The E. A. Standard, September 3, 1921

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THE EAST

Weekly Edition

African Standard

MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS.

No. 1025 [PRINTED IN ENGLAND] NAIROBI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1921. Rs.16-00

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THE EAST

Weekly Edition

African Standard

MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS

No. 1035 [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER] NAIROBI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1921. Rs.15-00

SUMMARY OF WEEK AND INDEX ON PAGE 18.

... in Kenya

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE" AND THE DEPUTATION.

"SMALL MINDS."

(From our own Correspondent)

London, August 28.

... "Daily Telegraph" Allahabad ...ondent states that the "Pio... suggests that the difficulty ... Indian franchise in Kenya ... overcome by fixing a pro... and educational basis ... both ... Indians and Europeans, and ... this will fully safeguard ... European position.

London, August 31.

... officially stated that there ... foundation for the ... that Mr. Churchill has ... a decision on franchise ... in Kenya; the general ... will await Sir Edward ...

... "Westminster Gazette" in ... says that it is unfortu... and embarrassing to ... that British ... should have ... the only member of the ... who opposed the ... for better treatment ... the Empire to ventilate ... against Kenya Indians. ... be understood that ... intention to swamp ... Indians, but it is most ... in the Empire that In... are already there should ... their juridical disabilities. ... confident that the Colonist ... not be swayed by a ... agitation."

Currency

... FALLS IN ... WITH KENYA.

London, August ...

INDIA

Measure to Overcome Rioting

STORY OF THE RISING

FATE OF GARRISON UNKNOWN

The rising in Southern India to which reference was made last week has not been quietted and the position is regarded as serious.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 25.

News from India is still serious.

The Government anticipate that the rebellion will spread further. It is quieter in Calicut, but elsewhere Hindus have been attacked by Mohammedans, and murdered, temples have been desecrated, looted and burned.

H. M. Cruiser "Comus" has arrived at Calicut.

Several Europeans have been captured, including some officers, and their bodies have been found beheaded and mutilated.

The Government takes up a firm attitude, with Mr. Montagu's approval, and has ordered the arrest of several high personages who are alleged to be responsible for the outrages.

The situation is regarded as very grave, and the Government state they have gone to the limits of their patience. All means will be taken now to root out the rebellion.

TEMPLES LOOTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Calicut, August 25.

The Moplahs at Ernad are reported to be looting Hindu houses and extorting large sums from Hindu landlords with intimidation.

15,000 rioters are reported at Manjiri, of whom a large band entered Thrikolluk temple on the Hill which was the scene of previous outbreaks. It is expected the rioters took refuge there when they were rounded up.

Another temple was entered near Tanur and a golden image with costly jewels was carried off.

All the culverts on the Calicut-Manjiri road have been demolished; 22 motors and lorries of British troops have left for Ernad. A party of Congress workers have also left for the purpose of pacifying the fanatics.

London, August 27.

The *Daily Telegraph* understands that owing to the serious character of the Malabar rebellion and the possibilities of the general spread of disorder, the Government of India, with Mr. Montagu's concurrence, has decided to take action against certain prominent personages who are held responsible for the greater part of recent troubles in India.

It is felt that the limit of Government patience has been reached.

The paper understands that the authorities are quite prepared for fresh efforts, at disorder as an outcome of preventive action which has now been decided on.

An official statement says ...

... is now as follows; a detachment of troops at Malapuram is isolated but all is well.

The line has been cut, the Kuttipula Road blocked, bridges broken and a number of Government offices gutted.

Two British soldiers, one European, fifteen police and local officials of Tirur are prisoners.

The warship "Comus" arrived at Calicut on August 26.

The situation is quiet but looting and the murder of Hindus are rife at Walluvanad and Ponnanitaluks.

A relief party has gone to Malapuram.

GHANDI'S INFLUENCE.

Bombay, August 27.

A message from Calicut says fanatics entered the Pullengode Estate and beheaded an European in a bungalow. It is reported by the roadman that another European was murdered and his body thrown into the river.

Looting continues.

Calicut, August 29.

British troops, including cavalry have arrived from Bangalore and have proceeded to the disturbed area.

Numerous refugees have arrived from the Ernad district and relate pitiful tales of torture and looting.

It appears that Tanur and Parappanangadi and other places are practically, deserted by the rebels who seem to have taken to the hills.

The railway from Calicut to Shoranurward has been repaired and the mail train is running.

London, August 29.

There is as yet no news of the British Garrison of fifty men besieged by Moplahs at Malappuram.

It is increasingly evident that the revolt was carefully planned as an attempt to paralyse Government in Southern India.

It is significant also that the Moplah country was the first to adopt Mr. Ghandi's non-co-operation programme and the rebels are at present convinced that a strong force from Afghanistan, commanded by Ghandi, is coming to their help.

The India Office have issued a statement that the revolt began by the Moplahs resisting a British search party sent to arrest certain Moplahs at Tirurangadi who were carrying war-knives contrary to the law.

Later.

A communique to-night fails to indicate whether the beleaguered garrison has been succoured.

A column returning from Malapuram encountered rebels at Pukkatur, and 400 Moplahs were killed. Our casualties were two killed and six wounded.

Defeated !

EVEREST'S CREST STILL UNSCALED.

NO PATH TO SUMMIT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Simla, August, 27.

The operations of the Mount Everest Expedition to the north and west have been completed without disclosing a route to the summit. Slight hopes of success are entertained in respect of the north-east flank when the monsoon abates.

Headquarters have been moved to Kartaw on the Aran river 20 miles east of Everest, where the remaining efforts of the party will be concentrated.

10,000 square miles, have been surveyed.

Yap

London, August 29.

A protracted dispute between the United States and Japan in regard to the mandate given to the latter by the League of Nations over the Island of Yap to which the United States objected has now been settled.

According to the *Morning Post's* Washington correspondent the United States has accepted the Japanese offer to concede the cable facilities and control instead of agreeing to the proposed internationalisation of the island.

Moshi Incident

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN VERSIONS.

The following telegram has been received by the Nairobi Political Association from Moshi

"An outbreak of Indians has taken place in the form of an assault upon a Government Official on New Moshi Railway Station platform prior to the departure of the Tanga mail last night, Feeling is running very high. A general outbreak was narrowly averted by the forebearance of the Europeans. I understand Indians have wired Government laying blame on European community."

Yesterday the Nairobi Indian Association wired to the similar body at Moshi and received the following reply.

"Received your telegram; certain Europeans had assaulted Indians on Railway platform; lodged case against Europeans, news regarding Indians assault on Europeans baseless; full report will send you on decision of case."

Kisii Claims

The following cable has been sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Association of E. A. Chambers of Commerce.

...

Items from France

Paris, August 27.

...

Colonial Office

NEW PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARY.

OUTSIDE APPOINTMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 29.

It is officially announced that Sir James E. Masterton-Smith, K.C.B. has been appointed Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Sir G. V. Fiddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., retired.

[Sir G. V. Fiddes, who is 64 years of age, was educated at University and Brasenose and entered the Colonial Office in 1881, after a competitive examination. He was Private Secretary to several successive Secretaries of State, and in 1897 he was selected by Lord Milner as Imperial Secretary and Accountant, in South Africa and remained in South Africa as political Secretary to Lord Roberts and Secretary to the Transvaal Administration. He returned to the Colonial Office in 1902 as principal clerk: he became Assistant Under Secretary in 1909, and succeeded Sir John Anderson as Permanent Under Secretary in 1916. From 1919-1920, he was chairman of the West African Currency Board.]

[Sir James E. Masterton-Smith, who is 20 years younger than his predecessor, has been joint Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour since last year. Educated at Harrow and Hertford College, Oxford, he entered the Civil Service (Class I) in 1901, and took a post in the Admiralty. A number of private secretaryships to successive First Lords including Mr. Churchill preceded his appointment as Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions in 1917. He next went to the War Office, and thence to the Ministry of Labour. He was a member of the official side of the National Whitley Council.]

(Sir H. J. Read, who is ... known in East Africa remains ... Senior Assistant Secretary at ... Colonial Office.)

Mr. Churchill's Loss

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 23.

A second bereavement in a few weeks has befallen Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the loss of his ... year-old daughter, Marigold.

Restoration

FRANCE AND GERMANY COME TO TERMS.

Paris, August 27.

A provisional agreement has been reached regarding the Franco-German ... M. Loucheur, French Minister of the Liberated Regions and ... Rathenau, German Minister of ...

Germany will undertake ... May 1, ...

IRELAND

Correspondence Between Mr. Lloyd George and De Valera

PEACE STILL BEING SOUGHT.

THE TWO CLAIMS.

[Reuter's correspondent.]

London, August 26.

De Valera's reply was delivered to Mr. Lloyd George in London by an aeroplane, and the proposals of your Government. From your letter of the 20th inst. it appears that you were asked to accept, without discussion, the proposals contained in the letter addressed to Great Britain by the Government of Ireland, and to submit to the Parliaments of the two countries for their ratification. These proposals, moreover, invited Ireland to be a partner in the Commonwealth of Free nations of which allegiance to the King

"The Government maintains the impossible half-way position in regard to the principle of self-government by consent of the governed.

Mr. Lloyd George points out that Mr. De Valera is pressing claims previously disowned by all fairness Irish leaders from Grattan to Parnell and Redmond.

Continued action such as is taking place in various directions must only lead to a deplorable termination of the truce.

"We are prepared to make every allowance as to time to secure peace, but we cannot prolong a mere exchange of notes.

"It is essential that some definite and immediate progress should be made towards a basis upon which further negotiations can usefully proceed. Your letter unfortunately shows no such progress.

"If matters remain as they are the relations of Ireland with the Empire are compromised. But those of Ireland with Germany are numbers that no British Government can tolerate. If you are not prepared to accept political principles can be applied to Ireland similar to those accepted by peaceful and historical methods.

"We believe that the permanent association of Great Britain and Ireland is in accordance with the conditions of the physical and historical inter-dependence which experience has proved to be necessary. A separation impracticable for both. Any separation disturbs a settlement involving Ireland's refusal to accept our invitation to free, equal and voluntary partnership in the British Commonwealth under one Sovereign.

"We are reluctant to contribute to the truce but a redemption of pre-war conditions is necessary.

"In the end my previous letters to Mr. Lloyd George's colleagues must govern the attitude of the Government in any negotiations that may follow.

"If you are prepared to examine these proposals I shall be pleased to be reconciled with the negotiations you propose and your colleagues."

DAIL EIREANN'S REPLY.

At a public session of Dail Eireann, Mr. De Valera referred to his correspondence in the Dail, and read the letter as a basis and

have her own language, her own religious life, complete power of legislation and finance, only reserving to keep trade and transport as free as possible to Great Britain.

Ireland would have unconditional authority in education, law, land, agriculture, conditions of labour, industry, health, and the homes of the people and land defence, and would thus be free for every aspect of national activity expression and development, even the freedom to associate with America would not enjoy such rights.

"The proposals, moreover, invited Ireland to be a partner in the Commonwealth of free nations of which allegiance to the King

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Home Census

POPULATION OF BRITAIN OF BY TWO MILLIONS.

LONDON DECLINES.

[Reuters correspondent.]

London, August 25.

Preliminary Census returns of Great British show a population of 38,797,000, an increase of 1,948,124 of 1,966,124.

The cities increased in population were Liverpool 5.7 per cent, Leeds 6.2 per cent, Birmingham, except London, 5.6 per cent, Manchester 5.4 per cent, Sheffield 5.4 per cent, Bradford 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Bristol 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Nottingham 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Leicester 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Coventry 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Hull 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Plymouth 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Portsmouth 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Southampton 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Brighton 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Bournemouth 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Cardiff 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Swansea 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Newport 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Merthyr Tydfil 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Aberdare 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Rhondda 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Pontypridd 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Barry 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Penarth 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Llanelly 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Swansea 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Newport 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Merthyr Tydfil 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Aberdare 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Rhondda 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Pontypridd 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Barry 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Penarth 5,000, a decrease of 5,000, Llanelly 5,000, a decrease of 5,000.

The population of Greater London is 7,474,166, compared with 7,307,358 in 1911, an increase of 3.10 per cent, and Birmingham with 918,628 is now the second city in Great London to 6.7 per cent of the population in the principal county.

[The reference to the exceptions made and details published with the letter of the Registrar General to Britain in this cable as received is obscure, but appears to indicate that the males number 20,470,880, an increase of 1,950,055 and females 20,326,007, an increase of 670,170. Ed.]

Scottish Census

MORE WOMEN THAN MEN NORTH OF TWEED.

London, August 29.

The Scottish Census returns show a population of 4,882,2698, being an increase of 121,894 the smallest so far recorded.

Males number 2,349,405, an increase of 54,954 and females 2,533,863 an increase of 61,690.

Belfast Fight

SECTARIAN QUARRELS END IN SLAUGHTER.

London August 28.

The Westminster Gazette's correspondent at Belfast reports an outbreak of disorder last night in a number of small streets in the Catholic quarter, near where a bomb was thrown on Sunday night.

It is alleged that an Unionist mob strike and carriers incited and organised attack upon the Catholics and a fierce fight ensued. Another explosion being discharged.

After the firing lulled somewhat, the Catholics retreated but the Unionists attacked their dwellings, smashing the windows.

The Catholics again emerged but found the streets in possession of the Unionists who arrived they fired on the opposite crowds and restored order at the point.

[From our own Correspondent, London, August 29.

There has been fierce sectarian fighting in Belfast, and many have been killed.

Negro Hopes

PAN-AFRICANISM'S WORLD APPEAL.

London, August 29.

At the Pan-African Congress in Westminster to-day, presided by Dr. Du Bois, a message was read from Marcus Garvey of Jamaica who was on the Atlantic.

Dr. Dubois read a resolution from the Congress to the League of Nations with a view to securing the recognition of the inherent equality of races, that the formation unity of colour, the recognition of the principle of the improvement of colonial and native peoples, the development of self-government in all colonies and the right of the natives to have a voice in the government of the land.

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Silesia

UNTRAMMELLED MINDS AT WORK.

[Reuters correspondent.]

Madrid, August 28.

Senor Da Cierva, the Spanish Delegate to the League of Nations has declined the task of presenting a report on the Silesian question.

Paris, August 29.

Viscount Ishii, the new Japanese delegate to the League of Nations, has decided to accept the presidency of the Upper Silesia at the Council of the League.

Geneva, August 30.

The Council of the League of Nations at its meeting yesterday, with Viscount the Upper Silesian situation.

The remarkable fact is that the members are all men who have not hitherto been concerned with the subject and are meeting with untrammelled minds to reach an understanding in a spirit of conciliation on all.

Viscount Ishii Acting President, still upon upon the situation and it is expected that Germany and Poles will be asked to submit their own cases.

Geneva, August 29.

An Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Nations today at 10 a.m. in the Salle de la Horloge, Viscount Ishii in regard to Upper Silesia and discussed it for three hours.

The Council adjourned until September 1 to enable members to study the preliminary documents on the subject.

Empire Research.

INVESTIGATION OF TROPICAL DISEASES.

PROTECTING THE COLONIES

London, August 29.

The Canadian Government, on Lord Milner to investigate the question of the maintenance of the supply of labour in the tropical colonies with a view to protecting the interests of the colonies and promoting the improvement of colonial and native peoples, the development of self-government in all colonies and the right of the natives to have a voice in the government of the land.

Disarmament

JAPAN'S NOTE TO WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

London, August 29.

Japan's note of acceptance to the Washington Conference, dated August 21, is couched in conciliatory language, and Britain and Germany will heartily welcome the friendly sentiments and of the oil industry, which that Japan is willing to co-operate with the United States, France, Italy and Britain in the Pacific and Far East and her attitude on the question of limitation of armaments.

Japan hopes a satisfactory solution will be found and will be ready

DISSOLUTION OF P

TO ALL WHOM IT

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned as Engineers and Contractors at Nairobi in the Kenya Colony under the style of Messrs. Isherwood & Sons has been dissolved as from the 31st day of August 1922.

All debts due to and by the said late firm will be received and paid by the undersigned Arthur Isherwood who will continue the business at the same address.

Dated this 29th day of August 1922.

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AIRSHIP DISASTER.

The "Aerial Pride of the World."

TERRIBLE FATE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN PASSENGERS.

PLANS FOR A MISSED VOYAGE.

[Reuters correspondent.]

London, August 27.

The airship R38 with 47 passengers, including 20 Americans, on this morning on a 24 hours, after which she proceeded to Pulham, prior to going to Pulham it is hoped she will August 26.

It is said to be five American was ordered in the Atlantic in a test-ship, in addition to a number of destroyers with meteorological will witness reports to the airship which details of the voyage to and to America.

DISASTER.

London, August 26.

The R38 has exploded and is flaming into the

Later.

It is reported that the airship has crashed into the Humber and exploded.

Later.

It is officially stated that the airship started at 2 o'clock this afternoon with 49 persons on board, including officials and five aviation experts as well as 17 officers and seven other ranks.

Apparently five are reported saved from the 49 but it is unofficially stated that the whereabouts of these has since died of injuries, and that the others comprise Commander Wann, another injured, and two uninjured.

Later.

It transpires that R38 was chartered by the United States Government and the Americans on board were officers and men of the United States Navy who were training with a view to navigating the airship across the Atlantic after the test.

The Admiralty designed the R38 on the lines which the largest rigid vessel constructed in Great Britain.

She was intended to be the pioneer of the H3 class, but the completion of others had been cancelled.

DETAILS

Her length was 695 feet, diameter 85ft., lifting capacity 43 tons, she carried six Sunbeam Maori engines of 350 horse-power normal, and a crew of 30; but can naturally was 1,000 feet higher than the biggest Zeppelin, and her cruising capacity was 6,000 miles.

She was regarded as the aerial pride of the world, and she had been over the Thames at the disaster for 30 hours.

London, August 28.

The airship wreck lies half-a-mile southwards of Corporation Pier in the estuary and it was all over in a moment.

The pilot landed on the starboard and witnesses say the vessel was travelling at a high rate. One of the survivors, Leading Aircraftsman Davies, was on the control and when he saw the vessel was going down he jumped into the water. He was picked up by a boat and has since died.

Another survivor, Corporal Potter, was also on the control and he jumped into the water. He was picked up by a boat and has since died.

The vessel was in charge of Major Scott, who

IRELAND

Correspondence Between Mr. Lloyd George and De Valera

PEACE STILL BEING SOUGHT.

THE TWO CLAIMS.

[PRESS BUREAU'S SERVICE.]

London, August 20.

The following correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George is published:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 10, in which you state that you are anxious to ascertain the proposals of your Government. From your letter of July 20 it was quite clear that the proposals of your Government were not the proposals of the Government of Ireland Act, but were proposals for the establishment of sovereign independent States associated only by some form of common allegiance to the King, and that the only matter which you were prepared to discuss was the method of giving effect to those proposals. I pointed out in my letter of July 21 that the Government could not depart from the principle of the Government of Ireland Act, and repeated a condition precedent to the discussion of that document.

"I believe that your present letter is intended to convey that you accept the principle of that condition, and I am glad to have your assurance on that point.

"I am prepared to make every allowance as to time to secure peace, but we cannot prolong a state of exchange of notes.

"It is essential that some definite and immediate progress should be made towards a basis upon which further negotiations can usefully proceed. Your letter unfortunately shows no such progress.

"The argument that the relations of Ireland with the Empire are comparable to those of Holland or Belgium with Germany, and previous to Polish Government can be no reply to it. No points out but one which will be sufficient without recognising the limitations imposed by physical geography.

"We believe that the permanent associations of Great Britain and Ireland is unattainable without recognition of the essential and historic unity of these islands which makes neighbourhood and mutual consultation and cooperation necessities for both.

"We cannot discuss a settlement involving Ireland's refusal to accept our invitation to free, equal and loyal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, existing on the principle of equality between its associated States.

"We are reluctant to prejudice the issue but a perception of present conditions is dangerous.

"In the last my previous letters I set forth considerations which should be sufficient grounds for the Government in any negotiations undertaken.

"We are prepared to examine how far those considerations have been met in the proposals which you recommend. I shall be happy to receive them from colleagues."

GAIL EIREANN'S REPLY.

At a public session of Dail Eireann on August 19 the following correspondence in the Cabinet and subsequent letter was read on a train and

have her own language, her own institutions Ete, complete control of taxation and finance, only agreeing to keep trade and tariffs on free as possible to Great Britain.

