is not an idealist. There is a strong business end to his arguments, and more than that, a strong national end, for he is a German first and an American afterwards. The lesson of the Somme has been that given the application of a certain superiority of artillery, a way can eventually be breached through the solid lines of German infantry. The German-American knows in fact, that Germany is already beaten, and will be disastrously beaten in the field either in 1917 or in 1918. They themselves stand to lose enormous sums of money since they are amongst the most important of Germany's creditors. It is natural, therefore, that they should strain every nerve in order to secure a peace which will reimburse them for their advances, and will gain for Germany—their own country—the victory (for it would be a victory) which the Kaiser and the governing classes so earnestly desire.

President Wilson sent a note to the Powers, and accompanied it by a secret note which was exposed by the Spanish Government, virtually suggesting a league of the neutral nations. A league of the neutral nations which included Spain, United States, and Scandinavia, would, it was thought, be able to apply such pressure as would compel both belligerents to end the war. The league is practically in course of formation, even though it does not include Spain, for the shrewd men who are at the head of the Spanish Government, no less than its brilliant young King, know that the peace treaty which will eventually be signed will be the Treaty of San Sebastian, and the intermediary will be Spain. When President Wilson sent his note Mr. Lansing endeavoured to explain its somewhat ambiguous language by the statement that America was on the verge of war. From his tone one believed that the view he held was that America was on the verge of war with Germany. Any illusions we may have had as to the sympathies of the government have been somewhat rudely dispelled by an article published in a paper controlled and owned by Mr. Josephus Daniels, and written by that statesman, which describes the reply to the German Peace Note as a gigantic blunder on the part of the Allies. It is very clear from all the information we have from the United States that President Wilson does not intend to stop short at an exchange of notes. At the end of this week the Allies' reply will be in his hands, and shortly on top of that we may expect another note from the United States which will contain in addition to a recapitulation of the embarrassment under which the United States lies, a detailed account of the illogical acts which the Allies themselves have committed. Nor will the matter end here. We judge from the jubilation which the German-Americans are showing that the President is considering the possibility of placing an embargo upon the exportation of munitions. Such an embargo, to put it frankly, would be tantamount to an act of war, even though it applied to both belligerents, because it is obvious to the densest that the reason why Germany cannot avail herself of all the opportunities which we enjoy, is because her navy has been pushed into harbours and her mercantile marine swept from the sea. She cannot import munitions from the United States because we hold the command of the seas, and the sea communication is the only way across which munitions can be carried to Germany.

We must seriously consider this possibility, and consider it, not as British, but as one of the four great nations who would be affected by such an embargo. We are bound to Russia, France and Italy no less than to Japan to defend the common rights, not only of ourselves as individual peoples, but of the great confederacy which has one common aim and one common code of international morals. But if the President placed an embargo upon us and thereby committed an unfriendly act we have to foresee what would be its immediate results. Its immediate result would be nothing but the loss of our munitions. That is to say, such an embargo would automatically assist us and deprive us of any compensation, or even of the right should we so desire of making reprisals, and for this reason. By an arbitration treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain, it is specified that no act of war can follow a breach for a period of twelve months after the actual suspension of diplomatic relationships, and that the point of difference should go to arbitration. If, as we believe, the war will be finished in twelve months, this means that by a simple act the President could secure all the results he desires without a shot being fired. There are certain indications that this is the target at which the pro-German influence in the United States is aiming. We need not consider here the effect upon America's trade as a result of this twelve months interregnum, during which, one supposes, trade relationships would cease in order that the more complicated questions as to whether in that period of twelve months the United States could without a breach of the treaty, continue its preparations for war, utilizing the plant which we have largely established through our munition orders. Nor need we consider the internal troubles of the United States because they do not effect us one way or the other.

The point that I wish to make in this article on a matter which is of first-class importance to this country is that public opinion should be prepared for an act on the part of the American Government which bears the appearance of an unfriendly act. We have passed through the years of illusion and we know exactly our position. There is no reason in the world why the illusions we hold about the United States should be perpetuated. Fortunately, through the acumen and genius of the Premier, we are practically independent of the United States so far as munition supply is concerned and we are nearing the time when we shall be wholly independent. But that is beside the point. We do not want our public shocked, and there is no reason why it should be shocked if the situation in the United States is made clear, and if all the possibilities of that situation are canvassed.

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Telegrams:—"MANGROVE."

NO UNDERSTANDING POSSIBLE.

Germans' Fear of Lloyd George.

Germans are not blind to the fact that the change of ministers in Russia and of the Cabinet in England betokens victory for the party that is determined on war à outrance. In an article on "Lloyd George as the coming man," one German newspaper says: "We know that there is no longer a prospect of an understanding, and that the fight must be fought out." But hopes are expressed in some German newspapers that the workmen of England will frustrate Mr Lloyd George's plans for more vigorous prosecution of the war, and indications in support of these hopes are eagerly watched for. The "Vorwaerts" admits that the Rumanian victory does not enable the Germans to divide up the world among themselves and their allies, and admits further, that Germany's enemies, though hard hit, are not defeated. They are, it says, still so strong and so little defeated that they do not understand they are beaten, but believe they will yet win. The "Vorwaerts" writes further: "If Government will not hear it, we will shout it in the ear of the people, namely, that we want peace. . . . The nations beyond the trenches are ready to hear the truth. Let us say to them, those people and to them who tried to persuade them that Germany wishes only for a peace it can dictate. Let us tell them that Germany is now, and more than ever, prepared to conclude peace on the basis of an understanding that it is just as ready to recognise the great strength of its combined opponents as it claims recognition of its own invincible efficiency and capability. Let us say that we are ready to treat with them not as victor with vanquished, but as equal with equal, that we will demand nothing without conceding and will take nothing without giving, and that we wish not to reduce but to augment the freedom of nations."

AUSTRIA AND SEPARATE PEACE.

Intriguing in Madrid.

A new and startling, though not quite unexpected, peace movement is reported to be afoot. This is an attempt by Austria, which is alleged to be in progress, to secure terms from the Allies for itself, or at least to smooth the way towards a peace which Austria, failing Germany's acquiescence, would be prepared to accept separately.

It is reported from The Hague that intriguing is going on at Madrid with this view, and that the Spanish connection will be used for all it is worth to forward the movement. The Austrian Ambassador in Madrid has received extensive powers with a view to impressing the Royal entourage and the Queen Mother with the advisability of everything possible being done to secure an early peace.

The Ambassador has hinted that, while Austria remains Germany's ally, it is not prepared to go the length of staking its existence on that alliance. This implies a recognition of the fact, which is plain to most people outside Austria, that the latter stands to lose in prestige and territorial integrity whether Germany fails or succeeds.

CENTRAL POWERS' FOOD PROBLEMS.

Peace Will Not Mean More to Eat.

Baron Batocki, the German Food Dictator, interviewed by a Swedish journalist, admitted (says Reuter at Amsterdam) "local difficulties," but declared that Austria's share in the Rumanian food supplies would enable her to dispense with the contemplated contribution of 100,000 tons of corn from Germany.

Dr. Michaelis, one of the German State Under-Secretaries, contributes a pessimistic article to the "Koelnische Volkszeitung" (says Reuter at Amsterdam). He warns those who desire peace because they want food that peace will not mean more food. He says: "We must expect for years a limitation of food, and a continuance of rationing of the most important foodstuffs, because Germany will be obliged to import as little as possible owing to the scarcity of tonnage. Thus, even after the war it will be necessary to pull the belt tighter."

SMUTS' WELCOME IN PRETORIA.

General's Speech.

General Smuts, when replying to the welcome given to him at Pretoria, upon his return from East Africa, said that when the Imperial Government asked him to take command in German East, after he had previously been unable to go, he felt it was his duty to comply with the request. When he left about 15,000 South Africans were already there and he felt that what was good enough for them was good enough for him (loud cheers). He had been surprised beyond measure at the co-operation they had been able to secure in German East between all the divergent elements. He was proud of his South Africans, proud of what they had done and proud also of the measure of support given him by those other forces which he had the honour to lead. The South Africans had had to revise their opinions of the fighting qualities of the native enemy troops. They had never fought against better or braver troops than those natives. The military difficulties of the country were greater than anyone had anticipated, and if the British Government had known what they were undertaking when they set out to conquer that country they would probably have thought twice. He had not had the luck to see the surrender of that brave German commander and his troops, but the back of the work was broken. General Smuts paid a glowing tribute to the work of the officers and men, and in speaking of the task of his successor, said he was sure the end was not far off.

EVACUATION OF MACEDONIA.

Military Opinion.

The occupation of Macedonia by the Allies is condemned by the "Daily Mail," which contends that it may be desirable to hold Salonika itself, but anything beyond that is doubtful. The paper points out the danger of a treacherous attack by Greece, and says that the Macedonian expedition is absorbing enormous tonnage, and making serious demands on the navy.

The paper declares that the British and French military opinion is strongly opposed to the expedition, and advocates the concentration of forces on the Western front.

BRITAIN'S UNIMPAIRED CREDIT.

A Notable Speech.

Lord Inchcape in a notable speech while presiding at a meeting of the National Provincial Bank, and referring to the soundness of British finance, said nobody could have foreseen at the outset of the war that the time would arrive when the Government would be able to meet a war expenditure of nearly three thousand millions with the nation's credit unimpaired and the flag of its gold standard still flying.

AUSTRIAN ROYALTY'S NERVOUSNESS.

Removing Their Treasure.

The Viennese papers allege that the personal treasures and money of the Austrian Imperial family, amounting to a value of some six millions sterling, have been sent out of the country, and have been deposited in Switzerland and Holland.

NOTICE.

Shooting on Juja or Donyo-Sabuk is prohibited. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

W. N. McMILLAN.

PALACE

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presents the finest essences of flowers and sweet grasses in a form to charm and delight discriminating users. It is entirely free from that heavier odour which is so often exhaled by the most costly perfumes when they are first dropped from the bottle. The bouquet is most delicate when first applied, and its fragrance lingers long after application.

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WANTED TWO competent FARM HANDS, well acquainted with ploughing. Apply NAIROBI BOARD OF EXECUTORS & TRUST Co., Ltd., Trust Chambers, P. O. Box 151, NAIROBI.

WANTED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS with general business experience for East Africa and Uganda, also CLERKS well-up in accounting work. Every prospect of advancement to suitable men. Apply in first instance by letter, stating previous experience to Messrs. CHILDS, PARR & JOSEPH, NAIROBI.

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WANTED as soon as local hostilities are finished, TWO GOOD LINOTYPE OPERATORS; one Mechanic-Operator. WRITE GIVING QUALIFICATIONS AND SPEED TO "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD," NAIROBI.

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HOUSE on Hill, end March, three bedrooms, two sitting rooms. Unfurnished. APPLY VOUCHER No. 1006, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

TO PURCHASE 6 PULLETS and 1 COCK RHODE ISLAND RED. Write stating age and price (delivered Nairobi Station) to VOUCHER No. 986, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

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ON Monday night last, from B.E.A. Garage, City House. Full size LEOPARD SKIN, CLAWS and TEETH intact. Reward of Rs. 75 on returning to above address.

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BIRTH.

BOMPAS—At Johannesburg, on Thursday, 22nd instant, the wife of G. GWINNETT BOMPAS, of a daughter.

THE EAST
African Standard
MOMBASA KISMA — UGANDA ARGUS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1917.

MILITARY DANCE.

Gaiety at the Norfolk.

LIEUT. W. KIRTON'S COMING OF AGE.

On Friday night, February 23, a dance was given by Capt. Walter Kirton, A.O.D., to the officers of the 3rd King's African Rifles and their friends, in celebration of the coming of age of his son, Lieut. Walter Kirton.

The dining-room of the Norfolk Hotel was tastefully decorated with flags and greenery in honour of the occasion and provided a suitable background for the gay dresses and fair faces of the ladies and the sober uniforms and dress clothes of the men.

Soon after 8-30 p.m., the guests began to arrive. Their way was lit by a double row of torches held by men of the Ordnance Department. It made an impressive scene, the flare of the torches against the dark trees, the coming and going of cars and rickshas, the babel of voices, the riotous colour of evening gowns.

As 9 o'clock struck "God Save the King" was played by the band. It had been arranged for the band of the 3rd King's African Rifles to be in attendance, but through an unfortunate illness among the men they were prevented from coming. The Goan Orchestra filled their place, however, to the satisfaction of everyone.

The first item on the programme was a valse—our old friend "Nights of Gladness." I have heard that tune played on many occasions in many countries and it always sets my feet a-jigging to be on the floor.

There are some horribly pessimistic creatures who go about saying we should not go to dances in war time. They are the curse of the age. When men have spent months in the wilds of Africa under conditions of severity which few campaigns can equal it is only right that in their few days of leave in the capital they should enjoy themselves to the utmost. After dreary expanses of bush and sand a ball-room, well lit, thronged with beautifully dressed ladies, and echoing to the strains of a dreamy valse comes as a welcome relief from the sterner duties of our day. These people who grumble at such an innocent amusement ought to be put away down in certain parts of G.E.A. for a few months. I guarantee they would soon change their views. I know—I've had some. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." I think Keats said that, and it is what I felt as I looked on at the merry moving throng of dancers.

People at home have a sort of hazy idea at the back of their heads that our womenfolk in East Africa wear nothing but khaki, corduroy, and barkcloth, and that they even sport these venerable garments to dances. If some of them could have been with me on Friday night and looked into the ball-room at the Norfolk they would have received a great surprise. Every lady there was attired in the latest fashion and was every whit as immaculately turned out as her sister in that far little island in the north. There were all the colours of the rainbow making one harmonious whole. I, in common with most of my much-abused sex, have always had an eye for a well-dressed woman. A man will forgive a woman anything so long as she is well turned out. Let her get careless in this respect and she commits the unpardonable. But the ladies on Friday were all so wonderfully attired that it was simply an impossibility to say who was the best.

Among some of the most striking dresses were Miss Blackwell's charming black and white ninon trimmed with taffeta, Mrs. Cullen Wood's *vieux* rose and old lace edged with gold embroidery, Miss Neave's blue satin, Mrs. Musson's black and white trimmed with green, Mrs. Figgis' white lace with green bordering, Miss Wheeler's flowing ninon frilled with royal blue ribbon.

Among other well-known ladies present were Mrs. Tannahill in the palest of pale blues, Mrs. Phillips in orange, Mrs. Playfair in heliotrope and lace, Mrs. Preston in white lace trimmed with blue ribbon, Mrs. Home Davis and Mrs. Llewellyn in black, Mrs. Monckton in old rose satin, Mrs. Schwartze in heliotrope satin, Mrs. Tate-Smith in black edged with green, Mrs. Stutchbury in white frilled with pale blue satin, Mrs. Edgley in white net trimmed with lace and beading, and Mrs. Hunter of Kampala in blue.

Among the well-known officers were Col. Stewart, Major Faulkner, Capt. Hawkins, Capt. Custance, Capt. Whitty, and Capt. Braithwaite, and many King African Rifles.

An excellent supper was served by the hotel management about midnight.

After a short interval dancing was continued. The hours passed all too quickly—they always do on occasions such as these: and in the still small hours of the morning we went home very tired, but very happy, after one of the most enjoyable dances it has fallen to my luck to attend.

On Saturday afternoon last the members of the band of the Nairobi Boy Scouts were entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Nye-Chart at the Grand Hotel. Their turn-out reflects great credit on those who have them in charge and considering the short time they have been in training their music is excellent.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Important Statement.

SHIPPING AND FOOD QUESTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 23.

The House of Commons was crowded, when the Premer made his statement. Many distinguished people were present, including Sir Robert Borden and Mr. [illegible]. Mr. Lloyd George, on rising, was loudly cheered. He said the ultimate success of the Allied cause depended upon the solution of the tonnage difficulties. A million tons of our shipping was devoted to France alone. A considerable amount had been sunk. There was not only shortage for the general needs of the nation, but also for military purposes. The Allied nations must be prepared for drastic measures to cope with the submarine danger, otherwise disaster confronted us. The tonnage problem must, therefore, be tackled boldly and promptly, by naval measures, the building of new ships, dispensing with unnecessary imports and increasing home food production. The ship-yards must be used to the utmost for anti-submarine craft, besides merchantmen. In regard to imports, the problem of timber, of which ?,000,000 tons were imported, must be dealt with in order that we may have tonnage. We must consider the best methods of obtaining timber. The French Government had given two forests for the use of our army in France, and he was afraid we should ask for more. The supply of home timber must also be increased. He thought we could get sufficient labour and fell enough trees for all purposes. We were importing millions of tons of ore, while there was plenty of low-grade ore in Britain. If we could augment the supply of labour we could enormously increase the output, and this would effect a large saving in tonnage. Unfortunately, this would not be until late in the year. Our foodstuffs at present were lamentably low, not owing to submarines, but to a bad harvest. For the safety of the nation, we must make every effort to increase the production in 1917. There were a few weeks in which to sow spring wheat, oats and barley. In order to induce the farmers to plough up grassland immediately, it was proposed to guarantee the farmer a minimum price for a definite period, while a minimum wage would be fixed for the agricultural labourer. The raising of rent would be prohibited, and the Board of Agriculture will enforce cultivation. The guaranteed minimum price of wheat per quarter would be sixty shillings for 1917, fifty-five shillings for the next two years, and forty-five shillings for the next two years after that. Brewer imports would be reduced to 640,000 tons, which was half the present allowance. All essential foodstuffs would be free-listed, but apples, tomatoes and certain other fruits would be prohibited. Oranges, bananas, grapes, almonds and nuts would be reduced to 25 per cent. of the 1915 imports, and canned salmon would be reduced by 50 per cent. Mineral water would be prohibited. Cocoa and coffee would be temporarily stopped, as we had large stocks of these. The importation of foreign tea would be prohibited, while even the importation of Indian tea would be reduced to a certain extent. The measure would save 9,000,000 tons. He regretted exceedingly the stoppage of certain luxuries from France and Italy. The output (of spirits?) was being reduced to ten million bushels, which would mean a saving of ?00,000 tons. The imports for the manufacture of spirits would be correspondingly reduced. These restrictions would be imposed immediately. Steps would be taken to prevent speculative buying, and, if necessary, the Food Controller would control commodities. If this programme was carried out, and those able to help in production did help, there was not the slightest doubt that we could face the worst the enemy could do. (Loud Cheers.)

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long, on behalf of the Premier, announced that the importation of rum would be stopped. The importation of wines and spirits would be reduced by 75 per cent. compared with the figures of 1916.

WESTERN FRONT.

British Position Improved.

HUNS' HARDY LYING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 23.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that we improved our position to the north of Guedecourt, capturing a portion of the trenches and 30 prisoners. We occupied a post to the south of Petit Miraumont, and raided positions to the south-east of Souchez, killing a number of men and destroying dug-outs. We repulsed raids to the south of Armentieres and in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert Wood. A small number of the enemy reaching our trenches were killed or taken prisoner.

Reuter's correspondent at head-quarters says that yesterday's German wireless report, concerning 200 British dead, was a notable instance of hardy lying. The New Zealanders carried out a raid and remained in the enemy's position for more than half an hour. The German support trenches were strewn with dead, from our bombardments. We captured 44 prisoners. If the Germans really counted 200 corpses, seven-eighths of them must have been German.

A French communique records artillery fighting in Alsace-Lorraine. Enemy "coups de main" were repulsed in the Soissons and Bezonvaux areas.

ITALIAN FRONT.

Outpost Fighting.

London, February 23.

An Italian official report states that the enemy seized an outpost at Col di Lana. A counter-attack drove him out with the loss of prisoners. An airship dropped a ton of high explosive, with visible success, on the aviation ground at Prosecco.

STRANDED PIRATE.

Guarded on Island.

London, February 23.

Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam says that a German submarine and crew of 14 are stranded on the island of Malogeren, between Domburg and Westepelle. They are under a military guard.

MESSAGERIES BOAT SUNK.

1,450 Saved.

London, February 23.

An official statement, issued in Paris, says that the Messageries mail-boat "Athos," from China, which was transporting Senegalese tirailleurs and colonial labourers to France, has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean. Two escorting destroyers, aided by a gun-boat which came up, saved 1,450 of those on board.

IRISH REBELS.

Banished from Ireland.

London, February 23.

An official statement has been issued in Dublin to the effect that those persons, who were arrested on February 22, have been prohibited from residing in Ireland.

GERMAN PLOTS

Discovery in Spain.

GOVERNMENT'S VIGOROUS ACTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 23.

Much anger has been aroused in Spain by the discovery of buoys, at Cartagena, containing material which points to German plots. It appears that coastguards found, close to the harbour, two buoys connected by a chain to which were attached thirty watertight cases. One was full of explosives, another contained correspondence and instructions for Germans occupying official positions in Spain. The submarine which placed the buoys also secretly landed several men who were instructed how to use the explosives. Two men named Muller and Kalle, and a man calling himself Harry Wood, an American, have been arrested. The Spanish Government is acting in the matter with the utmost vigour.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

Progress Maintained.

London, February 23.

An official report from Mesopotamia states that we secured and consolidated two lines of trenches at the southern end of the Sannaiyat position. Fighting is continuous. The Tigris has risen to flood level, hindering operations.

"CASTE."

At the Palace.

The Palace had a packed house on Saturday night, and it is no exaggeration to say that everyone enjoyed the show. "Caste" was enthusiastically received, the picture being loudly applauded in many of the great scenes. No film has come to Nairobi with a cast containing so many leading London actors. Included in this great picture are actors such as Sir John Hare, as "Eccles," Dawson Millward, as "Captain Hawtree," Miss Rooke as "The Marquesse." No comment need be made on these names, nor on a production when left to artists of this calibre. The unanimous opinion of all those who saw it was that they had never seen cleaner comedy and greater pathos than was introduced into this picture. Those who were not able to get to the Palace on Saturday should make a point of being there to-night or to-morrow night. The picture will only be shown in Nairobi on these two occasions, as it has already been booked for elsewhere.

WHERE WILL THE BLOW FALL?

German Speculations.

The military correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" believes that the Allies have refused the offer of peace because they expect decisive successes in 1917. The question is, he says, where will the enemy strike?

"The fact that the British have taken over more of the French front permits the inference that the released French forces, strengthened by new formations, will take the offensive. This is being prepared by vigorous reconnaissances and feelers along our front, while we are doing exactly the same."

SPORTS LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, December 28.

ATHLETIC TOPICS.

Almost every decade produces some outstanding athlete and it is perhaps natural that the people of that particular time fancy the star of the period. A soldier athlete recently sought the opinion of an ex-champion as to the relative ability of B. W. Wadsley and W. A. Applegarth. The former won the English 100 and 440 yards championship in 1899, his time being 10-1/5secs. and 54-3/5secs. respectively. He also took the quarter mile in 1901 and the furlong in 1902, his times being 49-3/5secs. and 22-1/secs.

He beat M. W. Long of America in the 1901 race, which probably stands as his best public effort. To get inside 50secs. for a quarter is excellent, but it does not commence to compare with some of Applegarth's performances.

The latter undoubtedly deserves to be considered the fastest sprinter among amateurs England has ever produced. On several occasions he has shown 10-4/5secs., whilst his 200 and 220 yards' records stand out still better. When he won the furlong championship of 1914 with the watch reading 21-1/5secs. it induced the late J. E. Sullivan of the American Amateur Athletic Union to remark, "All the best sprinters of America have been trying for years to do 21-1/5secs. for a furlong round a turn, but they have never yet succeeded, though at times they have started off the top of the banking as at the famous Montreal track, which is a third of a mile round." Now Applegarth made his record on a quarter mile track and had to run quite 120 yards round the curve whilst he was on the inner side, so got no sort of advantage from the banking. Undoubtedly the performance deserves to rank higher that the 21-1/5secs. on the straight track at Manhattan Field, New York in 1896 when he carried off the Inter-Collegiate furlong in such brilliant style. Possibly E. F. Duffey of America deserves to be rated as the fastest amateur sprinter at 100 yards the world has produced. Applegarth would be the writer's nominee as the best all-round sprinter among amateurs we have known, that is, judging his performances from 100 to 300 yards, as whilst the American would certainly have won the longer distance race, the little Englishman would probably have taken the other two. Just how he compares with the great professional sprinters of other days is difficult to say. There are no proper associations to go into professional records and decide if they are genuine or not, consequently comparisons are not always possible.

The record of 30secs. for 300 yards by H. Hutchins is generally accepted, as also is his 131 yards in 12-3/5secs. On the strength of this, the Putney flier is generally regarded as the greatest sprinter ever known.

J. Donaldson of Australia also has strong claims, for one must recognise his wonderful performanwce of 9-3/8secs. for 100 yards when he beat Postle of Australia and Holway of America for the world's championship at Johannesburg a few years ago. On that form he would appear to be the fastest 100 yards runner ever known, so far as the watch would indicate. What advantage the wonderful light atmosphere would represent however as compared to the climate of England is somewhat difficult to decide. Thus there must always be some doubt and difference of opinion when weighing up the respective ability of runners who were at the top of the tree in different periods.

THE GREATEST MILER.

If there is one pronounced opinion regarding supremacy in athletics, it applies to "the best miler." If this query were put to a dozen acknowledged experts it is safe to say that all would plump for W. G. George, whose 4mins. 12-3/4secs. for the mile when he beat W. Cummings for the world's championship at Lillie Bridge, London, in 1886 is generally regarded as the most wonderful feat in the annals of foot racing.

True, the time has been beaten, for as most followers of athletics will recall, N. B. Taber of America set up a record of 4mins. 12-3/5secs. at Boston in 1914. This, however, was in an attack on record in which

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he was assisted by three peacemakers—quite another matter to a championship race. Moreover, the measurements of athletic tracks in America are taken 18 inches from the border, instead of twelve as in England, which represents about four yards in favour of Taber. The American Rhodes scholar was a splendid runner, but not the equal of Arnold Jackson of England or even of fellow countrymen in Paul Jones, A. R. Kiviat, and Ray of the West, the last named beating him in the American championship shortly after Taber had created the figures mentioned.

It is only fair to point these things out as a paced record is not to be compared with one created in a genuine race. A striking example of this is furnished by the hour records set up by F. E. Bacon and H. Watkins of England who both beat "Deerfoot's" figures the latter running 11 miles 1,286 yards in the hour. They had the assistance of pacemakers however and the difference this means is best shown by the fact that Bacon never beat 52mins. for ten miles under normal conditions, whilst the best performance by Watkins was when he ran second to St. Thomas for the amateur championship in 1903.

HOLIDAY FOOTBALL.

The remarkable Rugby record of the Army Service Corps (Motor Transport) team continues to attract more attention. On Saturday the combination met a very strong navy side at Richmond and it was fully expected that the A.S.C., would be fully tested. Expectations were upset however, as the sailors were outplayed and finally beaten by 52 points to three, the Navy score coming from a penalty goal. The latest success enables the A.S.C., to claim a record of 687 points against 17 as the result of the season's engagements to date, which is certainly a remarkable record.

In another important match at Queen's Club the Artists beat a Public Schools' side by 14 points to six, whilst many other important Rugby fixtures claimed attention.

SOCCER.

Everyone expects surprises during the holiday season when the inclination of players to enjoy themselves sometimes upsets form. All the same, few were prepared for the overthrow of Chelsea when opposed to the Arsenal even though the latter had the advantage of being at home. It was a good game, however, and the visitors were not disgraced to go under by two goals to one. The defeat sends the Stamford Bridge further down the table, as West Ham made no mistakes at Watford, where they came out on top by three goals to one.

Remarkable scoring was seen in a Midland Section match between Barnsley and Rotherham on the latter's ground. The home side scored no fewer than nine goals, whilst the visitors put on three, so making the dozen an even dozen. The defeat of Leeds City when visiting Notts County considerably reduced the leader's advantage in the table and made the struggle more interesting.

Turning to the Lancashire section, Liverpool managed to put on five goals when receiving Port Vale and the Mersey side team evidently means to make a bold bid for the championship.

The famous Celtic club again looks to be well on the road to leading League honours in Scotland. On Saturday the team beat Partick Thistle by two goals to one and went to the head of the table with a record of 88 points for 16 games. The prospects of Celtic have been considerably improved through dangerous rivals in Glasgow Rangers going under at Motherwell the home side winning by two goals to one.

ON BOXING DAY.

One of the chief happenings on Boxing Day was the reverse suffered by Chelsea when visiting West Ham. The leaders scored two goals whilst the Chelsea men were unable to find the net. This reverse means much to West Ham, the club now claiming 36 points for 20 games which represents a clear lead of six points from Millwall, whilst Chelsea has dropped into third place. Thus it looks as though the Hammers have an excellent chance of securing the London Combination honours. Millwall gained a startling win over Watford on Boxing Day, the home side putting on half a dozen goals to the one by their visitors. Fulham's victory of five goals to one over Luton was another excellent performance.

A word must be spared for the big Rugby fixture at Swansea where a local team met a New Zealand fifteen. This drew 13,000 spectators and excitement ran high when the visitors scored a try early on in the game. The evergreen W. J. Bancroft equalised with a penalty kick soon afterwards, but New Zealand again got the lead before the interval, also by the aid of a penalty kick. Soon after half time, J. Bancroft had to leave the field with a broken rib, nevertheless the Swansea men put up a great effort and by scoring a try near the end managed to draw, each scoring six points.

BILLIARDS FOR CHARITY.

A very interesting billiard tournament for the benefit of the Sportsmen's Ambulance Fund was decided in London on Boxing Day. Several noted amateur and professional players took part, the heats being 100 up, with M. Inman on the scratch mark. Reece (5) beat Mr. S. H. Fry, amateur champion, who had 85 points start in an excellent struggle and he next beat Falkiner after the latter appeared certain to win. The younger player led by 89 to 6, but Reece then ran to game with an unfinished break of 94. Inman did something of the same sort against Mr. H. W. Bond. The amateur was leading at 78 to 22 but Inman came along with an effort of 58 and finally ran out the winner. He and Reece came together in the final and the champion managed to get the first opening, which he turned to such account that he reached game with an unfinished break of 100.

INTERESTING BOXING.

Of the many important matches decided on Boxing Day, few claimed more attention than the bout between Sergt. J. Basham, the welter-weight champion, and Gus Platts in Liverpool. It proved a very fine contest both men being anxious to make a fight of it. There was not much to choose between the men during the first half dozen rounds, though the straight lefts of the champion helped him pile on points. Platts, however, was always dangerous, particularly at in-fighting. After 12 rounds it looked as though Basham would come out on top, but Platts then made a determined effort and this enabled him to save the situation, the referee announcing a draw at the end of the 15 rounds.

Plymouth was the scene of another big match, the principals of which were Louis Ruddick and Symonds. It went its full course of 15 rounds and Symonds enhanced his reputation by gaining the decision.

FOOT RACING.

We are likely to see a very interesting 15 miles race at Edinburgh next week should the prominent entrants toe the mark. G. McCrae of Scotland who has won the race for two years, Hans Holmer of America, a past winner, Pte. A. E. Wood, an ex-amateur ten miles champion of England, Sergt. J. J. Corkery of Canada, winner of the Polytechnic Marathon race in 1912 and Sergt. C. Hefferon, an ex-champion of Canada and the runner up in the Olympic Marathon of 1908 are down to compete. There are several other good men so that the prospects look excellent.

McCrae works in a mine and has little time to train, so that some of the military competitors may be in betttter form. Holmer, as a neutral is naturally free to please himself, so that he really ought to be the fittest of the crowd. It will be interesting to see how Wood, Hefferon and Corkery shape, as they have been running some time now.

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NOTICE.

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ANGUS F. MACRAE, Advocate.

Nairobi, 23nd February, 1917.

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(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Cape Town, January 20.

SMUTS FOR EUROPE.

The matter of South Africa's representation at the meetings of the War Council to be held in London shortly has now been settled and the choice has fallen on General Jannie Smuts. It was anticipated in many quarters that the Premier would find it practically impossible to leave the Union at the present juncture and although we would have liked to see General Botha making the trip, complete satisfaction has been caused by the announcement that his friend and colleague, who has done such good work for the Empire, will go in his place. Gen. Smuts is the possessor of what Gen. Botha has called "such brainy ability," and there is little doubt that we will not be represented by a better man. One of the most satisfactory features of the matter is the fact that the campaign in German East Africa has reached such a stage that Gen. Smuts finds it possible to leave the further direction of affairs in other hands. Gen. Botha, in the course of a speech the other day, stated quite openly that the campaign was, to all intents and purposes, completed and the end could not be more than a few months' distant.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

The enemy have been practically rounded up and their further resistance is only a matter of time. This is a striking tribute to Gen. Smuts, who has conducted the campaign with such brilliance. It must not be forgotten that when he took over the command, the Germans were not only in possession of the whole of their own territory, but also occupied a considerable slice of British East Africa. That the enemy has been gradually pressed back, under most difficult conditions, into a comparatively small area stands as a monument to the general who conducted the campaign, and this is the man who is going to have a voice in the supreme councils of the Empire. Could we possibly find a better man? It is very rarely that a country produces statesmen of the first rank who are also military generals of the highest order, and South Africa is fortunate in the possession of two men of this kind. The Union may therefore have every confidence in its representation on the Imperial War Council.

VICTORIA WEST.

The Government is evidently taking the Victoria West election very seriously. Every effort is being made to prevent the return of Dr. Malan to Parliament, and wth this end in view Gen. Botha himself is at present touring the constituency and addressing meetings at various centres. The Nationalist element is pretty strong in this constituency and as a result there have been some pretty lively scenes. Quite recently when Dr. Malan, the Nationalist candidate, was conducting the campaign in furtherance of his candidature, Major Muller, the organising secretary of the South African Party, attended one of Dr. Malan's meetings at Carnarvon. When question-time arrived Major Muller proceeded to put various pointers to the reverend editor of "De Burger," and incidentally tied that gentleman into small knots. The Nationalists were so incensed at this showing up that they made it a rule that at future meetings no person present at any of their meetings, who was not an elector in the constituency, would be allowed to ask questions, and this decision was adhered to by members of the South African Party.

LIVELY HAPPENINGS.

When Gen. Botha opened his campaign, however, the Nationalists decided to intervene. A meeting was addressed by the Premier at Vosburg, and among those present was Mr. C. W. Malan, M.L.A., for Humansdorp, and a stalwart Nationalist. In spite of the Nationalist rule regarding heckling by non-electors, Mr. Malan attempted to question the Premier with the result that there was an uproar. The chairman refused to allow Mr. Malan (who, by the way, is a brother of the Hon. F. S. Malan, Minister of Mines and Education) to speak, whreupon Mr. Malan called Gen. Botha a coward. Then pandemonium was let loose. The South African Party supporters in the hall rose up and swore they would eject Mr. Malan who, surrounded by his friends, took up a defiant position in a corner of the hall. There is little doubt that blows would have been exchanged, and that the Nationalists would have received a bad mauling had not the Premier appealed to his supporters to maintain order. Mr. Malan eventually withdrew the word "coward" he had used in reference to Gen. Botha, and the meeting was allowed to proceed.

EMPTY VESSELS.

Similar scenes occurred the following day at a meeting addressed by the Prime Minister at Carnarvon, Mr. C. W. Malan again putting in an appearance. In spite of these and other hostile episodes, it may be mentioned that every meeting that the Premier has so far addressed has passed votes of confidence in the Government by big majorities. It is said that empty vessels make the most sound and this appears to be true in the case of the Nationalist Party. They have no policy to speak of, and no particular platform beyond abuse, consequently they rely on instances like those given above to further their interests. The S.A. Party have been conducting their campaign quietly and unostentatiously where the Nationalists have allowed them to do so, and in spite of the rumpus the supporters of Dr Malan have made, they may find Major Conroy the S.A.P. candidate, at the top of the poll, when the figures are announced of the election which takes place at the end of next week.

FOUR THOUSAND MEN WANTED.

The question of recruiting for the Overseas Brigade has again become an urgent matter. General Lukin has forwarded a message to the effect that if the identity of the South African Brigade in France is to be preserved reinforcements must arrive pretty quickly. The number required within the next few months is roughly 4,000 men, and it is laid down that a monthly draft of 600 men is essential. It is admitted on all sides that it would be a standing disgrace to South Africa if, for the want of reinforcements, the South Africans in Europe had to be merged into some other brigade and thereby lose their identity. In view of this menace, General Botha has issued an urgent appeal to all the recruiting committees to open a big fresh recruiting campaign next week, and he himself will doubtless be among the principal speakers. All sorts of devices have been suggested and it is to be hoped that the campaign will bear good fruit.

General Botha in a speech the other day admitted that some 18,000 men had already returned from East Africa, but so many of these men are suffering from fever and other effects of the campaign in the east that it is by no means certain that many of these men will be available for over-seas, in any case, not immediately. Quite apart from these men, however, there is still a big reserve of men in the Union who have not as yet been on active service, and it is to these men that the special appeal will be made. In Natal a big campaign is being opened to collect funds to relieve from financial difficulties those men who would otherwise volunteer. Many men have insurance policies that they could not keep going on the soldiers' pay and are otherwise involved, so that the question of funds may proved a big lever. The matter of the increased pay may also prove a strong inducement to men to join up, not that the men are hanging back merely because of the smallness of the pay but because they have been unable to make suitable provision for those left behind.

INCREASED PAY.

This is a matter that the increased rate of pay will tend to alleviate, because men will now be able to supplement their separation allowances with stop orders from their pay. There has been a demand that recruiting for East Africa should now be stopped and this will probably be acceded to, and all efforts concentrated on the European brigade. Reports from the men in France all urge the need of a constant stream of reinforcements to fill the gaps caused by wastage from various causes, and it is said that they are asking when their fellows from East Africa are coming over to join them. While South Africa, with her own campaigns in the west and east, is not expected to do anything like Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, yet the efforts put forward by these dominions must prove an encouragement to South Africa to redouble her bit. Anyhow, we shall see. General Smuts is expected back from East Africa next week, and he will doubtless meet with a right royal reception. What he has done and is doing in the Empire's cause is an object lesson to the manhood of the Union.

DR. ANDREW MURRAY.

Death this week removed one of the pillars of the Dutch Reformed Church in the person of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Murray. His demise occurred at Wellington at the great age of 89, and for the past half century he had been an ardent worker for the Church and Cristianity. He was known and respected throughout the length and breadth of the land, and his death is deeply deplored on all sides. His influence was always for good, and he never soiled the cloth by allowing his name to become associated with political and racial questions. It would be well for South Africa if she had more men of his kind, and the general feeling is summed up in the words used by the Rt. Hon. J. X. Merriman: "Well for us all would it be if we could bury in his grave that racial bitterness and social discord against which his whole life was a protest."

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EMPIRE RESOURCES.

New Committee Formed.

DEVELOPMENT BY THE STATE.

Reuter's Agency learns that an Empire Resources Development Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Starr Jameson, has been formed to promote the development by the State of the Empire's resources, with a view to assisting the payment of the war debt.

The committee includes Lord Selborne, Earl Grey, Lord Islington, Mr. Kipling, Mr. Moreton (the authority on economic matters), Mr. Hodge (Minister of Labour), Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir Arthur Lawley, Mr. Wilson Fox, Mr. Henry Birchenough.

The committee advocates: (1) The conservation for the benefit of the Empire of such natural resources as are, or may come, under the ownership or control of the Imperial dominions or the Indian Government; (2) the development of the selected resources of the Empire under conditions which give the State an adequate share of the proceeds; (3) the subsequent appointment of a board to carry out those objects.

This particular movement originates from two articles which Mr. Wilson Fox contributed to the "Times" in September last. In the first article (says the "Rhodesia Herald"), Mr. Wilson Fox discussed the supreme necessity for the introduction of new methods in the domain of national finance in order to obviate the worst consequences of grinding taxation in the next 25 years. He estimates that the probable annual expenditure of the United Kingdom during the years immediately following the conclusion of peace will be £460,000,000, of which no less than £210,000,000 will be required to meet the service of the War Debt. On these figures he bases the conclusion that unless some radical change can be made in the system of national finance, the pressure of taxation will be so severe for at least a generation as to rob the majority of the people of the United Kingdom of many of the opportunities and enjoyments of life, and to retard the expansion of production without which the serious position must continue indefinitely. "It is imperative, therefore," he holds, "to find, if it be possible, some means of escape from the doom of poverty and depression with which we are threatened."

Briefly, Mr. Wilson Fox's proposal is that a sum of, say £100,000,000 or £150,000,000 per annum should be taken from our post-war income and treated as a loan for a period of five years in order to facilitate the development of the resources of the Empire and the expansion of production. How far the State should itself become an investor in productive industries is necessarily a debateable question, which remains to be settled.

As the subject matter is of widespread interest we publish Mr. Wilson Fox's second article in extenso:—

This article assumes a desire to initiate an Imperial policy of active development on a large scale, and on commercial lines, of such of the resources of the Empire as may appear from time to time to be capable of being dealt with profitably in this manner. It also assumes that the main purpose of such a policy would be twofold: (1) To create new State wealth in such forms as can be readily converted and applied to the extinction of national obligations; (2) to build up new State revenues, which will be derived from sources other than taxation, and will diminish *pro tanto* the burden of the interest and other charges imposed upon us by our national indebtedness. Improvement of State lands, followed by their sale at a profit, and the employment of the proceeds for the reduction of State loans, would be an example of the first of these alternatives. The application of an annual revenue derived from the working of State forests or plantations to the service of the National Debt would be an illustration of the second. A secondary and incidental aim of the same policy would be to offer to citizens of the Empire, both European and native, new opportunities and openings for industry and employment within the Empire.

Directions in which this policy might be pursued with the greatest advantage and the minimum of risk will be discussed later. But the position must be faced from the outset that the success of every commercial undertaking depends upon effective management and control. Unless, therefore, we can be certain that efficiency will not be sacrificed on the altar of politics it would be wiser to refrain from embarking upon such enterprises as those with which this article is concerned. On the other hand, our needs are now so great, and our opportunities for relieving them so promising, that one hesitates to believe we shall show ourselves incapable of seizing those opportunities, now that the war has revealed to us most of the weaknesses of our State organisation and methods, and has suggested the means by which they may be overcome. Moreover, the field of endeavour is not entirely new ground. Valuable lessons have already been learnt in India and Egypt. We have also at our disposal the experience gained by our great chartered companies.

THE CHARTERED COMPANIES.

The writer of this article has been intimately associated for many years with the British South Africa Company, which is now engaged in Rhodesia in the dual task of governing a territory inhabited by both Europeans and natives and of developing for profit immense areas of valuable land. The problems of that company, therefore, resemble closely in kind, if not in degree, those with which the Imperial Government will have to deal if it decides to undertake itself commercial development upon a considerable scale. It may be useful, therefore, to recapitulate some of the conclusions at which the British South Africa Company has arrived as the result of its experience of this special branch of Imperial work:—

(a) Commercial work should, so far as practicable, be separated from administrative work, and be dealt with by different officials.

Apart from the fact that an intermixture of administrative and commercial transactions is apt, by giving rise to suspicion and to imputations of unworthy motives, to weaken the prestige of a government, there is the practical difficulty that different types of officials are required for the efficient performance of administrative and commercial duties respectively.

(b) Agricultural production proper should, as a rule, be left to private individuals.

The Company's experience shows that general farming, except as incidental to other operations, such as fruit-growing or cattle-raising, is not adapted to large-scale production.

(c) Competition with private individuals should be avoided.

It follows from this conclusion that the State should confine itself on its commercial side to production, and that it should only engage in trade to such an extent as may be necessary to market the products of its activities. It follows also that production by the State should be confined to directions in which a world-market can be found for its products. The British South Africa Company leaves local markets, as far as possible, to the settlers of Rhodesia.

(d) Provision of facilities for the marketing of produce is one of the most potent means for the encouragement of settlement.

In new and remote countries one of the chief difficulties with which farmers have to contend is the absence of facilities for turning their minor products into cash. It has been shown in Rhodesia and elsewhere that the provision on commercial lines of creameries, bacon factories, oil crushers, etc., may not only be a sound investment of capital, but also be the means of promoting settlement, and of facilitating the sale of land.

In conformity with these conclusions the following suggestions may be made in regard to the directions in which the Imperial Government might concern itself directly and profitably with Empire development:—

(1) PREPARATION OF LAND FOR SALE.

If the Empire absorbs, and it is inconceivable that it should not, the majority of the German colonies in Africa and the Pacific, it will acquire a new estate of great dimensions and promise. This estate is clearly an asset which should be set off against the cost of the war. Therefore, any profits derived from dealing with it should be devoted in the first place to diminishing the Imperial indebtedness to which the war has given rise. This new estate includes many millions of acres which could be sold advantageously, if some preliminary expenditure were incurred in clearing them, or in rendering them accessible. The first step should be a careful commercial survey of the estate, so that its potentialities, and the cost of its preliminary development, may be rightly appraised.

Other lands already within the Empire which are under the control, either of the Imperial Government or of dominion governments, from whom its control could doubtless be obtained for the purpose of early development and settlement, are also available. In our vast Empire there are certainly many tracts of valuable land which could be sold to advantage as the outcome of such a policy, and would show a large balance of profit on the expenditure incurred in preparing them for sale. The extent of the preparation required in each case would naturally depend upon local circumstances, and would, in many cases, include the provision of railway or irrigation facilities by means of undertakings which would pay on their own account.

(2) PROVISION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES FOR PROFIT.

It has already been suggested that the provision of public facilities, as incidental to the preparation of land for sale, may legitimately be included among the State activities with which this article is concerned. It may also happen that proposals for the provision of such facilities for other purposes may be sufficiently attractive *per se* to warrant their investigation and adoption. As, however, the motive by which the State is assumed to be influenced in these matters is solely that of commercial profit, it is clear that the prospects of success in such cases must be exceptionally good to warrant action. Broadly speaking, it may be suggested that only such enterprises should be considered as are expected to give an annual return of at least 10 per

(Continued on page 7.)

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HEALTH OF NAIROBI.

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

Sir,—Will you allow me to correct what I said yesterday in Council with regard to Nairobi.

It reads as if I said that the M.O.H. should have complete control; I did not mean this at all. I meant that the M.O.H. should be the sole authority under the control of the Municipal Council.

As a matter of fact I was only giving notice of motion and should not have gone into detail without preparation.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
DELAMERE

Nairobi, February 24

A WAR-TIME PROTEST

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

Sir,—As a regular subscriber to your paper I desire to record a protest against the infliction imposed upon your readers in your edition of to-day, in which, in the space usually devoted to the leading article we were expected to digest an effusion on the convivial celebrations of a young officer.

I can only think that the hospitality extended to your reporter rather warped his better judgment and allowed him to be carried away into extravagant eulogies of somewhat doubtful taste regarding the entertainment and the guests.

As regards his scoffing rebuke of the pessimistic creatures who disapprove of dances in the present crisis, by all means let those who have done their share of fighting amuse themselves to their heart's content, but I ask if you took any steps to ascertain how many of the guests present at the dance in question "had spent months in the wilds of Africa under conditions of severity which few campaigns can equal." I think I am correct in saying that you would have found less than a dozen who could have claimed to have done so. On the contrary, you would probably find that a very large portion of those present were young officers who have not been in the field.

Day after day, sir, we read in your columns of the strenuous efforts which are being made in England to bring home to the people the urgent need of economy if we are to "win through." It is therefore small wonder that you find people, whom you describe "as the curse of the age" holding the honest conviction that the present is not the time to indulge in extravagant gaieties and that entertainments such as the one in question are unnecessary, undesirable, and directly contrary to the advice of our leaders at home.

Yours, etc.,
"ONE WHO WAS ASKED,
BUT DID NOT GO."

Nairobi, February 26.

RHODESIAN MAIZE CROP.

B.S.A. Company's Arrangement.

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7-9 H.P. PREMIER MOTOR CYCLE (British make) and coach built SIDE CAR. Three speed counter shaft gear, clutch and kick starter. Electric headlight, horn and tools. In excellent order. APPLY VOUCHER No. 1118, c/o. STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

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Scale of Charges:—50 cents per line of 6 words, or fraction of a line. Minimum of Re. 1. All repeats half price. The above advertisements are strictly payable in advance, no exception being made to this rule.

Situation Vacant

WANTED CLERK with knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING. APPLY VOUCHER No. 1011, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

WANTED TRUSTWORTHY NURSE or MOTHER'S HELP for one child. APPLY VOUCHER No 1014, c/o. STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

SHORTHAND CLERK and TYPIST, with knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING PREFERRED. Good position for smart man. APPLY TO VOUCHER No. 1110, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

WANTED WORKSHOP MANAGER for Motor Repair Shop. Also TWO FIRST CLASS MECHANICS. Excellent prospects for suitable men. APPLY VOUCHER No. 1015, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

To S. Africans at the Front.

WANTED as soon as local hostilities are finished, TWO GOOD LINOTYPE OPERATORS; one Mechanic-Operator. WRITE GIVING QUALIFICATIONS AND SPEED TO "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD," NAIROBI.

Wanted

AT ONCE three or four H.P. ELECTRIC MOTOR. APPLY VOUCHER No. 1012, c/o. STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

DOUGLAS MOTOR CYCLE, 2 speed, kick starter. Lowest price for cash. APPLY VOUCHER No. 1013, c/o. STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

AT ONCE, HOUSE near town, 3 bedrooms and dining room furnished. APPLY VOUCHER No. 1117, c/o. STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

HOUSE on Hill, end March, three bedrooms, two sitting rooms. Unfurnished. APPLY VOUCHER No. 1006, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

TO PURCHASE 8 PULLETS and 1 COCK RHODE ISLAND RED. Write stating age and price (delivered Nairobi Station) to VOUCHER No. 966, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

Stolen

ON Monday night last, from B.E.A. Garage, City House. Full size LEOPARD SKIN, CLAWS and TEETH intact. Reward of Rs. 75 on returning to above address.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE management of the Palace Theatre begs to announce that a

GRAND CONCERT

is being arranged by MR. ARTHUR WHITE to take place on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7th, at 8-45 P.M.

Full particulars of which will be published at the earliest possible moment.

= THE =
E. A. Loan & Finance Co

Loans granted on approved security.
Promissory Notes discounted.
Enquiries invited.

M. D. KAMPF, Manager.
P. O. BOX 206.

THE EAST African Standard

MOMBASA TIMES — UGANDA ARGUS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1917.

THE SHORTAGE OF SHIPS. The imperative need of conserving ever more drastically our national energies is once again emphasised by the Premier's statement regarding the shortage of ships, and the consequent measures proposed for the further reduction of unessential, or of less essential, trade. The whole question of trade in time of war bristles with difficulties. On the one hand, in order to pay for a war costing six million pounds a day, the nation must preserve its economic energies as far as possible; on the other hand the war is constantly threatening to destroy these energies upon which it feeds. Thus, we must endeavour to maintain, at the same time, two antagonistic, incompatible forces—the forces of construction and destruction. In the process of war there would be only madness, if we were not fighting to end it. We are striving more speedily to bring this struggle to the only end we can contemplate; that is the meaning of every appeal for further sacrifice. Obviously, the additional trade restrictions outlined by Mr. Lloyd George are intended to ensure final victory, and to bring it nearer. Such victory is all that matters, and these restrictions will be accepted without protest, without thought of protest. But that does not prevent us from recognising that the burden of war will fall upon the whole nation with increasing heaviness. This colony cannot expect, and cannot ask, to escape a share of the burden. Sooner or later, we must feel the unwelcome effects of the shipping restrictions upon our imports and exports alike. In some respects, probably, the effects will be more severe here than they are at home, where they are largely counter-acted by the demand for war-workers and the comparatively high rate of pay. Here the cost of living has risen, but this has not been balanced, as far as the general community is concerned, by an abnormal flow of money. The wage-earner, and the man on the land, as a rule, are earning no more, while both are paying much more for what they buy. If our imports and exports are to be further reduced, owing to shipping restrictions, we will pay still more and some of us will receive still less. These restrictions are likely to bring us face to face with a difficult period, in the near future, though we dare to hope and believe that the period will be limited. Some time ago, we suggested the advisability of reviewing our own resources, and our self-supporting powers. To what extent are we capable of supplying our own essential needs? That question is worth considering. Again, if shortage of ships should threaten to cut us off from the home markets, is there any prospect of reaching the markets of South Africa, Australia, or some other colony? In short, can we, as a temporary measure at any rate, largely readjust our whole outlook, in this connection? We have recently been asking, and very properly asking, in what way can we help the nation at war? In one direction, at least, we might help by helping ourselves.

TENNIS.

Parklands v. Pay Corps.

Parklands played the Pay Corps on Saturday, February 24, at tennis on the former's courts. After a keen struggle Parklands got home by five games. The scores were as follows: Shelton and Lewis lost to Honey and Pegler, 9-10; beat Baker and Davis, 16-3; and Birch and Keevy, 13-5. Wolffe and Muro lost to Honey and Pegler, 8-16; beat Baker and Davis, 10-4 and Birch and Keevy, 11-8. Solomons and Irwin lost to Honey and Pegler, 6-15; beat Baker and Davis, 11-8, and lost to Birch and Keevy, 9-10. Total, Parklands 88; Pay Corps, 83.

GOAN INSTITUTE.

Election of Officers.

We have been informed that the Goan Institute annual election took place on Saturday, February 24, Mr. R. Correa being elected president; Mr. Victor Gonsalves, vice-president; Mr. Wenceslau de Souza, secretary; and Mr. A. C. de Souza, treasurer. Mr. Campos congratulated Mr. Correa on the well deserved confidence reposed in him by the members.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

Enormous Increase in Uninhabited Buildings.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" of November 19, states that at the beginning of the war the number of uninhabited dwellings in Berlin was 27,600. This number has increased now to 40,000.

"SUBMARINISM."

Heavy Dutch Losses.

HUNS' VALUELESS WORD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 24.

The Dutch steamers "Zaandijk," "Noorderdijk" (7,230), "Eemland," "Guasterland," "Jacatra" (5,378), "Menado" (5,874), and "Bandoeng" (5,851), were torpedoed on February 22. The crews have been landed, and it is presumed that all were saved.

Of the seven torpedoed Dutch steamers, four of which were bound for Holland with full cargoes, all were attacked in the western approaches to the English Channel. It is noteworthy that no instructions regarding routes were either asked for or given by the British Admiralty, the whole arrangements being in the hands of the Dutch authorities. The total tonnage of the torpedoed Dutch steamers amounted to 38,000 tons. The "Menado" and "Bandoeng" were both of the Rotterdamsche Lloyd Line, and were bound from Batavia to Rotterdam. The "Jacatra" belonged to the same line, but came from New York, and was proceeding to Rotterdam. The "Guasterland" and "Eemland" were both ships of the Royal Dutch Line; they were outward bound from Amsterdam to Buenos Aires and New York respectively. The "Noorderdijk" and "Zaandijk" both belonged to the Holland-America Line, and were proceeding from New York to Rotterdam, and from Rotterdam to Philadelphia respectively.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says that it has been officially announced that when the unrestricted submarine campaign was proclaimed by Germany, the Dutch Government protested, and urged Germany to take care that no Dutch vessels, en route to and from Dutch ports, fell as victims. Germany replied that she was ready to comply, but that it was impossible to guarantee absolute safety. The seven vessels, availing themselves of the German offer of an opportunity, left port together on February 22. All were torpedoed without their papers being examined.

Of the crews on board the ships, 200 have been landed, and it is supposed that the remainder are safe.

Lloyd's state that the "Menado" has reached harbour safely. The "Bandoeng," "Eemland" and "Zaandijk" possibly are still afloat.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Provision for 5,000,000 Men.

London, February 24.

The army estimates were issued to-day. They provide for 5,000,000 men, exclusive of those serving in India.

FOOD TRUSTS.

No Toleration in Britain.

London, February 25.

The Press Bureau has stated that an announcement made by Lord Devonport notifies the public that the speculative buying and cornering of foodstuffs, with a view to raising prices, will not be tolerated.

CHANGING NATIONALITY.

Huns Become Swiss.

According to a Zurich message, over ten thousand Germans have become naturalised in Switzerland since the war.

WESTERN FRONT.

Unceasing British Pressure.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 24.

A Paris communique says that, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attempted a "coup-de-main" on some trenches near Wisenbach; it was unsuccessful. A French airship bombarded the busy workshops at Briey, returning safely. French aeroplanes dropped 400 kilograms of bombs on the German bivouacs at Sprincourt.

An official German communiqque claims that German troops repulsed several British reconnoitring attacks on the Artois front. The British partly occupied an abandoned position in the Somme region. French attacks to the south of Repont failed.

Sir Douglas Haig records that, as a result of unceasing pressure, the enemy vacated an important position on the Ancre. The British troops progressed considerably over a mile front to the south of Miraumont, and entered Petit Miraumont. They also advanced on a front of a mile and a half to the south-east of Serre. The Germans rushed a post to the west of Lens, but a British counter-attack immediately recovered it.

A French communique reports the customary cannonade on the whole front, but no infantry action, except two fruitless enemy attempts at Violu, in Alsace.

STANDARD NOTES.

There will be glee practice at the Church Army Soldiers' Club at 8 p.m., to-night.

To-day is the 36th anniversary of Majuba, and the 17th anniversary of Paardeberg, where General Cronje surrendered to Lord Roberts.

A classical concert has been arranged for Wednesday, March 7. It will take place at the Palace Theatre, and will be under the directorship of Mr. A. White.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., have just received a consignment of that well-known tobacco "Matoppa." For a really cool and enjoyable smoke it can't be beaten.

There will be a football match on the Gymkhana ground this afternoon, when a team drawn from the military will oppose a side representing Gymkhana. The kick-off takes place at 4-45.

Hogg and Moynagh are selling by public auction to-day at 10 a.m., in the sale rooms Government Road, a quantity of Chippendale, teak and cedar wood furniture, game trophies, glassware, etc.

A band of white-clad Indians paraded the streets yesterday carrying flags, beating big drums, and rattling brass clappers. They appeared to be enjoying themselves, which is more than can be said of those whom they passed.

A swarm of flies, consisting of many thousands, formed themselves into a circle, and whirled round and round in the air, about a man's height from the ground, yesterday, for about half an hour, at the corner of Government Road and Sixth Avenue.

There will be a general meeting of the Municipal Committee to-day, February 27, at 2 p.m. The agenda will include: Report of action, plans, report of Slaughter House committee, report of ricksha rules sub-committee, aerated water factories (questions by Mr. Tannahill and answers by M.O.H.), show cases (application by Maxwell, Brady and Co., for a license), barbed wire (application by Colonel Neave to fence the race-course with barbed wire), and correspondence.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Joys of Present-day Travelling.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS SPEEDING UP

Sir E. Carson's Little Joke.

WHAT IS THE NAVY DOING?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, December 28.

CHRISTMAS.

Even in war time Christmas brings its usual disorganisation of the normal national life. In many ways it was very much a Christmas of the old-fashioned type. In the country there was a good deal of frost and a thin coating of snow over most of the country, but the ice was never strong enough to bear, and at least fifty people lost their lives in venturing on it. Twenty-seven of the fatalities were in South Wales alone, where the deserted pit ponds are deadly traps, since owing to their great depth the ice is seldom thick enough to bear. Londoners saw little of all this as just now we are plagued with thick fog, not nearly as bad as many I remember, but still bad enough to be a nuisance. On three or four nights recently the vehicular traffic has ceased and one shudders to think what we should do without the various Tubes on which we all depend nowadays for cheap and rapid transit, although they have just notified us that they are considering whether they shall not raise the fares.

JOYS OF TRAVELLING.

Indeed with the advent of the New Year, as I have already stated, the railway companies are going to make it as difficult as they can for anyone to travel, and at the rate we are going on I foresee the time when the solitary passenger, timidly approaching a railway station to travel to the funeral of a relative, will be shot by the local station master, anxious to keep up his record for having successfully prevented anybody in the district from ever having used his railway at all for the preceding period of three months.

Yet in these happy times there are some people who think, misguided souls, that people travel for pleasure nowadays. What a delusion. None of us ever travel under any circumstances whatever, if we can stay at home. Although the people generally took the advice of the newspapers and the Government and travelled but little just before Christmas, none the less there was a great deal of homecoming from schools and other places. Needless to say, there were no porters, and one of many I had the pleasure of securing a trolley, pushing it along the station platform, dragging myself my son's boxes out of the van and wheeling them myself, wearing a top hat and frock coat, about 200 yards to a distant cab stand. There I had to suborn a lofty taxi driver with assurance of untold wealth before he would promise to drive me across London, even to a district so little remote as South Kensington. He then invited me to hoist the boxes myself on his taxi, which I did, and he also permitted me to take them off.

I mention this merely as a type to show you what happens when you travel with luggage, for there are no porters and I have seen ladies dragging large tin boxes along the platform in sheer despair of ever making any headway unless they did so. You get into your train and into your compartment fitted for ten, about 17 other people get with you. You cannot complain for they have got to travel just the same as you have, but when you strike the Scotch express at Doncaster and have to travel in these circumstances to London without a stop there are other things more joyous in life than a war time journey on the Great Northern Railway, particularly if you happen to be one of the seven standing up. But all railways are precisely the same. The overcrowding on the Underground is at certain times of the day a public danger. Needless to say, there are very few trains on which you can get food, and equally few stations where anybody ever troubles to serve you unless you go to the buffet yourself, and this is usually impossible because nowadays expresses are getting fewer, stoppages more frequent and all halts a good deal shorter. If there happens to be an air raid your train either stops altogether or proceeds at about ten to 15 miles an hour, and if there is a nice stuffy tunnel handy it probably goes in there and remains until it is time to come out. Gone are such things as footwarmers; we never see them. Under the regulations all the little tobacco shops, etc., on the stations have to close at eight, and if you miss buying your tobacco earlier you must make your journey without it. It only needs a fog nowadays to fill one's cup with woe. I am quoting specific cases when I say that last Saturday it took ten hours for a man to go to Bolton from London, for there was fog all the way, and five hours to come from Aldershot to London. There was a time when a passenger train took precedence of a goods train; it is so no longer. The passenger train waits patiently in a siding while a fast goods train takes the middle line. No rolling stock has been repaired since the war started and to judge by its appearance much of it has never been cleaned. We have the husky old locomotives wheezing asthmatically, we have passenger carriages which remind one of the Russian 3rd class. In short, we have every conceivable inconvenience put in the way of the ordinary traveller. And now the Government are going to raise our fares and cut down our trains to stop us from travelling as much as we do. The irony of it!

NO SLACKERS NOWADAYS.