Ireland would have uncontrolled authority to administer her land agriculture, conditions of labour and industry, health, and the issues of life and death, peace and war. She would thus be free for every aspect of national activity expression and development, even the States of America would not enjoy such freedom.

The proposals, moreover, invited Ireland to be a partner in the Commonwealth of free nations united by allegiance to the King.

The Government considers the proposals fully and frankly regard to the principle of Government by consent of the governed.

Mr. Lloyd George avers that Mr. De Valera is advancing claims previously disowned by all the famous Irish leaders from Grattan to Parnell and Redmond.

Continued action such as is taking place in various directions must culminate, lead to a deplorable confusion of the issues.

"We are prepared to make every allowance as to time to secure peace, but we cannot prolong a state exchange of notes.

"It is essential that some definite and immediate progress should be made towards a basis upon which further negotiations can usefully proceed. Your letter unfortunately shows no such progress.

The argument that the relations of Ireland with the Empire are comparable to those of Holland or Belgium with Germany, and previous to Polish Government can be no reply to it. No points out but one which will be sufficient without recognising the limitations imposed by physical geography.

"We believe that the permanent associations of Great Britain and Ireland is unattainable without recognition of the essential and historic unity of these islands which makes neighbourhood and mutual consultation and cooperation necessities for both.

"We cannot discuss a settlement involving Ireland's refusal to accept our invitation to free, equal and loyal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, existing on the principle of equality between its associated States.

"We are reluctant to prejudice the issue but a perception of present conditions is dangerous.

"In the last my previous letters I set forth considerations which should be sufficient grounds for the Government in any negotiations undertaken.

"We are prepared to examine how far those considerations have been met in the proposals which you recommend. I shall be happy to receive them from colleagues."

GAIL EIREANN'S REPLY.

At a public session of Dail Eireann on August 19 the following correspondence in the Cabinet and subsequent letter was read on a train and

Home Census

POPULATION OF BRITAIN NEARLY TWO MILLIONS MORE.

[PRESS BUREAU'S SERVICE.]

LONDON DECLINES.

London, August 23.

Preliminary Census returns of Great Britain show a population of 43,767,000, an increase since the previous census of 1,980,000.

The chief increases in population from 1,500 per cent London 2,400 per cent, Middlesex 2,400 per cent, Lancashire 400 per cent, Leeds 400 per cent, Bradford, London is now 7,476,168, a decrease of 38,468 and Bradford 289,979, a decrease of 3,479.

The population of Greater London is 7,476,168, compared with 7,351,200 in 1911, an increase of 8,310 per cent, and Birmingham with 919,438 is now the second city in England.

The increase in population in England and Wales is 1,814,700. A new feature of the report is the decline of population in the principal countries of the Empire.

The references to the respective male and female population of Great Britain in his state as recorded is obscure, but appears to indicate that the males number 20,435,222, an increase of 1,360,000 and females 23,330,007, an increase of 676,178.—Ed.]

Scottish Census

MORE WOMEN THAN MEN NORTH OF TWEED.

London, August 29.

The Scottish census returns show a population of 4,882,205, being an increase of 121,894 the smallest so far recorded.

Males number 2,349,408, an increase of 20,554 and females 2,533,085 an increase of 81,690.

Belfast Fight

SECTARIAN QUARRELS END IN SLAUGHTER.

London, August 23.

The Northern Whig's correspondent says that the disorders on part of disorder last night in the number of small streets in the Shankill Road district near where a bomb was thrown on Sunday night.

It is alleged that an Unionist mob with rifles and revolvers made an organised attack upon Nationalist houses and a fierce fight ensued, the curfew regulations being disregarded.

After the firing lulled somewhat, the Catholics retreated but when reinforced renewed their dealings, wrecking the windows.

The Catholics again emerged but found the streets in darkness. As soon as the police arrived they fled and the crowds and restored order at midnight.

[From our own Correspondent.

London, Aug. 21

Three has been three instances Belfast to Belfast, and many have been killed.

Negro Hopes

PAN-AFRICANISM'S WORLD APPEAL.

London, August 20

At the Pan-African Congress in Westminster today, Doctor Dubois (Secretary) presided in the absence of M. Blaise Diagne.

Mr. Bishop Alexander Walters, of the United States, moved a resolution that the Congress in the world declaring that the African question is a world question and that the welfare of seventy millions of negroes is a matter of grave concern to the whole of the civilised world, and especially to the United States of America.

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Silesia

UNTRAMMELLED MINDS AT WORK.

[PRESS BUREAU'S SERVICE.]

Madrid, August 23.

Senor De Leon, the Spanish Delegate to the League of Nations has declined the task of presenting a statement on the Silesian question.

Geneva, August 24.

Viscount Ishii, the Japanese delegate to the League of Nations, has declined himself to present a report on Upper Silesia to the Council of the League.

Geneva, August 26.

The Council of the League of Nations at its meeting today decided will consider the Upper Silesian situation.

A favourable fact is that the numbers of troops sent there have not hitherto been involved in any fighting and are consulting with Allied officers to reach an understanding in a spirit of conciliation and of all.

Viscounts Ishii Acting President, will report upon the situation and it is expected that Germany and Poland will be asked to submit their own views.

Geneva, August 29.

An Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Nations today heard a report prepared by Viscount Ishii in respect to Upper Silesia and discussed it for 50 minutes. The Council adjourned until September 1 to enable members to study the voluminous documents on the subject.

Empire Research.

INVESTIGATION OF TROPICAL DISEASES.

PROTECTING THE COLONIES

London, August 29.

The Committee appointed by Lord Milner to investigate the question of the assistance of the scientific societies in carrying out research work in connection with tropical diseases, has issued a report recommending the establishment of a Bureau of Tropical Research, which will be under the control of the Colonial Office. The Bureau will have a central laboratory in London, and will be assisted by a Committee of Advice.

Disarmament

JAPAN'S NOTE TO WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

London, August 24.

Japan's note of acceptance to the Washington Conference of November 11, is couched in entirely friendly language, and pledges Government to reduce the burden of armaments, and to the needs and of the country, the Government is also in sympathy with the Pacific and Far East, of her utmost endeavour to secure settlement.

Japan hopes to secure such a practical result as the agenda will to Lead.

The opening of Council on Monday Viscount Ishii, Japanese Representative Honour, 30 blind, and Colonel Paderewski, Poland, on the point of Poland's delay in Radical Marshal Foch's memorial adventure and Hague.

DISSOLUTION OF

TO ALL WHOM IT

Notice is hereby the partnership ing between Messrs. Ellis and Bridrich Hall carrying on as Architects & Quantity Surveyors at Nairobi & Dar es Salaam as from the 31st July 1921 as regards the Nairobi Office & Dec. last as regards the Dar es Salaam Office as from which date all debts due to and by the said firm will be received and paid by the undersigned.

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AIRSHIP DISASTER.

The "Aerial Pride of the World."

TERRIBLE FATE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN PASSENGERS.

PLANS FOR A MISSED VOYAGE.

[PRESS BUREAU'S SERVICE.]

London, August 23.

airship R38 with 47 passengers, including 20 Americans, left this morning on a 24 hour flight, after which she proposed to cross the Atlantic to visit it is hoped she will August 29.

It be five American warplaned in the Atlantic in a fast ship, in addition to a destroyers with meteorologists who will with wireless reports to the airship which details of the voyage to and be America.

DISASTER.

London, August 24.

The has exploded and fallen in flames into

Later

There is reported the in some style over 2,000 the crew were Americans. There were on board 49 persons, and the R38 Himself.

Despatches give no details of the disaster, but it is unofficially learned that the sole American of the has since died of injuries, and the four others comprise Commander Wann, another injured, and two uninjured.

Later.

It transpires that R38 was chased by the United States Government and the Americans on board were officers and men of the United States Navy who were training with a view to manœuvring the airship across the Atlantic after the tests. The Admiralty designed the ill-fated airship which was the largest aerial vessel constructed in Great Britain.

She was intended to be the pioneer of the HE ships, but the construction of others had been cancelled.

DETAILS.

Her length was 695 feet, diameter 85ft., displacement 5,000 tons, and carried six Sunbeam-Coatalt engines each of 350 horse power, giving a speed of 80; her gas capacity was 2,000,000 cubic feet larger than the Zeppelin L.72, and her fuel capacity was 6,500 gallons.

She was regarded as the aerial pride of the world, and she had been built at the time of the disaster 2,000 ft.

London, August 29.

The airship was moored at a mast southwards of Corporation Pier in two portions, invisible at high tide from the Lower Reaches.

Leading Aircraftsman Dodson, in charge of the mast, said he was standing on the pier when he heard a terrific explosion. The second portion of the airship was then in the air, and he saw it burst into flames. The second portion of the airship was then in the air, and he saw it burst into flames. The second portion of the airship was then in the air, and he saw it burst into flames

Mombasa Diocese

FIRST DIOCESAN CONFERENCE & SYNOD.

A NOTABLE WEEK.

[From a Correspondent.]

The month of August, 1921, was marked by several events of importance for the Diocese of Mombasa. The first Diocesan Conference including all the clergy licensed in the Diocese who were able to attend as well as duly elected representatives of the European and African congregations was held in Bishopscourt, Mombasa.

This Conference after due deliberation decided to form a Diocesan Synod.

Two Africans were ordained deacons and three Africans and one European ordained priests in the Memorial Cathedral.

Much prayer had been asked for and offered in connection with all these matters, and now we can thank God for His blessing upon them and seek more earnestly for His guidance in the future.

The first of the above events in order of time was the ordination of Merusi Mbega and Andrea [illegible], two well tried lay workers of the Tanganyika Mission, to the Diaconate. These are the first Africans to be ordained in connection with that mission. Twenty-[illegible] missionary clergy of the C.M.S. (gathered in Mombasa for the Conference) were present in their robes at the service which took place on the morning of Sunday, August 21. Archdeacon Hamshere preached the sermon and Archdeacon Rees, who had trained the candidates in the Huron Training College, Kongwa, presented them for ordination.

On Tuesday morning the six clergy in charge of European Chaplaincies arrived by special [illegible], kindly provided by the General and Traffic Managers of the Railway, together with a number of lay representatives from their [illegible].

This seems a suitable opportunity to express our gratitude to those [illegible] in Mombasa who [illegible] kind hospitality for these [illegible] other delegates.

The Bishop's visitation commenced at 9.30 in the Cathedral. [illegible] Registrar of the Diocese, Mr. [illegible], called the roll [illegible] then followed the [illegible] of two Archdeacons, the Ven. D. J. Rees and [illegible] W. P. Low, and of one Hon. [illegible], the Rev H. Leaky.

BISHOP'S CHARGE.

[illegible] after a hymn the Bishop [illegible] his charge which contained a brief record of the growth of our Church in this Diocese, commencing with the burial of Mrs. Krapf, the young wife of [illegible] Dr. Krapf, just two [illegible] after their arrival in Mombasa to commence missionary [illegible].

[illegible] was buried at her own request on the mainland just opposite Mombasa Island, and her [illegible] went home to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society [illegible] message is [illegible].

[illegible]

August 24, St. Bartholomew's day, came the service for the ordination of priests. Both the seats in the Sanctuary and the choir stalls under the dome were filled, with robed clergy of whom twenty-five, in priests' orders shared in the laying on of hands. The sermon was preached by Archdeacon Rees, while Archdeacon Hamshere presented the candidates, S. Kalume, P. Jibran, T. Mapenzi, and W. J. Rampley.

THE CONFERENCE.

The same day at 2 p.m., the clergy and lay delegates assembled in the large room of the old Bishopscourt, which in early days was used as a church, for the first meeting of the Diocesan Conference. Thirty-four clergy and forty-seven lay representatives attended the Conference. Ten clergy were on furlough, four were absent on account of distance, and one through sickness. Six of the elected lay representatives were unable to attend, but several visitors took advantage of the invitation to attend so that the hundred seats which the room held were well filled.

After a short period of devotional preparation the Conference elected two secretaries, the Rev. C. N. Barton, C.M.S., and Major F. L. Collisson, and then settled down to consider the resolutions put before it. The first one approving the principle of forming a Synod, on a provisional basis until a detailed constitution could be prepared, was quickly and unanimously approved. The second draft resolution was amended so as to give deacons votes as well as priests.

In connection with the third resolution the Conference decided to insert a definition of "Communicant members" and by this time it was 3.55 so an adjournment was agreed to, all the members accepting the invitation of the Bishop and Mrs. Heywood to tea in the Cathedral compound.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

At 5 p.m. many of the clergy and lay delegates as well as residents in Mombasa assembled at Kilindini on the other side of the island for the laying of the foundation stone of the new Institute of the Missions to Seamen. A generous gift from Mrs. N. Barry in memory of her husband who was killed in the war had been largely instrumental in enabling this start to be made, and the stone was laid by Capt. Barry, D.S.O., R.N., brother of the deceased officer, who came all the way from Nyeri for this purpose.

The religious service was conducted by the Bishop and the Rev. E. W. Crawford, chaplain of the Cathedral, the singing being led by members of the Cathedral choir.

BASIS OF FRANCHISE.

On Thursday, August 25, after the inevitable photographs had been taken the Conference sat from [illegible]-10.30 and from 10.45-12.15. A very important principle led to prolonged discussion. The Conference had been summoned on the basis that the European side of the church and the African should each have the right to elect the same number of lay representatives. An amendment was proposed that representation throughout should be in proportion to the number of communicants.

The matter was [illegible] discussed [illegible] spirit, [illegible] but with [illegible] and it was a matter for great thankfulness that the voting which decided [illegible] by a majority of thirty [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SYNOD.

[illegible]

Tanganyika it was not practicable to ask him to accept this more permanent post.

The next business was to nominate members to serve on the Standing Committee, but an adjournment was made at 3.30 to enable many of the delegates to accept the invitation of the Mission ladies at Frere Town to have tea with them there on the mainland at 4.30.

AT FRERE TOWN.

Captain Turner, Port Officer, had most kindly provided motor-boats to take the whole party there and back, and on the way we all landed at "English Point" and walked to the tiny enclosed graveyard where Mrs. Krapf's grave stands.

Here Mrs. Heywood placed a large wreath, prepared in accordance with the wish of the Synod. We repeated together the last paragraph of the prayer for the Church Militant, and thanked God that we were able thus to link our first day of Diocesan Synodical life with that landmark of the commencement of missionary work in this land.

At Frere Town, founded as a freed slave settlement, after a delightful repast under the trees, the visitors were shown the Church, Divinity School, printing press, etc., and returned to Mombasa about sunset, separating with three hearty cheers for Captain and Mrs. Turner for their kindness.

Friday morning, August 26, we met again at 9, and sat until 1.30 until all the resolutions upon the agenda paper had been carried, and our various committees and boards formed.

UNITY.

The first resolution upon the Synod Agenda endorsing the Lambeth Appeal for Unity and the Kikuyu declaration not to rest till we obtain one ministry, was passed with unanimity. The important resolution accepting the principle of a Provincial Synod, but urging that the first step should be a conference between representatives of the East African Dioceses to which Uganda should specially be begged to send representatives, led to considerable discussion.

An amendment was moved to the effect that no steps should be taken in this matter until our own Diocesan constitution is fully completed. Earnest speeches were delivered on both sides, but all with the fullest courtesy and Christian consideration. At the suggestion of the chaplain of Nairobi, all stood for a few moments of silent prayer before the vote was taken which approved of the original proposal asking for a Conference by 52 votes to 29.

The Synod adjourned at 1.30, and many of the clergy and lay delegates started up country by the 5.00 p.m. train so as to be in time for their Sunday services. General thankfulness was expressed for the experience of the time spent together.

The attendance and the attention was constant throughout, European colonists, Africans and Missionaries felt that they had been drawn distinctly closer together and that God had been among us of a truth.

TRANSLATION.

The difficulty of the need of using two languages, English and Swahili, was a very real one, and Archdeacon Hamshere, who most kindly acted as interpreter throughout, was kept hard at work. In the discussion re the province, one of the African clergymen suggested that the first step should be that the Bishops should get into closer touch with one another. [illegible] translated "our brother [illegible] the Bishops should all hang together," and the suggestion of [illegible] the gallows for the [illegible]

[illegible]

The ship has been launched, but it is little more than an empty hull at present.

We need the prayers of all interested in this Diocese and its aims, that the ship may be well and truly fitted out and used by our Great Captain for the furtherance of His aims and the extension of His kingdom in our land.

The Civil Service

REPORT OF A DEPLETED COMMITTEE.

The following report, signed by the Treasurer, was laid on the table of the Legislative Council on Wednesday.

"I have the honour to submit the following report of the Committee appointed by the Legislative Council on the 1st of February, 1921, to consider and report on:—

1. The Conditions of Service of European Officers.

2. The Salaries and Conditions of Service of the Asiatic Staff.

3. The formation of a Native Civil Service.

2. The following members were appointed to form the Committee:—The Honourable The Treasurer (Chairman).

The Honourable Acting Chief Native Commissioner.

The Honourable Director of Education.

The Honourable Mr. T. A. Wood.

The Honourable Mr. [illegible]

The Honourable the [illegible]

[illegible]

the Honourable [illegible] has resigned from [illegible]

3. The depletion [illegible] mittee by two [illegible] bers and one [illegible] made it inadvisable [illegible] of the remaining [illegible] to attempt to make [illegible] dations on the [illegible] terms of reference [illegible] stood that the [illegible] atic Staff, other [illegible] have already been [illegible] under the considera[illegible] ment, and that [illegible] settlement [illegible] brought up during [illegible] tion of the Estimates [illegible] the Legislative [illegible] formation of a [illegible] vice is also under [illegible] Government and [illegible] ably dealt with [illegible] are presented by [illegible] for the approval [illegible] cil. As regards [illegible] Service the [illegible] outstanding [illegible] consideration [illegible]

[illegible]

IMPORTANT LIVE STOCK SALE

GILGIL.

TUESDAY, 6TH SEPT. AT 9 A.M. SHARP

Instructed by Otto Gabregoigas and others, we will offer [illegible] unreserved sale the following:—

800 carefully selected Boran Cows and heifers in Calf [illegible]

Instructed by H. Flemmer Esq. Nakuru.

13 Shorthorn cows in Calf to Pure Bred Friesland [illegible]

7 Shorthorn Cows with Calves at foot by P. B. [illegible] land Bull.

3 High Grade Shorthorn Bulls.

Further entries being received.

NAIVASHA.

On account of various breeders, we will offer at Mr. T. C[illegible]ingworth's yards, situated in clean area, and beside loading [illegible]

BUTCHERS SALE.

100 prime fat bullocks and cows,
300 prime grade wethers,
100 grade ewes, mostly fats.
30 untrained. A. M. Grade oxen.
6 trained, A. M. L. T. P. O. Oxen,
20 native cows, with grade calves at foot.
4 high grade milking Shorthorn Bulls.
1 B. P. Long Black Sow, in Pig to Imported [illegible]
20 Weaners, by Imp. L. B. Boar.
2 Sows.
1 Country Bred mare with foal by Royal Fe[illegible]
12 Turkey Gobblers, in excellent condition.
20 R. I. R. Hens.

Further entries being received.

NAIVASHA.

Saturday, 10th September, at noon. Instructed by the [illegible] One six roomed house stone and cedar situated in the [illegible] Naivasha Township within 1 minutes walk of the Station.

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SODA WATER
TONIC WATER [illegible]

Nyanza Notes

[illegible] DOINGS BY THE LAKE.

LEAVE LOSSES.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Kisumu, August 23.

[illegible] have fallen almost daily [illegible] and the crops are looking [illegible] of course, can never recover [illegible] set back of the dry [illegible] when first planted and re[illegible] all parts point to a [illegible] with consequent rise in [illegible]

[illegible] is briskening a little and [illegible] little enquiry for skins [illegible] of hides will soon [illegible] recoup themselves after [illegible] losses of last year.

[illegible] is, I fancy, dead. I [illegible] the station twice recently [illegible] train left to see [illegible] labourers leave on one [illegible] and 40 or so on another. [illegible] numbers divided among some [illegible] or so clearly show that [illegible] bad.

[illegible] is being collected so I [illegible] wanted to know why this [illegible] occurred, so toddled along [illegible] Nyanza Corporation to en[illegible]

[illegible] the native recruiters who [illegible] the office," was the [illegible] my query.

[illegible] sub-recruiters I talked to [illegible] unanimous that it was on account [illegible] the wage shauri and that [illegible] will not accept the low [illegible] offered unless his Hut Tax is [illegible] reduced. It appears [illegible] the officials are in favour [illegible] view, but the Government [illegible] to reduce the Hut Tax [illegible] has to suffer.

[illegible] shambas stirring and [illegible] probability of railway ac[illegible] is going to be trouble [illegible] already it appears that re[illegible] cannot fulfil the small [illegible]

[illegible] the main topic of inter[illegible] question.

[illegible]

have little cause to regret his absence.

Since this astute and keen policeman has been here crime has diminished to vanishing point almost. Formerly one was lucky if one woke up to find the blankets were not pinched in the night. Thefts and burglaries were of daily or nightly occurrence. One gentleman lost his household goods and all the wedding presents one dark night. The hotel lamented daily their guests being robbed. Now it is rare to hear of a serious robbery. With Indian receivers all over the place natives may rob with impunity, knowing they can dispose of the spoil even to big game rifles and so on, so that a keen police officer is a godsend to a place.

It is hoped that the trip South will set our young friend up in health and send him back to well-earned promotion, for it is obvious that his good work here cannot go unrecognised by the powers that be.

SATISFACTORY OFFICIALS.

While on the matter of officials, Kisumu is at present blessed by a staff of officials in all departments, who, without exception, are out to assist and help in every way. One should not have to note such a fact, but the past has told a different tale.

It is a pity that one of the many unemployed Europeans cannot be appointed to the billet of Head Clerk in the R.C. Court where, with the Goan staff, the R.C. is badgered almost daily by plaintiff or defendant, asking why summons issued for men in Koru should be sent to Kakamega. A good Goan may be helpful, but the juniors are usually useless and unreliable and the official in charge suffers in consequence, and Europeans are out of work while Portuguese get jobs.

When the Nairobi Press is tired of Limoru Bridge and its rotting uprights, let their correspondents come here to see how we make roads; first without drains, and then again with a drain. It's a scream!

A pleasant function took place on Sunday afternoon when the staff of the local post and telegraph service entertained to tea the departing postmaster, Mr. McIntyre.

A POSTAL FUNCTION.

After a very enjoyable tea farewell speeches were made in which various members of the staff expressed the pleasure they had experienced under so congenial a master.

In this the telegraph section spoke warmly of the assistance given to them in times when they were short staffed, when the postmaster, after completing his own work, relieved the various members of the staff so they could go to meals and so forth.

A presentation of a suit-case was made by the staff and the hope expressed that they would again one day have the pleasure of working under their departing friend and chief.

The Public Waste Department are engaged in demolishing the old boma buildings in Mumias, and from reports of passers-by the aim seems to be to render all the material unusable, for it is being knocked down so carelessly that most of it will be more fit for firewood than for building.

The Kisii claims have at last been passed for immediate payment so there is great rejoicing on the part of the people concerned who have waited many years for their money.

Things are moving apace in the medical world and we have now a European dispenser, which should effect a great saving in the drug bill.

Signs of house building are in evidence on the Kibos Road. One would have thought healthier and higher areas existed in Kisumu for European residential sites than that, of which most of the area is occupied by [illegible] and labour [illegible]

[illegible]

Caledonian Society

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING IN NAIROBI.

A NEW PRESIDENT.

The Caledonian Society Annual General Meeting held in the New Stanley Hotel on Friday evening was productive of stimulating interest in the activities of the Society.

Captain J. S. Robertson, President, occupied the Chair, and, in the absence of the Secretary, who has proceeded to England on leave, submitted the annual report in which was recorded a brief resume of the past year's work, and Mr. Whitewright, the Treasurer, presented the statement of accounts. Both these reports were duly passed.

After passing amendments to the Rules, and electing several new members, the following Officers and Committee were appointed for the year 1921-22.

President:—Mr. A. A. Legat.

Vice-Presidents:—Rev. J. F. G. Orr, B.A., B.D.; Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson.

Hon. Secretary:—Mr. R. R. Oswald (P. O. Box 176).

Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. G. J. Whitewright (c/o. National Bank of South Africa.)

General Committee:—Major Russell, Messrs. J. C. Shaw, T. Vanhegan, R. B. Duncan, D. N. Brown, G. M. Jack, J. J. Bennett.

Sports Committee:—Rev. J. F. G Orr, Messrs. T. Vanhegan, T. Moodie, R. B. Duncan, D. N. Brown, Rodger, G. M. Jack.

It was decided to hold the Annual Caledonian Ball in October, and the Saint Andrew's Dinner on Wednesday, 30th November. The arrangements in connection with these two functions were left in the hands of the Committee.

Sums of money for educational purposes were allocated for existing commitments and future needs.

A special appeal was made by the retiring President for support in the Society's endeavour to further the formation of a Scottish Territorial Company.

The President, Mr. A. A. Legat, at the conclusion of the meeting, stated that as incoming President of the Society, he had great pleasure in asking all Members to accord the retiring President, Captain J. S. Robertson, a very hearty vote of thanks for the valuable work done by him in the past and for his unfailing interest in the Caledonian Society.

Propaganda Dance

The dance arranged to help defray the expenses of the deputation to South Africa in connection with the Indian question took place at the New Stanley Hotel on Saturday last and was voted by all a success. The success was largely due to the excellent work by the Kenya quartette who were in excellent form. Every dance was encored and the musicians answered them all.

The management of the Hotel gave more than the ball room, and the refreshments, and their service to the comfort of the guests added infinitely to the pleasure of the evening.

There was a good attendance and the funds for which the dance were held should swell considerably from the efforts of those who gave their time and work free.

NATAL WAGONS

S. Kirkel of Pietermaritzburg, Natal, is open to build any kind of Wagons, Trolleys or Scotch Carts.

Only the very best material is used and we guarantee the best Workmanship.

[illegible]

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The Council

SOME CASUAL NOTES FOR MEMBERS.

ANCIENT WISDOM.

(Suggested by "Wayfarer.")

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

"It is" (the appearance of news in print) "of course the multitude too familiar with the actions and scenes and acts of their superiors, and gives them not only as rich, but a kind of honourable right and licence to the meddling with the Government."

(Roger L'Estrange, 1663).

TO LESS ASCETIC MEMBERS.

"It is hard to tell why it is by our own eloquence, and keep pace with our winged words, while we are grinding the solid earth, and are liable to heavy dining." (George Eliot.)

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"They were learning to draw, the Dormouse went on, 'and they drew all manner of things—everything that begins with an M—'

"Why with an M?" said Alice.

"Why not?" said the March Hare.

Alice was silent." (Lewis Carroll.)

A CERTAIN DEPARTMENT.

"They settled in the Western Sea, they did,
To land all covered in trees
And they bought an Owl and a useful Cart,
And a pound of Bree and a Cranberry Tart.
"And a hive of silvery Bees.
And they bought a Pig and some green jack daws,
And a lovely Monkey with lollipop paws
And forty bottles of Ring bo Bee.
And no end of Stilton Cheese
And—" (Edward Lear.)

THE PATIENT TAXPAYER.

"Virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm." (Dryden.)

TO EXTREMISTS.

"Thou art bound hastily for the City of Nowhere—and with antrix!" (Cartyle.)

TO THE NATIVE'S CRITICS.

"The light of every spirit burns upward; Come on slow, for atmospheric disturbance." (George Meredith.)

TO THE TREASURER.

"Oh, Alexander, the cause of the fall of the Kings of Harna) was no other than this, that they extracted too much revenue from the people." (Aristotle, to Alexander the Great).

HIS REPLY.

"One may see the small value God has for riches by the people he gives them to." (Pope.)

WHAT USE HIGH SALARIES?

"The Hatter looked at his watch, two days wrong, he sighed. 'I told you butter would not suit the works!' he added, looking angrily at the March Hare.

"It was the best butter," the March Hare replied." (Lewis Carroll.)

LEGISLATION GENERALLY.

"That pleasurious yielding to the small valid desires of ornamences, which is a commonee history of good men any single enormitous benefit." (George Eliot).

SOME PROMOTIONS.

"Very well," cried I, "that's a capital idea. Dr. Simpson is peculiarly qualified for making converts, and so go help your mother to make a gooseberry pie." (Goldsmith.)

CONSISTENCY.

"'If that,' says my memory, 'I would not have done that,' says my conscience. Then between the two my memory yields." (Sterne.)

PUBLIC APATHY.

"The duty of a citizen to support the measures of the government for the time being, as far as his conscience will permit, and to take his share of the burdens of the state, is plain and unquestionable." (Gladstone.)

WHEN YOU NEED A GOOD PICK-ME-UP TRY

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THE IDEAL TONIC.

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(The Greatest Horse ever imported into Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika.)

WISE DOVE (1925), Chestnut Horse, standing 16 hands, Sire of the winners of over £6,000 in Kenya, including PTIZ (£2,305), PRINCE CHIMAY (over £6,000), DAN RUSSELL (£1,000), SMITH, CARTON, and YOUNG PHARAOH.

CHAUCER stood in 1929 at a fee of 300 guineas, and his fee is now

WISE DOVE.	CHAUCER.	Sir. SIMON.
		Dr. ANGELA.
	CANTERBURY PILGRIM.	TRISTAN.
		PILGRIMAGE.
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		STYLISTINE.
	SECONDOS.	ISONOMY.
		HIRENE.

WISE DOVE ran 7 times as a 2-year-old, winning once and was placed on three occasions.

WISE DOVE as a 3-year-old won the Clara Welter Handicap, MARKET, carrying 7st. 10lbs., by 2 lengths, from BOY-CHIEF, 6st. 12lbs., and CHIEFTAIN, 7st. 10lbs., after beating others, nine of whom were all placed at Ascot, Newmarket and in the Heath Handicap at Ascot, carrying 7st. 10lbs., and was third to GRAND TICKET, HERMIT, SILVIUS (8st. 7lbs.), and JUTLAND.

As a 4-year-old he won the Royal Hunt Cup, etc., in 1928 Grand Plate and the Duke of York's Stakes at York, and in 1929 he won the Kempton Park Stakes, the Royal Hunt Cup, the Wokingham Stakes, and the Duke of York's Stakes at York, and the Goodwood Cup, in 1930.

In Kenya he has won seven races, in five of which he was winning as conclusively over 2 furlongs at over 10 miles, having never at the Nairobi Racecourse been headed in a race, carrying the enormous weight of 10st. and giving as much as 3 lengths to Captain Gled and 3st. 5lbs. to Cavalier Herbert.

WISE DOVE is a horse of great stamina, very early and a beautiful mover, and combines speed with a bold, but compact, temperament.

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SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

"You need not be surprised if I am still busy with other people's property." (Sassoon).

ECONOMY.

"His thoughts and lives, what to hide not should do what he did not tell." (George Herbert).

DREAM REVENUE.

"He dreamed a great deal, had he not?" said the Duchess. "Most of it," said Alice.

THE ROAD TO ACTION.

"Then I'll tell you what I'll do," said Alice, "I'll write it down by and by." (Lewis Carroll.)

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WATCHES ... 10/-

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H. E.'s REVIEW

Important Announcements by Colonel Notley

PART OF LOAN IN OCTOBER

BUDGET TO BE POSTPONED

...the first part of the address by His Excellency the Acting Governor (Colonel W. E. Notley, D.S.O.), in the Legislative Council this morning.

His Excellency the Acting Governor said:

Honourable Members of Legislative Council. I had hoped that it would have been found possible to have opened the opening of this session after the return of His Excellency the Governor. In view, however, of the change in the financial year which now ends on 31st March, it was intended that the Estimates for 1922 should be dealt with in the early stages of this session.

Instructions yesterday, from His Excellency the Governor through the Secretary of State, to the effect that as one of questions affecting the future of the manner in which 50 per cent. local loan is to be dealt with, is under consideration by the Secretary of State and the home Treasury, the production of the Appropriation Bill for 1922 must be postponed a decision has been arrived at, and until the general question affecting the proposed issue in October of £9,000,000 of the £9,000,000 authorised by this Parliament during its last Session, has been resolved by the Secretary of State.

The same principle with regard to Land Allocations must be applied to the whole group of East African Territories under the Governor's control, therefore, to proceed, before, to pass the Appropriation Bill during October, 1922.

I am, however, in a position to furnish Honourable Members with full details of his dispatches to the Secretary of State on matters, returns.

I have also received this morning from the Secretary of State a telegram, which will be dealt with in October session, in which he criticises and suggests certain principles with regard to the Land Bill

MILITARY EXPENSE

Recommendations by the Council Committee

UNIFIED COMMAND PROPOSED

NEED OF WIRELESS STATIONS

[illegible] is the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the military expenditure of the [illegible] and to consider what [illegible], if any, can be effected, laid on the table of the Legislative Council on Monday.

The committee sat on July 29 and August 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8. [illegible]: Colonel G. F. Phillips, [illegible], D.S.O. (chairman), Lt.-[illegible] A. Swinton Home, D.S.O., [illegible], Mr. J. C. Coverdale, Mr. [illegible] Hemsted, O.B.E., Major J. [illegible] Ward, O.B.E. (secretary).

PAY OF NATIVE RANKS.

1. (a) The Committee in considering the detailed estimates of [illegible] came to the conclusion [illegible] it would be useful to approach [illegible] Governors of adjoining territories on the question of the possibility of the reduction of pay for [illegible] ranks owing to the tendency [illegible] reduction in the cost of [illegible] labour.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

[illegible] The Committee inspected [illegible] showing the disposition of [illegible] troops in the Colony, and the [illegible] having explained in detail the disposition of the troops [illegible] the reasons therefor, the Committee represents that an undue [illegible] is borne by the Colony in [illegible] the Abyssinian border, [illegible] would appear to be largely [illegible] necessity, [illegible] to protecting the unproductive [illegible]

[illegible] Major Critchley-Salmonson, [illegible] in charge, In[illegible] explained [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT.

[illegible] The Committee called Major [illegible] D.S.O., M.C., S.S. and [illegible] explained in [illegible] and the [illegible] troops in [illegible]. As no [illegible] which [illegible] of costs [illegible] supply [illegible] under the [illegible]

[illegible] ried on without additional expense by the existing S. and T. staff for supplying cereals to the troops in the N.F.D., should be encouraged, and that this venture, and any others of a like nature which it may be found advantageous to start elsewhere, should be under the sole control of the Supply and Transport Department. This latter point being especially emphasised by Mr. Coverdale.

(f) That in time of any grave emergency when it is found necessary to call out the defence organisations of the Colony, the S. and T. Department would form an exceedingly useful nucleus which could be quickly expanded to meet requirements.

(g) The Committee is of the opinion that economies could be effected in the pay of the native staff, and recommend that drivers and porters be paid at local current rates.

(h) The Committee is in agreement with Major Pedler that the number of motor vehicles could probably be reduced in 1922.

(j) The Committee point out that in the ox transport service a considerable surplus over requirements exists after allowing for a death rate of 15 per cent. (as estimated by the S.S. and T.O.) and that no provision should be made on this basis for replacements in next year's estimates. A saving of £1,200 in this year's budget will be effected.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES.

3. The Committee called Major Critchley-Salmonson, who explained in detail the aims, objects, and scope of the Intelligence organisation. The Committee was of the opinion that the Central Organisation was of the utmost value to the Colonies and Protectorates in East Central Africa, and should either be maintained as a skeleton organisation, the cost being apportioned as agreed upon between the several Colonies and Protectorates aforementioned, or further elaborated and enlarged to cope with Imperial requirements outside the sphere of East Central Africa, the cost of such enlargement to be borne by the Army Council as an Imperial charge. The Committee is definitely of the opinion that no reduction can be effected but consider rather that an enlargement of the Department should be made to enable it to fulfil its proper function as a link in the Imperial chain of intelligence, provided, however, that a proportion of the cost be met from Imperial funds.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

4. The Committee recommends that this appointment should be abolished, or suggests that if it be essential to have an Inspecting Officer his headquarters be in Eastern Africa in view of the very considerable cost entailed in travelling [illegible]

[illegible]

K.A.R. TROOPS.

[illegible]

a military one, that his powers extend to the two Protectorates mentioned which should bear a proportion of the cost of the emoluments of this appointment.

K.A.R. RESERVES.

6. The Committee recommends the retention of the K.A.R. Reserve on the present basis and are unable to see that any economy can be effected in this vote.

7. The Committee listened to the explanations of Capt. Fisher, M.O. i/c. K.A.R. Hospital, who pointed out that there was an actual increase of 24 natives ranks in his personnel and that the total of 52 as shown in the estimates was explained by the transference of 28 from the civil to the K.A.R. The Committee desire to draw attention to the fact that:

(a) The pay of the native medical personnel is very high.

(b) The whole position of the K.A.R. Medical Service is anomalous seeing that the African personnel is paid out of the military vote, while the European and Asiatic is paid out of the civil vote.

(c) There appears to be no existing organisation to meet emergencies which would be created in the event of expeditions of any magnitude.

DEFENCE FORCE.

8. The Committee having carefully considered the organisation of the proposed Defence Force, are of the opinion that it is impossible to work this organisation at a lower figure compatible with efficiency. They are inclined to think that some difficulty may be found with the exceptionally small staff in carrying out the programme as proposed, and that further expenditure may be found necessary in this respect. As, however, a large amount of the expenditure is non-recurrent there will be no necessity for an increase in the vote. Having gone into detail as regards the Military dispositions of the Colony, they are profoundly impressed with the necessity for the Defence Force Organisation, seeing that but a thin screen of troops largely relying on prestige, coupled with bluff holds the somewhat turbulent northern Borders of the Colony, leaving practically no reserve to meet emergencies.

NOTE.—Mr. Hemsted dissents on the grounds that in view of the extreme improbability of any situation arising among the native tribes in the settled areas of the Colony which could not be adequately dealt with by the existing Military Forces or the Police, there would appear to be no justification for the formation of a Defence or Territorial Force unless it would result in a reduction in the expenditure on the Regular or Reserve Forces. He considers it might even constitute a danger by unnecessary Punitive Expeditions being undertaken against natives owing to exaggerated and unreliable reports that a rising was contemplated, and therefore recommends the complete abolition of the organisation as it at present exists, and that the formation of the Forces be deferred until the need of them appears likely. He agrees that the proposed organisation is, however, run on the most economical lines.

9. The Committee, after discussion came to the conclusion that it would serve no useful purpose to make any proposal with regard to establishing any form of Air Force in the Colony at the present time owing to the large capital expenditure entailed, but at the same time is of opinion that the question should be gone into and a comparative survey of costs prepared.

10. SUMMARY.—The Committee, having carefully deliberated on the various portions of the Military vote, and having heard evidence from the heads of the Departments concerned [illegible]

[illegible]

system economies could be effected, since the O.C. Troops could also fulfil the duties at present performed by the I.G., K.A.R. One Central Reserve for the three Territories could be established, instead of as at present each country having its own reserve, however small, and a more economical disposition of troops might possibly be made if these Territories were looked upon as one from a Military point of view.

The Committee has previously stated its opinion that a Central Intelligence Organisation should be maintained, as if it be abolished this most important branch of the Military Service will revert to the state prevailing in pre-war days, a condition which can only be deplored, and which, without the [illegible] inter-communication, may be the cause of costly Military expenditure on Expeditions found to be necessary of inception which, if accurate and complete intelligence were forthcoming, could be nipped in the bud at trifling cost. It would appear that this Central Intelligence Organisation would give the best results if working in connection with a Central Command.

Briefly, the Committee represents that the organisation of the K.A.R. is to some extent uneconomical and unsound owing to the divided control from which the force suffers in being split up into several small commands, each administered by a separate government, instead of having one Commanding Officer for the Force as a whole.

In connection with the remarks [illegible]

[illegible]

originally [illegible] having [illegible]

(c) [illegible]ments.

(d) [illegible]

The Committee [illegible] to lay down [illegible] wool[illegible] two stations [illegible] N.F.D., and [illegible] with [illegible] range as the [illegible] in N. Jubaland [illegible] at such places [illegible] Dabel or Moyale [illegible] Nebel in N. J[illegible] frontier could [illegible] touch with Na[illegible]

The station [illegible] also provide for [illegible] the Sudan [illegible] the vicinity of [illegible] would be found [illegible] O.C. Troops, [illegible] with raids [illegible] ministered Sudan [illegible] of Turkana.

The further [illegible] Colony and U[illegible] Wireless com[illegible] do not come [illegible] this Committee.

At the same [illegible] realised that the [illegible] wireless system [illegible] considerable [illegible] expenditure, [illegible] only be effected [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Expenditure

[illegible] COMMENT IN [illegible] COUNCIL

[illegible] OPPOSITION.