Perhaps it may be said that we are enjoying our last few hours of liberty like the convict before execution, for we all of us know we are certain to have a bad time in the New Year. For that reason perhaps we celebrated Christmas with a certain amount of abandonment and with a feeling that at any rate a little relaxation cannot be grudged us. Most people deserve a holiday. I am quite certain that you will think this is a stock phrase that as a rule every slacker applies to himself. There are very few slackers nowadays. You meet ladies of a good position in life, home may be from the front, and they apologise for the hardness and roughness of their hands, ruined by scrubbing and pot-cleaning in the canteens. It is not the easiest thing in the world to stand behind a public bar in a public station for hours at a time and serve scores upon scores of hungry soldiers. It is not too easy to take up hospital visiting, which necessitates long weary journeys in all sorts of weather, to all sorts of districts, and, incidentally, costs quite a little sum of money in small presents to those whom one visits. There are more varied pastimes than bandage-making. And there is another class of women which is carrying on courageously under circumstances of great difficulty, and they are those without servants, for servants are difficult to obtain nowadays. They have to do all the housework, cook all their food, and look after all their children. Such households are numbered by scores of thousands, and in comparison with the task they have to perform I venture to think that the position of a munition worker is far pleasanter and far easier. And there seem only two drawbacks to munition work for women. The one is that they get yellow if they work among explosives such as acid, and the other is that they have to wear trousers. Four Scotch girls this week refused to wear them and they thought they could obtain compensation in the courts for dismissal. They were disillusioned. Things change and it is hard to believe that 18 years ago Lady Harberton, who was the pioneer of the divided skirt, was refused refreshment for this reason by the landlady of a hotel in Ockham in Surrey, and that subsequently

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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

a British jury agreed with the landlady. Nowadays we compel women to wear trousers if they have to go near machinery, while there are plenty of other females who have no objection to assuming the garb. It is worn by all window cleaners and by many train cleaners as well.

I have made this digression on the subject of holidays because there are some people who may say that any sort of relaxation is unjustified. You live far away from the scene of war activities, [Not very far.—Ed. "E. A. S."] and I venture to think that most ladies in the various parts of the British Empire have very little idea of the patient, energetic labours of their sex at home. Someday the work of women will receive its fit and proper chronicling, and then you will learn not merely what I have told you, but the truly courageous and patriotic efforts of many people, who are well over 70. No one, therefore, who knows the circumstances regrets the holiday this Christmas. It has been deserved by everyone, and everyone will be the better for it, even those who stayed in bed most of the time, which a lot of people did. There was certainly, it is true, a vast amount of shopping done just before Christmas, but I am perfectly convinced that it was entirely free from any selfishness. People made their presents in food instead of what one may call *objets d'art*.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT

The men at the front no doubt had a hard and trying Christmas both from the mud and the cold, but gifts must have descended on them in a deluge. Not only did every single man have the usual Christmas ration of beef and plum pudding, but I think we must have fed most of the civilian population as well. I venture to assert without fear of contradiction that no family, however humble it might be, failed to do its bit, and if you ask me my candid opinion I believe that some of the munition workers were financially able to send out to the men at the front far greater consignments of luxury than most of the middle classes were able to forward. There is very little distress, but at the same time I am not going to deny that there is some, and its very existence is a curious reflection on our existing prices. Mothers with husbands at the front find very considerable difficulty in keeping their homes going and their six or seven children fed if they only receive some 30s. to 35s. per week. Hence there is now a movement on foot for the increase of the separation allowance, and I would not be surprised if the Government acceded to it. Still, generally speaking, the places of amusement are indicative of the existing prosperity for there is an actual shortage of theatres.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS SPEEDING UP.

So much for the holiday side of the past week. While people relaxed the Government worked. Mr. Lloyd George busily engaged all day in Downing Street, enabled the crowd to come and gaze at his illuminated windows. The War Office was similarly lit up. Other departments were equally energetic, for the new ministers are working like Trojans. Let me give you an amusing little incident, which I believe is quite true, of Sir Edwin Carson, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is already popular and energetic. He knew perfectly well that the last Board had sat on all sorts of topics without ever arriving at a decision, so on assuming office he asked Sir John Jellicoe to ascertain for him what decisions either of a capital or of a departmental nature had been delayed or hung up, in the immediate past. This was done, and Sir Edward then sent for the officials concerned. "Gentlemen," he said, "in the profession to which I belong it is the practice when decisions have to be arrived at to summon 12 men who, conversant with the facts, have to give their opinion on the merits of the case. If after a reasonable time they do not do so, we change them and obtain 12 others. Gentlemen, you are the 12 men to deal with these Admiralty matters which have been delayed and it is for you to arrive at prompt decisions; if, of course you are unable to do so I am afraid I shall have to adopt the procedure to which I have already alluded. That is all there is to say just now. Good morning." The whole of the decisions were on record within the next day or two. There you have an illustration of the new methods—methods which are galvanising Government departments into feverish activity. People now seem to take keenness in pushing things ahead, whereas in the past they were only too accustomed to regard them as matters of routine. It is a good sign for there is no doubt that in the near future we shall need to make very strenuous efforts. Already Mr. Neville Chamberlain has given up the Lord Mayorship of Birmingham and has installed himself at St. Ermin's Hotel, which is the headquarters of the National Service Movement. The Government have, by the way, annexed the Victoria Hotel also in Northumberland Avenue, so the only large building there still in private hands is the Royal Colonial Institute. As I have said before we all expect to be summoned shortly before the National Service tribunals to give an account of our stewardship. No one can quite say who will be taken and who will be left. Another step forward has been taken this week by a notice just issued by the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions stating that all war service badges and certificates granted to men classified as semi-skilled or unskilled are withdrawn as from the 18th instant. Steps will be taken in the first place to obtain for military service men thus debadged, who are under 31 years of age, and fit for general service, the release of men for military service will be dependent where necessary on the provision of a substitute. In the meantime the tribunals are using far greater discretion as to the men they are calling up. Anybody working on the land is exempted. Most men administering the Health Insurance Act are exempted. Grave diggers, for instance, will have to be exempted, for there have been many scenes in the London cemeteries in the last day or two of a not very edifying nature. There were not enough people to dig graves, and many funerals had to leave the coffins in the cemetery chapel for hours and even days while the graves were prepared.

GALVANISING ARMY'S ENERGY

There is every indication of a new spirit in the army. It is true that Christmas leave to troops in this country was restricted to ten per cent but I never knew such a liberal interpretation before put on the figure. Still more, this ten per cent only applied to soldiers who travelled by train. If you could travel by motor car or any other way you liked you could get leave. Thousands came up to London from the camps round London in taxis, seven men would crowd into a taxi besides the driver, and as they paid at the rate of a shilling a mile it was not a very costly. Once arrived in London apparently they could get their train journey back without any difficulty.

There is every reason too to believe that the energy of the army is being galvanised. You see the movements in Egypt and Mesopotamia. I fancy you will find we have sent out a very large number more troops to the Balkans. Opinion is still very divided as to whether we ought to have gone there at all, and some even urge withdrawal, but I do not think that this is likely. Furthermore on Christmas Eve we took over another section of the French line and there is no doubt that we have sufficient men to take still another part if it is desired. The output of shells goes on at a phenomenal rate. The authorities published some figures this week which were really remarkable. There is no need to go into them in detail, but I might at least mention that we are now turning out in one week more shells of a heavy nature than we produced during the first year of the war. There is a great increase of guns of every kind while in respect of many other implements of war it hardly seems necessary for any further increase although some factories are even yet not working at full pressure.

WHAT IS THE NAVY DOING?

What is the navy doing? Under Sir John Jellicoe's influence all difficulties are being swept away in the direction of up-to-date outfit and additions to the fleet. I do not gather that the Admiralty is particularly perturbed about the submarine menace. I was speaking to a distinguished naval officer the other day, who jeered at the policy of sinking merchantmen, "why," said he, "it is as easy as shooting fowls in a hen run. But how often do they touch our transports or our ships of war?" Indeed naval disasters now are fortunately very few. The only regrettable one this week was a collision between two torpedo boats. Further I may point out that Sir Norman Hill, the head of the ship owners, this week published an analysis of our submarine losses to the end of October, pointing out that it represented 12 per cent. on the numbers with which we started the war or 11 per cent. on tonnage—being one half of one per cent. per month. This does not take into account the new vessels which are rapidly being built. The value of the cargoes lost, Sir Norman calculates at .49 per cent. and he concludes, "A ten per cent. in the £100 blockade will never starve us." Meantime the authorities are now busily arming a larger number of merchant vessels which are in future, in conjunction with the French, to be more generally convoyed by warships, and it is noticeable that there is never any difficulty to obtain seamen to man these ships although there are dismal lamentations that the men drink excessively on shore. Under these circumstances perhaps it is not surprising that in the advertisement columns of the newspapers there is still raging a violent dispute between the prohibitionists and the trade.

Parliament came to an end last week, just before the German peace proposals obtained much publicity, but the sentiment in the King's speech "I am confident that, however long the struggle the efforts of my army and navy in conjunction with those of our gallant and faithful Allies, supported with the inflexible determination of all my subjects throughout the Empire, will finally achieve the victorious consummation of those ends for which I entered into war. The vigorous prosecution of the war must be our single endeavour until we have vindicated the rights so ruthlessly violated by our enemies and established the security of Europe on a sure foundation" is regarded by all as the best answer to the surprise of President Wilson's note, to its endorsement by several other neutral countries, and to the suspicious alacrity of Germany in suggesting an immediate conference. Believe me we are not to be taken in by any such thin bluff. As the "Pall Mall Gazette" puts it to-night on its posters, Germany's point of view is represented by the words —

PEACE BUT I'VE WON

You will have no end of peace talk, but let me re-assure the timid who are afraid that perchance we shall weary by the way and not fight to a finish. This Government is in office to fight to a finish—our finish. If it does anything else then we shall change it, but of that there is no fear. There are five Parliamentary bye-elections now taking place, and we are beginning to scrutinise the candidates; there is no chance whatever for any weak-kneed wobblers. Where we have hitherto taken one step we intend to take two. We have ministered International Law severely, we intend to be more severe still. We are not going to do it at the expense of other people only. We ourselves are making the sacrifices. They are sacrifices. 1917 will be a trying year for this country, but we know perfectly well that Austria is in a parlous state and that Germany, despite her seeming military successes, must have peace. It will, though, be on our terms. We have never concealed from ourselves the fact that this war is going to be won by those who last longest and we are going to last. There was a time when perhaps people were anxious about food. We are re-organising the food supply of the country and we shall struggle through all right. Even now the Allies can turn out 25 per cent. more munitions than the Central Powers together. We have more men. And our financial position certainly is better.

We start the New Year in full confidence; it is not going to be an easy job, but we realise now that it has to be done and the sooner the situation is cleared up the better. You can take it from me that this Government is sound enough, and the Allies are determined enough. There is not the slightest need for any shadow of uneasiness on either point.

CRICKET.

An Exciting Match.

The match between the K.A.R. and Gymkhana, which was played on the latter's enclosure on Saturday, February 24, produced a most exciting struggle. K.A.R. batted first, and, as will be seen, compiled a very hefty total. They declared leaving their opponents what semed to be an impossible task, namely to get 211 runs in an hour and a half. However, after Montague and Spencer had broken the back of the bowling (they secured 80 without being parted), the remaining batsmen hit out freely and did the trick in the last over but one. The scores were as follows:—

K.A.R.

Pelham-Burn, c Wright, b Melhuish	72
Oxland, b Kitchen	3
Richardson, b Melhuish	99
Hanson, not out	1
Campling, b Melhuish	19
Barclay, McMasters, Phillips, Kirton, Waldock, Davis	Did not bat.
Extras	17
Total	211

GYMKHANA.

Spencer, b Richardson	63
Montague, c Oxland, b Campling	27
Thomas, c Oxland, b Richardson	18
Melhuish, not out	53
Goodship, b Richardson	10
Sandford, not out	41
Wright, Kempe, Kitchen, Crawfurd, Rooks	Did not bat.
Extras	5
Total	[illegible]

GERMAN SUBTERRANEAN WALL.

Huns' Frenzied Efforts.

Major Moraht, formerly military correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt," who was reported on December 21 to have been dismissed from his position on the journal for expressing pan-German views, has contributed an article dealing with the West to the "Basler Nachrichten" (Switzerland). Major Moraht states the Germans have now obtained the [illegible]tive of defence on that front.

Karl von Wiegand, the Berlin correspondent of the "New York American," [illegible] to that journal a message dealing with situation on the Western front. He [illegible] that a "subterranean wall is being constructed along the whole front. It is expected that the Allies will not succeed next time they attack. Then the war end."

A Reuter message states: The [illegible] known German newspaper correspondent von Wiegand, sends a cable to the [illegible] York press stating that Germany is [illegible]ing everything to hold the Western [illegible] against the Allies' offensive in the [illegible] He declares that new lines have been constructed so far apart that the heaviest [illegible] will be unable to reach them, while the entanglements in some places are as [illegible] as 400 feet deep.

CHURCH ARMY SOLDIERS' CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR WEEK

February 26 to March 4.

Tuesday, Feb 27.—Glee Practice.

Wednesday, Feb 28.—Lecture by [illegible] Cannon Burns.

Thursday, March 1.—Concert.

Friday, March 2.—Devotional Meeting, Chaplain's Tent.

Sunday, March 4.

Evening Service	6.00 [illegible]
Holy Communion	7.30 [illegible]
Church Parade	9.00 [illegible]

W. P. LOW, C.F.

ENEMY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS BRITAIN.

A Striking Change.

Bishop Bury has an article in the [illegible] "Star" on his experiences in Germany. He deals with the "striking change" [illegible] the enemy's attitude towards Britain, [illegible] mentions the growing feeling of respect [illegible] Britain and the Empire.

"I believe our men in the trenches had a great deal to do in bringing this about," he adds.

"Insurance," an African journal for insurance men and insuring people, [illegible] January has just reached us. A glance through the pages of the publication is sufficient to make it obvious that no section of the people to whom the journal makes a special appeal should on any account be without it. Company reports are dealt with in a manner which makes them easily and quickly absorbable by the busiest of men, whilst news from all parts of the world on insurance matters is presented in a most attractive form. To those who wish to be kept posted up to date on all the new developments in the insurance world, we commend "Insurance." The paper can be obtained by applying to Box 182, Cape Town, the subscription being seven shillings per annum.

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(Continued from page 2.)

[illegible] on the capital invested, after making allowance for interest during the construction period and the time required to bring them to full fruition. No lesser [illegible] would justify the risk and trouble involved.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES FROM LAND.

The directions in which the State can [illegible] directly with advantage in production of commodities from land appear to be limited mainly by considerations as to [illegible] and as to the nature of the products proposed to be dealt with. Crops [illegible] require a long time to attain maturity, such as are derived from trees and [illegible], appear to offer the best openings. [illegible] establishment of large herds of animals in favoured localities may also present [illegible] opportunities, having regard to the world's serious shortage of meat products.

FIELDS FOR ENTERPRISE.

As regards palm-products, the estimated [illegible] value of the world's production at the present time is, approximately, [illegible],000, and, as regards profits, Sir William Lever has stated that an approximate expenditure of £2,000 in bringing [illegible] acres of coconut palms to maturity may be estimated to give an income of [illegible] per acre in about ten years. An [illegible] area of 5,000,000 might accordingly be brought to yield a net income of approximately £50,000,000 per annum if [illegible] prices are maintained. In view of the immense Imperial holdings of undeveloped palm lands, there should a wide field for profitable State activity in this direction for many years to come; and the more so, because the world's shortage of fats is daily impelling an increased substitution of vegetable for animal fats and [illegible]. The establishment of large plantations near the seacoast in tropical regions, where native labour is abundant, is a comparatively simple matter, and there should be no question of failure if it were dealt with by proper expert advice and supervision. As regards cattle-raising, no industry is more necessary, while the recent researches of science have greatly reduced its risks. In the hinterland of Nigeria, and in the country to the west of Lake Tanganyika, there are undoubtedly large areas of land on which, with proper management and with adequate precautions, immense herds of cattle could be raised.

Afforestation schemes in the United Kingdom, Canada, and elsewhere might also be studied, with the main object of providing at a profit new and accessible supplies of soft woods.

It must again be emphasised that no [illegible] of the nature contemplated should be undertaken unless, so far as can be foreseen, it is certain to be profitable to the extent of at least ten per cent. on the capital employed. Our minimum aim must be at least to double any capital sum which is temporarily withheld from the repayment of our debts. There must also be no question of favouring one part of the Empire as against another in the matter of expenditure. Because it has been decided to embark upon a certain enterprise in, say, Canada, there would be no obligation to take equivalent action in, say, Australia. The suggestion is that proposals from all parts of the Empire should be considered by the Board of Imperial Development, and that each and every proposal should be dealt with by the Board strictly on its merits as a business proposition. The main questions to be considered in each case will be—Will it pay sufficiently well? What are the risks? It is obvious that small propositions will not be sufficiently attractive to warrant their consideration by the Board. On the other hand, it must be remembered that, if the National Debt is to be paid off, as the result of the policy which has been indicated, we cannot expect to attain our ends by enterprise in any one direction alone. Complete success, if it comes, must be the cumulative result of a series of well-directed activities. But in any event we ought certainly to be able to diminish our burdens, both by increasing national income and so diminishing taxation, and by being in a position to spread taxation over a wider area, as the result of increased production.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

There remains to be considered how a Board of Imperial Development can best be constituted. At the outset it may be laid down that it should be a competent Board and a paid Board. In the view of the writer it should be composed of a convenient number, not exceeding 20, of prominent business men, with whom should be associated a small number, not exceeding five of leading civil servants. The qualifications of the non-official members should be general knowledge of affairs and practical acquaintance with the administration of large business concerns. Men will be needed who are accustomed to judge of important financial proposals, who have had wide experience of the selection and handling of experts and staffs, the placing of contracts, the purchase of plant and supplies, and other similar matters, and who will be free to devote a substantial proportion of their time to the work of the Board. The preparation and execution of this work will doubtless have to be carried out by a permanent staff, for the selection of which the Board will be responsible. In the view of the writer, it is not, however, necessary, or even advisable, that the Board itself should be composed of whole-time men, partly because the Board will derive great benefit from the advice of men who have daily experience of the direction of affairs similar to those with which it is concerned. A useful precedent for this view is to be found in the Directorate of the Bank of England, which is composed of leading City merchants and is so organised that it is constantly reinvigorated by the inclusion in it of young men of promise and standing who are engaged in private business. It will be highly important to make some provision of this nature, otherwise the Board may tend to become crystalised. Appointments to the Board might be made with advantage for limited terms, with power to the council of selection to re-appoint a retiring member, if desired, possibly after an interval of say, one year. It will be essential above all things that the members of the Board shall be chosen, not as representatives, but by reason of their individual personal qualifications otherwise there must be inefficiency, and inefficiency will spell failure. There is no reason why any individual should be appointed to such a Board merely because he is either a representative or an expert, and still less because he is a politician. Personal fitness for the position should be the only qualification.

With regard to the selection of members of the Board, if as it is to be hoped may be the case the Imperial War Debt is pooled, it will become the common interest of all the territories of the Empire to assist in the early redemption of the debt and to offer facilities with this object. In such circumstances it may be suggested that the selection of the members of the Board of Imperial Development might be left with advantage to the Imperial Council which will probably be established to deal with this and other Imperial matters. The Board of Imperial Development when constituted, would be a Statutory Board, comparable with the existing Development Commission of the United Kingdom, and it is suggested that annual credit of £20,000,000 should be placed at its disposal by Parliament, to be provided out of moneys which would otherwise be devoted to Sinking Fund purposes. In order to maintain Parliamentary control, it would probably be convenient that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be *ex-officio* the President of the Board, an arrangement which would not necessarily imply that he should assume the position of its chairman. The Board would naturally submit to Parliament from time to time its programme of operations, and obtain sanction in advance for any important new departure. It would also submit annually a detailed report on its work, with the subsidiary reports of the experts and inspectors on which the report was founded. By this means Parliament and the nation would be kept constantly informed of the nature and results of the work in progress.

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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against Mr. Malcolm Mackenzie of Kajiado are requested to send the same duly vouched to the subscriber on or before the 15th March, when they will be dealt with.

ANGUS F. MACRAE, Advocate.

Nairobi, 22nd February, 1917.

NOTICE.

Mr. J. Darevsky

BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers that from the 26th February he is removing from his present premises to a more commodious Store lately occupied by Messrs. McDonell Bros. and Smith (opposite Dustpan) in Government Road.

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SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

Estimate of Character.

From a war correspondent's estimate of the character of General Haig we extract the following:—

Never has the British army of all ranks had such a sublime—I had almost said blind—faith and confidence in its Commander-in-Chief. It is the leaven of faith of the first army which has permeated the whole. For days and nights, which ran into weeks, during the first battle of Ypres, when every batman and the last cook from the field kitchens had been flung into the trenches, his contact with all ranks was of so close and intimate a nature that his presence among them than has left an indelible impression.

The full story of those awful days has yet to be told, but I think I am breaking no confidence in telling to-day of General Haig's fervent conviction. Every ounce of British resistance was being strained to breaking point, every means that military genius—backed only by shell-famished guns—could devise had been requisitioned; no human power could do more. "God alone can save us," were the words often on his lips, and no one to-day acknowledges more humbly that supernatural aid was accorded than General Haig himself.

Officers at his side say they will never forget those days along the Menin Road, shelled incessantly day and night, with General Haig. One officer states that, while he can recall fearless horsemanship in the hunting field and countless episodes during a long friendship of an iron self-control, it was on the Menin Road he learned the untold worth of his General's priceless nerve. "As I well believe, it is the nerve of a superman who, maybe, has some intuitive, subconscious knowledge of things well done, founded upon a supreme and abiding faith in a God above. Without doubt he is a God-fearing man."

Not far from advanced General Headquarters there is a little French church, and every Sunday morning is held there a simple service of the Church of Scotland. Sir Douglas Haig never misses that simple Sunday service.

He is a supremely just man. In regard to new commands and appointments no man was ever less moved by pressure or influence from without. He judges an officer solely upon the value of his military record, and in many cases from his own personal experience.

"TO THE BITTER END."

Dutch Press on the Allies' Reply.

Commenting on the Allies' reply to President Wilson, "De Telegraaf" expresses the opinion that the Allies' peace terms are the maximum; but any how, it says, they have the merit of clearness. The paper approves of the intention to drive out the Turks from Europe.

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" says that the Entente's reply indicates a firm intention to fight to the bitter end.

The "Handelsblad," after expressing the conviction that England's entry into the war preserved Europe from German hegemony, which would have made Dutch independence nominal, is of opinion that the Allies' peace terms contain a mixture of right ideals with conceptions of conquest. It criticises the German note, and says that Germany's attempt to justify the invasion of Belgium is scandalous.

The "Nieuw Van Den Dag" declares that every impartial neutral will be incensed at the German defence of the invasion of Belgium.

WHO WILLED THE WAR?

The German Nation.

Mr. W. A. Lloyd, a former secretary of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, some time official lecturer under the auspices of the New York Peace Society, and a lifelong worker in the cause of international amity, writes to the "Melbourne Argus":—

I was in Germany a few weeks before the outbreak of the present war, and without qualification, I desire to bring home to my fellow-citizens the truth that in this war Germany is fighting as a single unit. From my own personal observation I am more than convinced that the German nation, probably as a result of a public opinion created by the authorities for their own ends, actually willed this war. To speak of the working classes of Germany, in other words to speak of nine-tenths of the population of that country, as though they were somehow not responsible for the actions of Germany of to-day, for the "Lusitania" horror, for the rape of Belgium, to endeavour to persuade the Australian public that nine-tenths of the people of Germany were against these things, in the face of the facts, is a diabolical attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people. It cannot be too often stated that had the people of Germany as distinguished from the military party been opposed to the war, there would have been no war. The Socialists were unanimous in voting the war credits, and must bear the blame equally with the rest of the German people for the present dreadful crime against civilization.

EUROPE'S WAR EXPENSES.

German Economist's Dream.

Herr George Bernhard, the leading German economist, in the course of an article published in the German journal "Plutus," discusses the present state of the Empire's finances (says a special message to the "Sunday Times"). He reckons that Germany's war expenses up to the end of June next will be £6,000,000,000. He suggests that this could be halved by the seizure of all the fortunes in Germany, but foresees that the step would have grave effects industrially and economically, and therefore arrives at the conclusion that Germany's enemies must pay a "contribution" which he calmly puts down at £2,500,000,000.

French economists calculate that if the war lasts till August the total cost to all the belligerents will aggregate £18,000,000,000.

CARPENTIER V. WILLARD.

Big Fight Not Likely.

Georges Carpentier, the French boxer, says he is willing to fight Jess Willard, the heavy-weight champion of the world, but it is highly improbable that the French military authorities will give their consent.—"Sunday Times."

HINDENBURG'S AIM.

Big Effort to Crush Russia.

"The Times" military correspondent is of opinion that von Hindenburg still aims at crushing Russia, against whom, the correspondent believes, a big effort will be made this year, probably including an attempt to seize the lower regions of the Danube in order to send submarines into the Black Sea, and ultimately exercise an adverse effect on the Allies' campaign in the Eastern Mediterranean.

THE WAR AFTER THE WAR.

Through American Eyes.

IMPROVEMENT OF ENGLISH TRADE FACILITIES.

Preparations for World Business

EMBARGO ON UNITED STATES' GOODS.

[In the following article, written by an American, Mr. Isaac F. Marcosson for "The Saturday Evening Post," the all-absorbing question of the great trade war, which will follow the present titanic struggle in Europe, is dealt with. The continuation of the article will appear in another edition of the "East African Standard."]

[illegible] PLANS TO GET NEW TRADE.

Throughout England all trade facilities are being broadened and bettered. The local Chambers of Commerce, whose chief function for years was solemnly to pass resolutions, have stirred out of their slumbers. The Birmingham body has formed a House of Commerce to stimulate and develop the commerce of the capital of the Midlands.

This stimulation at home is accompanied by a programme of trade extension abroad. The Board of Trade has granted a license to a Latin-American Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, formed to promote British trade in Central and South America and [illegible]. Sections of the chamber are being formed for each of the important trades and industries in the kingdom, and commissioners named to enter into negotiations with every one of the Latin-American republics, where offices will be established in important towns.

The Board of Trade has also learned the lesson of co-operation for foreign trade. As a result, British syndicates, composed of manufacturers, who share the overhead cost, are forming to open up new markets the world over. These syndicates correspond with the familiar German cartel, which did so much to plant German trade wherever the sun shone.

England, too, has wiped out [illegible] to her trade expansion. For years many of her consuls were naturalized Germans. Many of them were trustworthy public servants. Others, true to the promptings of birth, diverted trade to their fatherland. To-day the Consular Service is purged of Teutonic blood. It is one more phase of the gospel of "England for the English!"

All this new trade expansion cannot be achieved without the real sinew of war, which is capital. Here, too, England is rising to the emergency. Typical of her new campaign is the projected British Trade Bank, which will provide facilities for overseas commercial development, and which will not conflict with the work ordinarily done by the joint-stock, colonial and British foreign banks. It will do for British foreign trade what the huge German combinations of capital did so long and so effectively for Teuton commerce. Furthermore, it will make a close corporation of finance and trade, with the Government sitting in the board of directors and lending all the aid that Imperial support can bestow.

The bank will be capitalized at fifty million dollars. It will not accept deposits subject to call at short notice, which means constant mobilization of resources; it will open accounts only with those who propose to make use of its oversea machinery; it will specialise in credits for clients abroad, and it will become the centre of syndicate operations. One of its chief purposes, I might add, will be to enable the British manufacturer and exporter to assume profitably the long credits so much desired in foreign trade.

PREPARATIONS FOR WORLD BUSINESS.

From the confidential report of its organisation let me quote one illuminating paragraph, which is full of suggestion for American banking, for it shows the new idea of British preparedness for world business. Here it is:

"Nearly as important as the Board would be the General Staff. It is fair to assume that women will in the future take a considerable share in purely clerical work; and this fact will enable the institution to take fuller advantage of the qualifications of its male staff to push its affairs in every quarter of the globe. Youths should not be engaged without a language qualification, and after a few years' training they should be sent abroad. It could probably be arranged that associated banks abroad would agree to employ at each of their principal branches one of the institution's clerks, not necessarily to remain there for an indefinite period, but to get a knowledge of the trade and characteristics of the country. Such clerks might in many cases sever their connection with the banks to which they were appointed and start in business on their own account. They would, however, probably look upon the institution as their 'Alma Mater.' Every endeavour should be made to promote 'esprit de corps', and where exceptional ability is developed it should be ungrudgingly rewarded. If industry is to be extended it is essential that British products should be *pushed*, and manufacturers, merchants and bankers must combine to push them. It is believed that this pushing could be assisted by the creation of a body of business young men in the way above described."

The scope and purpose of this British Trade Bank suggests another East India Company, with all the possibilities of gold and glory which attended that romantic eighteenth-century enterprise. Perhaps another Clive or a second Hastings is somewhere in the making.

That the British Government proposes to follow the German lead and definitely go into business—thus reversing its tradition of aloofness from financial enterprise—is shown in the new British and Italian Corporation formed [illegible] relations between Britain and Italy. It starts [illegible] taking out of national funds.

It embodies a meaning [illegible] and travels much farther than this. Up to the outbreak of the great war Germany was the banker of Italy. Cities like Milan [illegible] grip of the Teutonic lender, and his country cashed in strong on this surest and hardest of all dominations. This was the one big reason why the Italian declaration of war against Germany was so long delayed. With this new banking corporation England not only supplants the German influence but forges the economic irons that will bind Italy to her.

The capital of the British and Italian Corporation is nominally only five million dollars. The Government, however, agrees to contribute during each of the first ten years of its existence the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Though Imperial stimulation of trade is one of its main objects, this institution is not without its larger political value. As this and many other similar enterprises show, politics and world trade, so far as Great Britain is concerned, will hereafter be closely interwoven.

Throughout all this British organization runs the increasing purpose of an Empire self-contained. Whether that phase of the Paris pact which calls for development and mobilization of natural resources sees the light of reality or not, Britain is determined to take no chances for her own. She is scouring and searching the world for new fields and new supplies. She is planning to increase her tea and coffee growing in Ceylon and make cotton plantations of huge tracts in India and Africa. The control of the metal fields of Australia has reverted to her hands; she will get tungsten and oil from Burma. It took the war to make her realize that, with the exception of the United States, Cuba and Hawaii, all the sugar-cane areas of the world are within the Imperial confines. They will now become part of the Empire of self-supply. Even a partial carrying out of this far-flung plan is bound seriously to affect our whole export business.

You have seen how this self-contained idea may work abroad. Go back to England and you find it forecasting an agricultural revolution that may be one of the after-war miracles.

For many years England has raised less than twenty per cent. of her food supplies. One reason was that her vast estates were parks instead of farms; another was the inherent objection of the British farmer to adopt scientific methods of soil cultivation or engage in co-operative marketing. The old way was the best way; he wanted to go "on his own."

The war has opened his eyes, and likewise the eyes and purse of the ultimate consumer. Holland did some of this awakening. England depended upon her for enormous supplies of bacon, cheese, butter and eggs. When the war broke out and the ring of steel hemmed Germany in, the speculative prices offered by the Fatherland were too much for the little diked domain. Holland "let down" her old customer, poured her food into Germany, and fattened on immense profits. Norway, Denmark and Sweden, which were also important sources of more or less perishable British food supplies, have done the same thing. When peace comes you may be sure that England will have a reckoning.

This scarcity of food, coupled with the incessant sinking of supply ships by enemy submarines, the rigid censorship of imports, and all those other factors that bring about the high cost of war, has made the Englishman sit up and take notice of his agricultural plight.

"We must grow more of our food" is the new determination. To achieve it, plans for collective marketing, for intensive farming, for co-operative land-credit banks, are being made. The gentleman farmer will become a working farmer.

THE EMBARGO ON AMERICAN GOODS.

England's gospel of self-sufficiency has a significance for us that extends far beyond her growing independence in foodstuffs and raw materials. It is fashioning a weapon aimed straight at the heart of our overseas industrial development.

Most people who read the newspapers know that many articles of American make, ranging from bathtubs to motor cars, have been excluded from England. The reasons for this—which are all logical—are the necessity for cutting down imports to protect the trade balance and keep the gold at home; the need of ship tonnage for food and war supplies; and the campaign to curtail luxury.