[illegible] introduced [illegible] on Tuesday [illegible] further sum of [illegible] of the year [illegible]

[illegible] that it [illegible] for 1919/20 [illegible] present time [illegible] responsible for [illegible] had left the [illegible] to [illegible] with the [illegible] for Rift Valley [illegible] unfortunate [illegible] He [illegible] happen in the [illegible] the [illegible] nearly com[illegible] before the end [illegible] them with [illegible] explanation [illegible] given in the [illegible] he now laid [illegible] due to the [illegible] of the K.A.R. [illegible] considered it un[illegible] any longer. [illegible] that every [illegible] to prevent [illegible] accounts.

[illegible] GOVERNOR.

[illegible] the House [illegible] said he [illegible] explanation [illegible] on His Ex[illegible] increased by [illegible] honour[illegible] the other [illegible] Parliament [illegible] His Majesty's [illegible] deficit but in [illegible] he had fore[illegible] did think this [illegible] had gone up [illegible] cent. since [illegible] War and [illegible] expenditure [illegible] He asked [illegible] been placed [illegible] estimate. [illegible] out that [illegible] allowance had [illegible] The ori[illegible] had also [illegible] not cus[illegible] Government to [illegible] Excellency [illegible]

[illegible]

the schedule should be taken out and [illegible] he would like to see an additional amount of £193 [illegible] out. Before the war no allowance for motor cars was made and the Governor had to find their own cars out of their own salary. In this particular estimate under review a large sum was used for motor cars and local travelling. It was very nice to see His Excellency [illegible] all over the country but it was an addition to the expense of local travelling in an extraordinary degree. He thought the vote for local travelling a good one but if the high estimate allowed for His Excellency's department was [illegible] in this way it encouraged other departments to do the same.

Mr. Moynagh raised the point of the Government coming to the Council and asking for permission to spend money which had already been spent. What was the good of them sitting there and what would be the position if they voted against it. He must most strongly protest against Hea's of Departments coming here for grants of money which had already been spent.

The Treasurer said that a special warrant for these amounts had already been passed by the Council.

Lord Delamere supported the view that it was camouflage.

The Treasurer said that he thought camouflage was an intention to deceive and there was no intention to deceive.

Lord Delamere withdrew the word but he asked for particulars about the savings of £500.

The Treasurer was unable to give these.

Lord Delamere then said that he must press his motion as he was not satisfied with what had been said on the matter.

The Commissioner of Customs said he understood the money had already been spent and wanted to know what was the position if the House refused to grant this money which had already gone out of their hands.

Lord Delamere said it was the same as if he went to a bank and got an overdraft for £11,000 and spent £12,000 without going to the bank for a further overdraft.

GOVERNOR'S RULING.

His Excellency laid it down that the amount had been spent by the Executive Council and members had of course a right to criticise any action taken by the Executive Council. On the other hand so long as Government [illegible] it was necessary that the Executive Council should be supported in matters of that sort and it would be necessary for him in a matter of this description definitely to instruct official members to vote in favour of the expenditure which was now before the House.

The Director of Agriculture suggested that no useful purpose would be served by pressing Lord Delamere's motion before the House and he hoped the Rt. Hon. Member would re-consider the matter and not force a vote.

Mr. Moynagh raised the question of the officials being directed to vote and said that His Excellency had already done it twice and he could not see the use of the attendance of unofficial members if every motion was to be [illegible] by the Government.

Lord Delamere wanted to know if the same thing would occur to the other votes or was it only meant to apply to the vote on His Excellency's expenditure. That would be a different thing.

The Acting Governor said he did [illegible] to the particular [illegible]

[illegible]

Hon. Treasurer explained that the family passage allowance was the difference between the pre-war rates and the rates existing at the time these officers came out.

He later explained that this allowance had been done away with and that officers earning £700 per year were allowed 50 per cent. on the cost of their wives' passages.

Lord Delamere "Does that £700 include local allowance or is it merely the scale of pay?"

The Treasurer "The answer is in the negative."

His Excellency suggested this point be raised when the new budget is under consideration.

It was stated by the Treasurer that the anticipated demand under this head was included in the budget for consideration for 1922.

With regard to an amount asked for unforeseen passages the Treasurer in reply to Mr. Wood said that the ordinary estimates provided for the normal number of passages for leave due but there were unforeseen circumstances such as invaliding, etc.

His Excellency pointed out that there were also passages for replacement of officers who had resigned the service and these amounts could not be anticipated.

Mr. Wood asked the Treasurer what were the unforeseen circumstances in connection with his department in which the particular vote was more than doubled during the period of one year. Did the strenuous work of accounting for the finances of the country cause the staff to break down in this abnormal manner?

The Treasurer could not recollect the exact circumstances in which various officers went on leave during that year but he knew there were some officers invalided during this year.

Lord Delamere took up the point of family passages and the conditions of service generally including the period before going on leave and was informed that a report of the committee appointed to go into this matter would shortly be laid on the table and it was hoped a discussion of the same would take place during the present session.

Lord Delamere thought this committee was only to deal with the question of subordinate officers' salaries.

His Excellency said the report of that committee would be placed before the House soon and that it would be possible on a motion to appoint a committee of the house or to recommend a commission to sit to go into the whole question.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. Collings Wells drew attention to an amount asked for uniforms for watchmen, clerks, boatmen, etc., under the Customs Department.

Out of a sum of £1,161 4s. 0d., under this estimate only £360 has been sanctioned by a special warrant.

He suggested that distinctive badges should be used instead of uniforms and the Commissioner of Customs was prepared to accept this suggestion with the exception of the case of the watchmen. He further explained that a certain amount of this money had been spent in buying rifles and ammunition from the Government. For some time past the rifles had been obsolete and the Department took advantage of the Government sales to replenish their stocks.

Mr. Wood then drew attention to an item in connection with Customs. He referred to the sum of £17,000 to be paid to the Uganda Government out of warehouse fees, etc., being 33 per cent. of the amount received since April 1, 1917. He wished to move a definite motion on the subject and in doing so he wished to use certain words which the Governor of Uganda had [illegible]

[illegible]

and Kenya the legal position was undoubtedly that they would have to pay the money which had been taken in this connection. The Government had done everything possible in the matter.

Mr. Moynagh asked that the correspondence be laid on the table as he was not convinced the Government had done their best.

The Commissioner of Customs said he had never agreed with the Governor of Uganda or with the Secretary of State on this question. He thought the words "revenue derived from all sources" were used and he agreed with the member for Nairobi South that these rentals were not customs revenue at all.

This country had been most unfairly treated inasmuch as they had to spend a large sum in the construction of these warehouses whereas Uganda had small warehouses in its own territory and these warehouses were not being used at all and they got nothing from them in that respect.

Lord Delamere asked the Treasurer if there was any chance of this amount being paid to Uganda before the estimates came up.

The Treasurer said instructions had been received from the Secretary of State to make payment and it was rather difficult to defer carrying out these instructions and he suggested the present time as a suitable one for dealing with the matter. He agreed with what had been said and he hoped the wording of the resolution would be such that official members would be able to vote for it.

His Excellency then said he would look into the question of the correspondence and if it was not confidential it would be laid on the table and if it was he would communicate with the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking permission to place same on the table.

Mr. Wood thought the documents would disclose nothing. The fact remained that they were under an agreement with Uganda to pay a certain amount of customs revenue.

The Attorney General said the wording was that there should be payable to the Government of Uganda a sum amounting to 33 per cent. of the net revenue derived from all sources. It was on that the Secretary of State had laid down his decision. Personally he would not care to give his opinion until he knew something more about Customs revenue than he did.

Mr. Moynagh asked that if payment had not been made would it be deferred until such time as they had decided upon it. It was agreed that Mr. Wood should bring up a motion on the subject at a later date of the session.

RAILWAY.

Lord Delamere on the question of a Special Warrant for Railway Expenditure raised the question of the surcharge and asked why the Railway had been allowed to take the amount raised by this tax,—it was a tax, not a railway charge,—into their revenue. There was an amount of something like £150,000 involved.

The Ag. General Manager said that the revenue from surcharge for the year 1919/20 was paid to Government but that that for 1920/21 was included in the Railway Revenue.

Mr. Moynagh said that the reason [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and made reference [illegible] the Land Department which [illegible] spent £[illegible] more than was [illegible] tioned by the Council. His Lordship said the Commissioner of Lands had been referred to [illegible] octopus but he thought the [illegible] Office might be regarded as [illegible] cubus. He thought that [illegible] huge vote, many methods [illegible] have been found of [illegible] small extra expense out of [illegible]

FURNITURE.

Lord Delamere also referred [illegible] extra money voted for furniture [illegible] Government Offices, contained [illegible] the P.W.D. special warrants [illegible] said that whereas private individuals in such matters had to economise it appeared the high Government standard must be kept [illegible].

The Director of Public [illegible] said the provision was [illegible] cases below the requirements [illegible] heads of departments and [illegible] opinion the introduction of [illegible] material would be wasteful [illegible] end. No attempt was made [illegible] provide ornate furniture [illegible] viceability was the only [illegible] public had demanded [illegible] tensions in offices such [illegible] stance, as the Income Tax Department Offices.

Lord Delamere said the [illegible] tive was apparently responsible for expenditure provided some [illegible] ary man in the country had asked for it.

His Excel'ency said the [illegible] tive was responsible and must accept responsibility for over-expenditure which took place.

Mr T. A. Wood disagreed that the Income Tax Department could be regarded as a request by the public. All those items of extra expenditure increased the Colony's debt which was already over £1,000,000.

His Excellency asked the D.P.W. to note the request for economy but remarked that he did not think such a request was necessary as the department was already not in a position to supply all Government needs.

LONDON ORDERS.

The D.P.W. said that the Secretary of State had asked that the supply of furniture for offices and dwellings should be brought up to the standard of other African [illegible] [illegible], but as this would involve increased expenditure of £[illegible] the suggestion had been dismissed.

Mr. Collings-Wells raised the question of the cost of a bridge over the Thowaka River which the D.P.W. said had been [illegible] by his department very much below the cost of the only tender [illegible] received.

Mr. T. A. Wood wanted to know if the Department had [illegible] the bridge on the same [illegible] tion as that placed before the [illegible] trictor and the D.P.W., who [illegible] quired notice of the question, agreed to furnish a reply.

After the Treasurer had explained the present position of the accounts for military expenses [illegible] stated that the question of [illegible] mand was still under discussion [illegible] the Imperial Authorities, he [illegible] ed that the sum of £441,1[illegible] [illegible] under discussion had been [illegible] paid.

The Commissioner of [illegible] asked the Treasurer what was [illegible] amount of the Colony's [illegible] balances at the beginning [illegible] war.

The Treasurer, who received [illegible] undertook to furnish the [illegible] formation.

The "Ordinance to supply a [illegible]" [illegible]

[illegible]

Defence

TWO GOVERNMENT BILLS DEFEATED.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

Colimore to provide for
tion of the Militia,
ce of the Colony and Prote
of Kenya for the Defence
was considered in Committee
Legislative Council on Tuesday
H. C. Troup, Commandant
Defence Force, moved that
the Bill be put back until
for two months.
that the power of conscription
ld between the ages of 18
Bill should not be
the hands of an arbitrary
which
by the people of
e is the view that
ng a change in
ion of the country and
ld not be brought
to consideration.
that the
ture of the Colony
to 400 per cent since
ars while one only
ld has disappeared, an enquiry
to hold into the rises and
of incomes before ad-
to the burdens on the country,
ds of military expenditure

1914 £60,394 plus £475 spe
£917,031 plus £7140 sp
Bonus.

LORD DELAMERE.

ding to his motion he pointed
in reply to statements that this
ld not be put into force in 1919,
circumstances had entirely al-
and that Germany had been
ated.

Major Grant Counsell and police
ent members of the Force
be called upon to serve over
the Colony. He enlarged
for the Force and said he
not see what could be done
ed to widen the
It is slowly
giving the
ld not be
ed to the
ld be dangerous in this
to take away the rifles
ds of responsible officers
ing to the Police sta-
ere was not the
tention to nominate officers.
They were to be appointed by the
Government. It was not to be ex-
pected that such a force would re-
quire military expenditure as 24
out of the existing 32 platoons of
K.A.R. were employed on the
Northern Frontier where members
of a volunteer force could not be at-
tracted to go. With regard to rush
a force being a bad advertisement,
he pointed out that nearly every
civilized country had such a body.

Mr. Conway Harvey asked if the
O. C. Troops, who was a temporary
official in this Bill, would be allow-
ed to sit in the Bill if he wished to
do so, and H.E. replied that the
officer had no pecuniary interest and
the O. C. Troops apart from the
Defence Force attended.

The Deputy C.N.C. said the Gov-
ernment should first be informed
then as to whether the Territorial
Force Bill would go through as they
did not like a force in the air.

Bill Woodhouse replied that if the
Defence Force Bill was rejected the
other would be withdrawn.

On the motion that the question
be now put, the ayes were 6 and the
noes 5, and the motion was declared
carried. The following voted for the
ayes:—Messrs. Grogan, Ewart, R. B.
Cole, Colonel Gorell, Lord Delamere,
Major Grant Counsell, Messrs. Bill
Woodhouse, Conway Harvey, Gerard
Ruthven, Colonel Troup and Captain
Ellis.

The following voted for the noes:—
Messrs. Hemsted, Archdeacon Owen,
Dr. Gilks, Messrs. Ainsworth and
Hon. A. Cowie.

The Bill was then put back until
the 1st March, 1920.

LUMBWA & LONDIANI

EVERY FARMER IN THE DISTRICT SHOULD ATTEND THESE SALES.

J. D. LEONARD,

Duly instructed, will sell without reserve,

On FRIDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, at 10 a.m., at LUMBWA, at Mr. S. Wood's Garage; and

On SATURDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER, at 10 a.m., LONDIANI, at Messrs. Mollé & Co.'s yard,

A large quantity of Farming Implements and Machinery. These include:—

Ploughs, Carts, Harrows, Cultivators, Trek Gear, Platforms Scales, Dairy Utensils, Mattocks, Pangas, Wagon Jacks, Axle Grease, Soaps, Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Buck Rails, and a large quantity of small Farming Tools.

20 Fine Mules and 5 Ponies.

ALSO Large quantities of Provisions, including

Tea, Salmon, Sardines, Asparagus, Condensed Milk, Crackers, Cutlery, Enamelled Ware, Dress Materials, Ribbons, Waterproof Capes, Bath Towels, Blankets, Soaps, etc.

Books: Children's Dresses, Furnishings, Cycles, etc.

ALSO, UPSET PRICE SENT AT LONDIANI on 10th SEPTEMBER

2 Conqueror 2-Furrow Disc Ploughs,
1 Petrol Tractor,
2 Wagons—New.

Further entries will be received by the Auctioneer up to date of Sale.

KENYA TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

MACKINNONS' BUILDINGS,

NAIROBI.

P.O. Box 563.

He did not think there was any good to be done in forcing such a Bill on the country when the people were opposed to it.

The Att. General Secretary said the same reasons existed to-day as in 1913. He considered that when the country there was greater reason for it to-day than then to-day.

The O.C. Troops replied to the criticism and those would be small if the people knew their stuff, had the rifles and ammunition and it was not proposed to build large organization. It was hard to leave arms in the Police stations. It was not in addition to nominate officers. They were to be appointed by the Government. It was not to be expected that such a force would require military expenditure as 24 out of the existing 32 platoons of K.A.R. were employed on the Northern Frontier where members of a volunteer force could not be attracted to go. With regard to rush a force being a bad advertisement, he pointed out that nearly every civilized country had such a body.

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The Deputy C.N.C. said the Government should first be informed then as to whether the Territorial Force Bill would go through as they did not like a force in the air.

Bill Woodhouse replied that if the Defence Force Bill was rejected the other would be withdrawn.

On the motion that the question be now put, the ayes were 6 and the noes 5, and the motion was declared carried. The following voted for the ayes:—Messrs. Grogan, Ewart, R. B. Cole, Colonel Gorell, Lord Delamere, Major Grant Counsell, Messrs. Bill Woodhouse, Conway Harvey, Gerard Ruthven, Colonel Troup and Captain Ellis.

The following voted for the noes:—Messrs. Hemsted, Archdeacon Owen, Dr. Gilks, Messrs. Ainsworth and Hon. A. Cowie.

The Bill was then put back until the 1st March, 1920.

Doctors & Dentists

GOVERNMENT BILL WITHDRAWN

QUESTION OF RACE.

The Legislative Council on Monday dealt with the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Bill.

The second reading was passed without discussion, and the Bill was committed.

Lord Delamere asked as to the qualifications of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Were they going to form a lot of dangerous people on to the country?

Dr. Gilks replied that they were all partially trained people. A large number of stations had been run by Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and good work had been done.

Mr. Freeman-Parnett said he was under the impression being given to the P.M.O. without an examination.

Dr. Gilks replied that 'whether a man for 12 years was the subject test.

In reply to a question by Lord Delamere, Dr. Gilks explained that the Bill was to enable licenses to be given to all Assistant Surgeons who were European and some were not.

Lord Delamere then moved that the word "person" be deleted and the word "European" be inserted.

He said that he did not think that a lot of Asiatic doctors should practice in the country.

Dr. Gilks said that he appreciated Lord Delamere's feelings but that view would be taken, that it would be in fair to all members of the Service, some of whom not Europeans, and if they were to be given their certificates and then told that they could go to India and take their certificates with them, and that would be unfair.

Lord Delamere: Oh, no!

Continuing, Dr. Gilks said that the Bill was framed on the lines of the Indian Medical Act.

Colonel Troup: Admits Lord Delamere's point.

Mr. Conway Harvey: It would be very different afterwards.

Dr. Gilks pointed out that the Bill could be cancelled at any time.

Mr. Conway Harvey suggested that such dangers ought to be done away with, and that the Bill should be withdrawn.

Dr. Gilks said that he would not be responsible for it.

Mr. Conway Harvey: Then I move that the Bill be withdrawn.

Dr. Gilks: Then the whole Bill would be withdrawn, and it would be a great pity.

Mr. Conway Harvey: I am sorry to say I cannot support it.

Lord Delamere proposed re-committing the Bill to a special committee; he did not think anyone would be prepared to pass such a thing about.

Mr. Conway Harvey seconded.

The Attorney General said he decided that Lord Delamere's amendment should be adopted and the Bill re-committed to which end he moved that the Bill was appointed again to sit on Tuesday next with the exception that Lord Delamere will be the place of Mr. V. Y. Pandya.

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Mr. Conway Harvey seconded.

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Lord Delamere moved the deletion of Section 3, but the Committee ruled it out as not within the whole scope of the Bill.

Col. Phillips said that he was not popular with the K.A.R., but there were cases where an indent ought to be made, and he thought it be useful to another service and it would be unfair not to allow him to count his military service.

Lord Delamere said the importance of the Bill was that it would not allow men to go from a lower scale of gratuity to a higher, and he should be grateful for in the Bill.

The Hon. R. Cole moved that the question of break in service be deleted from the Bill. Old soldiers, he said, were not enticed to come to Kenya which was a specialised job.

On being put, the amendment was lost by 14 votes to nine.

Lord Delamere then raised the question of men going to a higher paid service.

Col. Phillips said it would be unfair to debar the K.A.R. from obtaining a likely recruit from either of other services, although he admitted that there would be very few offers.

After further debate the committee adjourned until next morning.

Lord Delamere said he had to apologise to the Council for not having framed his amendment and asked for the postponement of the Bill to-day which was reported to Council and the postponement agreed to.

Col. Watkins introduced an ordinances to amend the Pensions Ordinance of 1920. He said this Bill was introduced at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the opportunity afforded to put before the Council two or three matters which seemed to be required. The Bill was framed on the lines of that passed by the Council last year with amendments of the Pensions Committee. He moved the first reading of the Bill. The motion of urgency had been moved to enable the Bill to be passed through the same session.

Mr. Lyall-Grant explained that Sir Edward Grigg's salary was £6,000 a year.

The Bill passed through the committee with a few minor amendments.

MAIN LEAGUE ORDERS.

The Native General introduced a bill to facilitate the enforcement in this Colony of the Orders of Maintenance orders made in England and Ireland and Scotland on the recommendation from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject drawing the need for such enactment.

The Maintenance Orders Enforcement Bill passed its second reading and committee stage with little discussion.