Admirable as are these reasons, there is a growing feeling among Americans doing business in England that this wartime prohibition, which is part of the programme of military necessity, is the prelude to a more permanent, if less drastic, exclusion when peace comes.

Habit is strong with Englishmen, and the shrewd insular manufacturer has been quick to see the opportunities for advancement that lie in this closed-door campaign. "Get the consumer out of the habit of using a certain American product during the war," he argues, "and when the war is over—even before—he will be a good 'prospect' for the English substitute."

Here is a concrete story that will illustrate how the exclusion works and what lies behind:

Last summer a certain well-known American machine, whose gross annual business in Great Britain alone amounts to more than half a million dollars a year, was suddenly denied entrance into the kingdom. When the managing director protested that it was a necessity in hundreds of British ships he was told that it made no difference.

"But what are the reasons for exclusion?" he asked.

"We don't want English money to go out of England," was the reply.

"Then we shall not only bank all our receipts here but will bring over one hundred thousand pounds more," came from the director.

It had no effect.

"Is it tonnage?" was the next query.

"Yes," said the official.

"Then we shall ship machines in our president's yacht," was the ready response.

This staggered the official. After long discussion the director received permission to bring in what machines were on the way; and, also, he got a date for a second hearing.

(To be continued.)

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CASTE

WITH **SIR JOHN HARE** AS "ECCLES."

DAWSON MILLWARD
AS CAPT. HAWTREE

Miss MARY RORKE
AS THE MARQUISE

and numerous other well known Actors.

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WANTED WORKSHOP MANAGER for Motor Repair Shop. Also TWO FIRST CLASS MECHANICS. Excellent prospects for suitable men. APPLY VOUCHER No. 1015, c/o. STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

WANTED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS with general business experience for East Africa and Uganda, also CLERKS well-up in accounting work. Every prospect of advancement to suitable men. Apply in first instance by letter, stating previous experience to Messrs. CHILDS, PARR & JOSEPH, NAIROBI.

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AT ONCE three or four H.P. ELECTRIC MOTOR. APPLY VOUCHER No. 1012, c/o. STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

TO PURCHASE 6 PULLETS and 1 COCK RHODE ISLAND RED. Write stating age and price (delivered Nairobi Station) to VOUCHER No. 986, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

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"ROYAL ENFIELD" Twin Cyl. 2 Speed, Kick Start, Lamp, Horn etc. and spares.
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PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE management of the Palace Theatre begs to announce that a

GRAND CONCERT

is being arranged by Mr. ARTHUR WHITE to take place on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7th, at 8-45 P.M.

Full particulars of which will be published at the earliest possible moment.

THE EAST African Standard

MOMBASA TIMES — UGANDA ARGUS

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1917.

AFTER THREE YEARS. Every day we have fresh evidence of the determination of Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues to shape all the available energies of the nation to the task of winning an early victory. And it is certain that the policy of the "end-the-war Cabinet" is in accordance with national sentiment. Beyond doubt, British people, throughout the Empire, are ready to bear every sacrifice, not for the sake of war, but for the sake of lasting peace. Germany's present attitude clearly shows that if we were not fighting for real peace, we could have some kind of peace to-morrow. Germany's offer of inconclusive peace has been fittingly answered by the new Imperial Cabinet. The subsequent actions of the Premier have proved that there was no empty boast in his recent declaration that the war must continue until the Allies are in a position to dictate terms. He has not hesitated to introduce measures for the more effective employment of all available man-power; the Government which he leads has now practically assumed control of all the industry and energy of the nation; we may rest assured, therefore, that the actual fighting machine has been organised and reorganised with the same vigorous determination speedily to bring the war to a victorious end. In the early stages of the war, Lord Kitchener expressed the opinion that the struggle would last for three years. He spoke, not as a prophet, but as an expert, with full knowledge of the position; an expert capable of estimating our military weaknesses and the time that would be needed for their repair. Lord Kitchener was a proved judge of men, and in his calculations, he accurately counted the spirit of the British people, as well as the demand for mechanical construction. His calculations still hold good. Even German writers have acknowledged that. Many competent judges believe that the war will end this year and their judgment probably has a solid foundation. Not without significance is the present activity of German press agents in the neutral countries, and especially in America. These are feverishly endeavouring to convince the world that Germany cannot be defeated. And while they are telling us of the unbreakable strength of their armies, we read of the unceasing pressure of the Allies, in the West, and of local advances, even under winter conditions. The Allies have already proved that the most formidable German defences are not unbreakable. With reason, we may believe that military preparations commenced three years ago are only now coming into full operation. When we think of the spring campaign, let us remember the words of Mr. Lloyd George who, as Minister of Munitions, spoke of the creation of a hurricane of metal that would last for forty days and forty nights.

ENEMY'S FEAR OF SPRING OFFENSIVE.

Savage Methods Urged.

The forthcoming spring campaign, despite a good deal of boasting, appears to be causing the deepest anxiety in Germany.

Following on the Kaiser's proclamation to his army the other day, in which he angrily commented on the Allies' reply to President Wilson and exhorted his people to further efforts, the German papers are advocating the adoption of the most savage methods on the plea of self-preservation.

Behind all this bluster, however, a sense of helplessness may be detected in the discussions as to what Marshal von Hindenburg will do. Some German experts anticipate that an attack will be made by General von Falkenhayn or General Sarrail. Others foreshadow a desperate effort on the Western front, and in this connection it is noteworthy that von Wiegand, the well-known newspaper correspondent, writes as if he was under the impression that the German line in France, owing to the special precautions taken since the Somme offensive, will be quite impervious to further Allied attacks.

Colonel Repington, the well-known "Times" military critic, declares that the Allied forces in the West are still insufficient to promise a decision. He says that another 60 British divisions are needed, and asserts that these would be obtained by collecting divisions dispersed elsewhere and creating new divisions at home and overseas.

WHAT HERR HARDEN SUGGESTS.

A Sensible German.

Herr Harden, in his "Zukunft," urges Germany to understand the real objects of the Entente, and says that they are, first, to bring Germany into line with the political system of Western Europe, and to end what the Entente Powers certainly consider to be the survival in Germany of bellicose feudalism; secondly, the introduction into Germany of Parliamentary government, so that the people shall really have something to say in the policy of the country; thirdly, the establishment, as the central idea of German preparations, of a determination to keep the peace, and not, as hitherto, a determination to be ready for war; fourthly, to restrict armaments in proportion to population; and fifthly, to establish real international arbitration based upon such guarantees as will ensure the punishment of the rebellious.

Herr Harden indicates that an offer to endeavour to fulfil these conditions would find a fruitful response. Meanwhile, he prides himself that the German propositions for the spring campaign are following lines which he recommended "immediately after the disaster of the Marne and Kitchener's sober three-year prophecy."

"SUBMARINISM."

Huns' Explanation to Holland.

CUNARDER SUNK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, undated.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says that the German Legation has given a long and extraordinary explanation of the torpedoing of the seven Dutch vessels.

It says that the date for the safe home-coming of these vessels was originally fixed for February 5, but was postponed until February 9, and then to February 11, in view of the situation in Holland. Finally Dutch shipowners were informed that their vessels could pass in a group on February 22 when they would be comparatively safe, whereas, if they waited until March 17, they would be absolutely safe.

The torpedoing of the ships is regretted, but the Dutch shipowners are responsible, because they sailed on February 22.

Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam reports that the explanation of the German Legation blames Britain for the inability of Dutch ships to utilise the opportunity of departure from England, which was offered by Germany, who extended the time limit to midnight on February 10.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the "Handelsblad" states that the German naval attaché at The Hague communicated his offer to Dutch shipowners at seven o'clock in the evening of February 10, when it was too late to give the necessary instructions to the Dutch ships in England. Thus the concession was useless, and Britain is therefore blameless.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris, Germany's unrestricted submarine campaign is not affecting French shipping movements. Shippers at Marseilles are sending a delegation to Paris to submit anti-submarine proposals. The average daily arrivals at French ports amount to 110.

London, February 26.

The Cunarder "Laconia" (18,000), bound from New York to Liverpool has been sunk.

The "Laconia" was torpedoed without warning. Two hundred and seven persons, including the passengers, were saved.

ITALIAN FRONT.

Destructive Bombs.

London, undated.

An official Italian communique says that the Italians repulsed attacks on the Asiago Plateau, at Palgrande, on the Upper But and in the Pontebbana Valley.

London, February 26.

An Italian official report states that we drove back and dispersed enemy detachments to the south-east of Gorizia. Two of our airships successfully dropped 2½ tons of high explosives on the railway station at Ritemberga, and on the aviation ground at Processo, to the north of Trieste.

EASTERN FRONT.

You Take Your Choice.

London, February 26.

A wireless Russian report states that a reconnoitring party penetrated the enemy's trenches to the west of Gablonitza.

Scouts dispersed Turks on the western bank of Lake Van, with heavy losses.

A German wireless report states that Russians were repulsed to the west and south of Brzezany. Strong Russian attacks to the north of Tartar Pass failed.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Splendid Successes.

KUT-EL-AMARA IN OUR HANDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, undated.

An official communique, relating to the Mesopotamia campaign, says that the southern portion of the Sannaiyat position was captured on Thursday. It consisted of two lines of trenches on a 450 yards' frontage, to a depth of one hundred yards. Six subsequent enemy counter-attacks failed.

Our assault on Thursday afternoon resulted in the capture of two lines of trenches on a 900 yards' front. Before daybreak on Friday, we had crossed the Tigris in the neighbourhood of the Shumran Bend, whilst our covering parties had established themselves on the left bank of the river, taking some prisoners. Within nine hours, we had completed a bridge, and consolidated the position.

Despite a stubborn resistance, simultaneously we resumed the assault on Sannaiyat, and captured the third and fourth lines on a front of 1,050 yards.

We took 544 prisoners in the Shumran area on Friday.

The Press Bureau states that the King has sent the following message to General Maude:

I congratulate you on the recent Mesopotamian successes. I am confident that you will not spare any effort to secure further success. It is gratifying to know that the communication difficulties have been overcome.

London, February 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr Bonar Law announced that, as a result of the operations in Mesopotamia, the whole of the enemy positions of Sannaiyat and Kut-el-Amara have been secured, and Kut-el-Amara passes automatically into our hands.

It is officially stated, from Mesopotamia, that, early on Saturday, we captured the ridge across the neck of the Shumnah Peninsula. It became evident that the enemy was in full retreat in the direction of Baghailah, to the west of Kut-el-Amara. Many Turkish depots and stores were on fire. A strong force of cavalry and infantry was heavily engaged all day, inflicting severe causualties. In the meantime, a successful pursuit was maintained. The Sannaiyat position was captured. [Other places mentioned are undecipherable] Our aeroplanes rendered invaluable co-operation, with bomb and machine-gun, flying at very low altitude. In two days we captured 1,780 prisoners. The whole of the enemy positions from Sannaiyat to Kut-el-Amara are thus secured, Kut passing automatically into our hands. The full Turkish losses are not yet known.

A Turkish communique admits the evacuation of Kut "according to prearranged plan, and in order to effect a junction with reinforcements."

NEW WAR LOAN.

Huge Figures.

London, February 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law made a final statement regarding receipts for the war loan. He announced that the total of new money, including Treasury bills converted, amounted to one thousand million, three hundred and twelve thousand, nine hundred and fifty sterling. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law added that converted Treasury bills amounted to 150 millions. The number of subscribers was approximately 5,299,000. He emphasised that while the German loans had successively decreased, ours had increased. The cost of floating the loan, including advertising, was only £75,000. Its success was due to the patriotism of the people, and it evidenced the will and financial ability of the country to win the war.

WESTERN FRONT.

British Advance.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, undated.

A French communique says that two successful raids were carried out on the enemy's trenches in the Apremont Forest, and to the north of Badonvillers. A French air squadron effectively bombed the railway stations of Grandpre, Romangsoets and Montfacon.

According to an official German communique several local British attacks were repulsed to the south of Ypres, and between Armentieres and Arras.

Sir Douglas Haig mentions that the enemy has continued to yield ground along the Ancre. Small bodies of British troops advanced on a wide front, and occupied Serre and other important points to the eastward, meeting with very little opposition. We raided successfully to the east of Vierstreet on a 500 yards' front, inflicted casualties on the Germans, and took 55 prisoners. We also raided to the east of Armentieres, whilst we drove out enemy raiders who had reached our trenches to the north-east of Ypres. There has been considerable artillery fighting astride the Somme.

A later French communique records the fact that the French artillery was effectively active in the region of the Morthomme. There has been intermittent artillery fighting in Lorraine and in the Vosges.

London, February 26.

A Berlin official report states that our anti-aircraft guns brought down a French airship in flames near Metz, on the night of February 23. Its cargo of bombs exploded when it reached the ground and the crew of 11 were killed. Details of the construction of the airship were easily recognisable from the remnants.

A French communique states that we raided German lines near Villeswitonerbe(?). We destroyed many dug-outs and brought back prisoners and material. An enemy coup-de-main, to the north-east of Soissons and west of Avocourt, failed. We made prisoners. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Our air squadrons heavily bombed bivouacs and a number of depots near Spincourt, where there were many explosions. They also bombed airsheds and railway stations in the region of Wissenbourg.

A German wireless report states that French attacks were unsuccessful to the south of Cernay. The enemy yesterday lost eight aeroplanes.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that our advance has been maintained. It extends over a front of eleven miles from the east of Guedecourt to the south of Gommecourt, with a depth of two miles. We occupy Butte de Warlencourt, Warlencourt, Eaucourt, Byseln(?) and Miraumont. We have reached the outskirts of le Barque, Irles and ———(?). We repulsed, with loss, an attack on a British post to the south of the Somme. We carried out successful raids in the neighbourhoods of Arras, ———(?) and Lens.

FUTURE OF AFRICA.

Part of "New Earth."

The "Morning Post," referring to the subsidiary purposes of the War Council, gives as an instance the future of Africa, and hopes that never again will the Germans be readmitted to renew their intrigues for the destruction of our Empire in Africa. It says that if its resources are developed it alone might pay for the war. Africa is a part of the "new earth" which the British peoples must unite to build up.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., invested one and an eighth million sterling in the war loan.

AMERICA'S ACTION.

"Armed Neutrality."

WILSON GETTING ANGRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 26.

A Washington message states that President Wilson will, to-day, ask Congress for authority to use the forces of the United States to protect American rights on the high seas.

The President has asked Congress for authority to establish "armed neutrality." He stated that he had made full plans to protect American ships in the German war zone. He pointed out that, while he desired peace, he was talking of something greater than peace, namely, the protection of the rights of America, the upholding of the right of American ships to sail the seas unmolested.

He requested Congress to authorise and supply merchant ships with defence and also adequate means of protection, including war risks insurance.

PIRATE DESTROYERS.

Futile Attack.

London, February 26.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson announced that German destroyers had bombarded Broadstairs and Margate, early in the morning. A woman and child were killed two persons were injured, and two houses were damaged.

Sir Edward Carson stated that a patrol of our destroyers, between 11 and 12 o'clock last evening, encountered various enemy destroyers and were engaged for some time, being under heavy fire from guns and torpedoes. Our destroyers were not damaged. The effect of the action upon the enemy could not be ascertained owing to the darkness. Another force of destroyers bombarded, for a quarter of an hour, the undefended towns of Broadstairs and Margate, stopping as soon as firing was heard from our forces in the vicinity which closed on the enemy who, however, had withdrawn before their arrival.

Unofficial details show that a dozen shells fell on the coast. All the casualties occurred in a village. A shell also dropped on a town four miles away.

MORE MEDIATION.

South American Action.

London, February 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says it is reported that Argentina has initiated negotiations with the Latin-American republics with a view jointly to offer mediation.

HOW TRADE UNIONS WOULD TAX.

15s. in the £ on Unearned Incomes

The Labour Conference passed a resolution in favour of a tax of not less than 15s. in the pound on unearned incomes to meet the cost of the war, the nationalisation of banks, and direct taxation of land values in the next budget. The conference also advocated adult suffrage and negotiations between the trade unions and employers in each industry with a view to the settlement of industrial problems after the war.

Another resolution demanded bigger war pensions.

DRINK THE BEST BUCHANAN'S BLACK & WHITE & RED SEAL SCOTCH WHISKIES
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While expressions of views are invited from all sections of the community, the Editor will not hold himself responsible for the views and statements of his correspondents; neither does he necessarily associate himself with the views expressed by contributors of articles above a nom-de-plume or their own signature in initials. As a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication it is essential for correspondents to enclose their name and full address.

MUSIC WANTED.

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

Sir,—I would like to ask your readers through your most valuable medium, if any of them could supply our detachment with some old sentimental music, suitable for the American organ—such as songs of one or more parts.

We have the organ, but no music, and as we expect to be here for some months to come, we would be pleased to receive some old copies from any of your musical readers. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours, etc.,
G. A. MUTCH (Lce.-Cpl.)

No. 512 Wagon Detachment,
Wireless Sig. Coy., R.E.,
Dabaga, via Iringa.

RED CROSS WORK.

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

Sir,—With reference to "Molly's" kind remarks about the work of the Red Cross, I beg to say that I expect before long from home the new annual report of the joint secretaries—the British Red Cross and Order of St. John—and shall be glad to supply you with a copy on receipt.

I should mention that the graves of those who have fallen are now attended to by the Curator of Military Graves, who has been appointed by the G.O.C. The Red Cross has given £100 towards the fund for providing suitable grave stones.

Yours, etc.,
J. A. L. MONTGOMERY.

Nairobi, February 27.

A WAR-TIME PROTEST.

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

Sir,—As I am the unfortunate being who reported the dance on Friday last at the Norfolk to which "One Who Was Asked But Did Not Go" has taken such forcible exception I suppose I ought to defend myself.

In the first place I would point out to him that the report was not the leading article in your issue of Monday. It occupied the place usually allotted to the leading article, but if he will refer once more to the page in question and then compare it with the leading article of to-day's issue he will soon find the difference in the headings. Here, at the very commencement, he is at fault.

His expression that I allowed myself "to be carried away into extravagant eulogies of somewhat doubtful taste regarding the entertainment and the guests" leaves the impression that I have been guilty of a *faux pas* of exceeding magnitude. So far as I am aware, I wrote nothing to offend the most fastidious taste. It was merely the record of an undoubtedly pleasant evening and a description of the dresses worn by the ladies.

He takes exception to my remarks regarding certain pessimistic creatures who disapprove of amusement in the present crisis and embarks on a tirade which I consider distinctly distasteful and entirely uncalled for. The majority of the officers present are either known to me personally or by sight and without many exceptions they have seen service in the field—if not in the K.A.R.'s, then in some other unit prior to obtaining their commissions.

The nom-de-plume of your correspondent gives him away. He criticises what he has not seen. He is quite in the dark as to who was there and who was not. Perhaps the real meaning of it is that he was asked to go to the front and declined so hazardous an adventure with thanks.

It is clearly to be seen he is one of the "pessimistic creatures" I described. He would have us sit in sackcloth and ashes until such time as peace is declared.

In conclusion I would ask him if he practises the war-time economy he writes of. Are his table expenses any the less now than they were in February 1914?

Yours, etc.,
THE REPORTER.

Nairobi, February 27.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Side-Lights.

[By "The Court."]

The Court House looks clean and tidy to-day. It has been redecorated inside and outside. You don't believe it? It's a fifteen millimetre truth though, just the same. The railings have been painted and varnished. Yep! Any ordinary everyday citizen can now rest his hands on the railings at any time during the next two or three days, without fear of carrying pink eye or the palsy home to his children. The inside of the Court is positively gaudy. The scheme of the redecorations is in white, except on the lower walls, where the wood panelling has been revarnished a bright brown. There was even a clean sheet of blotting paper on the top of the blotting pad the day on which I called, which was Monday, February 26. The ubiquitous Indian, who would rather go to Court than eat his breakfast, can now gleefully chuckle over hearing his friend's character being torn to pieces in an atmosphere of artificial brightness. The usual Court loafer is enabled now to bask in the reflected sunshine of the freshly-white-painted walls, while whiling away his lazy day. Cushioned seats would be an added boon to this fraternity, but things cannot be expected to happen all at once in a new country.

JEROGI-WA-KAMOW.

After having recovered from my surprise at the cleanliness of the Court on the morning of my visit, I listened to three of the cases. The first one was a case in which a Jerogi was charged with stealing a watch and a pair of putties from an askari. Quite a clever theft you'll agree, for anyone that can pinch anything from an askari is no slouch. However as the case went on, this strange freak of nature was elucidated. It appears that Jerogi had, after seeing the smart appearance and gazelle-like step of our askaris, decided to become one himself. A most commendable idea. He joined up. That was his undoing, for he had not been long in barracks until he found out that the smart appearance and panther-like step could only be acquired by much doubling up and down the barrack-square, attended also by a muscle-racking drill called Swedish. Now anything approaching the nature of work caused this Jerogi a nauseating feeling very much akin to sea-sickness. He came to the conclusion that the life of an askari was not all that it had been cracked up to be, so he decided to desert. Many other people have deserted the army and the navy and all kinds of things, but as a rule they were quite glad to get away without being caught. Not so Jerogi. Not only did he make up his mind to clear, but he evidently also made up his mind that wherever he was he would be always informed as to the time, and also that his legs would be protected from the biting blast, for, when he left, the corporal who had been instructing him in his drill missed his watch and a pair of putties. Jerogi said in his defence that the corporal had lent these articles to him, but this the corporal denied, and, as the prosecution could only prove that Jerogi was in possession of property that did not belong to him, the Magistrate could only dish him out three months.

ANOTHER JEROGI CONVICTED.

This Jerogi was from Uganda, where the cotton comes from, and—honest boys. This boy it appears worked at the Norfolk, where other boys also work. One of the other boys, by dint of much saving, had collected together a wardrobe which was at once his joy and pride. It was also the envy of one of his co-workers, in fact the very one who stood in the dock charged with theft. It seemed strange, for the Baganda are well taught in their native land that thou shalt not covet. Perhaps, alas, this was only one poor weak soul who had fallen by the wayside. His defence was very simple. He certainly had his fellow-worker's clothes, but—aha!—and here the simple explanation took place. He was a great friend of his accuser, and it grieved him to melancholia that he should turn on him like this, for had not the complainant immediately he heard that the accused was going home given the clothes to the prisoner so that he could show his friends among the elephant grass how prosperous he had been in the far country. The Magistrate, however, had heard these oft-told tales, and, finding that the prisoner had had a previous conviction, relegated him to the road mending squad for the next six months, remarking at the same time that it would pay prisoner better to try and do some honest work.

The next case tried was one in which a third Jerogi appeared in answer to a charge of committing a crime which fortunately is not common in this country. The crime was clearly proved, and, between his spells of shovelling, this prisoner for the next two years will have ample time to prove the adage that the way of the transgressor is hard.

MADAME ROWE ET CIE.,
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BUYERS AND SHIPPERS OF
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of every description
Branches all over East Africa, Uganda and the Congo.
Transport arranged for up-country and Uganda
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
Cotton Buyers and Ginners, Ginneries in Uganda.
ENQUIRIES INVITED
Write or call at our STORE, GOVERNMENT ROAD, NAIROBI.

STANDARD NOTES.

To-day is the 17th anniversary of the relief of Ladysmith.

The military defeated Gymkhana yesterday at soccer by four goals to two.

Abbé Lemire, the Mayor of Hazelbruck, has been decorated with the Legion of Honour.

There will be a lecture by the Rev. Canon Burns at the Church Army Soldiers' Club at 8 p.m. to-night.

The death is announced by Reuter of M. Jean Gaston Darboux, the famous mathematician, at the age of 75.

A grey terai hat, with a grey and black pugaree around it, was picked up on the Hill early on the morning of February 27. The owner will find it at these offices.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris, according to a wire received in Nairobi on February 26, says that the gold now in the Bank of France amounts to £127,876,700.

A native of Poland who has arrived in Holland says that the Germans have deported 100,000 Poles from the Government of Warsaw alone, for the purpose of forced labour.

According to a message from Melbourne the Imperial Government has purchased the whole of the surplus Australian supply of rabbits for the current year, paying 19s. to 20s. per crate.

An involved press message, received on February 27, seems to suggest that Lord Devonport notifies the public that bread must be sold in loaves of a pound weight, and rolls must weigh two ounces.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, member of the War Cabinet, speaking at Norwich repudiated the view that the war would end in a draw. He declared that such an assumption was unwarrantable. Those acquainted with the military situation, he said, were never so confident as now.

W. B. Thompson & Co. are selling to-day, at Nairobi, at 10 a.m. the following stock, which is the property of Captain Elkington: Thirteen cows with calves at foot, 15 cows in calf, eight bullocks, and seven heifers, the mob forming the whole of the Masara herd. Forty-five head of breeding stock, the property of various Somalis will also come under the hammer.

Having read the reports of "The Queries" shows in Nairobi and Mombasa, at which a German sovereign was auctioned, on behalf of patriotic funds, for Rs. 160 and Rs. 300 respectively, a worthy Indian in Uganda instructed his local agent to wait upon us and insert an advertisement calling attention to the fact that he (the Uganda Indian), had two German sovereigns, which he was willing to sacrifice for Rs. 100 each!

We learn from a local firm of merchants that a cable, asking their London agents to engage a female assistant, brought forth the reply that one had been secured, but it was impossible for her to travel until March, the inference being that women will be free to travel during the month mentioned. By a strange coincidence, as will be seen from to-day's cables, the Germans say that the Dutch ships, which were torpedoed, could have sailed in absolute safety in March.

CHURCH ARMY SOLDIERS' CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR WEEK.
February 26 to March 4.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.—Lecture by Rev. Cannon Burns.
Thursday, March 1.—Concert.
Friday, March 2.—Devotional Meeting in Chaplain's Tent.

Sunday, March 4.

Evening Service	... ...	8-00 p.m.
Holy Communion	... ...	7-30 a.m.
Church Parade	... ...	9-00 a.m.

W. P. LOW,
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FOR SALE
Choice, Wines and Liqueurs.
GREAT SELECTION OF
Red and White Bordeaux,
BURGUNDY,
SPARKLING SAUMUR.
Etc., Etc., Etc.
ANGLO-FRENCH PROV., Co.,
Government Road, Nairobi

"SWAN INK"
Re. 1-00 per Bottle.
STANDARD STATIONERY STORE,
NAIROBI.

BRITISH GRAVES AT TANGA.

A Memorial Service.

An impressive ceremony was witnessed in Tanga, German East Africa, on October 27, the occasion being a memorial service, following the re-interment of the bodies of those who fell in the attack on the town by the British on November 3 and 4, 1914, (says a correspondent to the "Cape Times," writing on November 1, 1916).

When the history of the campaign in East Africa comes to be written, there will be brought to light the full significance of the important part which the struggle for—and the final occupation of—Tanga played in the successful attempt to wrest from the enemy his sole remaining colony.

Tanga is a typical German East African town, which was in a fairly flourishing condition prior to the war, surrounded by fertile plantations of sisal, rubber, coconut, and other African products. It possessed a considerable European population, including many very wealthy Germans. Even now, though the town still carries the wounds it received in the fight of 24 months ago, one gets an impression of well-planned streets, boulevard and picturesque; of public buildings, private houses and hotels, commodious and of good architecture for a town of this character; of adjoining native villages, neat and well laid-out; of a blue bay, surrounded by mangroves, palms and coconut trees, lying beneath the slopes which fall from the town to the water, of a quay, now a busy centre for the transport of troops and the implements of war; of a luxuriant, green island, serving as an attractive centrepiece to the bay itself. A pleasing picture must Tanga have made before our artillery rained their fire upon it on the 3rd and 4th days of November, 1914.

On those dates the British launched their attack on the town. A comparatively small number of troops were landed, and for two days detachments of two white regiments and several native Indian regiments took part in the assault. The attempt to take the position was unsuccessful, the failure being due to causes which the annals of the campaign will at some future date disclose, and it was not until July 7, 1916, that a column moving down the coast caused the Germans to evacuate the town.

For the past five months Tanga has, therefore, been under British martial law. British troops have occupied its white, red-roofed houses, and it has been one of General Smuts' most important camps on his lengthy lines of communication. The trade of the town is conducted by natives, Portuguese, Arabs, Indians, and tradespeople of other nationalities, and these and the British garrison are the only inhabitants.

On all sides now, in every street and square, there are signs of the heavy bombardment, from both land and sea, of two years ago. Houses and hotels lie in the state of ruin in which our guns left them. Some of the port's largest buildings are crumbled to dust. In short, evidence of the heavy fire to which Tanga was subjected is to be seen everywhere.

After the action on November 3 and 4, 1914, the bodies of the Britishers who made the supreme sacrifice were left by the Huns—with their usual absence of honour and decency—to be buried by the small Indian colony settled in Tanga. They were thus interred where they were found in the large coconut plantation in which they fell; when two years later our troops swept into Tanga, they found only rude black crosses standing here and there amidst the trees to mark the resting places of their comrades. The crosses bore no names; nothing but a roughly inscribed number.

It was wisely considered by the authorities that a proper burial should be given to these heroic officers and men, and this happy thought resulted in the ceremony referred to above. The bodies were re-interred in one large grave, situated amidst trees of coconut, palm and mangoe, on the very ground where the fight had reached its fiercest. A temporary tombstone was erected, and on October 27, as already stated, the memorial service was held.

On that day there marched through the white streets of Tanga—bathed in glorious sunshine—from their respective camps to the burial ground representatives of the regiments which there constituted the garrison. A detachment of the 25th Royal Fusiliers provided the firing party.

The Rev. Haines, Chaplain to the Forces in Tanga, conducted an inspiring service at the graveside. The Royal Fusiliers, who have played an invaluable part in the East African campaign, fired three volleys over the grave; the troops sang the hymn, "Oh God our help, etc.," and bugles gave "The Last Post" and "The Reveille." Thus was just tribute paid, and a Christian burial given to the heroes who lay at peace in this far corner of our extending Empire, beneath the white tombstone draped with the flag, in upholding the honour of which the brave dead had sacrificed their lives.

NOTICE.

Shooting on Juja or Donyo-Sabuk is prohibited. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

W. N. McMILLAN.

NOTICE.

Mr. J. Darevsky

BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers that from the 26th February he is removing from his present premises to a more commodious Store lately occupied by Messrs. McDonell Bros. and Smith (opposite Dustpan) in Government Road.

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An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
Be sure you get ROSE'S
there are many imitations.

SOMETHING COOL
FROM NOW ON
is a necessity, both for day and night wear, and we, having anticipated the requirements of the hot season, are in the happy position of being able to meet almost any demand in the way of cool Pyjamas, Shirts, Singlets, Pants, Dressing Gowns, Kimonas, Helmets (that are light and yet form the maximum of protection) socks, light washing waistcoats and last but not least, large white sun umbrellas for the surveyor and others on safari.

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at the moment is the
JAP CRÊPE KIMONA
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"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT."

Austro-German Split.

The impression prevails that an Austro-German split is probable owing to the new Emperor's refusal to submit to German domination.

The political crisis in Austro-Hungary is attributed to the Allies' rejection of the German proposals and to the economic condition of the country, which is worse than in Germany, and has not been improved by the Rumanian captures.

The Austrian Senate, which has not met for three years, has been summoned.

The Mayor of Vienna threatens to resign if Hungary persists in her refusal to send food to Vienna.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the relations existing among the Central Powers by the fact that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria was not invited to the recent coronation ceremony at Budapest. Nevertheless, the Bulgarian "Czar" put in an appearance, which caused much surprise and also some trouble with regard to questions of precedence as King Ferdinand insisted on standing near the royal couple. The public of Budapest also regarded his visit with indifference, receiving him with icy politeness, which was emphasised by the fact that nobody except the Bulgarian Minister at Vienna and two minor court officials saw him off when he left.

HARRY THAW AGAIN.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.

The notorious American millionaire [illegible] Thaw has been indicted by the [illegible] on a charge of tying a 19 year-old [illegible] bedpost and then whipping him [illegible] York hotel.

Harry Thaw has been removed to [illegible] He attempted to commit suicide by [illegible] his wrists and throat when he was [illegible] be arrested for the kidnapping and [illegible] of youths in a New York hotel.—"[illegible] Times" special.

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BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers that from the 26th February he is removing from his present premises to a more commodious Store lately occupied by Messrs. McDonell Bros. and Smith (opposite Dustpan) in Government Road.

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APPLES IN B.E.A.

Chat with Mr. Langridge.

PROMISING OUTLOOK.

A few days ago we received a parcel of apples from Mr. G. L. Langridge, grown on his new fruit farm, "Mua Park," on the Mua Hills, Machakos. The fruit was really good, with a proper apple flavour. After tasting it, we were fortunate enough to meet the grower, and in the course of a chat with him we learned more about the cultivation of

EXOTIC FRUIT IN B.E.A.

than we ever knew before. At the end of ten minutes, we realized that we were talking to a practical man with a wide knowledge of his subject and a very sensible outlook. Mr. Langridge believes that he can grow fruit here which will compete successfully in the world's markets, and he supports his belief with sound argument. At the outset, we expressed some doubts as to the prospects of apple-growing in the country, suggesting that

TROPICAL CONDITIONS

could not be relied upon to adapt themselves to all the schemes of the enterprising white man.

Mr. Langridge smiled.

"That's just the point," he said. "I am not trying to defy the conditions here; I recognise them and meet them half-way. I am not attempting to make these conditions adapt themselves to my apples; I am teaching my apples to adapt themselves to the conditions. Those you have tasted ought to convince you that I have not been unsuccessful."

Mr. Langridge expounded certain methods which he had proved as the result of personal observation, experiment and experience, on the spot. We learned that he recognises and respects the influence of the direct rays of the sun in this country.

"Any sensible man," he remarked, "wears a suitable hat to protect himself from the peculiar influence of the sun here. I consider my fruit in the same way. If we don't study and

ADAPT OURSELVES

to conditions in this country—and, remember, they vary in different localities—we are only looking for trouble. They have had to do the same in other countries, but it happened so long ago that we have forgotten. Why do you find distinct breeds of cattle and sheep in different parts of England? That happened because, long ago, it was discovered that certain localities suited certain breeds, and these local peculiarities were recognised and encouraged. We must follow the same course here. I believe that fruit can be grown on the Mua Hills. There may be other parts of the country suitable for fruit-growing. I don't express any opinion about that. I have proved that fruit can be grown in Machakos district. But you must study and give way to the conditions of the country. For instance, as the result of experience, I don't believe in

THE PRUNING KNIFE

here; I believe in 'pinching.' And I don't believe in tall trees. I have demonstrated my theories to experts from Home and South Africa who saw the force of them. We'll all have to adapt ourselves to the general conditions of the country, and after that we must find out and exploit the localities suitable for various enterprises. That's my point. I believe that is the policy which will make this country go ahead. I believe

THE 'SMALL MAN'

can succeed here, if he belongs to the right class, and, in my opinion, the working farmer is the right class—the man who can handle a plough, milk his own cows, and all the the rest of it. I am not talking of the agricultural labourer, but the man who has been accustomed to running his own place—and working for himself. I know, only too well, how mercilessly the war is robbing us of that very man. But, all the same, I hope we shall see him here in proportionate numbers, after the war."

The "Mua Park" orchard, we learned, is now three years old. The apple-trees have been in the ground not quite two-and-a-half years. They are now fruiting and giving an average return of about

25 TO 30 LBS. PER TREE.

The orchard contains about 10,000 trees of all kinds, including apples and stone-fruit. Pear-trees are doing well, but have not yet reached the fruiting stage.

[illegible]

CHURCH ARMY SOLDIERS' CLUB.

Sketch of the Work.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

We are indebted to the Rev. G. F. Trench for the few following details of the splendid work and the evolution of the Church Army Soldiers' Club. In view of the fact that these details have been given by Mr. Trench from memory, there may possibly be a certain amount of inaccuracy in detail.

Some 40 years or more ago, a young man, Wilson Carlile was starting out in business. Full of energy and ambition he set himself to achieve business success before he was 21. He carried his ideal through, but at the cost of his health, and a serious breakdown followed. During his illness, he read a book "Grace and Truth," setting forth in old fashioned terms God's message to men through Christ. The aim of his life was changed. There was still the same restless energy and untiring enthusiasm, but now in a new cause. He took theological training and was finally ordained to a curacy at St. Mary Abbots' Church, Kensington, London. But the placid and quiet devotion of a Sunday morning congregation did not satisfy his energy. He started services in the open air, and in the famous Town Hall in High St., Kensington. It was typical of young Carlile that when a well-aimed projectile knocked his top hat off at an open-air meeting, he went to the police station to beg the thrower off, saying it was his own fault for wearing such a thing, the sequel was the use of the thrower's barrow as a stand at a future open-air meeting.

Gradually others came to see that there was not only room, but need, in the Church of England for a movement of the kind which Carlile was destined to inaugurate. The movement was born in the midst of fire and tempest. Carlile and his first band of workers started a work in the slums of Westminster. Night after night a free fight raged round the banner. This was perhaps natural as some of those whose businesses were suffering on account of the temperance and moral reform taking place in the district were offering so much a square inch for the banner or parts thereof. Many a hard fight took place, but conversions to God also took place and the Church Army was being born. But not only were there opponents without, but suspicion within. There were those, sober earnest Christians, who could not understand this noisy restless child which had suddenly come into the family. A respectable church congress at Reading would not listen to the young founder when he rose to try and explain the principles of the C.A. But the work grew and prospered. Conversion, consecration, confirmation, communion were some of their motto words, and at once the C.A. set out to be a training ground for those who, without gifts of learning or eloquence, wished to give their lives to the work of winning men to the Kingdom of God. And to-day the Church Army evangelists and sisters are a real force. Men and women of plain speech, simple life, ready adaptability and fervent zeal, working in numerous parishes up and down England, and many a vicar has cause to thank God for the help the Church Army has brought him.

The C.A. is now a huge organization. Housed in a large block of buildings in Bryanston Street just off Edgware Road, at the Marble Arch end, all sorts of activities radiate from there. There are training homes for men and women, labour homes in many centres, rescue homes, an enormous lantern slide department, a book-shop, a sacred art department—in fact a sort of religious emporium and all through the organization is seen the genius and personality of the founder, now Prebendary, Wilson Carlile.

Naturally, round such a personality, stories abound. Some time ago it was felt that his position in London would be strengthened if he was vicar of a church, so he was appointed incumbent of St. Mary's the Hill, City of London, a church in the midst of warehouses and business places, where there was practically no congregation on Sundays, so that his already heavy labours might not be added to. But those who made the appointment had not counted on their man. Part of the vicarage was turned into a depot for clerks, who were out of work and the church began to be crowded on Sunday evenings. To go to that church is a revelation. You will probably find Prebendary Carlile directing the course of the service from the pulpit. The reader of the lessons may quite likely be stopped at a specially important verse and asked to read it again, the prayers and psalms will appear before the people on a lantern sheet, and the sermon may consist of a dialogue between Mr. Carlile and one of his workers. On one occasion some of the royal family called upon Mr. Carlile at the rectory. In haste he sent out for some refreshment—ham sandwiches and Osborne biscuits—sandwiches because they could be cut in half and made to go further, Osborne biscuits because they seemed suitable for royalty!

Go with a band of Church Army workers down to Petticoat Lane in the East End on a Sunday morning. Do not accept the invitation to speak if you mind being interrupted, because you certainly will be, unless you are very dull. You will have to proclaim your message in competition with a salesman near by who with piercing tones is trying to advocate the excellent condition of an ancient pair of trousers, or a faded-green black coat, or a lady's dress which has seen better days.

Go away into some obscure parish of poor and ugly streets, full of struggling lives. Find the Church Army Hall, probably up some rickety steps. It is 11 o'clock on Saturday night—the workers have been round for an hour or so collecting from the closing public houses the adherents of John Barleycorn. "What is the use of preaching to drunks?" You ask. Wait a while. A man in Church Army uniform gets up, and is received with loud applause. "Good old captain." "You shut up, let him speak." The captain says a few words and is followed by one of the clergy. Again riot and noise are the reception. Those calling for silence making rather more noise than the interrupters. But he holds a little book in his hand, a book with a black leather cover. They see the book and are quiet and he reads God's message "Be still and know that I am God." Only a very few explanatory words follow and the meeting listens intently and after that it is easier. Account for it as you will. There are those there who account for it in the old fashioned way. That is as it happened. At the close there were those who remained to repent and to pray.

Pass on again, this time into some poor broken-down home. There is the Church Army Sister helping that mother who for a few days is kept from the toils of the house, while a little one enters the life of the world.

Gradually new forms of work radiated from the Church Army. Missions conducted by these plain-spoken men in the great prisons were found to be of help and service, and many a discharged prisoner found in the C.A. a good friend.

The regular army chaplains of the Church of England found that a C.A. evangelist was a real help in the great army centres like Aldershot. When war broke out Prebendary Carlile and his committee felt that the C.A. had a part to play, and a special department was organised. A large sum of money was raised for the building of Church Army huts in the new camps in England and in France, both at bases and up near the front. Gradually the work extended to all fronts.

Early in 1916 the Rev. Falloon, as secretary of a small committee in Nairobi, addressed an appeal to the C.A. for help, and a typical cable came from Prebendary Carlile.

"Would few hundred pounds help provide Church Army Soldiers Club.—Carlile."

The reply was: "Suggestion well received after careful consideration present requirements approximately one thousand pounds."

And the answer was: "Cabling one thousand Standard Bank your credit."

At the time the Y.M.C.A. were occupying a site in the Detail Camp at Nairobi, but were anxious to move their tent down the line of the new railway from Voi, and it was therefore arranged that the Church Army Soldiers' home should take over the work in the Detail Camp. The Ordnance Department supplied a large canvas structure, which was pitched on a site adjoining the buildings of the Garrison Institute and two tin buildings were added—one a church room for services and meetings, the other a billiard room, a second-hand billiard table being secured. In all about £500 have been spent in Nairobi. Another tent was secured for Maktau where excellent work was done by the Rev. E. Hack during the middle and end of 1916. That tent and another are now down at Dar-es-Salaam where there is a large work being carried on. An account of this work appeared some time ago.

Only those who have lived in a detail camp can realise what such an institution means. The Club in the Detail Camp has been in active work now since June, 1916. Almost every week there has been a concert when the Tent has been crowded. On other nights various lectures and entertainments have taken place. The following record of these provides a fairly varied list: "Early days in B.E.A.," "A Trip down the Tana River," "South Pole Exploration," "Causes of the Outbreak of War," "Brasses and Brass rubbing in English churches," "Farming in B.E.A.," "On the Gallipoli Peninsula," "Mission work round Kenia," "Readings from Hamlet," "The Varsity boat race," "The King's African Rifles," "Readings from Pilgrim's Progress," "The History of the Prayer Book," "With the Allies in China," "Joan of Arc," "English Scenery," "Bible Readings on St. Mark's Gospel," "Prairie Life in Canada." There has been also a weekly song practice and a boxing tournament from which latter Rs. 460 were handed to the Red Cross Society.

On Sundays the Church Room is a neat little church where celebrations of the Holy Communion are held and an evening service takes place.

To many men one of the real hardships of war is the fact that of necessity they are cut off not simply from comforts such as easy chairs, carpets, and spring-beds, but from things which also help to fill life—books, pictures, music, intellectual pursuits and one of the pities of war is that, if you cut people off long enough from some things, they may cease to care for them. Was it not Darwin who said he had killed in himself his appreciation of poetry, by not giving any time to the reading of it. The Britisher is probably one of the best and most pronounced grousers in the world. We look for it and expect it and should advise a medical or mental examination if there was no grousing—and the grousing is usually about very material things. What perhaps we fail sometimes to realise is the price of patriotism which many a man pays in being cut off from many refining and enjoyable things which in his own home are among the joys of life.

Quite recently Mr. Lloyd George wrote to Prebendary Carlile as follows:—

"I deeply regret that pressure of public duties has prevented me from paying any further homage to the memory of the great Lord Kitchener, whose name, by his permission, honours the Church Army Hyde Park Hut. I take this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the extreme usefulness of the Church Army Recreation Huts at home and in all the theatres of war to his Majesty's forces for comfort and cheer. The combination of refreshment bar and games, with the quiet corner shut off for devotion, is a happy blend, directed by superintendents ineligible for the army, men of high tone, many voluntarily helping from the highest motives. In the shell zone these Huts are invaluable. I heartily wish success to the effort to respond to the request for 80 more portable Huts, many to be erected in the devastated region recently taken from the enemy."

The address of the Church Army is 55 Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W., and if you want to help the work it is doing, cheques can be made out to Prebendary Carlile, D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary.

BUILDING OF CARGO STEAMERS.

A Ton for Ton Policy.

In connection with the building of standardised cargo steamers, not exceeding 10,000 tons, which is now in progress at Chepstow, shipping circles urge the adoption of the policy of building a ton for each ton destroyed.

It is asserted there is a possibility of building 2,000,000 tons per year if it is urgently necessary, on the condition that no great liners will be built.

It is noteworthy that a 6,000 ton steamer was recently completed in three-and-a-half months.

SUBMARINE MENACE.

No Cause for Panic.

Sir Owen Phillipps, in the course of a speech at Crewe, declared that the submarine menace must not be regarded lightly, but his company had 300 valuable vessels constantly in and out of the danger zone, and while they had lost many fine ships, he was in no way disposed to become panicky or despondent.

The total gross tonnage flying the British flag in July last was 20,465,000 as compared with 20,582,000 in July, 1914.

It would take a very long time at this rate, he added, to destroy the British mercantile marine, as the Germans hoped.

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Matches of Quality are all manufactured by the Swedish Match Company, Stockholm, Sweden. Ask for Swedish Matches. They are obtainable in every Grocery Store.

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WANTED CLERK with knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING APPLY YOUGHOB No. 1011, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

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SHORTHAND CLERK and TYPIST, with knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING PREFERRED. Good position for smart man. APPLY YOUGHOB No. 1110, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

WANTED WORKSHOP MANAGER for Motor Repair Shop. Also TWO FIRST CLASS MECHANICS. Residence provided for suitable man. APPLY YOUGHOB No. 1018, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

To S. Africans at the Front.

WANTED as soon as local hostilities are concluded, TWO GOOD LINOTYPE OPERATORS; one Mechanic-Operator, WHITE GIVING QUALIFICATIONS AND SPEED TO EAST AFRICAN STANDARD, NAIROBI.

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TO PURCHASE 6 PULLETS and 1 COCK BROAD ISLAND RED. Write stating age and price (delivered Naivasha Station) to VOUCHER No. 908, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

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NAIROBI HOUSE, third floor (fit to month). Office to let at Rs 37.50 per month. APPLY THE AGENTS, NAIROBI HOUSE.

COMFORTABLE NEW BUNGALOW, 3 rooms E.P.B., finally abutted Parklands, cellar lower, Rs. 30 per month, including light and water. Immediate occupation. APPLY YOUGHOB No. 1116, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

St. Rimo Boarding House,
DUKE STREET.

PRIVATE and COMFORTABLE BOARD 100 ROOMS, near Railway Station for professional and Commercial Members.

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TERMS MODERATE.

Proprietress: Miss FOUCHE.

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A FEW PLOTS STILL FOR SALE, from 24 to 41 acres. FREEHOLD. River frontage, well timbered. Company's light and water. Price Rs. 1,500 per acre on easy reasonable terms of payment. APPLY, THE AGENTS, NAIROBI HOUSE.

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COFFEE TREES 20,000. Apply WOOD & POTTS, CHANIA BRIDGE.

FOR SALE

CORKS best quality—Apply to the NAIROBI GENERAL AGENCY.

FOR SALE
FRUIT
Plums, Apples, Pineapples, Paw Paws, Mangoes, Oranges etc., etc.
Selected Table Potatoes Re. 1-25 per load.

G. FOSTER & Co.,
Next door to Mackinnon's.

MOTOR CYCLES—1914 "TRIUMPH" 3½ h. p. Tyres Good. Mechanical condition good. Lamps set, tools etc.
"ROYAL ENFIELD"—Twin Cyl. 2 Speed, Kick Start, Lamp, Horn etc. and spares.
1912 REX, 2 Speed. Condition Good. Tools
1912 "TRIUMPH"—3½ h.p. single Speed, Lamp Horn etc Tyres Good Condition.
2 H.P. Single Cylinder. Good Running Order.
1912 "B.S.A." 4½ h.p. and "GLORIA" Combihalf Side car. Bidden about 500 miles. New condition. Bargain for quick sale.
PREMIER MOTORETTE 5-7 h.p. 2 Seater Tri-Car, in good mechanical order, Tyres good condition, Lamps, horn, tools etc.
The above machines are all on view at our showrooms, trial runs can be arranged at any time.
Best Service—Write or Call.

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P.O. Box 179. SIXTH AVENUE.

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"East African Standard"
DAILY and WEEKLY Editions
ARE NOW ON SALE
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B.E.A. BOOT POLISH
Obtainable at the following Stores:—
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SECOND-HAND CARS and CYCLES. See "FOR SALE" Column.
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PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

THE management of the Palace Theatre begs to announce that a

GRAND CONCERT

is being arranged by Mr. ARTHUR WHITE to take place on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7th, at 8-45 P.M., full particulars of which will be published at the earliest possible moment.

= THE =
E. A. Loan & Finance Co.

Loans granted on approved security.
Promissory Notes discounted.
Enquiries invited.

M. D. KAMPF, Manager.
P. O. BOX 206.

THE EAST
African Standard
MOMBASA TIMES — NAIROBI ADVICE

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917.

BEWARE OF NATURE.

In the interview with the B.E.A. fruit-grower, appearing elsewhere, we find an instructive sermon.

We commend the views of Mr. Langridge to that section of the settler community which is inclined to shy at the bare suggestion that B.E.A. is a tropical country having abnormal natural conditions which must be recognized and treated with respect. The argument of this section of the public has a weak foundation for it can be supported only by expression of opinion, which is not necessarily convincing. Mr. Langridge's argument, on the other hand, is on substantial ground. He frankly admits that this is a tropical country—indeed, he means upon seeing it as such—and he bases his theories upon the fact of recognizing abnormal conditions in order that they may be overcome. Starting from these premises we may proceed upon logical lines. B.E.A. possesses a particularly mild and pleasant climate, but the fact that it stands within the tropical zone cannot be disputed. We would be well employed if, instead of attempting to ignore the fact, we devoted our intelligence to the consideration of methods allowing us to adapt ourselves to existing conditions. If knowledge is strength, an evasion of the truth is mere weakness. We know that the white man can live in almost any part of the world, but we know that he cannot continue to live in some parts of the world if he attempts to defy the laws of nature. To those laws he must bend, or he will break. Probably, almost any form of life, animal or vegetable, can live and thrive in some part of this country, under certain conditions, but we do not believe that any form of life will thrive in all parts of the country. And, speaking for ourselves, we are inclined to think that the white man here must adapt to local conditions himself to abnormal conditions. We do not profess the need of a special butter, or a protection against a sharper sun. B.E.A. will be further on the road to prosperity when it ceases to ape the ways of other lands, and begins to develop along its own special lines, and adapt the methods of apple-culture laid down by Mr. Langridge.

THE GUARD

The Cunard Company announces that practically all the passengers on board "Laconia" were saved.

A telegram from New York states that there were 20 Americans amongst the crew of the sunken ship, and no passengers.

The "Laconia" was torpedoed while on Sunday night. It is feared one person was killed, and that some are missing.

The correspondent of the "Daily Mirror" at Queenstown states that "Laconia" was torpedoed twice in relatively calm weather. He failed to grasp the reason for the attack with difficulty. There was no alarm amongst the passengers. Various accounts give the damaged as minimum 10 and 22, including two Americans.

It has been confirmed that two babies, who were passengers on "Laconia," died of exposure in one of the boats.

It has been officially announced that three of the "Laconia's" passengers are dead and there are minus, either on the crew are missing, and six have been admitted to a hospital. It transpires that the unfortunate man who died on "Laconia" died in the boats from exposure.

A wire says that six American passengers and 15 of the American crew are saved, several are babies, who have been buried at sea.

HIGH COURT.

European Divorce Case.

At the High Court yesterday commencing at 10 o'clock, before Mr. Justice Hamilton, the case of Kerr against Kerr and Abrams came on for hearing. The petitioner is Mr. W. Kerr and the defendants Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and Mr. Abrams. Mr. W. Kerr sued for divorce from his wife on the grounds of her adultery and alleged damages against the co-defendant.

G. G. Abrams, Manager for the Mombasa Estate & Ellwood.

Mr. W. H. Chesley of Messrs. Chesley and Schwartze appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Ewart Grogan, K.C., Mr. H. G. Ahn of Messrs. Ahn and Mansfield, for the co-defendant. The proceedings continued all day. Judgment will be reserved for a fortnight.

WESTERN FRONT.

A Great Move.

CRITICS OPINIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 27.

The enemy's retreat on the Ancre is not considerable since the battle of the Somme, and is undoubtedly the result of serious British pressure, but experts, though they rejoice at the bloodless capture of the strongest German fortresses, are the public against exaggerating the significance of this German movement, which was well timed as regards weather, thus enabling him to remove his guns, and to escape without great loss from positions threatened by envelopment, while actually causing a revision of the Allies' plans of offensive.

Some critics think that the Germans, who are reported to have secured large forces as a result of compulsory labour service, and the enlightenment of subject populations, are aiming to secure time for the delivery of a stroke, anticipated the Allied offensive.

A French communique mentions that French troops raided the German lines to the south-east of Vailly, and brought back prisoners. There has been patrol encounters in the region of Beaauvraye and in the Vosges.

An official German communique says that of the numerous English advances between Ypres and the Somme, only one reached the German trenches, which was to the east of Arras. A counter-attack drove out the attackers.

Sir Douglas Haig records further progress including the capture of le Barque, and the occupation of Ligny. We also established ourselves in the western and eastern defences of Puisicaucourt, and raided the enemy's positions to the south-west of Lens, also in the only one raided the German trenches, which was to the east of Arras. A counter-attack drove out the attackers.

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BOMBARDMENT OF KENTISH COAST.

Tragic Details.

London, February 27.

The event of the bombardment of the British coast by German destroyers was followed by a hamlet between Margate and Ramsgate.

One of the worst experiences happened when there was a cottage, containing a family of nine. When the bombardment commenced, the mother rushed upstairs to fetch a ten months' old infant. A shell killed the mother, and mortally injured the infant, while two other children were seriously injured.

U.S.A. AND GERMANY.

America Arming Ships.

London, February 27.

Reuter's correspondent in Washington says that, after President Wilson's speech, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee announced that he would immediately introduce a bill granting the President the power to arm ships, and any other necessary authority, including credit.

President Wilson's speech foreshadowed his action, which will probably be a declaration of armed neutrality. The bill mentioned above, which has been introduced in the House of Representatives, provides for a special post house of 100,000,000 dollars.

EASTERN FRONT.

Rumanian Report.

MINOR OPERATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 27.

A Rumanian communique states that the Rumanians repulsed strong enemy reconnaissances on the north-western front of Moldavia, the enemy incurring heavy losses. The Rumanian artillery bombarded the enemy trenches on the Sereth, dispersing his troops and supply columns.

An official Russian communique says that, in the region of Smorgon, the enemy discharged light gas waves for seven hours. The Russians repulsed Turkish attacks to the north of Sivaskiy.

An official German communique reports that activity on the Eastern front has increased with the decreasing cold.

SOLDIERS FOR THE LAND.

War Office Supplying 30,000.

London, February 27.

In the House of Commons, Sir Richard Winfrey announced that the War Office proposed to supply 30,000 soldiers for agricultural work, of which 15,000 would be temporarily released from the home defence army, for spring cultivation. Others would work under military control.

NAVAL COMMANDS.

Important Announcements.

London, February 27.

Photographs published show Sir Charles Madden as second in command of the Grand Fleet, and Sir William Pakenham in command of the battle cruiser fleet.

G. E. A. CAMPAIGN.

Casualty List.

[OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.]

Nairobi, February 27.

The following casualties are reported:—Died: 168 Gnr. J. H. Tindal, 6468 Pte. W. J. Brandons, 1051 Pte. C. Hartnett, 2271 Cpl. Gotch, H. B. Bricker, 2271 Pte. A. Herman, 66528 Gnr. J. James, 2nd-Lieut. I. McG. Bissat, 3689 Pte. H. Powell, 1173 Pte. J. Davies, 2055 Lce.-Cpl. J. R. Lambert, 4260 Pte. W. Murphey, 217 Cpl. G. Johnson, 2064 Pte. F. Pissatto, 754 Pte. C. A. Smith, Sub-Asst.-Surgeon W. D. Dransfield, 2056 Lce.-Cpl. J. R. Lambert, 276 A/Sgt. E. W. Grady, 45 Bomb P. E. Hagestadt, 9528 Pte. N. J. Roets.

Prisoners of war rejoined: Agent A. Wielsch, 5936 Pte. M. Burke, 6207 Pte. J. H. Melville, 838 Pte. W. A. Harper.

MOMBASA SITES BOARD.

Appointments.

The following gentlemen (says the "Official Gazette") have been appointed by the members of the Mombasa Sites Board for the year ending December 31st, 1917:—Permanent Commissioner, Seyidie, Lieutenant Hon. F. W. Major, C.M.G., I.S.O., Mr. A. J. Madan, Residents, P.W.D., Superintendent of Conservancy, Sheikh Ali bin Salim, Hon. F. B. Clarke, Mr. A. Mazrui, Mr. A. K. Consetinine, and Mr. C. J. Amin.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Ricksha Rules.

EAST NAIROBI TOWNSHIP.

A general meeting of the Municipal Committee was held in the Municipal Offices, Nairobi, on February 27, Mr. F. G. Hamilton presiding. Other members present were: Messrs. Notley, Wright, Barnes, Vasnahill, Henderson, Rayson, Coverdale, Binney, Wood, Thomas, Eastwood, Orr, and Ross. The Town Clerk was also in attendance.

The principle items on the agenda were the report of Slaughter House committee and the report of ricksha rules sub-committee. The former was put back for further consideration, and, after considerable debate, in which many ideas concerning the ricksha business were forthcoming and many rules amended, it was decided that the amended ricksha rules should be placed before a future meeting.

The following was the report of the sub-committee which consisted of Messrs. Coverdale (chairman), Henderson and Notley.

The sub-committee recommend as follows:—(1) That the schedule of fares be amended to the following effect: "There should be fixed fares for use of ricksha irrespective of whether one or two passengers are carried within the central area of the town, i.e., within about 1,200 yards of Mackinnon's Corner, there should be a special fare of 25 cents. With two exceptions, all the public roads in this part of the town are practically lived. Elsewhere the fare should be 50 cents per mile or part thereof. By time the fare should be 25 cents per quarter-of-an-hour or part thereof.

2. The fee for registration of ricksha boys should be raised from 50 cents to Re. 1. The badges issued cost 40 cents and prices may rise. In addition all ricksha boys should be licensed monthly at a charge of 50 cents to be paid by their employers.

3. Power should be given to suspend or cancel licenses of ricksha which are found in an unclean or unserviceable condition.

4. In cases where more than two passengers are carried the passengers and ricksha boys should be liable to prosecution. The latter should be obliged to display in the ricksha the words "For two passengers only."

5. Owners should also be obliged to keep tariff cards affixed in their ricksha. These should be printed and supplied at 10 cents each.

6. Unattached ricksha should be liable to impoundment by the police. A fee of Rs. 5 per 24 hours or part thereof should be collected by the police and handed to the Municipality.

The Town Clerk has been instructed to draft new rules giving effect to these and other minor amendments for consideration of the Committee.

Provisional and rules were gone into in detail, and it is hoped that these will be presented to the Committee in their amended form at the next meeting.

ABRATED WATER SUPPERVISION

In reference to the above, the following letter from Messrs. W. C. Hunter and Co. was read:—

The Town Clerk,
Nairobi.

Sir,—I should be glad if you would put the following on the agenda for next meeting:—

Question 1: Will the Medical Officer of Health inform the Committee whether he has yet been instructed during the last four months of the carriage of the mineral water sold in Nairobi is impure and unfit for consumption, and what steps have been taken to remedy this.

Question 2: What steps are taken by the health authorities to supervise the manufacture of mineral waters in Nairobi and to ensure that pure water is used.

Yours, etc.,
W. C. Hunter & Co.

In answer to this the M.O.H. said that

(Continued on next column.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

Statement in Lords.

SUCCESSES FOLLOWED UP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 27.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon read a telegram from General Maude stating that, on February 25, the British cavalry and infantry moved westward in pursuit of the retreating enemy. They found strong Turkish rearguards, supported by artillery, occupying trench positions 15 miles to the west and north-west of Kut—evidently covering the withdrawal from Baghdad. After an intense bombardment, our infantry assaulted the enemy positions, and obtained a foothold therein, while our cavalry opinated round the Turkish north-eastern flank. At least 50 prisoners, numerous flocks, equipment and stores were captured.

British aeroplanes bombed a steamer towing a Turkish pontoon bridge up-stream with the result that the tow slipped and the pontoon floated down-stream.

Lord Curzon added that it was evident that the scene of operations had shifted considerably up-stream beyond Kut, and that the success announced yesterday had been followed up. It is believed that several thousand Turks have been taken prisoners, and it was clear that the slur on our arms, if the phrase was applicable, caused by the events of last year, had now been entirely wiped out. (Cheers).

LICENSING COURT.

Appointments for Seyidie Province.

According to the current issue of the "Official Gazette," the following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Licensing Courts, Seyidie Province, for the year ending December 31, 1917:—Provincial Commissioner Major Major, Resident Mackenzie, Superintendents of Conservancy, Mr. A. J. Madan, Mr. A. E. Gedbush, Mr. S. C. Thomas, and Mr. A. Doyle.

AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL.

Official Announcement.

Pending the receipt of instructions from his Majesty's Government, provisional recognition has been accorded by Mr. Arthur James Doyle, as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Mombasa.

All the seated water manufacturers in Nairobi were under sanitary supervision.

An application was read from Maxwell, Brady & Co., asking that they might be allowed to hang out four shoes—one on the front walls of their premises and one in the premises of each case to be 4ft. 11in. high, 21in. wide and 7in. dia. deep. When in position they would be 18in. from the ground. The shoe cases were to be put out in the morning and taken inside in the evening. Mr. Ross thought that as traffic increased it was desirable that the public should be allowed to have the shoes set on pavements on the walking space there should be no objection, and he suggested that the application should not be granted.

Col. Notley agreed that it would be a pity if the shoes were put on pavement.

Mr. Eastwood moved that the application be refused, Mr. Thomas seconded, and the application was unanimously refused.

BARBED WIRE AT RACECOURSE.

In regard to an application to put barbed wire round the racecourse, Mr. Notley, Mr. Neave, through the Town Clerk, the Town Clerk said that he had been asked verbally to put the application before the Committee. On looking up the rule on the subject however, it was found that barbed wire was prohibited, except under a special permit.

Mr. Notley was of opinion that barbed wire should not be allowed, unless under exceptional circumstances.

Mr. Eastwood said that on principle he thought the application should be refused.

It was ultimately agreed to have it re-

DRINK THE BEST BUCHANAN'S BLACK & WHITE & RED SEAL
SCOTCH WHISKIES
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

...ed back, so that Col. Neave could be ...ed why special exception should be ...de in this instance.

SWAMP ROAD LIGHTING.