POLICE AND FOREST SERVICE

The Attorney Chief Secretary introduced a bill to provide for the retrenchment of services in the Kenya Police Force, the Forest Service, the Prisons Department and the Royal Air Force. He explained that it was a bill to enable a native transferred to another service to be given a gratuity within six months of his discharge to be able to count the whole of his service in the service which he had transferred to. Zanzibar and Uganda had similar laws.

Mr. Northcote moved the second reading of the King's African Rifles (Amendment) Bill. He explained that the object of the Bill was to enable officers of the King's African Rifles to retire on pension after 15 years' service instead of 20 years' service as at present.

Mr. Gilks said that the Bill was a good one, and he hoped that it would be passed.

The Bill passed its second reading and committee stage.

Mr. Northcote moved the second reading of the Pensions

Plateau North

CANDIDATURES FOR MUTION WEST CONSTITUENCY.

REFORM PARTY & ITS CRITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Kisii, August 26.

Kisii was the scene of great excitement on Saturday August 20, when practically all the people rolled up in every kind of conveyance, from bullock carts to motor lorries, to hear the views of Messrs. A. C. Hoey and Conoy, the rivals for the seat in the Legislative Council for Plateau North.

Mr. Reade was guarded. Well over 2,000 people packed the Township Square, including many Indians.

Mr. J. G. D. Baker Carr was chairman of the Meeting, and after explaining the position that the Reform Party members were due to the two gentlemen who had come forward to stand, he (as representative in the central area) called on Mr. Hoey to speak.

MR. HOEY.

Mr. Hoey said he had come forward to stand for Plateau North because most of his interests were in this country and in this District. The country was faced with the most difficulties. His contention was the extension of the Government, the over administration, and the unproductive expenditure; and above all the double retrenchment. The Government was like a farmer who had to cut down his expenditure in accordance with his income.

In connection with the present time, the Reform Party had been criticised because they had not put up candidates. They had not been invitation in the country to let members to co-operate, and he would be glad to receive their views and wishes.

He would like to say first place as he was at one with Mr. Hoey on the Indian Question and neutral on other matters. Referring then to the Reform Party he said that if it was the people Party he was willing to stand by it, but he would give his support to whatever party he knew nothing; he stood to serve the District and the country. If the electors wished it later on, he would join the Party if he could conscientiously do so, and he rising.

Who were the speakers of the Reform Party? Lord Delamere, Mr. Cowie and A. C. Hoey? These names stood for Big Interests in the country. Where did the small man come in?

Mr. Hoey had said that he (Mr. Conoy) would be handicapped in Council, were he not a member of the Party; but the Party would have information in which to vow: he investigated, and found the information would be in the interests of the country and not of the members of the Party.

ECONOMY.

Turning to the question of economy. Mr. Conoy asserted that expenditure must be reduced to the minimum, and enquiry be made into the various Government Departments, and some means found to balance the budget. A large loan was being floated at home, and he was insistent that only funds of a productive nature should be spent such as markets for produce; and urged that there should be a Public Enquiry into the facilities of the ports of naim.

KILINDINI.

Th's brought us to the question of the Kilindini Harbour, and Mr. Conoy asserted that Lord Delamere and others had tried to veto through the private scheme, adopted by the "East African Standard," the reason being the large concession held by Major Grogan of the Kilindini; after the Government had decided that their scheme must be adopted.

COUNCIL'S STATUS.

Mr. Conoy then referred to the status of the Legislative Council, and said its only way to voice the views of the Colony was to vote for the elects of the Colony, but now if the voice of the Colony be vote with more emphasis.

The time of self-government might be nearer than any imagined Rhodesia had it, with a population of 35,000 whites, and if we could get it, he doubted whether it would be adopted.

INDIAN QUESTION.

Turning to the Administration of the country, Mr. Conoy said he was at one with Mr. Hoey (Hear, hear) and no servant should sit on Council from Monday to Saturday, but of a great many of them—but with one exception—they were not there, and the Government of a Dominion was not run on these lines. Our town would be soon be overwhelmed with Indians, whom they were the soundest investment in the country.

LAND BANK AND CURRENCY.

The speaker was a Land Bank man, but the Colonial Office had made a mess of the scheme.

Mr. Conoy then referred to the currency question, and said the Colonial Office had made a blunder, and we were suffering from the effects of the former ill-advice, if the country had to pay.

Next to the Indian Question. It was a case of self preservation, and the Europeans must insist on the Indians on equal terms. If people were not prepared to do this, they should be turned out. He was prepared to help the Government to the utmost of his ability.

CAPTAIN CONEY.

Capt. Coney then began by stating that he was at one with Mr. Hoey on the Indian Question and neutral on other matters. Referring then to the Reform Party he said that if it was the people Party he was willing to stand by it, but he would give his support to whatever party he knew nothing; he stood to serve the District and the country. If the electors wished it later on, he would join the Party if he could conscientiously do so, and he rising.

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LORD DELAMERE.

Lord Delamere then rose to address the meeting. He said he was not going to speak long, but he had come up to the meeting of the directors of the Plateau North Commercial Association, and he was unable to be present on account of the meeting.

He had been asked to support Mr. Hoey, but however, from what he had heard, he was not in a position to support him; therefore, he would like to take the opportunity of explaining the reasons why.

Mr. Hoey had said that he was at one with Mr. Conoy on the Indian Question.

The following resolution was unanimously carried.

"That this meeting arrange to hold a meeting to be addressed by the meeting to be held in Nairobi on August 30th; that the delegates shall back the Convention of Associations in every way and shall obtain a mandate and no bargain or dealing with the Indian Question."

Mr. Avery Johnston was then elected the District's Delegate.

Mr. Conoy's name was then proposed as delegate, and he was then called upon to guarantee funds, which he promised to provide for the delegate.

He (Lord Delamere) claimed to be a farmer; he came out to the country, earned his own living and had lived in a grass hut, as he most others; and stressed the those knew the ins and outs of the business important questions of the day best.

It was rather late in the day to attack capitalists and suspect settlements. He could give proofs that Mr. Hoey had taken personal interest matters for the benefit of Kisii and the Trans Nzoia District generally. In fact the greatest objection he had to Mr. Hoey was that he took up more time in Council on the question of the Plateau than he should. The preference given to the Plateau Railway above others was entirely due to Messrs. Hoey and Cowie. Mr. Hoey had left the District had to thank Mr. Hoey for the written undertaking given by the Governor that an economic survey of the railway extension into the Trans Nzoia should be made before the extension of the railway was decided upon.

Again it was Mr. Hoey who had suggested that money be found for education in the Trans Nzoia District.

Referring to the Indian Question, Lord Delamere said the point could never be in doubt. South Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland must be kept European as it was in New South Wales. Africa exist, if there was to be a White Man's Land on the opposite side of the Zambezi?

His Lordship then referred to the question of the Land Bank and said that the chief planks of the Platform of the Reform Party were the land bank, the upselling deficit in this year's estimates, and the reduction of expenditure. He was glad to be able to affirm that without co-operation the country would go under.

The Land Bank had been paid at the rate of 10 farms to the pound. It was proposed to give Class 1 farms on a land allowance, which was based on the cost of living. It had been found that the cost of living he proved to have cost £1,000 per annum, and that for the next year, the allowance would be before the shareholders would be called upon. The scheme was applauded to enquire into this, and urged that the country should have a proper say in the matter, and not, or when asked when the Land Bank was first started, that they had them from his wife, and then spoke when she had produced the goods.

(Laughter.)

The country could continue to borrow, and have no proper control or effective economy.

Lord Delamere said he failed to see the connection between the small man and the large.

Mr. Hoey interrupted by saying that Mr. Conoy to whom the town was and on his land, whom the small

of the Week

...'s Legislative ...ncy, was a single-...dorsed affair, and ...ing which was being ...On such occasions ...display of unity ...the K.A.R. ...ment "Observer" ...ed is the moment ...ening with prayer ...Kenya Legislature ...ically. The nom... ...of fodder ...ers, a not un... ...previous occasion ...Colonel, and by ...people outside ...were aware that any ...ment ...

...ference opened with ...as might ex... ...rately meeting. This ...ed by the Chief ...ary of the Acting ...s may have come ...ed clamour for ...ions days we are ...et up people ...fically acquiring ...to distrain for ...ll the time all ...to us, especially in ...in the midst of ...overwhelming ...cision, to uphold ...the practice which ...the most recent ...matters of State ...ay be that the ...ers in the official ...

...it would be some... ...to indulge in ...ently on this occa... the object of ...to define precise ...ctions and merely to ...to the comments ...ve expressed by ...sentatives of the ...

...of the Reform ...ly practical ...efforts to improve ...ssistant subor... with our ...ers and ...ation as would ...

...a food shortage ...ing which fee to ...unofficial side of ...ve perfect back... the Reform Party ...of the Defence ...to be moved that ...ncy Regulations ...ed by the Governor ...ands of the Legis... Council.

...ion was carried ...ed by the Chief ...ary, and the Council ...ed with sorrow and temper... ...ss Sir Edward Grigg ...ed by the appointment of a ...committee to go into the question of the Elgeyo Bridge, which was ...ed, but nothing to do with the ...tragedy at the Limuru Bridge.

...The Bill ...ing which

FOR SALE

INDUOUS TREES, ready
shoots end of July. Price Lists
Application to M. WYM-
ONEY, Nairobi.

LE CANE.-Sets for planting.
"Uba" or "Striped Ribbon."
.50 per ton f.o.r. Kora. Apply
Kora.

FOR SALE.—Shade Trees for
ounts. Address Molteno Seed
Limited supply. Seed guaranteed
ing. 15.50 per lb. cash, with
Postage paid on 1 lb. orders
ers. John Redmon, Kassoya
ions, Mabendi, Uganda.

ROCERY.—Dunrystalised Brown
Sugar at Costs, 90 per lb.
.50 per lb. for.—O. HARVEY,
ri.

BUY your Bacon direct from
Factory; only six pence
ence a pound more than
Cut weighs Fl. 1 to 2
ces (30-50 lbs.) 90 cts.
ilder 70 cts. Hams Fl. 1.50
ilder 80 cts. Lard Fl. 1.50
th; all orders. Turf But-
ry.

ON Sale, Coffee Plants for the
ster rains; strong trans-
d seedlings for sale.—Apply
. Henderson, Thika.

COFFEE PLANTS, 15 to 18
months, raised from the best
selected seed. Reasonable prices.
Applications invited. COOLE & DE
CARBIS, Mill 838, P. O. RUIRU.

FOR sale at the old Carrier Camp,
Nairobi, a quantity of second
hand barbed wire and poles suitable
for cattle bats etc. Apply Game
Warden Inspector, Native Affairs
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FOR SALE New Portable Saw
Bench complete with saws,
Horse Power 8" x 10" Engine. Details on
application. Saw may be seen in
working order. Available for
delivery end September. Engine—Marshall's
Gainsborough, 8 H.P. Price £1,175.0.0. For further particulars apply to Director of Public Works.

POTATOES. Good 2nd seeting
Potatoes for Sale. Fl. 4.50 per sack
Apply P. O. Limuru.

FOR SALE or Pre hire, 160,
000, 40 inch, 6 gauge hoop iron.
Coffee Lead. Full of the
Coffee Lead. Apply Voucher
Stool.—Apply, Voucher
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WANTED.

WANTED to Purchase, small
Farm. Preferred
to one near rail or town. Must be
healthy and well watered.—Apply
Box 4412, Standard, Nairobi.

GOOD young grade Shorthorn
Bull. Apply Simpson, P. O.
Box 4, Nairobi.

WANTED, House (new) also
Land with Water Supply
Apply Box 4407, Standard, Nairobi.

Uganda & Customs

SHARE IN WAREHOUSE RENT CHALLENGED.

NO ACTION PROPOSED.

Mr. T. A. Wood moved the following resolution in the Legislative Council on Thursday:—

"That this Honourable Council is of opinion that it is unfair that the Government of Uganda of any part of the fees for the use of the Warehouses in the Customs Protectorate of Kenya shall be deferred pending further reference to the Secretary of State informing him that this Honourable Council is dissatisfied at the opinion that the Colony of the Kenya Protectorate of Kenya are not in equity due to the Government of Uganda."

Mr. Wood spoke at length against charges other than Customs fees going to Uganda.

The Treasurer (Mr. Kempe) seconded, and said he felt very strongly on the matter.

The Commissioner of Customs (Mr. Major) expressed his gratification that Mr. Wood had brought this question forward.

After other speakers, both official and unofficial had given the proposal their support, it was put and agreed.

The Council then adjourned until next morning.

The Surcharge

A motion stood in Lord Delamere's name on the Order of the Day for the Legislative Council yesterday.

That the Revenue from the Surcharge which was imposed as a tax and only collected as such by way because it was impossible at the time of its imposition to collect it in any other way owing to the Treaties, shall be paid into the General Revenue of the Colony and not counted as Revenue derived from services rendered by the Railway.

This was withdrawn on the intimation that the question of taxation would be discussed on the Railway Estimates for 1922-23 and it was understood that the Estimates do not include the surcharge as such.

Lord Delamere then moved the following motion:

"That a Committee of this Honourable Council be formed with the Honourable Treasurer as Chairman to inquire whether there are any Ordinances or Rules which involve expenditure which could without damage to the interests of the Colony be repealed or rescinded, such Committee to report to this Honourable Council before the date fixed for the presentation of the Budget of 1922."

Value of Cents

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL.

NO ACTION PROPOSED.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, Lord Delamere moved the following special motion of the President, required under standing orders, as the matter had been debated and disposed of by the Council on March 9, 1921:—"that the best method of carrying into effect the change in Cents and Five and Ten Cents pieces from one hundredth to one-twentieth and one tenth of a florin is, relatively to the hundredth florin, and one tenth of a florin, respectively be referred to the Special Committee of this Honourable Council in view of the loss of credit to the Colony if the change is made, and widely writing down the value of the coins named to half as proposed at present."

Lord Delamere having introduced the motion, Mr. Conway Harvey referred to the great confusion that will arise when the change in small coins takes place and urged that it was their duty to protect the natives in every possible way.

The Director of Public Works, commenting on the possible loss of respect for the Government in the mind of the natives, which would follow the change, said he would support the motion as it stood. Whatever action was taken on the lines mentioned in that motion, some expense would necessarily be involved. The course suggested was a totally unnecessary one. They knew the value of the decimal system, which had been shown in the discussion on the special warrants. He would support the motion.

OPPOSITION.

Mr. Moyngh opposed the suggestion on the ground that the matter had been settled already by the special committee, which had given a great deal of trouble over the matter. He said that the Currency Board already owned more trouble in the country than any where.

Mr. Collings-Wells also opposed, on the ground that he could not see the difficulty at all in any other method than that laid down by the Committee. In the case of the florin coins being changed to the Scitis, it was possible to replace the 1 florin notes and he could not see how the 50 cent pieces could be abolished. He agreed with Mr. Moyngh that the present system should be continued, and therefore he would vote against the motion.

The Treasurer reviewed the reasons which actuated the committee on which dealt with this matter. It was appointed with the intention that they should use the best means by which the shilling could be introduced as a standard coin. In the course of this it was considered that the subsidiary coins should be based on the florin, and that the florin should be the unit of a shilling. It was not possible to have notes for fractions of the florin. Measures had been taken to introduce the florin some months before the coins were in the country, shillings would not be likely to arrive before the end of the year. If this motion were passed further delay would be caused, and the shillings were in circulation the value of cents would be halved. He had therefore strongly recommended to modify any hard rules that might arise. The Currency Board had instructed not to hoard cents but put them into circulation whenever they had a chance. There might be some difficulty for a short time, until all the florins were current, it might be difficult for instance to secure change for a florin, but eventually the difficulty would be through, and the question would be settled. He did not think there was any danger of the Colony losing credit.

Lord Delamere said that having regard to the opinion of the Treasurer and the Director of Public Works he would withdraw the motion but not otherwise. He would ask leave to put back the motion until the Currency Board had given a decision.

The Treasurer intimated that the Government was unable to make a decision at present. Lord Delamere withdrew the motion on the understanding that he would be privileged to bring it forward again at a later stage.

Propaganda

Further donations amounting to Fls. 1,360 have been received by the Editor, "E. A. Standard," for the Propaganda and Defendant fund. This makes a total of Fls. 3,130 to date.

The latest list is as follows:

Akers	10
Children and Blues ...	100
Per Senghor Branch N.F.P.A.	
W. Mann	100
H. Bayer	100
F. R. Clarke	100
A. Abraham	100
W. A. Down	100
C. G. Harry	100
J. C. D. Hope ...	100
E. T. Cobb	50
H. Maitland	50
F. G. Turton	50
Mrs. W. H. Leach ...	50
R. D. Boulton	50
Pilcher	50
C. W. L. Butler ...	50
C. E. Perry	25
W. G. Harry	25
H. Hannay	20
A. R. Oakes	20
E. B. Cobb	20
F. S. Potter	10
W. Hall	10
J. Cooke	10
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D. Spencer Jones ...	10
J. Hewett	5

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DINNER, 7.30 p.m. (gentlemen only) Fls. 6/-. Tickets only from the Hon. Secretary of the Association.

DANCE, 9.30 p.m. till 1.30 a.m. (including Buffet Supper) Fls. 6/-. Tickets, Fls.

Obtainable at the New Stanley Hotel, or from Hon. Secretary, F.A. of Kenya, P. O. Box 388, (for Offices).

WATER PIPE

The Municipal Council of Nairobi invite Tenders for the following M.I. Water pipes:—200 feet of 1 inch pipe, 1 inch pipes, 1000 feet of 1 inch pipes and 5000 feet of 4 inch pipes.

The pipes to be new "black" pipes, screwed and with sockets but alternative quotations may be given for C.I. & S. pipes.

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The lowest or any tender, or any part thereof may be accepted.

W. F. MAXWELL,
Municipal Engineer.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
Nairobi, 2nd September, 1921.

Exchanged

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWAL.

In the Legislative Council on Thursday Sir Robert Ridge, Acting Chief Secretary, announced that Lord Delamere had sent out and at the request of the Government had withdrawn his motion.

After further discussion on the matter, Mr. Collings-Wells said he would ask leave to put back the motion until the Currency Board had given a decision.

The Treasurer intimated that the Government was unable to make a decision at present. Lord Delamere withdrew the motion on the understanding that he would be privileged to bring it forward again at a later stage.

War

The General Staff, Colonial Office, have been informed that immediately on the conclusion of the Settlement of Europe, a Memorial to the fallen of the Great War will be erected.

It has been decided that it would be the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

Church, Nairobi, either side of the Memorial Tablet.

The Memorial will be in the form of a Cross, and will bear the names of the fallen.

The Memorial will be unveiled by the Governor, Sir Edward Northey, on the National Day.

This is one of the Memorials to the fallen of the Great War which are to be erected throughout the Empire.

Notes.

...asional

...informed source, we ...ain estimate of the ...ation question ...ery undecided, as the ...ers further consulted ...on the Malabar ...

...ld to depatch by an ...ial petition of the Euro... of Kenya to H.M. ... the Indian Memorial ... may still be signed at ... European newspaper ...

...e in connection with the ...ith Tennis Tournament ...at Messrs. Dobbie, ...

...ld for a Rugby match ...on Saturday have fallen ...ut it is hoped that a game ...on Tuesday evening ...

...nderstood that Colonel ...ed the Union of South ...ecessor to the, Imperial ...is returning to South ...he East Coast Boats per ...ilty Castle.

...he natives working for ...Company, Kilindini ...ve struck work for ...ses per month.

...e Standard Special con... main points of His ...ech, which was delivered ...Town on Monday morn... Wednesday to the loan ...ublic interest.

...ession in Malindi ...ost going. Yester... than three rounds ...ed at Park-in, the Gymkhana ...the other ponies ...e ground, the last... played this week ...Cavan Shield ...

...e closing of the Coast ...ay, has been ...ed until ...nbasa on Friday ...on p.m., the hand... Constabulary of ...ome 500 persons ...the rules relating to ...addresses given, the ...s most satisfactorily ...

...e most sporting com... in the Bar during ...their sporting ...e country which are ...held annually, are ...Nairobi, Turi, ...now going to follow ...their 3 days' ...at September 17, a ...will be held in the ...ll the usual contests; ...bolster the Cup ...water jump. The ...will be in attendance ...ll be given in a tug-...the Cup. The ...

...ll

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...ale, Coffee Plants for the ...their ruins; strong trans- ...ed seedlings for sale.—Apply ...Mr. Jensen, Thika.

...COFFEE" PLANTS, 18 to 18 ...months, raised from the best ...selected seed. Reasonable prices. ...position invited.—COOLE & ...HARRIS, Mill Hill, P. O. RUIRU.