The following letter was received from the manager of the Electric Power and Lighting Co.:

Director of Public Works,
Nairobi.

Sir,—We have the honour to notify you that we trust to have the Swamp Road lighting complete and ready for inspection on Thursday next, the 1st proximo.

Yours, etc.,
CHAS. UDALL,
Chief Engineer and Manager.

Nairobi, February 27.

It was agreed that members of the Committee should take the first opportunity of inspecting the lights, and report at next meeting, to the Committee.

NEW CEMETERY SITE.

A letter was read from the Director of Public Works, as follows:

Sir,—I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to furnish me at your earliest convenience with the views of your Committee on the lay-out of graves on the new cemetery site on the Fort Hall Road.

I submit a sketch, which I shall be obliged if you will return with your comments. It shows the provision of 784 graves lying E. and W., while 558 graves lie in other directions than E. and W. in order to face on to frontage paths between blocks.

Throughout the area there are graves of special sizes larger than the standard eight feet and four feet. These might be desired as sites for family vaults or for graves of special treatment, and presumably special fees would be exacted for their use.

Yours, etc.,
W. McGREGOR ROSS.

Col. Notley proposed that the Committee adopt the suggestion of the P.W.D., Mr. Thomas seconded and the proposal was carried unanimously.

LETTER FROM INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The following letter was read from the Indian Association;

RE ROAD TO THE HINDU BURNING GROUND.

Sir,—I am directed by my Association to bring to your notice the sad fact that no proper road exists to the Hindu Burning Ground, and that during the hours of darkness and rainy days the inconvenience becomes a real hardship.

My Association trusts that in the absence of an Indian representative on the Nairobi Municipal Committee, the Municipal Committee will properly appreciate this hardship, and do the needful in the matter, and thus earn the appreciation of my Association and the Hindu public.

Yours, etc.,
M. A. DESAI,
Secretary, Indian Association,
Nairobi.

Mr. Ross explained that part of the road serving the new native location will serve the Indian Burning Ground, and suggested that the Association be informed of this. It was agreed to act on this suggestion and notify the Indian Associaton accordingly.

EAST NAIROBI TOWNSHIP.

Concerning the Somali situation in the East Nairobi Township, the following letter was read from the Governor:

To the Town Clerk,
Nairobi.

Sir,—I am desired by the Governor to inform you that the settlement of Somalis, who are being moved from the Somali villages in Nairobi, on the Nairobi East Township has recently been brought to his notice.

It is evident that the presence of a large number of these natives on an area so adjacent to Nairobi will be a possible source of disease, unless some form of control can be imposed, and the Governor is advised that the simplest method of ensuring such control would be to proclaim the Nairobi East Township a township under the East Africa Township Ordinance 1903, and apply thereto such rules under the Ordinance as are considered necessary. Before, however, taking this action, the Governor would be glad to know whether your Committee desire the area in question to be incorporated within the boundaries of Nairobi Township and administered by themselves, or whether they would prefer it to be proclaimed a separate township under the administration of the district officers.

Yours, etc.,
W. J. MONSON,
for Chief Secretary to the Government.

Secretariat,
Nairobi, February 26.

After some discussion it was decided that the Committee could not comply with the suggestion contained in the letter, to the effect that the East Nairobi Township be incorporated within the boundaries of Nairobi Township.

This concluded the business of the Committee and the proceedings terminated.

SMOKES FOR TROOPS.

Over-seas Club's Fund.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

Although kind contributions to us for the above Fund have amounted to Rs. 121-75, we have not the slightest hesitation in giving an imitation of Oliver Twist and "asking for more." Remember that the men on all fronts are coming to the hardest period of their trials—the last lap in the great struggle They are going to do their utmost to get the job finished this year for those who are carrying on at home. You can see what they are doing on the Ancre and in Mesopotamia; they will do still more. Help them to maintain their steady nerve, by sending along a rupee or even fifty cents to us with which the Over-seas Club will buy cigarettes and tobacco for despatch to the men in every fighting line. The calls on one's purse are many we know, but there is hardly a person in this Protectorate who can't spare either one or the other of the aforementioned amounts. If the following acknowledgments, from fighters, of smokes be read, it will be seen how much they are appreciated:—

September 22, 1916.

Sir,—The cigarettes so kindly sent by you were received and personally distributed by me to the patients in the Shaik-Saad Hospital. The men were very grateful for them. They had been asking for "smokes" for some time, but till yours arrived, I h... none. Thanking you on their behalf.

(Sd.) C. H. HUDSON,
Y.M.C.A. Shaik-Saad, Mesop

October 1, 1916

Dear Sir,—We received from the Divisional Chaplain a complete case and a large part of another case containing cigarettes and tobacco for the men of the Battalion, a gift from the school-children of Great Britain.

The cigarettes and tobacco were a most welcome gift and were very greatly appreciated by the men, who have filled up the postcards addressed to the school-children, personally thanking them for their timely gifts and for the good wishes which inspired them.

May I also, on behalf of the Officer Commanding and the men of the Battalion, thank you and your Committee for all the labour you have given in organising the collection and distribution of the gifts.

Yours, etc.,
(Sd. R. T. GIBSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Devon. Regt.

October 4, 1916.

Sir,—In acknowledgment of the parcel of tobacco and cigarettes which we received quite safely and in good order. In return will you please convey our best thanks to the donors from myself and crew of H.M.T. "Salome" for their kindness.

It is very encouraging to us to know that everyone is doing their best and giving every bit of help they can in this terrible crisis. I am sure everyone must be glad to do their bit in some way or other. With our kindest regards and best of thanks.

Yours, etc.,
(Sd.) W. H. GORR, Skipper,
H.M. Trawler "Salome,"
c/o. G.P.O.

October 13, 1916.

Dear Sir,—Many thanks for case of cigarettes and tobacco to-day. They have been issued to the men as instructed. No gift is more appreciated in the field than that supplied by the Over-seas Club and subscribed from all parts of the Empire.

(Sd.) A. E. COURTENAY, Capt.,
Canadian Mobile Vet. Section.

October 20, 1916.

Sir,—I issued these cigarettes and tobacco this morning. We are billeted at a place where smokes are hard to get, so you can imagine what a splendid surprise this issue was to the B'Hoys. Thanks ever so much. In expressing their thanks, I am simply expressing the thanks of the Battalion.

(Sd.) T. FLATTLEY, R.Q.M.S.,
Australian Division, B.E.F.

October 30, 1916.

Sir,—Please accept my thanks for the kind present of tobacco and cigarettes presented to this Unit by the Over-seas Club. The gift was greatly appreciated, more especially as the Unit had been unable to obtain supplies locally, lately.

R. W. MANN, Lieut., R.E.,
Field Coy., B.E.F.

October 18, 1916.

Dear Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure I acknowledge receipt of this case of cigarettes and tobacco. Whatever may happen to the rest of the magnificent Empire Day Gift from the school-children of the Homeland, the six cases which have come to me have fulfilled to the brim the intention of the givers.

We were in great need. It was hard to get anything up to us here, smokes well nigh impossible. Of the N.C.O's. and men, accept please very sincere thanks. I have handed out the post-cards, and hope that all of them will be filled in. I have posted some to-day.

(Sd.) C. H. HEMMING, Senior Chaplain,
I.E.F.D.

We have just received this box of cigarettes and tobacco and distributed them. They again found us after a spell of "short rations" in cigarettes. So short, that some unprincipled scoundrels who managed to come in from the lines of communication with cigs. they had bought at 1d. a packet, sold them at as much as Rs. 1-50 a packet—just for a few days. We don't have such terrific shellings as they have in France, but we get some. We are being shelled in standing camp by the German guns (ex the "Konigsberg") at this moment and it is better to have a cigarette than not when we have to be patient and wait until our time comes—to get our own back.

(Sd.) C. D. HAZLEDENE, Capt.,
for O/C., Royal Fusiliers,
East Africa.

OUR MOMBASA PRINTING WORKS

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Quotations on Request.

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CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The annual business meeting and social will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms to-morrow (Friday) evening at 8-15. All interested cordially invited. Tea and music.

KIAMBU & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

Sunday, March 4, at Ruiru Church.
Mattins and Holy Communion ... 11 a.m.
Sunday, March 11, at St. Paul's, Kiambu.
Mattins and Holy Communion ... 11 a.m.

NAKURU & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

Sunday March 11, at Limuru.
Mattins and Holy Communion 10-30 a.m.

W. P. LOW,
Chaplain.

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

Starving 'Midst Plenty.

The "Times" publishes a message from a correspondent stating that Russia is experiencing a famine in the midst of plenty of food.

The correspondent says that queues are the rule in Petrograd, Moscow and throughout the country. People wait for hours in a temperature 20 degrees below zero, from six o'clock in the morning.

All necessaries are from two to ten times the prices ruling in times of peace.

The fixing of the maximum prices has diminished supplies. The formalities to obtain beef are such that the rich have discarded its use.

The chief cause of the trouble is the want of co-ordination, organisation, supply, and the dislocation of railways, as there is probably sufficient food in the country to feed the population for two years.

STANDARD NOTES.

There will be a concert at the Church Army Soldiers' Club at 8 p.m. to-night.

A year ago to-day, news was received that General Aylmer had attacked the Turks, with success, on the Tigris.

The "Laconia," which was torpedoed on February 26, was in Kilindini Harbour in August 1915, and was the largest ship ever in the port.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment: To be Assistant District Commissioner-in-charge, Rabai, Mr. R. W. Lambert.

We learn that during the past six months "The Queries" have collected some Rs. 10,000 in aid of the various war funds and charity. The troupe proceeds Down South, but hopes to return as a stronger combination in about six months' time.

CHURCH ARMY SOLDIERS' CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR WEEK.
February 26 to March 4.

Thursday, March 1.—Concert.
Friday, March 2.—Devotional Meeting in Chaplain's Tent.

Sunday, March 4.

Evening Service	6-00 p.m.
Holy Communion	7-30 a.m.
Church Parade	9-00 a.m.

W. P. LOW,
C.F.

TO ENSURE VICTORY.

Submarine Campaign Must Be Smashed.

The "Observer," in an apparently inspired article, says: "The Germans hope to snatch an eleventh hour triumph by cutting Great Britain's sea communications. If we smash her new submarine campaign directly or outbuild it in our yards, or outstay it by reducing our imports and increasing our home supplies, or achieve a final decisive success by all these means together, we will destroy the last German hope and ensure the victory of the Allies.

"We can and will do it, but only by a maximum national effort in the next six months."

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NAIVASHA.

NEXT PEACE MOVE BY THE KAISER.

Some Speculation.

There is some speculation as to the Kaiser's next peace move.

A Geneva telegram says that Djavid Bey and two other prominent Young Turks are expected there from Berlin, probably in connection with the activities of Prince von Buelow, Goluchowski and other Austro-German diplomats.

It is believed that the Kaiser's next peace move will probably be the disclosure of the terms made through Prince von Buelow.

The Amsterdam National Committee for a Reasonable Peace, which Prince Wedel, at the Kaiser's request, established in 1916, has issued a new peace programme.

It includes provisions to the effect that the fate of occupied countries should be decided by Germany; that there should be freedom of the seas; that Germany's Colonial Empire should be restored to her; and that an ample war indemnity should be paid. It is believed that this programme represents the Kaiser's terms.

INTERESTING EPISODE.

Lord French's Verdun Chestnuts.

The "Petit Parisien" recalls the action of Lord French, who, when at Verdun, picked up a handful of chestnuts, and on being asked why, replied that it was to plant them in his grounds, and have an avenue as a perpetual souvenir of the glorious city. The journal adds: "Since then everyone in England dreams of having an oak or a chestnut recalling the citadel which stopped the onrush of the barbarians. So many letters have been sent to this effect that the authorities at Verdun have been unable to satisfy the demands of all friends and Allies."

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Pioneers in East Africa.

DIFFICULT PROBLEMS SOLVED

The thorough manner in which the Germans in East Africa rendered their central line of railways temporarily useless has been more than hinted at, and now the other side of the story, namely, how our men patched up the system in quick time has its special interest.

Lieut-Colonel J. H. Dobson, D.S.O., known better to us as the controller of Johannesburg's electrical system, told to a "Sunday Times" representative the very interesting doings of the South African Pioneer Battalion. Some idea of the magnitude of the work which faced the engineers may be gathered from the fact that there were on 450 miles of central railways, between Ngerengere and Tabora, 68 bridges dynamited by the Germans, 29 stations at which crossings were damaged, and three and a third miles of track taken up by the enemy. Five bridges were constructed in deviations, two miles of new track laid in deviations, and 60 yards of retaining walls rebuilt. Colonel Dobson puts the success of this large undertaking down to the willingness and esprit de corps of the capable officers and men who did the work.

An interesting side of the achievement to the layman, as to specialists, is the number of shifts to which the pioneers were put in re-establishing railways. The lines were mined in a most ingenious manner, but fortunately not in many places. These mines were hidden from view and it was necessary to proceed carefully. There was one considerable slice of luck for the pioneers when it became necessary to shift about 2,000 tons of rock and there was no dynamite.

Fossicking around the locality someone discovered recently turned earth and there found a hidden store of German dynamite which was at once used in large quantities—packages instead of single charges. At first sight it looked like a two or three weeks' job in the absence of rock drills, but by using large quantities of dynamite the engineers blasted away the obstruction in four days.

When a quantity of timber was needed on one occasion an inspection of the line revealed a large number of trees already felled by the Germans. The situation was saved, and another bridge erected in an unexpectedly brief period. The position of the engineers was unique in the sense that they started their work in the middle of the system without stores and material to draw upon and only motor road vehicles, mounted on railway wheels, for transport. It became necessary to improvise and use any means at hand. The men responded gamely and everyone's experience was useful.

There came a period in the work when bridge after bridge over a seemingly impassable area of swamp and bush had been destroyed and there was no means at hand to make the damage good rapidly. It appeared hopeless until someone came across a patch of gravel hidden among the grass. A further examination revealed nothing less than an old line which had been used by the Germans before they put up bridges, and when it had been cleared the pioneers found themselves in possession of a very useful deviation, in which, however, they had to build two entirely new bridges, this being an easier proposition than to repair those which had been demolished.

A fair sample of demolition was that found near Mikesse, where two large viaduct bridges had been blown up. One of the five spans was completely wrecked, and with it five engines and a large quantity of rolling stock which had evidently been run into the demolished bridge and fallen to a depth of about forty feet. The bridge was about 100 yards long, and it was hopeless to attempt any temporary repairs. Here it was that the deviation was discovered.

Near Kasi-Kasi station a two-span bridge, 78 feet long, had its central pillar and a concrete girder completely demolished. A steel girder was lifted and a heavily cribbed and a temporary new girder was made up in place of the damaged one out of rails.

No. 1 Company of the S.A. Pioneer Battalion began their work on the line between Ngerengere and Tabora on August 10 after Van Deventer's big push. Indian sappers and miners, under Colonel Wilkinson, looked after the line to Dar-es-Salaam from Ngerengere, while No. 2 Company of the Pioneers worked with the sappers and miners between Ruvu and Ngerengere and on a big deviation between miles 169 and 180 and subsequently, were allocated to the work of strengthening the bridges between Kilosa for locomotive work.

Permanent repairs are now being done by sappers and miners. On October 4 the line was through for motor-drawn traffic between Dodoma and Ngerengere. Towards the close of August there was rail traffic from Dodoma to Kilossa. Rail communication was started between Dodoma and [illegible] on October 21, and that completed a most urgent work. The line was then through from Dar-es-Salaam to Tabora. This did away with hundreds of miles of more difficult lines of communication and consequently released a large number of road vehicles for other services.

The bare bones of such a record hardly indicate the interesting nature of the work to any but the technical expert, nor can the layman realise how the men, apart from privation and fever, enjoyed tackling the problems of bush, swamp and rock. An ordinary spirit level and a couple of pointers took the place of a theodolite on one survey and then they were only nine inches out after working through the dense bush.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

Rationing of Great Britain.

According to a Reuter's message dated January 28, Mr. Anderson, Labour M.P., in a speech at Leicester, forecasted that a scheme for the rationing of Great Britain would shortly be adopted.

This statement is somewhat significant, as Mr. Anderson is a member of the Government Committee which is enquiring into food prices.

NOTICE.

Mr. J. Darevsky

BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers that from the **26th February he is removing from his present premises to a more commodious Store lately occupied by Messrs. McDonell Bros. and Smith (opposite Dustpan) in Government Road.**

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WAR NOTES.

[BY EX-YEOMAN.]

London, January 11.

OUR TASK.

[illegible] Government has done many [illegible] things already and it may sound [illegible] to start fault finding. Neverthe[less] [illegible] in the best interest of the Empire [illegible] things should be pointed out [illegible] patriots can strive to bring about [illegible]ment.

[illegible] the report of Sir Edward Carson's [illegible] on the aliens question for [illegible]

[illegible] suggestions go no further than that [illegible] naturalisations shall be possible [illegible] alien has resided in the Empire [illegible] years instead of five. Others are, [illegible] naturalised subject shall become a [illegible] Councillor or a member of either [illegible] of Parliament." "To be a pilot, [illegible] or officer of a British ship—except [illegible] special licence." There are others [illegible] will suffice to illustrate the point. [illegible] be seen that Sir Edward Carson's [illegible] takes it for granted that aliens [illegible] allowed to obtain naturalisation [illegible] in future and also to secure positions [illegible] and officers in British ships. This [illegible] wrong and patriots should see [illegible] that no more mistakes are made in [illegible] Our motto should be "The British [illegible] for our own." The proper patriotic [illegible] of the future should be to cancel all [illegible] papers issued to our enemies [illegible] 1900. Expel all enemies, of either [illegible] of the Empire. To absolutely shut [illegible] out of the Empire in future. To [illegible] the practice of granting natu[ralisa]tion papers to aliens in future. The [illegible] may appear hard when one thinks of [illegible] Frenchmen or Russians who have done [illegible] by our side in the great struggle. It [illegible] necessary, however, for we may be at [illegible] with Russia or France in fifty or a [illegible] years. We should strive to im[illegible] the British race and see to it that it [illegible] not become tainted. The war has [illegible] which is the greatest of all races and [illegible] be our own fault if we allow our race [illegible] There is far too much German [illegible] in the Empire now and the proper [illegible] is to get rid of it—not add to it in [illegible] way. Apropos of this, the future [illegible] of our Royal family is a subject [illegible] Patriots will never feel satisfied [illegible] our laws decree that marriage with [illegible] than a British born subject will mean [illegible] of any money grant from the [illegible] and also a ban to the throne.

[illegible] have seen what German influence in [illegible] circles has done in Greece and else[where] and it is necessary to take proper [illegible] to safeguard our interests.

Writing on this matter, Lord Charles [illegible] advocates that no German ship [illegible] be allowed to use our coaling stations [illegible] two years after the signing of peace. Such leniency is absurd, and the only proper course is to absolutely shut the [illegible] against German shipping for ever. Germany is outside civilisation and should [illegible] treated as a leper in every way. Self-preservation demands it and by keeping Germany poor the opportunities to make war will be taken from the Hun.

OUR OFFICERS.

The Rev. C. G. C. Walker of Weedon relates the following incident, which so well illustrates why our officers as a body are respected and admired by the men who serve under them.

During a very trying march to the front lines a Tommy fell exhausted and on reviving, his captain carried his rifle and gave the private his stick. A little later, the colonel rode up and on the situation being explained he got off his horse and had the soldier lifted into the saddle whilst he walked himself. As the private put it "I a common infantryman rode towards the battle whilst my colonel walked."

No end of similar incidents can be related and we can well feel proud of our officers.

Touching on this subject, readers will recall an incident the writer related two weeks ago about an officer rebuking a soldier for over-stepping the mark in the language line. Being Christmas time, the usual railway restrictions were relaxed so that every carriage and of all classes was carrying more than the proper number. The well-oiled private was sitting at the opposite end of the carriage to the officer and probably had no idea there was an officer in the compartment until the latter quietly said, "Can't you pull up a bit in your language." It was the tone and voice which worked the oracle and made the private say "Sorry, Sir" in a very subdued voice.

Reference to this is a reminder of how the soldiers back from the front appreciate our English carriages. They say the "[illegible]" in France are the limit and that it is more comfortable to travel in a cattle truck, as long as there is room to lie down.

As to the speed, they say it is possible at times to get out of the train, pick fruit from an orchard, and overtake the train.

GOOD ADVICE.

It is related that the following lines are written up for all and sundry to read in one of our advance trenches:

A wise old owl living in an oak tree
Said the less I say the more I see.
And the less I tell the more I hear.

The advice is excellent and no doubt our fighters take note.

THE DOCTORS.

The army chaplain and the army doctor have come into their own during the war and their place in the estimation of the soldier is now very high. In peace time they attracted little notice, but their worth is better known now a days and right well they have acquitted themselves on the battle field. The "Daily Mail" is authority for stating that there are now no fewer than 10,000 officers and 70,000 non-commissioned officers and men in the Royal Army Medical Corps who attend to the requirements of the 5,000,000 composing the army raised in the British Isles. In addition there is the medical service doing duty with the forces raised in the over-seas parts of the Empire—figures which show the nature of the struggle.

GERMAN EAST.

Awards to South Africa.

The following are some of the awards granted to South African officers in connection with the German East Africa campaign, and are announced in the "London Gazette":—

COMPANION OF THE BATH

Major-General J. Van Deventer.
Brigadier-General J. Collyer.

COMPANION OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Brigadier-General P. Beves.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Brigadier-General B. Enslin.
Colonel A. Brink.
Lieut.-Colonel C. Brink.
Lieut.-Colonel J. Byron.
Lieu.-Colonel C. Molyneaux.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Taylor.
Lieut.-Colonel C. Burgers.
Lieut.-Colonel J. Koen.
Lieut.-Colonel P. Botha.
Lieut.-Colonel B. Smit Murray-Smith.
Major-General Brits, mentioned in despatches.

THE NEXT MOVE.

Speculation Rife.

Speculation continues rife in all quarters with regard to the next big development of the war, says the London correspondent of the "Star."

From Amsterdam comes a story of vast new bodies of German troops being sent to the depots in West Germany with the suggestion of a desperate enemy onslaught on the Western front in the course of the next few weeks, accompanied by the use of still more horrible gases and other new barbarities.

Meanwhile information reaches me from a special source that military circles in France are extraordinarily confident about the future and absolutely convinced that the German line will be broken during the great spring offensive by the Anglo-French armies.

A Petrograd message states that General Brusiloff, in the course of a remarkable speech to his staff, said he did not hesitate to declare that it was certain the military power of Germany would be utterly ruined this year.

TURKISH ATROCITIES.

Exterminating the Arabs.

Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative source that the Turks are deliberately endeavouring to exterminate the Arabs in a similar manner to the Armenians.

A military cordon has been placed round the whole of the Lebanon region, keeping out food, as a result of which half the population has died of hunger.

The Turks have devastated Syria and Palestine, and have deported numerous illustrious Arab families, after hanging the leaders in a wholesale manner, whether they were pro-Turk or anti-Turk.

Arab soldiers have been sent to the worst fronts. Those who escape conscription, deportation or hanging, are forced to accommodate typhus-stricken Armenians.

KAISER MUST ABDICATE.

A German Demand.

As an indication that the German nation is far from being either so united or so ignorant as would appear from official sources, comes the news that the "League of South Germans" has issued a manifesto to Germans in general which expresses the view that only the most drastic action can save Germany from the consequences of the war.

The manifesto, says a "Star" cable, demands that the Kaiser shall abdicate the throne in order to avert further blood-shed, leaving it to others to make peace with the Allies.

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WANTED Men as food inspectors are finished. TWO GOOD LINOTYPE OPERATORS; one Mechanic-Operator. WHITE GIVING QUALIFICATIONS AND SPEED TO "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD," NAIROBI.

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TO PURCHASE 6 FULLETS and 1 CROCK RHODE ISLAND RED. Write stating lowest price (delivered Nairobi Station) to VOUCHER No. 1016, c/o. STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

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HOUSE on Bed Avenue, PARKLANDS: For rent and full particulars apply to ALLEN & HAMILTON, Selection.

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CUISINE THE BEST TERMS MODERATE.

Proprietress, Mrs. FOUCHE.

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A FEW PLOTS STILL FOR SALE, from 50 to 65 acres. FIRESHOLD. River frontage, well timbered. Company's light reasonable terms of payment. APPLY, THE AGENTS, NAIROBI HOUSE.

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Kenya Supply Co., Limited, Kisumu

U.S.A. AND GERMANY.

How Rupture was Received

SITUATION REVIEWED.

Reuter says that the news of the rupture between America and Germany, caused the deepest impression in London of any event since the outset of the war, though there was little outward sign of excitement manifested, as the public, by this time, are hardened to sensations. Nevertheless the thinking section of the population recognises that the new situation has its drawbacks as well as its advantages.

For instance, there is the position of the prisoners of the Entente nations in Germany who are now deprived of American assistance and guardianshp. This presents an anxious question, while the Belgian relief work is endangered and hundreds of thousands of people in that country are confronted with starvation.

The general opinion prevailing is that the United States will inevitably be forced into war, but there is much speculation as to the part she will play and the effect upon the supply of munitions.

The prospect of German steamers interned in American ports being used to reinforce the present mercantile traffic has strengthened the composure with which the British public in an increasing degree regards the new phase of German frightfulness, confidently relying on the official utterance as to the ability of the British navy to deal with it, as already conveyed by cable.

There are already indications that neutral countries have begun to recover from the preliminary panic, even before they learned of President Wilson's appeal to them to imitate the example of the United States.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington telegraphs that there was an unusually large and representative attendance of diplomats to hear President Wilson's statement in the Congress; and it was noteworthy that practically all the South American republics were represented.

The gravity of the occasion was also emphasised by the presence of justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet and high State officials.

President Wilson's entry was marked by cheering and the clapping of hands.

This was succeeded by a tense silence, when President Wilson, with his face set and without gesture, smiled, bowed and began to read his address with a slow measured delivery.

His announcement of the severance of relations with Germany was greeted with an outburst of applause, which was renewed when the President declared it was impossible to believe that Germany would disregard her obligations by destroying American ships and lives.

The Congress rose and cheered when the President reached the conclusion of his address and remained standing while he left the Chamber.

The definite breach with Germany has been followed by war patriotism, which is sweeping throughout America from end to end.

All political differences, says Reuter's correspondent at New York, have disappeared, and expressions of loyalty and support are pouring in.

Mr. J. H. Choate, a former American ambassador in London, has made a statement which may be taken as epitomising the views of responsible men of the country. He says, "I am glad the break has come. Americans know the Entente Powers are fighting our cause as well as their own."

American newspapers unanimously applauded President Wilson for bringing America into line with the Allies and upholding the dignity of America. Germany, they say, has put down her last stake, and it has been already lost. "The Kaiser has challenged America by demanding judgment by the sword," it is remarked, "and by the sword shall he be punished."

In the course of an editorial article, says Reuter's correspondent at New York, the "Evening Sun" refers to an important aspect of the situation.

"We must," points out the paper, "remember that the Allies, from a military standpoint, are far ahead of us. All they need is shot and shell. If we decide to fight, do not let us compel them to mark time in this respect while we are building up a great army. That would be Germany's salvation."

The paper finally urges the United States to help the Allies to the last ounce, especially financially, as soon as war is declared.

A message from New York says that Mr. Roosevelt has offered the services of himself and his four sons to his country, and promises to raise a division for the army.

The American Aero Club has placed its entire resources at the service of the Government.

The American Government has, reports Reuter's correspondent, at Washington, asked for the co-operation of all State authorities to meet the German plots.

Special guards have been placed on the Government buildings, and redoubled precautions have been taken at the White House and the Allied embassies.

It is estimated that 10,000 agents of the Central Empires are under surveillance, at least 5,000 being in New York alone.

It is officially known that spies have been instructed to act in the event of a rupture with Germany.

A number of outrages have already been committed.

For example, the machinery of the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" was seriously deranged.

German spying activities included the surveying of the routes leading to the vital points and of the Panama Canal fortifications.

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent says that President Wilson, when the rupture took place, had a consultation with the Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Daniels) and the Secretary of War (Mr. Baker) and practically determined on what military programme the United States should adopt in the event of war.

It was recognised the United States would be unable to send an expeditionary force to Europe for some months. Therefore, American assistance for the Allies would, at first, be naval, namely the patrol of the North and South Atlantic, thus releasing British and French cruisers.

The feasibility of convoys was discussed, but not considered practicable at the start. Fast motor boats would assist the destroyer flotillas.

The millionaire peace propagandist, Ford, has placed his vast motor works at the disposal of the American Government, free of charge.

Palace Theatre

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Mr. W. N. LOW	*Violin.*
Mr. P. E. WOLFFE	*'Cello.*
Mr. JARETSKY	*Piano.*
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STANDARD NOTES.

The British have 4,000 fast small craft surrounding the United Kingdom to hunt for submarines.

We regret that, under the heading of "Nakuru and District Chaplaincy," we stated that a service would be held at Limuru on March 11. This should have read at Lumbwa.

Messrs. W. B. Thompson & Co., on February 28, sold the whole of Mr. Block's herd, by private treaty, to Baron von Blixen of N'gong. This herd consisted of 100 cows and three bulls.

The business meeting and congregational social of St. Andrew's Church takes place to-night in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms at 8-15. All interested are cordially invited. There will be tea and music.

In the House of Commons, Admiral Meux declared that there was every reason to hope that the same success which had attended the destruction of the Zeppelins was in a fair way to be realised in countering the submarines.

Newland, Tarlton & Co., Ltd., are selling by public auction to-day, without reserve, at their stand in Sixth Avenue (next to the New Stanley Hotel), about 80 head of cattle, including native and grade cows with grade calves, cows in calf to pure bred Ayrshire bull, and native heifers.

The following official went on leave on February 25: Mr. B. E. F. Wetkin, Sanitary Inspector; Mr. B. J. Freeman, 2nd-Class Postmaster; Comdr. R. M. Reynolds, Marine Superintendent, Uganda Railway; Lieut. F. C. Greenwood, 2nd Officer, Lake Steamers, Uganda Railway; Sub-Lieut. W. Clark, 2nd Officer, Lake Steamers, Uganda Railway; Lieut. R. E. Penney, Chief Engineer, Lake Steamers, Uganda Railway; Mr. W. C. Booth, Chief Engineer, Lake Steamers, Uganda Railway; Mr. A. Smith, Assistant Engineer, Uganda Railway.

Messrs. W. B. Thompson & Co., held a very successful sale in Nairobi on February 28. The cattle forward, the property of Capt. Elkington, having been run as a dairy herd were not carrying much flesh, but the prices showed that good dairy stock is still in strong demand. Cows with calves at foot: Top Rs. 280, average Rs. 199; dry cows, Rs. 220 to Rs. 120; heifers, Rs. 150, Rs. 155; small bullocks, Rs. 45 to Rs. 47-50. The spans of bullocks, having been held up on the road, were not in time for the sale, but they will be on view at Parklands for private sale.

FREE TRADE FINISHED.

Labourite's Breezy Speech.

Mr. Hodge, the Minister for Labour, has driven the last nail in the coffin of free trade so far as the Labour Party is concerned.

This he did in a frank and spirited speech at a meeting of working men at Rotherham. "Like the silly beggars we were," he said in his breezy fashion, "we thought free trade meant the prevention of war. I am going to have no more German steel in this country while there is an idle furnace here."

THE EMPIRE'S RESOURCES.

Co-Operative Effort Needed

STATE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Sir Starr Jameson, who is chairman of the Empire Resources Development Committee, and Mr. Wilson Fox, who is a member of the Committee, were interviewed by Reuter's correspondent on the aims and objects of the new organisation. They stated it would be premature and ungracious to discuss the terms upon which the dominions might participate. Where there was good will, they remarked, there was always a way. The scheme might provide opportunities financially for the earliest developments of the resources of the dominions, thereby increasing the dominions' revenues, populations and political strength, whereas without an Empire-wide partnership many potentialities would be likely to remain undeveloped indefinitely.