...FOR sale at the old Carrier Camp, ...a quantity of second ...barbed wire and poles suitable ...for building huts etc. Apply Baxter ...Bros., Nairobi. Native Affairs ...Department, Box 228, Nairobi.

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...FOR SALE or To benefit, 160, ...240, or 600 acres fully de- ...veloped Coffee Estate, 3 ...miles from Kijabe Station, ...Uganda Railway. Apply Proctor ...& Co., Nairobi.

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...GOOD young goats Shorthorn ...Bull. Apply Simpson, P. O. ...Nairobi.

...WANTED, Horse gear; also ...Cart. Apply Box 4497, ...Nairobi.

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...TO LET Exchange Lane, Residence ...of 4 rooms, Bath and ...Kitchen. Apply Box 4497, ...Nairobi.

...STICKING MAKER

Uganda & Customs

SHARE IN WAREHOUSE RENT CHALLENGED.

Mr. T. A. Wood moved the following resolution in the Legislative Council on Thursday:—

"That this Honourable Council is of opinion that payment to the Government of Uganda of any part of the fees for the use of Warehouses in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya shall be deferred pending further reference to the Secretary of State, considering that the Honourable Council is definitely of the opinion that these fees being rent of warehouses which have been erected or rented out of the funds of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, are not in equity due to the Government of Uganda."

Mr. Wood spoke at length against charges other than Customs dues going to Uganda.

The Treasurer (Mr. Kemps) seconded, and said he felt very strongly on the matter.

The Commissioner of Customs (Mr. Major) expressed his gratification that Mr. Wood had brought this question forward.

After other speakers, both official and unofficial had given their personal views, it was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned until next morning.

The Surcharge

A motion used in Lord Delamere's name on the Order of the Day for the Legislative Council yesterday:—

"That the Revenue from the Surcharge which was imposed as a tax and only collected by the Railway because it was convenient at the time of its imposition to collect it in any other way owing to the Treaties, shall be paid into the General Revenue of the Colony and not expended on the Railways or on services rendered by the Uganda Railway."

This was withdrawn on the intimation that the whole question would be discussed when the Railway Estimates for 1922-3 were under consideration.

Lord Delamere also withdrew the following motion:—

"That a Committee of this Honourable Council be formed with the Honourable Treasurer as Chairman to enquire whether there are any, Ordinances or Rules which involve expenditure which could without real damage to the interests of the Colony, be repealed or suspended, the Committee to report to this Honourable Council before the 31st March for the presentation of the Budget of 1922."

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BY ex-Soldier a good Agrical. Manager for Coffee Estate, ...within reasonable means of ...communication. Compensation ...required, no fictitious prices. ...Box No. 4404, Standard, Nairobi.

WANTED to Purchase, small ...Kyanite Farm. Preference ...to one near railway. Must be ...a bargain. Full particulars in ...first letter to Box 4497, ...Standard, Nairobi.

Value of Cents

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL.

NO ACTION PROPOSED.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, Lord Delamere moved with the special leave of the President, that under standing orders, as the subject had been decided and disposed of by the Council on March 9, 1921) "that the best method of carrying into effect the change in Cents and Five and Ten Cent pieces from one hundredth to a twentieth and one tenth of a shilling respectively be referred to a Special Committee of this Honourable Council in respect of the Currency in the Colony if the change is effected by simply writing down the value of the coins named to half as proposed at present."

Lord Delamere having introduced the motion, Mr. Conway Harvey referred to the great confusion that would arise when the change in small coins takes place and urged that it was their duty to protect the natives in every possible way.

The Director of Public Works, commenting on the possible loss of respect for the Government in the mind of the natives, which would follow the change, said he would support the motion as it stood. Whatever action was taken on the lines mentioned in that motion, some expense would necessarily be involved. The course suggested was a totally unnecessary one. They knew the value of the decimal system, which had been shown in the discussion on the special warrants. He would support the motion.

OPPOSITION.

Mr. Moyaugh opposed the suggestion on the ground that the matter had been settled already by the special committee, which had taken a great deal of trouble in the matter. He said that the Currency Question had already caused much trouble in the country then, and other.

Mr. Collings-Wells also opposed on the ground that he could not see daylight at all in any other solution than that given by the Committee. In the case of the rupee the change had to be made; it was possible to replace it by another coin, and he could not see why the present system should be abolished. He agreed with Mr. Moyaugh that the Committee had considered the matter thoroughly, and therefore he would vote against the motion.

The Treasurer reviewed the reasons which actuated the committee which sat on the matter. It was appointed at months ago to consider the best means of getting the shilling coin introduced as a standard coin in the country, and it was unanimously the opinion of all coins should be based on the florin, and that the cent should be the florin divided by 100. It was not possible to issue notes for fractions of the florin, and therefore it was taken to introduce the florin eighteen months before the cent. Without the cent, shillings would not be likely to arrive before the end of time. He was going to follow the recommendation that another Ordinance should be passed into law. The confusion was only caused by the shilling becoming current, it might be a year before there was much small change. Any further change in the value of the florin would be disastrous. It would mean that all the Government accounts would have to be altered, and the Government had no power to alter the contracts that might ensue. The Natives had been instructed not to accept cents, and they were into Government offices or banks for exchange. There would be difficulty for a short time, until the shilling became

MARRIAGE.

BARRERTON — HOOLE. — On August 27 at All Saints' Church, Wai'ofi, by the Rev. W. J. Wright, I. Milford Barberton of Maroodeen Estate, Uasin Gishu, son of the late H. Milford-Barberton to Chelle, daughter of T. T. Hoole of Oramo, B.A.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

INCORPORATING TIMES & SHANDA ARGUS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1921.

SIGN THE PETITION

The Week

LOCAL.

The Legislative Council met on Monday, when H.E. the Acting Governor made an important statement on the position (p. 9).

The main work of the Council has been discussion of financial matters (p. 11 and 24).

Among important papers laid on the table were the recommendation of the Council Committee on Military Expenditure (p. 10) and the economic survey report on the Nyeri Railway which will appear next week.

The Defence Measures have been passed (p. 10).

The Convention of Associations met on Saturday to discuss the present position of settlers. The Convention has been adjourned to London (p. 10) and London press opinion on it (p. 9).

Capt. Casey and Mr. A. G. Hope have been nominated as Elected for the Finance Board (p. 6).

An Indian Merchants Association has been formed in Nairobi (p. 7).

A Seamen's Institute has been opened at Mombasa (p. 20).

The East Mombasa Diocese has been held (pp. 6 and 7).

The Colonial Office decision on the Kisii claims is being opposed (p. 6).

The Census Returns are published (p. 7).

SPORT.

Sports Notes contained (p. 6).

The Nairobi Race Meeting (p. 6).

The Kenya Rugby Union Meeting and report (p. 6).

Football Notes (p. 6).

Golf Notes (p. 6).

Cricket Notes (p. 6).

Tennis Notes (p. 6).

Hockey Notes (p. 6).

Athletic Notes (p. 6).

Shooting Notes (p. 6).

Polo Notes (p. 6).

Boxing Notes (p. 6).

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Reserve Fund ... £ 1,300,000
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THE WEEK'S REVIEW

The E. A. Standard, Aug. 29, 1921

The Convention of Associations held a special session on Friday and Saturday to consider the latest developments of the Indian question and unanimously confirmed the resolutions passed at the session in June. One of the delegates referred very happily to these six resolutions as Kenya's Magna Carta and in many ways the Charter the Convention gave us in disdain of the implacable resolution of the Colony. We were reminded that the original Charter was confirmed thirty-two times by British History, and perhaps this reminder was not out of place. It certainly was a remarkable coincidence that different tactics were required on each occasion to obtain its acceptance by the successive Sovereigns to whom it was presented. The forceful pressure which was applied to King John would hardly have commended itself to his grandson, and without pressing the analogy further we are gratified that the Convention passed a resolution inviting their Executive Committee to consider the question of sending credentials to enable our representatives in London to deal with the presentation of this charter there. In our columns we have drawn attention to the fact that in Kenya we are ignoring the repeated demands which the situation in London renders insistent and our London correspondent confirmed his previous reports on this necessity in the cable we published from him on Saturday. In that connection we may explain that "excellent work is being quietly done by members of the Kenya Legislative Council now in this country, though since they possess no credentials to represent the European community, their usefulness is much hampered." We can only interpret the action of the executive in appointing certain leading Boers Advisers in England as the "official channels of communication with the Home Government" as either another blunder or as a vote of no confidence, meaningless because "the official channel of communication with the Home Government" is the Government of this country, or a vote of no confidence because as all official communication has to go through the Government, any other channel which is used must merely be supernumerary to the Governor's operations. The fact is clear. Our representatives in London have been denied the credentials to enable them to fight our battles on the tactical situation in England requires, and we have not sent them. We will not repeat the reasons which we have frequently put forward during the last six weeks, but must now, attention to a remarkable and valuable article which has just appeared in our contemporary.

Observer who has come recently on the scene, the writer's advice on the question of "ultimate policy" is sound on all points with the tactical advice of the leading East African published in our columns last week. Our contemporary says that there is no "if" about it, and concludes by exhorting "your people to stand together" and by displaying their efforts and energy on your behalf, and who are so to withdraw the necessary credentials from the Convention's reply is a most unwise step and as we

We published in our columns yesterday a letter from the Secretary of the Convention of Associations in which he stated that certain leading Europeans now in London had been appointed "as the official channels of communication with the Home Government." As will be remembered that the Convention of Associations at the meeting held at the end of last month resolved that the question of sending credentials to our representatives in London, and if so of what nature, be relegated to the executive of the Convention, and we may presume the cable referred to in the Secretary's letter is the result of that resolution. We deplore the fact that the executive have decided not to send credentials, particularly when we remember that during the session of the Convention we published a communication from our London correspondent in which it stated that "excellent work is being quietly done by members of the Kenya Legislative Council now in this country, though since they possess no credentials to represent the European community, their usefulness is much hampered." We can only interpret the action of the executive in appointing certain leading Boers Advisers in England as the "official channels of communication with the Home Government" is the Government of this country, or a vote of no confidence because as all official communication has to go through the Government, any other channel which is used must merely be supernumerary to the Governor's operations. The fact is clear. Our representatives in London have been denied the credentials to enable them to fight our battles on the tactical situation in England requires, and we have not sent them. We will not repeat the reasons which we have frequently put forward during the last six weeks, but must now, attention to a remarkable and valuable article which has just appeared in our contemporary.

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tober 4 with a speech by Lord Delamere, which formed a valuable and effective statement of the unofficial position in relation to the Acting Governor's statement on the question of the country, and we venture to predict for them both an appreciative regard. The discussions of the week have proved the need and the great value of the two views, working in co-operation and the adjournment of the Council comes at a fit moment for a review on the part of the Government, the Council, and the country, of the achievement and the future course of that mutual aid. The events of the week have vindicated the hopes we have all along entertained and expressed of the emergence of a strong and strongly—applied political opinion on the part of Government policy here. We have seen the effect of such a public opinion well expressed in the fate of Mr. Duff's Land measures, and in the eager and sincere tone of Government assurances of a felt need for sympathy. Those assurances have rung more true this week than heretofore, and there has been an apologetic and penitential tone in the speeches of Heads of Departments that has been wholly refreshing. We are prepared to believe in the reality of that conversion, and we look to continued effort on the part of the "opposition" to secure its permanence. Bracing and stimulating says may belong to a free maturity in the young and fragile soil for economy which is yet an actually living thing in official circles to-day, and if we compliment the Government on their aspiration to a very insistent and scarcely ceasable demand, it is because, with the entire country, we intend that this aspiration shall go on with us further. We do not stress this symbol of opposition, defeat and victory. We prefer to believe that on a single issue the whole of the unofficial element is attended by a not unsympathetic partner whose training and whose judgments have been developed in the atmosphere more than that of hard, cold fact. The Government made an awkward but manifestly sincere effort to share the responsibility of the world with which they are unfamiliar but which for the moment has replaced their own, and the unofficial members of the Council have, we imagine, not had to remember that new spirit, or keep it a glad welcome. That long familiarity, with conditions that the members of the Government themselves so needs that have experience of which they are ignorant, and the unofficial members of the Council have had to remember that new spirit, or keep it a glad welcome. That long familiarity, with conditions that the members of the Government themselves so needs that have experience of which they are ignorant, and the unofficial members of the Council have had to remember that new spirit, or keep it a glad welcome. That long familiarity, with conditions that

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BOOKS

"MY AFRICAN JOURNEY" RE-READ.

MR. CHURCHILL AND KENYA.

In place of our customary book review, we select from Mr. Winston Churchill's "My African Journey," some salient remarks which bear repetition and consideration 16 years afterwards.

"Every white man in Nairobi is a politician; and most of them are leaders of parties. One would scarcely believe it possible that a colony so new should be able to develop so many divergent and conflicting interests or that a community so small should be able to give to each such vigorous and even [illegible] expression.

[illegible] AND RACIALISM.

"There are already in miniature all the elements of keen political and racial discord, all the materials for heated acrimonious debate. The white man versus the black, the Indian versus both, the settler as against the planter, the town [illegible] with the country, the official class against the unofficial, the coast and the highlands, the [illegible] administration and the Protectorate generally, the K.A.R., and the East Africa Protectorate Police: all these different points of view, naturally arising, [illegible] adopted, tenaciously held, and not yet reconciled [illegible]

[illegible]

Such an event is no doubt very remote yet the speculator, the planter and the settler are knocking at the door. There are many things which ought to be done—good, wise, scientific and justly profitable. If the Government cannot find the money to develop the natural economic strength of the country, to make its communications, to start its industries, can it with any reason bar the field to private enterprise? Can it prevent the ingress of a white population? Ought it to do so and for how long?"

THE HIGHLANDS.

Below is an extract from the chapter headed "The Highlands of East Africa."

"Colour" is already the dominant question at Nairobi. "We mean to make East Africa a white man's country," cries, in strident tones, the Colonists' Association on every occasion. Truly a respectable and impressive policy; but one which seems, at first sight, rather difficult to achieve in a land where there are, so far, fewer than two thousand five hundred whites and more than four million black aboriginals. Can East Africa ever become a white man's country? Can even the Highlands with their cool and buoyant breezes and temperate unchanging climate, become a white man's country? Never, certainly, in the sense that Canada, or, indeed, the United Kingdom, are white men's countries—that is to say, countries inhabited wholly by white people and subsisting upon an economic basis of white unskilled labour.

It is scarcely worth while even to imagine the Highlands of East Africa denuded of their native inhabitants and occupied solely by Europeans. Such an idea is utterly impossible. Whatever may be the increase in the white population in the future, it is safe to say that it will be far more than counterbalanced by the multiplication of the natives, as they are guarded against famine and prevented from civil war. But were such a solution possible, it would be almost the last thing in the world desired by those who clamour for "a white man's country." For observe it is not against the black aboriginal that the prejudices and interests of the white settler or trader are arrayed. The African, it is conceded, is welcome to stay in his own country. No economic competition has yet arisen or is likely to arise between him and the new-comers. Their spheres of activity lie wholly apart, for the white man absolutely refuses to do black man's work; not for that harsh toil does he exile himself from the land of his birth; while the native could not, in his present state of development, displace the white man in skilled employments and the superintendence and the organisation of industry—even if he would—and nothing is farther from his ambitions.

THE BROWN RIVAL.

It is the brown man who is the rival. The European has neither the wish nor the power to constitute a white proletariat in countries like East Africa. In his view the blacks should be the private soldiers of the army, but the non-commissioned officers and the commanders must be white. This should not be dismissed as a mere assertion of racial arrogance. It is an obstinate fact. It is already a grave defect for a community to found itself upon the manual labour of an inferior race, and many are the complications and perils that spring therefrom. But what of the second [illegible]? If there is to be any kind of white society dwelling together year after year within the standards of life and comfort to which Europeans have universally been accustomed [illegible] [illegible]

British soil.

Then what remains? What sort of social organisations shall we be building up with so much thought and labour in these new lands under the British Crown? There is already no white working class. There is to be no white middle class. Room is left only for the capitalist, pure and simple—if one may so describe him. A vast army of African labourers, officered by educated Indians or Chinese, and directed by a few individuals of diverse nationalities employing cosmopolitan capital—that is the nightmare which haunts the white population of South Africa, and at which what there is of a white population in East Africa is already shrieking vigorously.

Yet hear the other side. How stands the claim of the British Indian? His rights as a human being, his rights as a British subject, are equally engaged. It was the Sikh soldier who bore an honourable part in the conquest and pacification of these East African countries. It is the Indian trader who, penetrating and maintaining himself in all sorts of places to which no white man would go or in which no white man could earn a living, has more than any one else developed the early beginnings of trade and opened up the first slender means of communication. It was by Indian labour that the one vital railway on which everything else depends was constructed. It is the Indian banker who supplies perhaps the larger part of the capital yet available for business and enterprise, and to whom the white settlers have not hesitated to recur for financial aid. The Indian was here long before the first British official. He may point to as many generations of useful industry on the coast and inland as the white settlers—especially the most recently-arrived contingents from South Africa (the loudest against him of all)—can count years of residence. Is it possible for any Government with a scrap of respect for honest dealing man and man, to embark upon a policy of deliberately squeezing out the native of India from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith? Most of all must we ask, is such a policy possible to the Government which bears sway over three hundred millions of our Indian Empire?

A VAST PROBLEM.

We are in presence of one of those apparently hopeless antagonisms of interest which baffle and dispirit all who are concerned in their adjustment. And these questions are not confined to East Africa or to South Africa. A whole series of new problems has arisen, and will grow graver and larger as the immediate history of the British Empire unfolds. They erect themselves upon a field almost wholly unstudied, and familiar only by the prejudices which in every direction obstruct movement and view. The entry of the Asiatic as labourer, trader, and capitalist into competition in industry and enterprise not only with, but in, the western world is a new fact of first importance. Cheap, swift, easy means of communication, the establishment of peace and order over land and sea, the ever-growing inter-dependence of all men and all countries upon one another, have given wings to Asiatic commercial ambition and rendered Asiatic manual labour fluid, as it has never before been fluid since the beginning of things.

Unless these new elements in the economic life of mankind can be scientifically and harmoniously controlled and assimilated, great and novel dangers menace alike the Asiatic and the European he supplants. On the one hand we see the possible exploitation under various unhealthy conditions of immense masses of Asiatic labour, to the moral injury of the employer and to the degradation and suffering of the employed; on the other [illegible] [illegible]

to penal legislation and open violence, and into private life when the white artisan is invited to acquiesce in his own extinction, in virtue of laws which he himself controls, by a competitor whom, he believes, he could strike down with his hands.

INDIVIDUAL SERVICES.

Yet the Asiatic, and here I also include the African native, has immense services to render and energies to contribute to the happiness and material progress of the world. There are spacious lands whose promise can never be realised, there are unnumbered harvests which can never be garnered, without his active co-operation. There are roads and railways and reservoirs which only he can make. There are mines and forests which will slumber for ever without his aid. The mighty continent of tropical Africa lies open to the colonising and organising capacities of the East. All those new products which modern industry insistently demands are offered in measureless abundance to the West—if only we could solve the Sphinx's riddle in its newest form.

And is it after all beyond our reach to provide, if not a perfect, at any rate a practical answer? There ought to be no insuperable difficulty, in the present state of political knowledge and social organisation, in assigning different spheres to the external activity of different races. The Great Powers have partitioned Africa territorially; is it beyond the wit of man to divide it economically? The co-operation of many different kinds of men is needed for the cultivation of such a noble estate. Is it impossible to regulate in full and intricate detail the conditions under which that co-operation shall take place? Here white men can live and thrive; there they cannot. Here is a task for one, there the opportunity of another. The world is big enough. [I write as the stream of the Nile bears me between the immense spaces of beautiful, fertile, unpopulated country that lie north of Albert Lake.] There is plenty of room for all. Why cannot we settle it fairly?