The central idea, they said, was the development of the State for the State by the State, because the existing methods of taxation would not reduce the Empire's post-war financial burdens. Hence the necessity for some such great co-operative effort in that direction. At present the Committee was trying to avoid coming into antagonism with vested interests. It was believed to be feasible that existing industrial enterprises, where they were involved, could participate as co-partners with the State upon an increased profits basis. Experts had already investigated land development, fisheries and palm oil, and had prepared an excellent *prima facie* case in favour of State development of these industries.

Sir Starr Jameson said he stood aghast to think how all past Imperial governments had neglected to assist the development of the Empire's vast wealth. The scheme, moreover, might provide an excellent continuous investment for all classes, the same as the present war loan, and might also provide facilities for large and small investors.

The "Times," in the course of an editorial article on the scheme put forward by the Empire Resources Committee, says:—

"It has many attractions but is liable, no doubt, to some dangers. The best way of avoiding them, as Sir Starr Jameson said, is to put the work in the hands of the captains of industry. There are vast potentialities ready to the hand of the Board of Imperial Development, which would be a kind of commercial pioneer when the people of Britain realise that by fostering their Imperial estate they will lighten the financial burden of the war. They will not mind whether the process of development is called rank socialism or not, so long as it is efficient. The Committee is quite justified in insisting that the proposed board should be backed by the nation's credit."

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THE BEAST'S MARK.

New York Comments.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE "BETWEEN GERMANY AND CIVILISATION."

The following leading article appeared in the "New York Tribune" of November 15, [illegible]

"There is something almost pathetic in the vain reachings of the Germans for sympathy. They murder neutrals, sink neutral ships and they violate [illegible] rights, and then, in their desire for approval, they buy newspapers in [illegible] capitals and eagerly reprint the [illegible] appearing in the purchased [illegible]. Thus it is that for the latest [illegible] outrage Berlin finds warrant in the [illegible] of Copenhagen and Stockholm [illegible].

"[illegible] yet the most astonishing thing [illegible] the whole war is the complete in[illegible] of the German to understand the [illegible] the world. He sent his troops into [illegible]; he permitted, he commanded [illegible] murder, burn, rape; under his [illegible] children were slain and women [illegible], cities were destroyed and homes [illegible], and then the German produced a [illegible] of documents discovered in [illegible] to defend his course, to justify not [illegible] his offences against Belgian neutral[illegible] his offences in Belgium against all [illegible].

"[illegible] from the outset of the war the [illegible] episode has endured as a final [illegible] of Modern Germany. It is one [illegible] about which there is no argument in [illegible]. It is one phase of the war which [illegible], not for the duration of the war, [illegible] a lifetime of men and women now [illegible]. We are numb with the horror of [illegible] war, we are deadened with the charges [illegible] counter-charges, but in the matter of [illegible] our minds remain clear and fixed. [illegible] is not surprising that the nation [illegible] murdered Belgian women and children [illegible] is now enslaving Belgian men. It is [illegible] surprising that the nation which is [illegible] for what was done, not merely [illegible] Louvain, but in all the villages from the [illegible] to Dinant through which the troops [illegible], should now be invoking the methods [illegible] African slave traders in the conquered [illegible].

"The true meaning of this Belgian [illegible] is that there can be no peace while [illegible] spirit which is responsible for it dominates Germany. Europe cannot make peace [illegible] such statesmanship of murder as rules [illegible] Berlin. To do this would be to recognise [illegible] spirit itself. A native village might as [illegible] make terms with a man-eating tiger [illegible] by night preyed upon its children as [illegible] France, for example, make peace with [illegible] neighbouring Germany in its present [illegible].

"Belgium is the sign manual of Germany. Whenever the world needs a fresh illustration of what the German Kultur and German spirit means, it is supplied in Belgium and furnished by the agents of the Kaiser. The whole world is weary of this war, but whenever there seems a chance that the weariness may lead to peace Germans do something in Belgium which produces an instant revulsion of feeling and a willingness to see the war go on until such brutish[ness] as Germans manifest is finally crushed.

"There can be no peace, there can be nothing but the systematic slaughter of Germans along all the fronts until this German spirit sinks of its own weight. Every time Germany does something in Belgium, does a Belgian thing elsewhere, she pays for it in casualty lists. More than half as many Germans have been killed, wounded and captured since this war began as there were Belgians in Europe when von Emmich crossed the frontier. Perhaps we shall see the population and the casualty figures stand equal before the end of the struggle.

"The one thing that is certain is that there cannot be peace between Germany and civilisation while Germany remains the exponent of all the things that mean the destruction of civilisation and the denial of common humanity. No one can want peace enough to surrender Belgium for all time to the beasts who now occupy it or to the beastliness which Germany practises there and elsewhere whenever it pleases a German purpose.

"If this were only a war between nations there would be no real obstacle to settling it. If it were just a quarrel about territories, it has reached a point where all the contestants recognise that no territory is worth the cost of a month more of struggle, granted that each is ready to recognise the integrity of the other. If this were like any war that we know of, in recent centuries, mankind would revolt against its folly and madness.

"But who shall maintain that a war against a nation doing the things that Germany has done and continues to do in Belgium is like to any modern war? The French, who have so far borne the burden of the war in the West, are resolute against peace now, because they know that peace now would leave their children exposed to the same peril that they are facing in the trenches.

"Here we are in the third year of this struggle and the Germans are still creating an obstacle to all settlement by their brutality, their brutality in Belgium. All over Germany there are signs of a desire for peace, and the German Government is by its course making the desired peace impossible. The real reason that the war goes on, that it is now the draw the Germans insist it is, lies in the fact that the nations that are fighting Germany do not think primarily of Germany as a nation, but they think of Germans as a tribe which practises the abominations which have made the fate of Belgium a world-wide tragedy.

"Early in the war the Germans sent an aeroplane into Lodz in Poland to drop leaflets proclaiming German admiration for the Poles and the German purpose to liberate them. The next day at the same hour the same aeroplane returned and dropped bombs in the same place, killing and wounding women and children. This is an admirable illustration of the German method. In Louvain, which is a Flemish town, the Germans first committed their abominable crimes and then undertook to establish a Flemish University which should revive the separatist spirit of the Flemings, under German inspiration.

"We are not at the end of this struggle against Germanism of the sort that now prevails in the German Empire. We are not appreciably nearer to peace, despite all the oceans of blood that have been shed and the millions that have suffered, because no peace with this thing is conceivable; it must perish or civilisation must perish. Belgium is the sea-sand in which, ever and again, the world sees the hoof-mark of the German brute. It is the German who sends the peacemakers back to their trenches to kill more Germans, because even for them there seems no other way to win peace."

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THE ROAD TO THE WAR.

An Indefinite Way.

ENGLAND'S SMILE.

Although the war is not a place but a condition, not a spot on the map but an epoch in the history of mankind (writes Mr. Filson Young in the "Daily Mail"), nevertheless by most of us it is visualised as a region of trial, endurance, effort, suffering, glory and death, whither our noblest and best have gone or are continually going, and from which some of them will not return.

To most people in England the war, or the centre and chief dramatic theatre of it, is naturally in that part of North-Eastern France where our armies are fighting side by side with the French and the Belgians: that seamed and serried country of burrows, pits, caves and bankings that is summed up in the common title of "the trenches." It has been described over and over again, and it must continue to be described as long as the wonder of it strikes every new arrival and as long as the waves of wistful curiosity concerning it at home are renewed. And they are renewed every day that the sun rises and sets on the increasing intimacy and partnership between valour and endurance here and love and anxiety there.

The Road to the War—how many feet have trodden it, converging upon it by so many routes, to follow at last in the same narrow, laborious way that leads surely, whether by death or by victory, to glory! Its beginnings are various and commonplace, like the first damping of the mossy springs that feed a mighty river. England has ceased to be England before you leave her southern ports and has become The War. Something in men's intercourse with one another hardens; the easy ways of English travel are forgotten; strange conditions, close scrutinies, unfamiliar regulations supervene; you are told, with a combination of civility, firmness and precision that is new in our history, exactly what you are to do.

Yet I thought England never looked so much herself as when I looked back at her familiar downs, of so soft a green in the winter light, before turning seawards, where two questing destroyers, each with a bone in her teeth and a great train of fleece to dignify her lean little body, were cutting into the slate-grey surface of the Channel. England was stern and exact and very unemotional with us at the parting; but when we had fairly started she seemed to smile back at us and waved us onward with a flicker of white through the misty sunshine.

From London to the Channel, from the Channel to the French shore, from the French shore to whatever may be your ultimate destination are generally three definite and giant strides of familiar travel, each marking a change of environment that is as sharp as it is agreeable or disagreeable.

But in my journey there was only one transition. I rumbled over Charing Cross Bridge into the war. I had in my pocket not a ticket for this place or that, but a ticket for the war. There was no more land or sea, France or England, but only the war. When I stepped ashore in the rainy dusk I was greeted by a friendly voice and whisked off in a motor-car, not to any particular place or destination, but simply on another stage of the Road to the War. For hours we fled and bumped through the night, and through what, by mere knowledge, I deemed to be France, but none of my senses told me that I was in France, or anywhere at all except on the Road to the War.

When at my journey's end I stepped out of the night into a roomful of fellow-Englishmen dining amid very un-English furniture and adornments, I knew still that I was neither in France nor in England, but only on another stage of the Road. And when the next morning we set forth, continuing by the same Road and in the same direction, and saw all around us the marks of an infinitely savage [illegible] already being tidied and reclaimed; when I was told that, if we were to go straight on, we would either be dead or inside the German lines in a couple of [illegible]; then I began to realise the continuity of that great highway and thought of the [illegible] of those who had trodden it before me so that I and the world might [illegible] in safety upon it.

There are many branches of the Road, of course; no single way, were it a railway as many tracked as the "Big Four" road [illegible] Chicago or a boulevard as wide as the Avenue de la Grande Armée, could hold the traffic necessary to feed and furnish the army of Britain.

But the Road to the War is a symbol of any [illegible] all of them. Your beloved, reader, has [illegible] that way, and it is sacred to you [illegible] to us all. It is also, for the time, [illegible] road through France; an artery by [illegible] English blood is conducted into the [illegible] of France to strengthen and refresh her great heart. Some day the English traffic will diminish from it and vanish altogether; the English signs will disappear, the damage will be made good, the monstrous and malignant improvisations of war will be seen no more or be transformed into the bondages of peaceful industry and the Road will return to its ancient usage. But that which has flowed through it, although it never flow back, will not be lost. England and France are a part of one another for ever. Love, which is stronger than death, may yet die like a flower; friendships decay or are betrayed: but the blood that has been once interfused and mingled can never be divided or resolved again but flows for ever, a living confluence, while the heart beats.

Do not think, then, of this Road to the War, which every day someone is treading for the first time, as a dolorous or painful way, an avenue to unendurable misery or to death. It is an avenue to nothing unendurable, for everything has been endured upon it. For many it has been an avenue to death, but I find that those who follow are, if anthing, the more eager to step out on that account. Thousands of men—why need we deny it?—leave England with heavy hearts; they leave much that they care for behind them. But once they are fairly on the Road their hearts are lightened, and, believe me, it is a very cheerful company of pilgrims that you will meet marching and singing and performing their many and surprising tasks.

Besides, the Road leads to many other things besides what are called the horrors of war. It leads to adventure, to honour, to promotion, to jolly fellowships, to amazing health, to the inspiring sense of being bound to comrades who have shared the tight places with you—in a word, to many a man it is the Road to Life, lifting him out of some dreary rut in which he saw no prospect of change, and from which he had no hope of escape, and setting him afloat on the broad stream of adventure that may lead anywhere and to anything.

There are heavy hearts and light hearts on the Road, as there are everywhere; but there is often more humour and genuine laughter on a mile of it than you will encounter in a day's journey along far safer walks of life

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THE WILL TO CONQUER.

[illegible]egy and Organization.

MEN AND MUNITIONS.

[illegible] points in the Prime Minister's address [illegible] speech at the Guildhall on January [illegible] particularly arrest our attention: first, [illegible] renewed affirmation by the Allies at the [illegible] Conference of their will to conquer, [illegible] secondly, the increasing dependence of [illegible] Allies upon British support, (says the "[illegible]" military correspondent.

[illegible] one here had much confidence that [illegible] German offer to negotiate would come to [illegible] since it was clear that a peace [illegible] upon a German claim to victory was [illegible] that was agreeable to the Allies or [illegible] consonance with the broad facts of the [illegible] situation. The two groups of belligerent States were still much too far apart [illegible] views of the basic condition of peace, [illegible] so long as this remained true it was the [illegible] alone that could decide.

[illegible] prolongation of the war naturally [illegible] upon the Allies the duty of making [illegible] efforts to deserve victory, and this [illegible] is common to all of them. Germany [illegible] her friends have not awaited our reply [illegible] offer, but have already for at least [illegible] past initiated those measures which [illegible] required for expanding their supplies of [illegible] and munitions. The rapid passage of [illegible] German Auxiliary Service Bill into law [illegible] some extent forestalled us, and we are [illegible] bound to meet it by equivalent measures [illegible] the least possible delay. It is not by [illegible], however eloquent, or by the display of trade returns, however entrancing, [illegible] we can reply to the new German military programme. We must all get to work [illegible] the will to conquer, and must all now [illegible] to give the utmost development to [illegible] armed forces with no thought but victory [illegible] in the shortest possible time.

[illegible] measures which our Allies propose to [illegible] with these ends in view are matters for [illegible] to decide, while the measures which we [illegible] adopt appertain to our responsibility. [illegible] cover a wide field and affect not only [illegible] navy and our army, but all departments [illegible] and all their activities. But we [illegible] to see clearly enough by now, if we [illegible] not seen it before, that our military [illegible] on land, especially on the decisive [illegible] front, has not been adequate to [illegible] a decision or even to deserve it. [illegible] of our friends abroad boast, with a [illegible] to exaggeration, that we British have [illegible] men in France, and suppose that [illegible] soon win through. We might say [illegible] France has 3,000,000 men in the [illegible] will also soon win through, but [illegible] of this nature serve rather to [illegible] the issues than to illuminate them. [illegible] ought to be known and admitted, not only [illegible], but by the public and the press, [illegible] aggregate nation strengths, which include reinforcements, depots, labour battalions [illegible] establishments of all sorts and sizes on [illegible] lines of communication, do not express the [illegible] value of our fighting armies. We all [illegible] to count in bayonets and in guns, that [illegible] say, in effective combatants, in order to [illegible] our chances for victory, and when [illegible] in this manner the figures dwindle [illegible] a different total.

THE SITUATION IN THE WEST.

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NO MORE ZEPPELINS.

Babby Killers Condemned.

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Both departments declare that the airships are unwieldy, susceptible to weather, and too vulnerable.

PALACE
Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.
A MAGNIFICENT THREE PART PICTURE
BLEEDING HEARTS
(or Jewish Freedom under King Casimir of Poland) a most interesting and instructive production.
OTHERS:—
Making a Man of Johnnie.
The Little Senorita.
Topical Budget.
Harry Maye's Sketch Book.
From Bitonito to Barletta.
Peter's Love.
MATINEE TO-DAY 4-15.

SOLDIERS' SONGS.

Reflection of Good Spirits.

AMUSING PARODIES.

[SPECIAL]

So, button up your great-coats;
Try to snatch a doze.
Where the 'ell we're going to
No one knows.
"'Oo'll 'ave a Woodbine?"
'Ush! Don't shout;
Cos, if Wilhelm knows we're comin'
It will put 'is 'ighness out.

It was the "going out" of the B.E.F. in the dark nights of August, 1914, that inspired these lines. Since that time they have been sung with hearty sarcasm by many a thousand British soldier along the roads of England and in the trenches of Flanders, just before an assault on the German lines.

One would have thought that the mysterious glamour of that silent move, the rumbling of hundreds of trains, the embarkation and landing of the "contemptible little army," the first shock at Mons—one would have thought that these happenings would have inspired something different, something about the glory of Old England or the clash of arms. But, not so. No one knew where he was going, but all of them knew that when they did get there, it would put the Kaiser out. The light-hearted buoyancy of the British soldier that marked the early days of the war, has not diminished one jot. There have been many hardships, many trials; and the men who first took that spirit to France have given their lives for the cause into which they romped so bravely. But the spirit has been handed on to their successors. The merriment is still there. After fighting for two years, through what has been a most routine-ish business, the man in the trenches still inspires his fellows with doggerel of this kind:

There are acres of mud in my trench;
There is mud in my pouches and pack;
There's mud on my toes and there's mud
in my clothes;
There's gallons of mud down my back.

But I'll take all the mud that's in France,
To be shut of the unwelcome guest
Who has dug himself in and is raiding
my skin
From his little gay home in my vest.

The rude sincerity of these lines, recently heard in a support trench near Combles, justifies them being rescued from oblivion. It has, at least, the virtue of anonymity and, sung to the tune of a popular ditty, it comes nearer to voicing the sentiments of Private John Bull than most of the pseudo Kiplingisms that have filtered through to the [illegible] and newspapers.

This lyric of the mud is typical of the songs the soldiers sing to-day. There is no boastfulness, no gasconade, no bellicosity; they are short and scrappy, expressing an attitude of mind rather than narrating stories or singing of martial ardour. The soldier never permits himself to be personally identified with the sentiments expressed in the soulful ballads written by the arm-chair rhymster though he may wallow in it when others sing it. Thus even in "Tipperary," he changes the last line, lest the original should be interpreted as touching too intimate a note. So that now, the popular marching song lustily concludes with this amazing climax:

Good-bye Piccadilly; farewell Leicester
Square:
It's a long, long way to Tipperary;
By the old garden wall!

To admit that they had left their hearts behind them would have savoured of "soppiness." Indeed, to own to the possession of a heart at all was bad form.

Here is one, full of sardonic humour composed especially for the battalion's champion "grouser" and sung to the tune of "Annie Laurie":

P'raps there'll be a family meeting
When the 'ero's 'ome—that's me;
But they don't allow no treatin'
So they'll drink my 'ealth in tea,
My 'ealth in bloomin' tea!
I sha'n't feel arf a clown
O-o-oh! I'd sooner die in Flanders
Than I'd live in London Town.

Of a more immediately intimate nature, though still in the characteristic vein of irony, is the chorus heard, gravely sung to the tune of a well-known hymn. It runs:

I've got an army razor
Packed in a lovely case—
The sort you'd buy in 'Oundsditch,
At fourteen pence a brace.
It looks so nice and shiny;
To use it would be sin;
For the handle's made of firewood,
And the blade is made of tin.

The spirit of all the war songs of the British soldier are certainly summed up in a rollicking medley of the solemn and the flippant, rattled off on the march to one of the most famous Scottish Students' song tunes. It is by way of being a popular version of the burial service, but there is nothing irreverent in the spirit of the singers. It possesses just one verse which is ever fresh. It goes:

The bells of Hell go ting-a-ling-a-ling
For you, but not for me.
For me, the angels sing-a-ling-a-ling
They've got the goods for me.
O, Death! where is thy sting-a-ling-a-ling,
O, Grave! thy victory?
So, ting-a-ling-a-ling; they'll ring-a-ling-
a-ling!
When you're D-E-A-D.

Perhaps, this little ditty is the British soldier's answer in song to the Prussian's solemn Hymn of Hate.

VERY CHEAP.—Paper [illegible] useful for Packing.—Apply "Standard" Works, Nairobi.

THE ROAD TO THE WAR.

An Indefinite Way.

ENGLAND'S SMILE.

Although the war is not a place but a condition, not a spot on the map but an epoch in the history of mankind (writes Mr. Filson Young in the "Daily Mail"), nevertheless by most of us it is visualised as a region of trial, endurance, effort, suffering, glory and death, whither our noblest and best have gone or are continually going, and from which some of them will not return.

To most people in England the war, or the centre and chief dramatic theatre of it, is naturally in that part of North-Eastern France where our armies are fighting side by side with the French and the Belgians; that seamed and serried country of burrows, pits, caves and bankings that is summed up in the common title of "the trenches." It has been described over and over again, and it must continue to be described as long as the wonder of it strikes every new arrival and as long as the waves of wistful curiosity concerning it at home are renewed. And they are renewed every day that the sun rises and sets on the increasing intimacy and partnership between valour and endurance here and love and anxiety there.

The Road to the War—how many feet have trodden it, converging upon it by so many routes, to follow at last in the same narrow, laborious way that leads surely, whether by death or by victory, to glory! Its beginnings are various and commonplace, like the first damping of the mossy springs that feed a mighty river. England has ceased to be England before you leave her southern ports and has become The War. Something in men's intercourse with one another hardens; the easy ways of English travel are forgotten; strange conditions, close scrutinies, unfamiliar regulations supervene; you are told, with a combination of civility, firmness and precision that is new in our history, exactly what you are to do.

Yet I thought England never looked so much herself as when I looked back at her familiar downs, of so soft a green in the winter light, before turning seawards, where two questing destroyers, each with a bone in her teeth and a great train of fleece to dignify her lean little body, were cutting into the [illegible] grey surface of the Channel. England was stern and exact and very unemotional with us at the parting; but when we had fairly started she seemed to smile back at us and waved us onward with a flicker of white through the misty sunshine.

From London to the Channel, from the Channel to the French shore, from the French shore to whatever may be your ultimate destination are generally three definite and giant strides of familiar travel, each marking a change of environment that is as sharp as it is agreeable or disagreeable.

But in my journey there was only one transition. I rumbled over Charing Cross Bridge into the war. I had in my pocket not a ticket for this place or that, but a ticket for the war. There was no more land or sea, France or England, but only the war. When I stepped ashore in the rainy dusk I was greeted by a friendly voice and whisked off in a motor-car, not to any particular place or destination, but simply on another stage of the Road to the War. For hours we fled and bumped through the night, and through what, by mere knowledge, I deemed to be France, but none of my senses told me that I was in France, or anywhere at all except on the Road to the War.

When at my journey's end I stepped out of the night into a roomful of fellow-Englishmen dining amid very un-English furniture and adornments, I knew still that I was neither in France nor in England, but only on another stage of the Road. And when the next morning we set forth, continuing by the same Road and in the same direction, and saw all round us the marks of an infinitely savage desolation already being tidied and reclaimed; when I was told that, if we were to go straight on, we would either be dead or inside the German lines in a couple of hours; then I began to realise the continuity of that great highway and thought of the footsteps of those who had trodden it before me so that I and the world might go in safety upon it.

There are many branches of the Road, of course; no single way, were it a railway as many tracked as the "Big Four" road into Chicago or a boulevard as wide as the Avenue de la Grande Armee, could hold the traffic necessary to feed and furnish the army of Britain.

But the Road to the War is a symbol of any or all of them. Your beloved, reader, has passed that way, and it is sacred to you and to us all. It is also, for the time, an English road through France; an artery by which English blood is conducted into the very veins of France to strengthen and refresh her great heart. Some day the English traffic will diminish from it and vanish altogether; the English signs will disappear, the damage will be made good, the monstrous and malignant improvisations of war will be seen no more or be transformed into the bondages of peaceful industry and the Road will return to its ancient usage. But that which has flowed through it, although it never flow back, will not be lost. England and France are a part of one another for ever. Love, which is stronger than death, may yet die like a flower; friendships decay or are betrayed; but the blood that has been once interfused and mingled can never be divided or resolved again but flows for ever, a living confluence, while the heart beats.

Do not think, then, of this Road to the War, which every day someone is treading for the first time, as a dolorous or painful way, an avenue to unendurable misery or to death. It is an avenue to nothing unendurable, for everything has been endured upon it. For many it has been an avenue to death, but I find that those who follow are, if anything, the more eager to step out on that account. Thousands of men—why need we deny it?—leave England with heavy hearts; they leave much that they care for behind them. But once they are fairly on the Road their hearts are lightened, and, believe me, it is a very cheerful company of pilgrims that you will meet marching and singing and performing their many and surprising tasks.

Besides, the Road leads to many other things besides what are called the horrors of war. It leads to adventure, to honour, to promotion, to jolly fellowships, to amazing health, to the inspiring sense of being bound to comrades who have shared the tight places with you—in a word, to many a man it is the Road to Life, lifting him out of some dreary rut in which he saw no prospect of change, and from which he had no hope of escape, and setting him afloat on the broad stream of adventure that may lead anywhere and to anything.

There are heavy hearts and light hearts on the Road, as there are everywhere; but there is often more humour and genuine laughter on a mile of it than you will encounter in a day's journey along far safer walks of life.

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PRODUCE BOUGHT OR SOLD ON COMMISSION.

THE WILL TO CONQUER.

[illegible]tegy and Organization.

[M]EN AND MUNITIONS.

[illegible] points in the Prime Minister's ad[dress] [illegible] speech at the Guildhall on January [illegible] arrest our attention: first, [the re]newed affirmation by the Allies at the [illegible] Conference of their will to conquer, [and] secondly, the increasing dependence of [the Al]lies upon British support, (says the [illegible] military correspondent.

[illegible] here had much confidence that [the Ger]man offer to negotiate would come to [nothing] since it was clear that a peace [based] upon a German claim to victory was [not one] that was agreeable to the Allies or [in acc]ordance with the broad facts of the [military] situation. The two groups of belli[gerent] States were still much too far apart [in their] views of the basic condition of peace, [and as] long as this remained true it was the [sword] alone that could decide.

The prolongation of the war naturally [imposes] upon the Allies the duty of making [greater] efforts to deserve victory, and this [duty] is common to all of them. Germany [and] her friends have not awaited our reply [to the] offer, but have already for at least [a month] past initiated those measures which [are re]quired for expanding their supplies of [men] and munitions. The rapid passage of [the] German Auxiliary Service Bill into law [has] to some extent forestalled us, and we are [bound] to meet it by equivalent measures [with] the least possible delay. It is not by [speeches], however eloquent, or by the dis[play] of trade returns, however entrancing, [that] we can reply to the new German mili[tary] programme. We must all get to work [with] the will to conquer, and must all now [com]bine to give the utmost development to [our] armed forces with no thought but victory [with]in the shortest possible time.

The measures which our Allies propose to [adopt] with these ends in view are matters for [them] to decide, while the measures which we [shoul]d adopt appertain to our responsibility. [They] cover a wide field and affect not only [our n]avy and our army, but all departments [of St]ate and all their activities. But we [ought] to see clearly enough by now, if we [have n]ot seen it before, that our military [effort] on land, especially on the decisive [Western] front, has not been adequate to [compel] a decision or even to deserve it. [Some] of our friends abroad boast, with a [tendency] to exaggeration, that we British have [5,000,000] men in France, and suppose that [we shall] soon win through. We might say [that] France has 3,000,000 men in the [field] and will also soon win through, but [statements] of this nature serve rather to [obscure] the issues than to illuminate them. [It ought] to be known and admitted, not only [by Ca]binets, but by the public and the press, [that] aggregate nation strengths, which in[clude] reinforcements, depots, labour battalions [and] establishments of all sorts and sizes on [the] lines of communication, do not express the [real] value of our fighting armies. We all [ought] to count in bayonets and in guns, that [is to] say, in effective combatants, in order to [ascer]tain our chances for victory, and when [we c]ount in this manner the figures dwindle [and] gain a different total.

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Babby Killers Condemned.

The German General Staff has sent a memorandum to the German War Office expressing the opinion that no more Zeppelins should be constructed for army purposes, while the German Naval Staff has recommended that Zeppelins be used only for scouting.

Both departments declare that the airships are unwieldy, susceptible to weather, and too vulnerable.

PALACE
Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.
A MAGNIFICENT THREE PART PICTURE
BLEEDING HEARTS
(or Jewish Freedom under King Casimir of Poland) a most interesting and instructive production.
OTHERS:—
Making a Man of Johnnie.
The Little Senorita.
Topical Budget.
Harry Maye's Sketch Book.
From Bitonito to Barletta.
Peter's Love.
MATINEE TO-DAY 4-15.

SOLDIERS' SONGS.

Reflection of Good Spirits.

AMUSING PARODIES.

[SPECIAL]

So, button up your great-coats;
Try to snatch a doze.
Where the 'ell we're going to
No one knows.
"'Oo'll 'ave a Woodbine?"
'Ush! Don't shout;
Cos, if Wilhelm knows we're comin'
It will put 'is 'ighness out.

It was the "going out" of the B.E.F. in the dark nights of August, 1914, that inspired these lines. Since that time they have been sung with hearty sarcasm by many a thousand British soldier along the roads of England and in the trenches of Flanders, just before an assault on the German lines.

One would have thought that the mysterious glamour of that silent move, the rumbling of hundreds of trains, the embarkation and landing of the "contemptible little army," the first shock at Mons—one would have thought that these happenings would have inspired something different, something about the glory of Old England or the clash of arms. But, not so. No one knew where he was going, but all of them knew that when they did get there, it would put the Kaiser out. The light-hearted buoyancy of the British soldier that marked the early days of the war, has not diminished one jot. There have been many hardships, many trials; and the men who first took that spirit to France have given their lives for the cause into which they romped so bravely. But the spirit has been handed on to their successors. The merriment is still there. After fighting for two years, through what has been a most routine-ish business, the man in the trenches still inspires his fellows with doggerel of this kind:

There are acres of mud in my trench;
There is mud in my pouches and pack;
There's mud on my toes and there's mud
in my clothes;
There's gallons of mud down my back.

But I'll take all the mud that's in France,
To be shut of the unwelcome guest
Who has dug himself in and is raiding
my skin
From his little gay home in my vest.

The rude sincerity of these lines, recently heard in a support trench near Combles, justifies them being rescued from oblivion. It has, at least, the virtue of anonymity and, sung to the tune of a popular ditty, it comes nearer to voicing the sentiments of Private John Bull than most of the pseudo-Kiplingesque that has filtered through to the magazines and newspapers.

This lyric of the mud is typical of the songs the soldiers sing to-day. There is no boastfulness, no gasconade, no bellicosity; they are short and scrappy, expressing an attitude of mind rather than narrating stories or singing of martial ardour. The soldier never permits himself to be personally identified with the sentiments expressed in the soulful ballads written by the arm-chair rhymster though he may wallow in it when others sing it. Thus even in "Tipperary," he changes the last line, lest the original should be interpreted as touching too intimate a note. So that now, the popular marching song lustily concludes with this amazing climax:

Good-bye Piccadilly; farewell Leicester
Square:
It's a long, long way to Tipperary;
By the old garden wall!

To admit that they had left their hearts behind them would have savoured of "soppiness." Indeed, to own to the possession of a heart at all was bad form.

Here is one, full of sardonic humour composed especially for the battalion's champion "grouser" and sung to the tune of "Annie Laurie":

P'raps there'll be a family meeting
When the 'ero's 'ome—that's me;
But they don't allow no treatin'
So they'll drink my 'ealth in tea,
My 'ealth in bloomin' tea!
I sha'n't feel arf a clown
O-o-oh! I'd sooner die in Flanders
Than I'd live in London Town.

Of a more immediately intimate nature, though still in the characteristic vein of irony, is the chorus heard, gravely sung to the tune of a well-known hymn. It runs:

I've got an army razor
Packed in a lovely case—
The sort you'd buy in 'Oundsditch,
At fourteen pence a brace.
It looks so nice and shiny;
To use it would be sin;
For the handle's made of firewood
And the blade is made of tin.