It must be noted that the question of Asiatic immigration presents itself to the Imperial point of view in several quite distinct forms. There are, first of all, colonies which stand on the basis of a white proletariat, and whose inhabitants, rich and poor, employers and employed, are all Europeans. The right of such colonies to forbid the entry of large numbers of Asiatics, and to preserve themselves from the racial chaos and economic disturbance inseparable from such immigration, cannot be denied, although its exercise ought no doubt to be governed by various prudential and other considerations. But these colonies differ markedly from those where the mass of the population is not white, but black. Again, there are colonies which possess responsible government, and where the number of the white middle-class inhabitants very largely exceeds the Asiatic community. It is evident that these stand in a wholly different position from that of places like the tropical Protectorates of East and West Africa.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

Indeed, it may be contended that the very fact that the native of British India will undoubtedly, wisely or unwisely, rightly or wrongly, be refused access in any large numbers to several South African and all Australian Colonies by their respective Governments, makes it all the more desirable that the Imperial Government should afford in the tropical Protectorates outlet and scope to the enterprise and colonising capacity of Hindustan. And, as I have written, these countries are big enough for all. There is no reason why those Highland areas which promise the white man a home and a career, and where alone he can live in comfort, should not, as a matter of practical administration, be in the main reserved for him. [illegible]

[illegible]

KAIMOSI COFFEE PLANTATIONS.

Bridge across the Yala River at Kaimosi.

A view of year-old coffee on Carnig Estate.

Kawira Estate: 6-year-old Coffee. Neglected during the War and just now bearing a heavy crop.

[illegible]

CHESS

(By Our Chess Editor.)

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

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM No. 340.
Key-move K—Q Kt 7.

PROBLEM No. 341.
Key-move B—B2.

PROBLEM No. 350.
By A. G. Fellows.
Black—5 pieces.

White—A. Halprin.
Black to play.

Note: King on Kt (2)-1, White.

GAME No. 215.

Major Dubbe, after a stern struggle, gained the championship of South Africa from B. E. Stegmann in 1910. The S. A. championship is awarded to the winner of a tournament that usually comprises eight or more players, which is not an entirely satisfactory method as tournament play is one that is distinctly different proposition. As an instance in Zukertort came out ahead of his dozen of competitors in the great London Tournament of 1883. These included the champion Steinitz against whom the brilliant Zukertort was not allowed when a match to play. The notes are from the Weekly Times.

QUEEN'S PAWN

White	Black.
Major Dubbe.	S. Kriappie.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3
2 Kt—QB3	P—Q4
3 B—Kt5	P—B4
4 P—K3	B—Kt5
5 KKt—B3	B—Q3
6 Castles	Castles
7 P—KR3	P—KR4
8 P—KB3 (b)	QKt—Q2
9 P—QR3	P—K3
10 P—Q3	P—KR3
11 BP x Kt	P x KP (c)
12 P x B	P—Kt3
13 R—Kt5 ch	K—Kt2
14 K—Kt2 (d)	P—KR4
15 R—Kt3	P x P dis. ch.
16 K—Kt1	P—K4
17 P x Kt (f)	P—KR6 ch
18 K—Kt1	P—Kt4
19 B—Kt3	P—Kt5
20 Q—K3	Q x B ch
21 Q x Q	P x Q
22 P—B4	P—B4
23 P—Q5	B—B4
24 P—K4	P—K3
25 KKt—KB1	QR—Kt1
26 P—KB4	R—Kt1
27 R—Kt1	B—Kt3
28 P—B5	P—K4
29 P—B3	R—B1
30 P—Kt4	P—Kt6
31 R—B3	B—K5
32 R—Kt3	B x P
33 P x B	P—QB4

Resigns

(a) 2 P—K4, P—Q4 would give position of Centre Gambit or without reference to the Municipality, it would be prejudicial to the Gambit interests of the town.

(b) Castles would be better.

(c) Better was P—Q4.

(d) Castles would be better.

(f) Of course if 17 P x Kt, P—Kt6 ch; 18 K—Kt1, P—Kt5 ch; 19 K—Kt2, P—R5 ch; 20 K—Kt1, P—R6 ch; 21 K—Kt2, P—R7 ch; 22 K—Kt1, P—R8 (Q) ch; 23 K—Kt2, Q—R7 ch; 24 K—Kt1, Q—Kt6 ch; 25 K—R1, Q—R6 ch; 26 K—Kt1, Q—Kt5 ch; 27 K—R1, Q—R5 ch; 28 K—Kt1, Q—Kt4 ch; 29 K—R1, Q—Kt3 ch; 30 K—Kt1, Q—Kt2 ch; 31 K—R1, Q—R2 ch; 32 K—Kt1, Q—R1 ch; 33 K—R1, Q—R1 ch; 34 K—Kt1, Q—R2 ch; 35 K—R1, Q—R2 ch; 36 K—Kt1, Q—R1 ch; 37 K—R1, Q—R1 ch; 38 K—Kt1, Q—R2 ch; 39 K—R1, Q—R2 ch; 40 K—Kt1, Q—R1 ch; 41 K—R1, Q—R1 ch; 42 K—Kt1, Q—R2 ch;

...ly taken place, and the de... and direction of the delegation ...sponsibility that has been ...ble.

We refer to a statement, ...t most reliable information ...ther Colonies, that the recent ...ble events in Southern India ...ad on effect on the ...t of those in London with whom ...ult of the policy of this ...ment. We take no gratifi... to the co-operation of Hindu... in furthering the ends we have ...ly at heart; but it would be ...e to ignore the reaction that ...ts in India must have in rela... to the mental processes of the ...ple of Africa, and it would be fatal ...authority withheld from our ...sentatives in London to keep ...onstantly before this Temporary ...ue the present and future ...t of Kenya as a sole Indian ...ny. The Convention represents ...ection of the Indian people ...t represents practically the ...e Community—and the ...ority has an interest in every ...t of its representatives at this ...ncture.

* * * *

The East African Standard, Sept. 1, 1921

The Legislative Coun... ...ct will no doubt act ... on the expiring sug... ...gestion of the late ...Mac... on the Civil Service and ...ect another in his place. But ...we read the new body will have a ...ion which the Chairman ...his report proposes for it. It is ...by no means the case that the only ...ain thing questions to be decided ...ess leave and length of a tour of ...vice. Those are vital matters ...but there are others no less urgent ...d anomalous. And no Com... ...ittee would prefer a more ...ualified body—an ex-Governor ...ecretary that does not make a ...ch and sensible report, and ...ne of Scotland, and other consti... ...ts of service. No less wasteful and ...ecessary than a system of thirty-... ...ses is the practice of provid... ...ficials in Nairobi with quarters, ...ich are either unused or rented, ...hile "Government Bungalow" is like... ...ith this system, even grant... ...ch is seldom, there are anomalies ...d inequities that have no sort of ...ustifiable right to permanence. ...ases of a junior civil servant ...aving local youth is becoming ...matter of practical politics, and ...ven only a matter of sound econ... ...y of elemental justice; but it ...ust be regularised and codified. ...he present Service is an edifice of ...ad hoc and obsolescent posts and ...ethods of appointment. Thorough ...eorganisation and reform, on a de... ...nite and ordered system is the first ...ant of any half-hearted ...eform of a single anomaly would ...e a permanent good in three ...ays. The chief remedy for ...ll these defects the Legislative Council will not, we ...ope, be guilty of allowing to rele... ...ate to obscurity or to make an ...ffective report. We have ...onfidence that they will prove ...apable of dealing with the ...ituation presented to them ...y the Commission with the ...ame thoroughness and ...ommon sense that the Com... ...ission has put forward ...n its report. Let us ...ee to the ...ottom of the ...ubject, and ...ot be afraid ...f spending ...ime and ...oney on ...ts thorough ...nvestigation ...nd solution. ...The Civil ...ervice is ...ne of the ...ost important ...ubjects that ...ould engage ...he attention ...f the Legislative Council, and it is to be hoped that the Council will not be content to deal with it piecemeal, but will appoint a Committee to go into the whole question, and to report on it as a whole. Such a Committee should consist of not more than five members, and should be composed of men who have had experience of the Service, and who are not themselves members of it. Its terms of reference should be wide enough to allow it to make a thorough investigation of the whole question, and to make recommendations for the reorganisation of the Service on a sound basis. Such a Committee could be appointed at the next session of the Council, and could report in time for the Council to deal with the matter at the session in March next. We trust that the Council will not miss this opportunity of dealing with a question which is of the utmost importance to the future welfare of the Colony.

* * * *

The East African Standard, Sept. 2, 1921

A resolution standing in the name of Lord Delamere to the effect that the Order of the Day for the Legislative Council yesterday relates to an aspect of a question which is the subject of a letter appearing in this issue. We need not emphasise the importance of the matters with which such a committee as the revision of the Customs tariff of this country is one of the most important and far-reaching acts of policy that has yet been undertaken by the Government and people and it is of the very first importance that it should be carried out on sound and permanent lines. The dangers attaching to light hearted and ill-advised action in this matter are none the less grave because their effect is not immediately apparent, or appears at the moment to be beneficial. And there are considerations not beneath regard, outside the immediate range of the revision of the tariff, but carrying a vital message through other avenues of the country's life. To one of these our correspondent refers. The formulation of a new schedule of import duties can be the sword of clearage in relation to the free and promising spirit of co-operation as between, the producing and commercial classes. It very easily may assume such a character if the Committee of the Legislative Council sits and presents a report on the matter on which the Government acts before the members of the Committee would in any case possess the confidence of the people throughout the country then would a body formed deliberately by the will of the people to effect unity of interests and single-ness of aim. We would most earnestly urge the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Convention of Associations to get to work early on the revision of the Customs duties and to formulate a scheme for presentation to the Government or to any Committee that may be appointed. Such a report would command the assent of the public of the country, and would avoid the humiliation of a discredited scheme such as would be incurable from the investigations of an official Committee: it would be an act of policy which if successful, would prevent the accumulation that might otherwise inevitably be given to antagonistic and interested views, and save endless wasted debates before the Joint Committee is no less than a crucial test of the reality of its value and the sanity of its methods, and its political element is prompt-itude. The Committee can prevent the emergence of any conflict of interests, if it chooses in the very first such matter now, and to do that will be to do more honourable and lasting service to the country than to all

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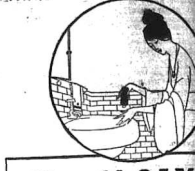
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days when conditions of service in some pioneer townships were either unpalatable or tolerable.

The Governor will doubtless bring back to Kenya full details of the visit, which, it is to...

His Excellency has ...ed, will be sanctioned and issued immediately on his arrival here. Certain formalities require to be carried out in Kenya prior to the flotation of the Loan, and we imagine that when Sir Edward Northey leaves London next week, the nature of those formalities will have been very exactly explained to him, for sanction on his arrival in Nairobi. But it is the duty of the public of this country in the Legislative Council and outside to secure for the discussion of the most important and far-reaching acts of policy that has yet been undertaken by the Government and people and it is of the very first importance that it should be carried out on sound and permanent lines. The dangers attaching to light hearted and ill-advised action in this matter are none the less grave because their effect is not immediately apparent, or appears at the moment to be beneficial. And there are considerations not beneath regard, outside the immediate range of the revision of the tariff, but carrying a vital message through other avenues of the country's life. To one of these our correspondent refers. The formulation of a new schedule of import duties can be the sword of clearage in relation to the free and promising spirit of co-operation as between, the producing and commercial classes. It very easily may assume such a character if the Committee of the Legislative Council sits and presents a report on the matter on which the Government acts before the members of the committee would convey to the various uninformed and stimulated interests in the country a challenge to the defence of their respective personal interests, since the members of the official Committee would in any case possess the confidence throughout the country then would a body formed deliberately by the will of the people to effect unity of interests and single-ness of aim. We would most earnestly urge the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Convention of Associations to get to work early on the revision of the Customs duties and to formulate a scheme for presentation to the Government or to any Committee that may be appointed. Such a report would command the assent of the public of the country, and would avoid the humiliation of a discredited scheme such as would be incurable from the investigations of an official Committee: it would be an act of policy which if successful, would prevent the accumulation that might otherwise inevitably be given to antagonistic and interested views, and save endless wasted debates before the Joint Committee is no less than a crucial test of the reality of its value and the sanity of its methods, and its political element is prompt-itude. The Committee can prevent the emergence of any conflict of interests if it chooses in the very first such matter now, and to do that will be to do more honourable and lasting service to the country than to all

hopes with which the party set out certainly promised that, if it were possible for the human organism to sustain life at the altitude most would stand on the world's tallest peak. The cabled message indicates not so much a failure of physical endurance as of sheer defeat by rough places. Everest is, at present, if not finally, inaccessible by foot: that is the lesson and the "temple of the turquoise goddess" is still unprofaned by human worshippers. That altitude health remains a challenge to human enterprise and it is one that will not be allowed to pass, though the superstition that, after a long siege, surrendered by the extent of permitting this attack through the Tibet and Nepal Passes, and Plains, may gain from this latest unrelated failure. The results of the expedition have not, however, been negligible. The pursuance of the exploit, though it has failed the crown, has been, as the reports we have reported have shown, an ample reward for the hardships of the task: the possibly unrelated stories, rich and fertile lands, strange customs and interests, and all that the most ardent admirer of the spirit of this party. But they have proved more and more, have proved more and more, have proved more and more,

The Brayings of Annass

[illegible] it came to pass that a mighty wind arose in the Land of [illegible] amongst the people of ENG who did live therein, and the cause of this wind was certain words that were conveyed unto these people by [illegible] of their tribe who were "on the spot" in the far-off country of ENG living in the city of LON which is the city of the Wise Men of the world, wherein all questions concerning the comings-in and the goings-out of the Land of KEN are settled.

2. And the words that came unto the people of ENG who lived in the Land of KEN were these: "Bestir yourselves lest ye be overcome by the wiles of the Yid who are exceeding cunning and who are continually conspiring against the EMP of ENG and nigh unto [illegible] the giving unto the tribe of IND rights and powers that will enable them to sit and live in the High Places of KEN and make laws which will deprive the Pale People of KEN of the rights and lands that they now have. Bestir yourselves therefore and give unto us, your councillors, who are "on the spot" "Credentials" that we may act for you and speak with the voice of the people KEN unto the Rulers of the Land of ENG that they be not "bluffed" into delivering the Land of KEN into the hands of the HIND."

3. Now these words of the Wise Men of LON were impressed on the tablets of the Country which are called "The Press" and were sent broadcast throughout the land of KEN and did cause a "stir" amongst those that dwell in the country that is called "Up."

4. So much "stir" did they cause that the people of ENG who lived in the Land of KEN did gather themselves together in divers places and did hold [illegible] one with the other both in the camps and dwelling places and in the outer parts and they did form themselves into many Committees and Societies called "Vigilant."

5. Now it came to pass that after many days that "pundits" did arise amongst the people and these and some of the Elders of the people did call together the people to a meeting that was called "Mass" at which much air that was hot was thrown forth, in fact the people did let off "steam" in great quantities.

6. More particularly did one Kitt, who was a mighty physician in the town of Nair expell much steam which at one time did seem likely to overcome the whole people who were collected but no damage did it do except perchance the causing of the missing by some people of their midday repast.

7. And withal it did appear that the voice of the people was of one sound and the outcome of the assembly was a demand by the people there collected that the High Places of the Land of KEN should be an heritage unto the Pale people of KEN and that the tribe of IND should be utterly [illegible] and [illegible].

8. Now after some days the "pundits" of the Pale People [illegible] a message which they did send unto their councillors in LON and did say unto these councillors that the Pale People of KEN would [illegible] [illegible]

talk of Extremism and Last Ditchism and look upon the Shauri in its true light and did warn them that all was not well.

And they did urge the Pale People of KEN not to insist upon the Whole Hog lest they lose all even unto the hairs that grow upon the tail thereof but to concentrate on obtaining the Juicy Parts to wit the High Places and look not upon the parts that were boney and hard to digest until times were more favourable and moreover they did urge again that "credentials" be given to them in order that they might wave them in the eyes of the Wigs that are Big in the House of the Rulers of KEN.

9. Now it came to pass that at this time there was great jubilation and the playing of Balls and the Running of Horses in [illegible] Land of KEN and for man[illegible] [illegible] the people of KEN let their Tails go with their Hides to their own satisfaction and did worry not about the future for such were the ways of the Pale people and so much time was lost even unto weeks and weeks.

10. Happily however the Councillors in LON did continue their Tasks which were self-appointed and did urge by all manner of means, delay in the making of decisions by the Rulers of the Land.

11. About this time the White Women of KEN did assemble themselves together and did all talk one with the other without ceasing for many hours and did send unto the Consort of the King of the EMP saying, "Oh Queen save us from the Menace that is IND, that threatens to o'er whelm us."

12. And this message did go forth written upon the Tablets of the country and was received with mixed feelings by the people of the country that is "Up."

13. And it was also about this time that the "pundits" of the City that is Nair did call together the "pundits" of the outer places and they did meet together in one place.

14. And there did gather Arsh who did sit upon the high place in in the Council that is called Convention and HAW the scribe and STANN and MACWILL and LORDEFES and DUN and DAW and there were others including the Great LORDRE, the number was great beyond computation. And amongst the others was one RORD whose other name was WEDDY and he did come prepared with many written words and he spake unto the Assembly and did say "Hearken not unto the voice of our Councillors in the city of LON for they do suggest a Barter which is to me an abomination and peradventure the time will come when a Barter must be made, but be not a party there to lest we be prevented thereby from Sticking to our Guns.

Even though we get not the Whole Hog let us continue to demand same with one voice."

15. And the Temper of the "pundits" was such that they hearkened unto RORD and did give instructions unto their scribes to send unto the Councillors in the City of LON a wire telling them of the decision.

16. Now it came to pass that a hidden message that is a cypher, did come unto him that was responsible unto the people and did sit at the head of the table, [illegible], in the House of the Governor of the Land of KEN, telling him that the Rulers of the Land that sit in the Orfel that is in Whitehall [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

been said of this Land of KEN; IT IS BEDLAM.

19. And moreover is it not written in the Book of Artemas The scribe "COUNT NOT THE CHICKENS BEFORE THEY BE HATCHED."

By ADAM ASS.

Civil Service

NEW COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY COUNCIL.

The Treasurer read the Report of the Select Committee on Civil Service Salaries and Conditions (as published in the *E.A. Standard* yesterday) and moved its adoption in the Legislative Council yesterday. The report was adopted.

The Treasurer moved the appointment of Mr. T. A. Wood (Nairobi South); Mr. Collings-Wells (Kikuyu); and Mr. Conway Harvey (Nyanza); as members of the Committee representing the unofficial members of the Council, and the Colonial Secretary, the Principal Medical Officer and the Treasurer as representing the official members.

Mr. T. A. Wood said that the matter of the Civil Service conditions had been before the country since 1910, when he introduced it first, and he would like to see a new field of thought, his views on the whole subject were well known, and he would prefer to stand aside now. He proposed Lord Delamere as a member.

Mr. Collings-Wells was sorry to lose Mr. Wood from the Committee, because he agreed with his views and he hoped the hon. member would change his mind.

The Treasurer also hoped that Mr. Wood would not resign from the committee, it was highly desirable that the extreme view should be expressed.

Mr. Wood said that as Lord Delamere would not sit (he had so signified) he would withdraw his resignation, at the same time his views had been heard *ad nauseam*.

Mr. Moynagh suggested that Lord Delamere should be added to the Committee.

The Treasurer proposed that Col. Watkins should be asked to join the committee, and these additions were then agreed to.

Government Farms

NEW STATION ON THIKA RAILWAY.

In the Legislative Council on Thursday, the Director of Agriculture (Mr. A. Holm) moved the following resolution:

"That this Honourable Council approves of the sum of £2,125 to be provided from savings on the Agricultural Department Vote, being expended on work in connection with the opening of a quarantine and inoculation station and grazing farm on the Thika Railway near Nairobi."

After explaining in detail where the savings were to come from, Mr. Holm went on to state that this scheme was necessary.

Continuing he said that it was originally intended to have 10,000 acres at Londiani, for the production of susceptible cattle for rinderpest serum. Later, it was found that cattle had to be sent from Athi River.

It was then decided to put in another scheme, and in fulfilment of a promise, this scheme was now put forward.

The land consisted of 1,500 acres just outside of Nairobi and was at one time a veterinary quarantine station.

It would serve three purposes. First, an annex to the Pathological Farm, at Kabete which was overcrowded. Secondly, as a quarantine station chiefly for imported animals which at present is situated on Railway property and is required. Thirdly, it would be used as an inoculation station for imported animals.

Lord Delamere seconded, and after other members had welcomed the proposal, the motion was carried.

The Convention of Associations [illegible]

Kabete Lectures

TIME TABLE FOR COMING COURSE.