The spirit of all the war songs of the British soldier are certainly summed up in a rollicking medley of the solemn and the flippant, rattled off on the march to one of the most famous Scottish Students' song tunes. It is by way of being a popular version of the burial service, but there is nothing irreverent in the spirit of the singers. It possesses just one verse which is ever fresh. It goes:

The bells of Hell go ting-a-ling-a-ling
For you, but not for me.
For me, the angels sing-a-ling-a-ling
They've got the goods for me.
O, Death! where is thy sting-a-ling-a-ling
O, Grave! thy victory?
So, ting-a-ling-a-ling; they'll ting-a-ling-
a-ling!
When you're D-E-A-D.

Perhaps, this little ditty is the British soldier's answer in song to the Prussian's solemn Hymn of Hate.

VERY CHEAP.—Paper trimmings useful for Packing.—Apply "Standard" Works, Nairobi.

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New Embroideries, New Laces, Fancy Toilet Soaps, Hair Washes, Shaving Accessories, Perfumes, etc. Gent's Leather Leggings, Shirts, Ties.

EXTRA SPECIAL LINE:—Fringed Travelling Rugs, Khaki Blankets White Blankets, Travelling Bags, Suit Cases.

Provisions, Jacob's Biscuits, Wines, Whiskies, Brandies, Liqueurs, Stout and Beer.

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Portable Buildings,
All Classes of Wood Goods.

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The Nairobi Yard.

Muthaiga Estate, Nairobi.

A FEW PLOTS STILL FOR SALE, from 3½ to 4½ acres. FREEHOLD. River frontage, well timbered. Company's light and water. Price Rs. 1,200 per acre on any reasonable terms of payment. APPLY, THE AGENTS, NAIROBI HOUSE.

FOR SALE

CORKS best quality—Apply to the NAIROBI GENERAL AGENCY.

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Plums, Apples, Pineapples, Paw Paws, Mangoes, Oranges etc., etc. Selected Table Potatoes Rs. 1-25 per load.

G. FOSTER & Co.,
Next door to Mackinnon's.

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Scale of Charges: 25 cents per line of 6 words, or fraction of a line. Minimum of Re. 1. All repeats half price. The above advertisements are strictly payable in advance, no exception being made to this rule.

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WANTED TRUSTWORTHY NURSE or MOTHER'S HELP for one child. APPLY VOUCHER No. 1014, c/o. STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

WANTED WORKSHOP MANAGER for Motor Repair Shop. Also TWO FIRST CLASS MECHANICS. Excellent prospects for suitable men. APPLY VOUCHER No. 1015, c/o. STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

Wanted

TO PURCHASE 6 PULLETS and 1 COCK RHODE ISLAND RED. Write stating age and price (delivered Nairobi Station) to VOUCHER No. 986, c/o STANDARD OFFICE, NAIROBI.

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NAIROBI HOUSE, third floor (lift to second) Offices to let at Rs 37-50 per month. APPLY THE AGENTS, NAIROBI HOUSE.

WOOD and IRON BUNGALOW. Partly furnished. Opposite Golf Club on Ngong Road. Apply to A. J. BARRY, Advocate, NAIROBI.

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B.E.A. BOOT POLISH

obtainable at the following Stores:—

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presents the finest essences of flowers and sweet grasses in a form to charm and delight discriminating users. It is entirely free from that heavier odour which is so often exhaled by the most costly perfumes when they are first dropped from the bottle. The bouquet is most delicate when first applied, and its fragrance lingers long after application.

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English-Swahili Vocabulary.
By A. C. Madan. ...Price Rs. 1-50
Swahili Vocabulary and Useful Phrases. ...Price Re. 1-00

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The Standard Stationery Stores,
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THE EAST
African Standard
MOMBASA TIMES — UGANDA ARGUS

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1917.

THE COMING CHANGE. The newly-formed Empire Resources Development Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Starr Jameson, is a significant sign of the times. Only a few years ago, a great Imperial organisation, having as its avowed object the development of the State for the State by the State, would have been regarded as impossible; its existence to-day is due to the fact, not merely that we are at war, but that we are at war with Germany. The "Times" remarks that the scheme will probably be called rank socialism, but that does not matter so long as it is efficient. It will be called socialism, because that is what it is. We have discovered that we must fight Germany with her own weapons, and some of her most potent weapons have been shaped on the anvil of that extraordinary system of State socialism which is almost entirely responsible for the thoroughness, organisation and efficiency of which we hear so much. It is fairly certain that State socialism of the German pattern would not flourish on British soil, but the fact remains that, in this great struggle, we have found it necessary to adopt many of its principles. For the purposes of war, we have organised our energies and industries on socialistic lines, and we are now considering the advisability of organising our resources, in the same way, for the purposes of peace, after the war. A few years ago, we regarded, with strong suspicion, every new movement in the direction of State control; we talked freely and fluently of the beauties of individualism—probably, without fully realizing what it meant. To-day, the individual has ceased to count. For the sake of the State, we have willingly surrendered the right of individual liberty. We have accepted the principle of State socialism without protest. It is impossible to believe that we shall ever return to the old national outlook. If it was necessary to organise the nation for war, it will be equally necessary to keep it organised for the peace that follows. National organisation means State control. State socialism—call it what we will—the name does not matter. No doubt, the national temperament will evolve its own system of State socialism, and we may safely believe that it will not follow the German model in form, detail or spirit. We may rest assured that it will recognise the value of human material—the most precious national asset, as the war has proved. This new Empire Committee is only one sign of the coming change. The end of the war, we are told, will find a new world, and never let us doubt that it will find a better world.

STANDARD NOTES.

It is estimated that the gold hoarded in Britain amounts to twenty million sterling.

A message from Copenhagen says it is believed that the Kaiser is preparing a peace message to the whole world.

A bi-weekly aeroplane service has been inaugurated in Alaska to carry mails and passengers across the high mountains.

Several German and Austrian newspapers comment with satisfaction on the report that Mr. Hughes will not attend the War Conference.

The rainfall records for the week ending 24th ultimo were: Mombasa, P.C., 0.8?; Machakos, D.C., 0.25; Nairobi, P.D.W., 0.18; Kabete, Government Farm, 0.?; Kisumu, P.C. 1.29.

Appeals have been issued to the German public to assist in the efforts of the Parliamentary Committee which has been formed to investigate the gigantic swindles connected with army contracts. Anonymous denunciations are neither solicited nor prohibited.

A Berne telegram states that over 1,000 enemy guns have been dispatched from the Rumanian front back to the workshops. Up to the present the Rumanian campaign is said to have accounted for the entire output of the German munition factories for two months.

We regret to state that Mr. H. J. Walker, who is employed by the Uganda Railway, and who is well-known and popular in sporting circles in Nairobi, had his leg broken when playing hockey on the Gymkhana ground recently.

For nursing work in East Africa, the following ladies, according to the "London Gazette," have been awarded the Royal Red Cross:—Matron J. McLeish, sisters C. R. Norris, B. Shapley, I. Majendie, R. Paul, E. Wormald, and Lady Zelie Isabelle Colvile. The last four belong to the East African Nursing Service.

We learn that Mrs. Noon, the proprietress of Salisbury House, and her husband, have recently returned to Nairobi from England, where they have been spending a well-earned holiday. Mrs. Noon has now resumed control of the well-known boarding house, and has introduced many new departures, which will enhance the comfort to be found even at Salisbury House.

The programme at the Palace for to-night, Monday and Tuesday includes some of the latest pictures. The star film is called "Bleeding Hearts." It is a picture showing how the Jews obtained their freedom under King Casimir of Poland. It is a most interesting and instructive production. Other pictures are: "Making a Man of Johnnie," "The Little Senorita," "Topical Budget," "Harry Maye's Sketch Book," "From Bitonito to Barletta" and many others. Those who wish to see these pictures should be on hand early, as the Palace is always crowded out on Saturday nights.

LADY'S PATRIOTISM.

Use of a Fortune Offered to Government.

Lady Maxwell, wife of General Sir John Maxwell, recently offered the Government the use of £25,000, a third of her capital, free of interest for the duration of the war.

The Government accepted the offer, and sent Lady Maxwell a certificate stating that the money will be repaid to her three months after the declaration of peace.

WESTERN FRONT.

More Villages Taken.

ENEMY'S RETREAT EXTENDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 28.

...Admiralty has announced that naval ...planes raided the ironworks at Brebach, ...to the south-east of Saarbrucken, February 25. Several fights in the air ...during the raid, an enemy machine being destroyed.

A German official wireless report states ...the British were repulsed between le ...and Sailly. Fighting continues at ...points of our first-line trenches.

A French official report states that artillery is active on both sides of the Ancre. ...attempts to reconnoitre in the ...of Bove broke down under our fire.

Sir Douglas Haig records that, in the ...the British captured a portion of ...to the north-east of Sailly... and took 85 prisoners. They ...Gommecourt, and captured ...villages of Thilley and Puisieux... with the trench systems adjoining, pushing the line 1,000 yards to the ...east of Gommecourt. During a raid ...neighbourhood of Clery, the British ...the enemy's second line. They ...entered German positions to the north ...of Arras, and to the south-west of ..., whilst an enemy raid to the north ...of Armentières was repulsed.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing on February 28, says the German evacuation of the fortress of Gommecourt is most interesting because it marks the ...ward extension of the German retreat. ...also the German work of destruction ...most effective. Craters were blown in the roadway and trees were felled across it. Various devices, designed to explode on contact, were secreted in the bushes. Fighting yesterday was more in the open, in consequence of the British pressing the German rear-guards very closely. Things were also busy on the ...front where we carried out successful attacks at Sailly-Saillisel, designed to straighten the line. The enemy undoubtedly realises the riskiness of his movement, and is abandoning much material owing to ...of time in which to destroy it.

An official German communique mentions infantry combats, in accordance with ...plans, on the Ancre. The French surprised and captured a river post on the ..., but were driven out.

EASTERN FRONT.

Germans Attack Heights.

London, February 28.

An official Russian communique records that the enemy attacked on both sides of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung Road, and occupied two heights to the south-west of Valeputna. The Russians counter-attacked, and recovered portions of the heights.

An official German communique claims the capture of several Russian heights in the Wooded Carpathians, and on both sides of the Valeputna Road, taking 1,800 prisoners. The Italians strongly attacked hill positions in the Cerna salient, to the east of Paralovo. They failed (the Germans say), suffering sanguinary losses. German aeroplanes successfully bombed enemy transports in the north of the Aegean Sea.

INDIA'S GENEROSITY.

£100,000,000 for the War.

London, February 28.

The Government has gratefully accepted the offer of the Government of India of £100,000,000 towards the general cost of the war.

"SUBMARINISM."

Effect on Shipping.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 28.

According to a German communique a German submarine, on February 12, lavishly bombarded the works of Forges de Ladour, near Bayonne, causing several fires. The submarine returned safely.

[This evidently is in connection with an incident referred to in a Reuter's message from London, dated Feb. 14, which was as follows—"A Paris communique reports that at five o'clock on Monday afternoon, an enemy submarine fired six shots at the French coast near the mouth of the River Adour, in the extreme south of France just above Biarritz. The French coast batteries replied and the submarine plunged immediately; five persons were wounded, but very little damage was done by the shots from the submarine.]

The Press Bureau has announced that the arrivals, during the week ending February 25, of merchantmen of all nationalities, in the United Kingdom, of ships of over 100 tons, exclusive of fishing and all local craft, amounted to 2,280, and sailings to 2,261. British merchantmen of 1,600 tons and upwards which were sunk by mine and submarine numbered 15, and the ships lost under this tonnage were six. British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked totalled 12. Four fishing vessels were sunk.

The steamers "Bandoeng," "Zaandijk" and "Eemland," three of the Dutch steamers which were torpedoed by a German submarine in the western approaches to the English Channel on February 24, must be regarded as lost.

ENEMY RAIDERS.

A German Yarn.

London, February 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam quotes a Berlin official message giving a fantastic account of how torpedo boats raided the Channel beyond the Dover-Calais line. They entered the mouth of the Thames. British destroyers, stationed in the Channel, were scattered after a fierce artillery fight. They avoided further action by hasty retreat. "We did not suffer loss or damage," the German report continues. "The enemy was not again observed here. Another section raided, without finding any guard, as far as North Foreland into the Downs. It bombarded coast defence works at Margate and our vessels proceeded quite near the coast. No commercial traffic was observed."

It is hardly necessary to state, remarks Reuter, that the German account is a travesty of facts.

AMERICA'S ACTIONS.

A Business-Like Bill.

London February 28.

Reuter's correspondent in Washington says that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have agreed to a bill empowering the President to arm American merchantmen, for purposes of defence, fore and aft, and granting £40,000,000 for the purpose; also empowering the President to use "other instrumentalities."

A committee of the House of Representatives amended the above bill, omitting the words "other instrumentalities," and prohibiting Government war insurance for munitions ships. Therefore a conference of both houses may possibly be necessary in order finally to draft the bill.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Enemy Closely Pursued.

TURKS ABANDONING MUNITIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 28.

It has been officially announced from Mesopotamia that the close pursuit of the enemy was steadily maintained on Monday, the advanced troops engaging the Turks during the afternoon from three sides at a point on the left bank of the Tigris, and over 30 miles to the north-west of Kut. The enemy abandoned a quantity of arms and equipment, whilst they threw four howitzers in the river. We recaptured the gunboat "Firefly," which was lost during the retreat from Ctesiphon, and also captured a Turkish ship, and destroyed another.

We took 360 prisoners on Sunday, and 161 on Monday.

FRANCO-BRITISH CONFERENCE.

Nations' Leaders Meet.

London, February 28.

It has been officially announced in Paris that a Franco-British conference was held at Calais on February 26 and 27. M. Briand, Gen. Lyautey and Gen. Neville represented France, and Mr. Lloyd George, Gen. Robertson and Gen. Haig Great Britain.

RATIONING OF BRITAIN.

Capt. Bathurst's Statement.

London, February 28.

In the House of Commons, Capt. C. Bathurst, of the Food Control Department, stated that a scheme of compulsory rationing was ready to be put into operation if necessary.

OBITUARY.

Mr. G. A. Stanley.

We much regret to announce the death of Mr. G. A. Stanley, Traffic Manager of the Uganda Railway, which occurred in England, from pneumonia, on February 28.

The late Mr. Stanley, who was quite a young man, joined the Uganda Railway in May 1901, as Assistant Traffic Manager, being promoted, to the position he held at the time of his death, in April 1912. He was extremely popular with his colleagues in the service, and, during his terms of office, both as Assistant Traffic Manager and as Traffic Manager, he earned the respect of all sections of the community, as was evidenced by the many appreciations of his work received by him on his departure for England, on leave, in October last year. Whilst the Uganda Railway was being administered by the military authorities, the deceased gentleman held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He also commanded the Railway Company of the Nairobi Defence Force. As a sportsman, the late Mr. Stanley excelled on the cricket field, and he was one of the best batsmen the Protectorate has seen.

The news of his death will be a serious blow to his many friends throughout British East Africa, and we would tender our sincere sympathies to Mrs. Stanley in her sad bereavement.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

German Chancellor's Speech.

ANOTHER RHAPSODY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 28.

Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam says that, in the Reichstag, the German Chancellor stated that it would be fruitless for him to specify Germany's peace conditions in advance. One aim was to obtain compensation for iniquity. He foreshadowed political reorganisation after the war, and defended militarism on the grounds that it was a geographical necessity. He launched forth a stream of invective in regard to Britain's "tyranny" of the seas, but boasted that "we will and shall break this enslavement of trade other than English." He complained of the peremptoriness with which President Wilson broke off relations and accused him of gross partiality for England. Defending "submarinism," he mentioned that the newspaper reports demonstrated that Germany could be more than satisfied with the results of the new campaign, which, he said, had surpassed naval expectations.

U.S.A. AND GERMANY.

Respective Ambassadors Sail.

London, February 28.

Reuter's correspondent in Halifax (Nova Scotia), says that Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in America, sailed by the steamer "Frederick VIII."

A message from Corunna states that Mr. Gerard has sailed for America on board the "Infanta Isabel."

STOCK SALES.

Good Business.

The Government auctioneers, Hogg and Moynagh, held a sale of cows with calves at foot, cows in calf, young heifers and young bullocks at the Racecourse Camp, on Thursday, February 22. Trade was brisk especially for the cows with calves at foot, and probably the record price for a native cow and calf was obtained, viz., Rs. 340. Cows with calves at foot, best class, realised Rs. 150 to Rs. 340; second class, Rs. 100 to Rs. 145; cows in calf, best class, fetched Rs. 135 to Rs. 190; and, second class, Rs. 75 to Rs. 125; small heifers went for Rs. 65 to Rs. 115; and bull calves, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30. There were exposed 198 head with 94 young calves, and a complete clearance was effected. The stock was shown in first-class condition.

Hogg and Moynagh held a sale of cattle at Kyambu on Saturday, February 24. There were exposed and sold 58 cows, heifers and bullocks. A first-class trade was met and all the stock was sold. Cows with calves at foot were knocked down for Rs. 145 to Rs. 240; cows in calf, Rs. 160 to Rs. 190; heifers, Rs. 135 to Rs. 200, and small down to Rs. 90; bullocks Rs. 70 to Rs. 120, secondary down to Rs. 35.

Newland, Tarlton and Co., Ltd., held a most successful sale of grade and native cattle on March 2. The grade cattle was sold on behalf of the Doonholm dairy, which was becoming overstocked. The cattle were in excellent condition and realised the following prices. Cows with calves, average, Rs. 196; highest, Rs. 275; cows in calf to pure bred Ayrshire bull, average, Rs. 180; highest, Rs. 280. A mob of native cattle sold on behalf of the Administrator-General realized good prices. The average for cows with calves was Rs. 225, top price, Rs. 335; average for cows, Rs. 145, top price, Rs. 160.

DRINK THE BEST **BUCHANAN'S** BLACK & WHITE & RED SEAL
SCOTCH WHISKIES
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While expressions of views are invited from all sections of the community, the Editor will not hold himself responsible for the views and statements of his correspondents; nor does he necessarily associate himself with the views expressed by contributors of articles above a nom-de-plume or their own signature or initials. As a guarantee of good faith and as a safeguard against libels, it is essential for correspondents to confirm their name and full address.

FOOD PRICES.

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

Sir—It would have struck those who have been reading Mr. Lloyd George's speeches carefully, that excepts from the British Isles are going to be very limited during the rest of the war period. This limitation will probable have a far more serious effect on this country than many people imagine and it is necessary to safeguard against the worst consequences.

Now it may be the desire of some traders to make profits out of the hard times like this, on the other hand it is the obvious duty of the Government to protect the consumer from this rascality. I would suggest therefore that orders should be issued under martial law to prohibit the raising of prices of all the imported commodities beyond a certain percentage over cost. This country is far too small to admit of the formation of rings or trusts but the very smallness often enables a clever tradesman to raise prices to any point. Everybody is aware that since the Supply Committee has control over prices has been relaxed with the result the traders have had pretty much a free hand. Those who are afflicted with motors know that a gallon of motor spirit has often sold for sixty rupees.

The Supply Committee justified its existence by two things, if not more. First it controlled prices, secondly, it checked corruption. It is not necessary for the purpose of controlling prices to revive the extensive and costly machinery of the Supply Committee, the authorities ought to be able to do this work efficiently without any great cost.

Yours, etc.,
MANGAL DAS

Nairobi, February 26.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Side-Lights.

[By "The Cobnr."]

Most of the rickshaw people were in Court yesterday morning, March 2, through breaking the law in some manner or other, connected with their license or badges, nevertheless, or something. One boy said that he had a badge that he honestly received from another boy. This boy was evidently under the impression that swapping badges was quite legitimate, for he made the statement with the assurance of having earned a winner. He didn't though, and he blushed a pale green when the Magistrate reminded him for further evidence.

JEROGI FROM KIKUYU.

There are many stories told of "hard times," but one boy from Kikuyu can relate to his amazeabeks bike round the fire, when its returns to his home town, if he ever goes back, which at present seems most unlikely, the hard lines he experienced on his visit to Nairobi. When asked by the Magistrate if he was a rickshaw boy, he said no, he was from Kikuyu. He stated that when walking up from the station a rickshaw passed him in which were seated a couple of ladies, and only one boy pulling. Out of pure good nature he dashed from the sidewalk and laid hold in speeding up the progress of the vehicle. He was in the middle of this good Samaritan act and chuckling to himself on being crossed off such a soft heart, when he was suddenly pulled up. Talk about hard lines, well if that wasn't hard lines tell me what is? There was a boy down for a holiday, doing a friendly act, and arrested! It is just another illustration of the fact that one never knows what is going to meet with in these large cities. He was asked if he did any work. He was asked if he did any work. What did he do? He was a scholar. As the Americans say a job that fetches well. I must apply somewhere for one. The Magistrate believed his story and said he could not convict him, but so he seemed anxious to work, would the inspector see that an opening was made for him in the Carrier Corps.

The inspector certainly should. Hence the reason of my saying "when he gets back to Kikuyu." Also the remark about not knowing what's going to happen in those large cities. It will be an extended holiday, although the member of the Carrier Corps isn't what Mr. Nuttall would choose as a richsaw way of passing a month or two. Forewell Jerogi from Kikuyu.

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BURGLARY CHARGE

A burglary charge against an Indian was also on the list, and if he is convicted I wouldn't like to be in his shoes (the latter part of the sentence is not quite applicable, for he hadn't any shoes, so I had better say in his place). He he didn't half try to get away with some stuff. Somebody told me, I don't know whether he was pulling my leg or not that when the Indian was caught, he said "God protect me this awful night." From what I could gather from the evidence he'll need all the assistance he can possibly get; in fact I don't believe that even the Kaiser putting in a good word for him would do much good. It appears that one Mr. Bloomfield by name, and some friends went one night to see the pictures (if the proprietor of one of the theatres makes it worth my while I'll mention which theatre Mr. Bloomfield and his friends went to, in the next issue). After seeing, I nearly said enjoying the pictures, but that might not be right if the "Cry of a Child" was on the programme, they returned home and found lying on the verandah a great many of Mr. Bloomfield's household goods, such as watches, clocks, cooks, etc., nicely tied up in a neat parcel. It did not need Sherlock Holmes' deducing powers to tell Mr. Bloomfield and his friends that somebody must have put the parcel where it was, and that in all probability that somebody was still in the house. A search was instituted and somebody jumped out of the back window. Chase was given and the Indian, though fleet of foot, through lack of stamina was run to earth. On his wild race for freedom the Indian shed a great many things as he ran, such things as watches, bracelets and other like trinkets that any non meant to be thrown about. A strange thing about the affair was that two watches were picked up in a drain, one of which Mr. Bloomfield claims, the other he says is not his. So the question is whose is it?

The captured Indian was then taken to the Police Station and safely deposited in one of the cormrated iron cells. The case was adjourned.

HOSPITALS VISITING AND COMFORTS' SOCIETY

"Merry Medicals" Entertainment

The following statement has been handed to us by the Hon. Sec. of the above Society. The Hospital Visiting and Comforts' Society take this opportunity of thanking the "Merry Medicals" for coming forward and kindly helping them when their funds were exhausted, by giving two very successful concerts at the Palace Theatre on Tuesday, February 13 and on Wednesday, February 21. A special word of thanks is due to Mr. Wright for undertaking the management of affairs, to the "Standard" for free advertisements, and also to all the ladies and gentlemen who kindly helped at the Theatre on both evenings.

The following is a statement of takings and expenses:

TAKINGS.

Tickets and programmes, Rs. 1,039-47 (the first night's programme money was given towards costumes for the Troupe.)

EXPENSES.

Theatre rent and piano, Rs. 210.
License for Sketch, Rs. 20.
Advertisements and stationery expenses Rs. 98
Troupe expenses and games for Hospital, Rs. 132-35.

After deducting expenses, the Troupe have kindly handed over to the Society the sum of Rs. 579-22.

CHURCH ARMY SOLDIERS' CLUB.

A Really Good Concert.

[Contributed.]

In spite of a heavy downpour of rain, which came on just about the time when the concert was due to begin, we had a very good programme on Thursday night. At eight o'clock one performer only had arrived; but shortly after eight, several others had shared the rain and mud, and we were able to begin. A call on the talent produced from Mr. Theo. Blunt, saying that he and his party were expecting for their lives, and were just coming round the corner when the Parklands Police Station, cheered up a bit. Then about half-past eight, arrived at half-time, and gave us a real good time. Owing to the smaller number in the Detail Camp, it has been decided to put off the Ladies Night in the big tent, and in future the Dining Room will be used, as it was last night, for the concert. The performers were: Messrs D. H. Theo. Blunt and T. Irwin, Sergt. Major Brent, Sergt. Greene and Pte. Wauth, songs; Sergt. Clifton, monologue; Mr. H. H. Theo. Blunt, recitation; Mr. Machin and Pte. Statham, accompanists.

Sergt. Major Brent also gave us his delightful performances on the spoons, accompanied by Pte. Wauth on the mouth organ and Pte. Pharve on the piano. For these programme thanks are due to all for a delightful evening.

A BALLAD OF DISGRACE.

My house-boy gay Alphonse's most
graceful in disgrace
He hasn't got a leg on which to stand
Unless I'm much mistaken, in the
he'll find a place
And some day in those sacred precincts
land;

For the scoundrel has been flirting with
another native's wife,
(Who ever heard of such a thing
before!!)
But the husband was a wily bird when
knows a bit 'bout life—
He hid himself behind a serviceable
door.

He heard Alphonse murmur, "O
Posey Wop, my dear,
"My little bit of sugar from the cane,
"My dream of dusky heaven—" then
that husband shot down sweet
Alphonse with that wife won't do
again!

He brought my tea this morning and I
looked a wreck complete,
His lips were bruised and closed
teary eye,
His knees were trembling under him,
shuffled on his feet.

I thought that every moment he would
cry

For clandestine osculations with a woman
not his own,
Since time began, a philanderer
suffer
And Mrs. Private Bumbo left Alphonse
quite alone
Although they had served to meet the
day!

And so the moral of this rhyme, if
you would ask,
Is this, and it is the moral's very true—
If you must go flirting with a wife, be
sure her husband's meek
And can't hit straight or quite as hard
as you!

"USONA."

NAIROBI CHAPLAINCY.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

Sunday, March 4.
Lent II.

Holy Communion	9.45 a.m.
Matins	9.0 a.m.
Sermon on "Man."	
Evensong	6.30 p.m.
Sermon on Psalm 33, verse 2.	
Preacher: Rev. A. T. Down.	

Dunno Week:
Wednesday, for Foreign Missions.
Holy Communion ... 7.0 a.m.
Intercessions and Address ... 6.30 p.m.
Friday, for the War.
Holy Communion ... 7.0 a.m.

ST. MARK'S

Sunday, March 4.

Holy Communion	7.30 a.m.
Evensong	3.0 p.m.

A. THORNTON DOWN,
Priest in Charge.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Christian Meeting House, Nairobi, 5th Avenue, near Y.M.C.A.

Sunday, March 4.

Sunday School	10.0 a.m.
Worship Service	11.0 a.m.
Native Meeting	5.0 p.m.
Gospel Preaching	6.0 p.m.

All seats free.

KIAMBU & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

Sunday, March 4, at Kairu Church.
Matins and Holy Communion ... 11 a.m.
Sunday, March 11, at St. Paul's, Gaichanjiru.
Matins and Holy Communion ... 11 a.m.

NAKURU & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

Sunday, March 11, at Lumbwa.
Matins and Holy Communion ... 10.30 a.m.

W. P. LOW,
Chaplain.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, NAIROBI.

Sunday, March 4.
Masses on Sundays are as follows:

First Mass	6.30 a.m.
Second Mass	7.30 a.m.
Third Mass	8.30 a.m.
Benediction	5.40 p.m.
Special Service for Natives	3.30 p.m.
Masses on week-days 6.15 and	6.45 a.m.

FATHER BUGBAU,
Rector.

INTERESTING RECORD.

Letter for Mr. W. H. Veno.

Veno, whose name is familiar throughout the Empire in connection with Veno's Cough Cure, and who is governing director of Dr. Dassell's Tablets, has recently received honour conferred upon him in addition to the Freedom of the City of London in the Company.

The ceremony took place at the Guildhall, and there was a full representation of the Court of the Company, over which the Master (F. J. Asbury) presided. The Mayor (Sir William H. Dunn) and the Sheriffs were also present.

Richard Bigg, T.D., who is Upper Warden of the Company, proposed the health of Mr. Veno, and in the course of his remarks said that Mr. Veno was born in England, and spent his earlier years with his parents in the United States, returning to England about twenty years ago. During this latter period he had developed one of the largest commercial concerns, which to-day he is the governing director of, business extended all over the British Empire, and its success has been entirely due to Mr. Veno's marvellous genius for business and to his constant and untiring efforts.

Billies he had done yeoman service to party on the platforms of Liberal and Radical meetings, which had been devoted to the development of the Colonies of Manchester, as a specialist of Manchester, for the purpose of developing a greater extent the commercial prosperity of that city, and of which club he was first chairman. Mr. Veno was also prominent in long electoral and was appreciated in the craft. As an art collector he recently commissioned Mr. F. J. Wallen, R.I. to paint the now celebrated picture "The Canadians at Ypres." His nomination was seconded by Mayor Alderman Lewis A. Newton, Senior Bell of London, who is a Lancashire man, and came in on a scholarship.

Mr. Veno, in thanking the court for his honour, said he was conscious of the signal honour which he had received, and he would treat it with great jealousy. Though born in England, he had lived in England for five years, the last twenty of which he resided in Manchester, so that he was regarded as a Sonteman by birth, a Northerman by adoption, and a Manchester by choice. He referred to Manchester as a great and lovely city, with a population of over 750,000, whilst within fifty miles there were about eight millions of people. Manchester was the great clearing-house of the cotton industry. It was also the industry in the country, which employed in Glasgow as an engineering centre, and the Manchester banks had a clearing at present of between eight and nine millions sterling weekly.

He was glad that in the grave hour of our national history they would pardon his referring with particular pride to Manchester and Lancashire. He had the authority of Sir Sydney M'Cabe for saying that prior to the outbreak of the Military Service Bill over 30,000 men were secured by voluntary enlistment. It was only in the second half of the year that he was responded to the call and distinguish themselves in the field, and contributed to the part played by Manchester men in the Gallipoli operations. Unfortunately, many had made the supreme sacrifice, but Manchester and Lancashire generally, were still grimly determined to continue to pour out their blood and treasure in order that our glorious Empire might emerge wholly victorious and with enhanced and enfeebled influence over the whole world.

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PLANS FOR SOLDIER SETTLERS.

Central Body Proposed.

The conference of the Dominion and provincial governments to consider plans for the care of returned soldiers, and particularly land settlement schemes, concluded with a dinner given by the Duke of Devonshire at Rideau Hall (says the "Times" correspondent in Ottawa.)

The provincial government agents have agreed to supply the Federal authorities immediately with complete information respecting lands available for settlement by soldiers and particulars of any colonisation plans.

Proposals surpassing the help to be given in obtaining employment for returned Canadian soldiers, and soldiers from Great Britain and Allied countries emigrating to the Dominion, were discussed, and plans formulated for closer cooperation. All information available will be forwarded to the British authorities, the present conference having been called as the result of a request from the Imperial Government for information.

It was also stated that it was proposed to create a central body in the United Kingdom to have charge of emigration, and it was suggested that the year ten dominions should be represented. Canada readily falls in with this plan.

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Miss TURNBULL ... ... Contralto.
Mr. E. K. FIGGIS ... ... Tenor
Mr. T. IRWIN ... ... Tenor
Mr. F. DENNET ... ... Bass.
Mr. J. GRANVILLE SQUIERS ... In Humorous Monologues.
Mr. C. E. HAWLEY ... ... Violin
Mr. W. N. LOW ... ... 'Cello
Mr. P. E. WOLFFE ... ... Piano.
Mr. JARETSKY ... ... Organ
Mr. ARTHUR WHITE ... ... Organ
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