The following is the time table of lectures and demonstrations on agriculture and allied subjects to be given at the Kabete Experimental Farm, commencing on Monday, September 5 and closing on Friday, September 17:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

9 a.m. to 9-50 a.m., Mycology.
10 a.m. to 10-50 a.m., Entomology.
11 a.m. to 11-50 a.m., Agriculture and Stock.
12 noon to 12-50 p.m., Agriculture and Stock.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Demonstration in Agriculture and Stock.

TUESDAY, SEMPTEMBER 6.

9 a.m. to 9-50 a.m., Agriculture.
10 a.m. to 10-50 a.m. Agriculture.
11 a.m. to 11-50 a.m. Coffee.
12 noon to 12-50 p.m. Coffee.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Demonstration on Coffee.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

9 a.m. to 9-50 a.m. Entomology.
10 a.m. to 10-50 a.m. Chemistry.
11 a.m. to 12-50 p.m. Agriculture and Stock.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Demonstration on Veterinary.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

9 a.m. to 9-50 a.m. Mycology.
10 a.m. to 10-50 a.m. Chemistry.
11 a.m. to 12-50 p.m. Coffee.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Demonstration on Coffee.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

9 a.m. to 9-50 a.m. Entomology.
10 a.m. to 10-50 a.m. Chemistry.
11 a.m. to 12-50 p.m. Agriculture and Stock.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Demonstration on Agriculture and Stock.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

9 a.m. to 9-50 a.m., Mycology.
10 a.m. to 10-50 a.m., Entomology.
11 a.m. to 12-50 p.m. Veterinary
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Demonstration on Veterinary.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

9 a.m. to 9-50 a.m. Flax.
10 a.m. to 10-50 a.m. Horticulture.
11 a.m. to 12-50 p.m. Veterinary
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Demonstration on Flax.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

9 a.m. to 9-50 a.m. Flax.
10 a.m. to 10-50 a.m. Entomology.
11 a.m. to 11-50 a.m. Chemistry.
12 noon to 12-50 p.m. Veterinary.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Demonstration on Veterinary.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

9 a.m. to 9-50 a.m., Mycology.
10 a.m. to 11-50 a.m. Chemistry.
12 noon to 12-50 p.m. Veterinary.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Demonstration on Veterinary.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

9 a.m. to 10-50 a.m. Agriculture and Stock.
11 a.m. to 11-50 a.m. Entonmology.
12 noon to 12-50 p.m. Horticulture.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Demonstration in Flax.

A Palace in [illegible] Park

On the north [illegible] Square are [illegible] Palladian style [illegible] which, if you [illegible] you would say [illegible] marked the [illegible] house, for there [illegible] them to carry [illegible] And yet it is no [illegible] two houses were [illegible] by order of the [illegible] afterwards George IV [illegible] to be the lodges [illegible] trance to the road [illegible] to the great palace [illegible] built in the centre of [illegible] Park.

Although the palace [illegible] gent was erected [illegible] is interesting to [illegible] Arthur Pearson in the [illegible] report of St. Dunstan's [illegible] the very site [illegible] build his royal house [illegible] building which is [illegible] quarters of St. Dunstan's [illegible] house that has been [illegible] of such famous people [illegible] quis of Wellesley, [illegible] Goldsmid, and [illegible] few years ago [illegible] quisee of Bute. In [illegible] of the war it became [illegible] Hospital, liberally [illegible] Sir John Ellerman [illegible] headquarters of St. Dunstan's [illegible] is one of the five [illegible] flank the Inner Circle [illegible] which surrounds the [illegible] cal Gardens. We [illegible] the Regent would [illegible] walk into the house [illegible] cover that it had [illegible] indeed—a palace of [illegible] vour.

The Legislative [illegible] Thursday and Friday [illegible] cussed the details of [illegible] rants for Expenditure [illegible] the debate is unavoid[illegible]

A large crowd [illegible] Railway station yest[illegible] Parklands football [illegible] Coast to meet M[illegible] final for the Gir[illegible] 20 persons, includ[illegible] are making this [illegible] who went exp[illegible] confident of [illegible] linquish their [illegible] As the train [illegible] received a [illegible] panied by [illegible] bring the Cup [illegible]

Kiambu & [illegible] Services

ST. PAUL'S [illegible]
SUNDAY [illegible]
10-30 a.m.—M[illegible]
Holy Communion [illegible]
All Saints [illegible]
SUNDAY, [illegible]
10 a.m. Holy [illegible]
10-30 a.m. M[illegible]
Holy C[illegible]
A. M[illegible]

The following English Papers [illegible]

RECEIVED BY EACH MAIL

ARE ON SALE AT THE

"East African Standard" L[illegible]

The Graphic.
The Sphere.
The Illustrated London News.
The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.
The Field.
The Sketch.
The Tatler.
The Bystander.
The Strand Magazine.
The Premier Magazine.
The Royal Magazine.
The Wide World Magazine.
The Windsor Magazine.
Lloyd's Magazine.
The Red Magazine.
Nash's Magazine.
The New Magazine.
The Sovereign Magazine.
Pearson's Magazine.
Hutchinson's Magazine.
Blackwood's Magazine.
The "Daily Mirror" Weekly Edition.
The "Daily Sketch" Weekly Edition.
The "Daily Graphic" Weekly Edition.
The "Daily" Illustrated Weekly Edition.
The "Daily [illegible]" Edition.
The "Times" [illegible] ment.
The Weekly Teleg[illegible]
The Daily Teleg[illegible]
The Sporting [illegible]
The Winning P[illegible]
Town Topics.
Lloyd's Sunday [illegible]
The News of the [illegible]
The Weekly D[illegible]
John Bull
The London Mai[illegible]
London Opinion
John O'London's [illegible]
The All Sports Weekly.
The Nation
Punch
Football and Sport[illegible]
The Motor.
The Motor Cycle.
Motor Cycling.
The Motor Light Car.
The Pictorial [illegible]
The School [illegible]
Also French [illegible]
La Vie [illegible]

[illegible]

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

DISPOSAL OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

Pursuant to the conditions of the Enemy Property (Disposal) Proclamation 1920 and in accordance with Section 3 (2) thereof notice is hereby given that it is proposed to expose for sale by public auction in the Kaiserh of Hotel, Dar-es-Salaam, on **MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH** at 10 o'clock a.m. as per terms of Section 3 (1) of the said Proclamation the respective rights titles and interests specified in the third column of the schedule hereto in the immoveable properties described in the second column of the said schedule.

The particulars given in this schedule are liable to alteration and any property may be withdrawn without notice.

Copies of the conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. W. J. Moynagh, Auctioneer, Dar-es-Salaam (and Nairobi) Mr. L. Gordon Sandford, 63, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, or the undersigned.

ERNEST ADAMS,
Custodian of Enemy Property,

Dar-es-Salaam,
Tanganyika Territory,
May 28th, 1921.

NINTH SCHEDULE.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY REFERRED TO IN SECTION 3 (1)

Description of Property	Right Title or Interest.	Reputed Ow[illegible] so far as can be ascertained.
[illegible] Sisal and Rubber Plantation 1,500 ha. in extent situated at Korogwe, Wilhelmstal District, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 1/6/1912 over Kronland No. 72, together with the buildings erected thereon.	Restricted ownership.	[illegible]
[illegible] Sisal Plantation 61 ha. 08 ar. in extent, situated adjacent to (a) as described in Contract of Purchase dated 17/8/1913 over Kronland No. 113.	Restricted ownership.	[illegible]
[illegible] Plot of land 7 ha. in extent situated at Korogwe, Wilhelmstal District, south of the Railway line, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 6/11/1908 together with the factory and plant erected thereon.	Restricted ownership.	[illegible]
[illegible] Plot of land 2 ha. 04 ar. in extent, situated adjacent to (c) as described in Contract of Purchase dated 27/6/1912 part of Kronland No. 21.	Restricted ownership.	[illegible]
[illegible] Plantation 1,080 ha. in extent situated south east of Mafiberg, Wilhelmstal District, leased at 80 cents per [illegible] per annum and purchasable at Fls. 6 per ha., the lease terminating at 30/4/1933, as described in lease with option [illegible] purchase dated 1/5/1910.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	[illegible]
[illegible] land 1,370 ha. in extent, situated near Toronto on the south side of Mafiberg, Wilhelmstal District, leased at [illegible] per ha. per annum and purchasable at Fls. 3 per ha., the lease terminating at 31/3/1933, as described in lease [illegible] option dated 9/5/1912. Kronland No. 233.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	[illegible]
[illegible] land 109 ha. and 1 ha. in extent situated at Mahogo, on the north side of Mafiberg, Wilhelmstal District, leased [illegible] per ha. per annum and purchasable at Fls. 3 per ha., the lease terminating at 31/3/1933 as described in lease [illegible] of purchase dated 29/4/1912. Kronland No. 207.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	[illegible]
[illegible] land 394 ha. in extent situated near Kunga, Mbala, Wilhelmstal District, leased at 80 cents per ha. per annum, [illegible] purchasable at Fls. 6 per ha., the lease terminating at 31/3/1936 as described in lease with option of purchase dated [illegible] over Kronland No. 231.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	[illegible]
[illegible] Plantation 449 ha. 20 ar. in extent, situated at Mabungu, Usegua, Wilhelmstal District, as described in Vol. II., Fol. [illegible] of the Land Register of Tanga, together with the buildings erected thereon.	Restricted ownership.	[illegible]
[illegible] Plot of land 880 ha. in extent situated at Mnazi, Wilhelmstal District, as described in Vol. III., Fol. 114 of the Land Register of Tanga.	Restricted ownership.	[illegible]
[illegible] Plot of land 207 ha. in extent, situated adjacent to (a) leased at 20 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Fls. 4 per ha., the lease terminating at 30/9/1932 being part of the land described in lease with option of purchase dated [illegible]/1911 over Kronland No. 211.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	[illegible]
[illegible] Plantation 300 ha. in extent situated at Mswaha, Wilhelmstal District, as described in Contract of Purchase dated [illegible]/1913 part of Kronland No. 170 together with the buildings erected thereon.	Restricted ownership.	[illegible]
[illegible] Plot of land 200 ha. in extent, situated adjacent to (a) as described in Contract of Purchase dated 9/7/1918 part of Kronland No. 179.	Restricted ownership.	[illegible]
[illegible] Plot of land 1,[illegible] ha. in extent, situated adjacent to (a) and (b), leased at 85 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Fls. 7 per ha., the lease terminating at 31/12/1933 part of the land described in lease with option of purchase dated 9/1/1911 over Kronland No. 170.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	[illegible]
[illegible] Plot of land [illegible] ha. in extent, situated at Mdongo, Wilhelmstal District, leased at 80 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Fls. 6 per ha., the lease terminating at 30/6/1936, as described in lease with option of purchase dated [illegible] over Kronland No. 232.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	[illegible]
[illegible] Plantation [illegible] ha. in extent, situated at Mkumbara, Wilhelmstal District, leased at 80 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Fls. 10 per ha., the lease terminating at 31/12/1932 as described in Contract of lease with option of purchase dated [illegible]/1908, together with the buildings and plant erected thereon.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	[illegible]
[illegible] Plot of land approximately 3 ha. in extent, situated at Bez Mrisoma, near Pangani (south of river) as described in Deed [illegible] between the D. O. A. G. and the D. O. A. Landesfiskus dated 1/5/1914, together with the building thereon.	Restricted ownership.	[illegible]
[illegible] and Coconut Plantation, and building plots approximately 400 ha. 65 ar. 78 qm. in extent, situated at Ras Kazone [illegible] situated in Tanga Township, as described in Vol. I., Fol. 38 Rubrics Nos. 1 and 2 of the Land Register of Tanga, together with the buildings erected thereon.	Full ownership.	[illegible]

Note.—"Restricted Ownership" [illegible] that the land is held in Full Ownership subject to the right of the Government [illegible] [illegible] be required for public purposes and to conditions and options of lease.

Correspondence

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

NATIVE REGISTRATION.

[TO THE EDITOR "E. A. STANDARD."]

[illegible]

... "ally" to read in either the particulars of their one or two changes in staff, or, as would be the case in the majority of these instances, a "nil" return. Now that we have got something like into working order a scheme for which the country has been agitating for years, for goodness sake let us all help to work it as it should be worked.

May I ask you, Sir, to make your appeal to all employers of labour to loyally and willingly comply with the regulations of the Native Registration Ordinance in respect to the rendering of their monthly returns with regularity and accuracy. If this is not done, the whole object of the Ordinance will be defeated and we shall only have ourselves to thank in the event of the whole system being abandoned. The Ordinance is of inestimable assistance to large employers of labour on shambas and elsewhere, and it is to be earnestly hoped that those who employ only one or two houseboys, office boys, or personal servants will attend with scrupulous care and regularity to its provisions for the common good of the whole community.

In the meantime I trust that the District Commissioners and Police will be unremitting in the prosecution of defaulters; it is possible that only in this way will the importance of the matter be brought home.

This letter is already overlong, so I shall not dwell upon the effect the abandonment of this Ordinance would have upon our influence with the native population.

Yours, etc.,
C. PAWLETT LEITCH.
Nairobi, August 22.

INDIANS.

[TO THE EDITOR "E. A. STANDARD."]

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Rhys Maitland in his letter dated August 8, which appeared in your daily issue of the 19th inst., makes a special reference to my letter of [illegible]

[illegible]

... Government wrecked and ruined the country which is in a state of insolvency, with the result that the whole country is being practically auctioned, and it is no wonder that the only people who have anything to do in these days are the auctioneers and lawyers who are busy in selling the colony. I fancy if there is not fully 75 per cent. of the population of Kenya who would not be only too glad to leave the country if they could only get half the value of the property they possess. Why, because we broke away from the world's currency and exchange and established our own currency.

Now we want to break away from the decision of the whole Empire as to the status of the British Indian, the consequences of which have yet to be seen.

In due course of time it will, perhaps too late, be proved that this country is naturally adapted for the peaceful habitation of all three races, the white man, the brown man, and the black man. You take away any of the three and retrogression of the worst type is sure to set in.

Our councils and all public bodies should consist of equal share of all three races.

If you succeed in training sufficient natives to take the place of the Asiatic there will be plenty of time to talk about substituting them. At present when people talk so contemptuously of the Indian and so praisingly of the natives of Africa one naturally begins to doubt the sincerity of friendship of the white man.

We, after a hundred years' association, are now brushed aside as all that is abominable in the world; what will, then, be the plight of the new associates after a corresponding period?

In conclusion I would ask Mr. Rhys Maitland to study carefully the letter which appeared in the daily "Standard" under the signature of "Isabel Ross" a few days ago, which is the only decent and sensible letter I have read in the local press for some time, wherein this noble lady asks you why you are raising regiments and [illegible], and very wisely suggests to look for the "cause" rather than remedy the "effect."

Yours, etc.,
SHAMS-UD-DEEN.
Nairobi, August 26.

"KII NYA."

[TO THE EDITOR "E. A. STANDARD."]

Sir,—I was very sorry to see by your paper last Saturday that the Royal Geographical Society had ruled that Kenya should be pronounced as spelt, instead of ruling that it should be spelt as pronounced by the Wakamba, from whose language we have adopted the name.

I have addressed a protest to the Society, which I hope will not be too late to save the Public from perpetuating a meaningless word, without any reasonable derivation.

Ki Swahili: Kilima
Kikuyu: Kili Nyaga.
Kikamba: Kii Nya.
English: Mountain Ostrich.

Kili Nyaga is familiar to everyone in the Kikuyu country, and everyone knows it means "Mount Ostrich."

Kii Nya is likewise known to mean the same thing to everyone in Ukambani, and one has only to look at the Mountain from the East or South-East to recognise immediately the resemblance of the masses of black rocks to the black body, and of the glittering glaciers to the wing plumes of a cock ostrich.

It was Dr. Krapf who first informed the world of the existence of her mountain, and he caught his first clear view of it when nearing Kitui, so he naturally accepted the native name and pronunciation "Kii Nya."

The responsibility for the error lies with the geographers who wrote [illegible] while they pronounced [illegible], and I hope this will not be [illegible]

[illegible]

Yours, etc.,

[illegible]

In this matter they have not taken the initiative. The Indian newspaper (the issue containing comments on the recent mass meeting convened by the Convention) contained an editorial note which, with approval, intimated that in Zanzibar an Indian firm had opened business on the lines of boycotting all goods produced in England.

Yours, etc.,
S.
Nairobi, August 29.

PROPAGANDA DANCE.

[TO THE EDITOR "E. A. STANDARD."]

Sir,—I am instructed by my Executive to inform you that a cheque for Fls. 1,129/50 has been received from Mr. Waterman, being the total amount realised from the "Propaganda Ball" held last Saturday evening.

Everything was given free, and the special thanks of the Executive are given to the New Stanley Hotel, who gave the use of the Ball Room and Lounge, as well as providing the most excellent supper and service; to the Kenya Quartette who furnished, free of charge, an extraordinary fine Programme of Dance Music; to the Caxton P. and P. Co., who supplied all the printed matter: Posters, Tickets, Programmes, etc.; to the B.E.A. Music Stores who kindly lent the special Piano; to the *E. A. Standard* and *Leader* who gave splendid advertisement space and Press notices; and finally to the many gentlemen who assisted to make the evening the success which it undoubtedly was.

Yours, etc.,
B. HASLEWOOD,
Secretary,
Convention of Associations.
Nairobi, August 29.

INDIA IN THE EMPIRE.

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

Sir,—I have been given the accompanying cutting by a friend which strikes me as one of the best and most lucid letters I have seen on the subject.

I trust you will be able to find space in your columns to reprint it for the benefit of East Africans.

Yours, etc.,
B. BERKELEY COLE.
Nairobi, August 31.

To the Editor, "Near East."

Sir,—Surely the first step in the consolidation of the Empire is to recognise the solidarity of the British race wherever found. The British made the Empire and only the British can maintain it. Without the British the Empire falls to pieces. You cannot build upon a lie, and until we recognise and give due weight to this self-evident truth, all thinking and talking about Empire is vain.

The position of India is entirely different. Whatever unity India has she owes to the British. Before the British took charge of her, India was simply a writhing, struggling mass, torn by internecine warfare and bruised by cruel invasions. The British healed the wounds, improved her communications by roads and railways, and gave her a common language, that English language which was the only language understood by all Members of Parliament at Delhi.

Moreover, India cannot defend herself. She lies open to invasion from the Afghans and Pathans on the north-west and from the Ghurkas on the north-east, and many of the finest regiments in her army are recruited from potential enemies. The magic of the British name, the personality of British officers subdues these fierce barbarians, but what would be the fate of an Indian Colonel who took command of a battalion of Pathans? These things should make India modest. "Educated India," as it is called, is but a drop in the ocean (less than 2 per cent.) of the vast multitudes who populate the sub-continent; and, if we are to hand over the government of these multitudes to "educated India," [illegible]

[illegible]

... C. POYNTZ ...
5, Clarence ...

MAJOR GRANT ...

[illegible]

... Diseases

... REPORT ... JULY.

... Veterinary Report ... of July:—

... RINDERPEST.

... District:—One ... is reported amongst ... grade cattle. Double ... used in suppression. Mortality three ... inoculation. No further ... reported. ... were raised ... month.

... District:—No outbreaks. Two areas remain in ...

... District:—No fresh outbreaks.

... District:—Inoculations ... on the Soman ... No fresh outbreaks ... during the month. ... 3000 head of ... inoculated with serum ... with the Molo ... the total mortality ... head. No fresh outbreaks reported.

... FEVER.

... District:—Five fresh ... reported during the ...

... District:—No fresh outbreaks.

... District:—An outbreak ... from a farm in the ... at Molo close to the ... involving 150 head of ... a mortality to date of ...

... from East Coast Fever ... from the infected ... Province, Nairobi ... and Naivasha ... have been inoculated at Eldoret during the month.

Lumbwa District:—Outbreaks are reported from Kericho and Londiani Townships.

Nairobi District:—No fresh outbreaks reported.

Nyeri District:—No fresh outbreaks reported.

ANTHRAX.

Nyeri District:—An outbreak with one death is reported. Inoculations were carried out: no further deaths have been reported. An outbreak amongst pigs is reported from Rumuruti, number involved 15, deaths 5. Inoculations were carried out.

Nairobi District:—An outbreak occurred on the Thika-Nyeri Road amongst 246 transport oxen involving two deaths. Inoculations were carried out.

...-PNEUMONIA.

... District:—Two fresh ... reported involving ... six deaths. Inoculations ... carried out. Four ... outbreaks still remain in ... One quarantine has ... of transport oxen ...

TRYPANOSOMIASIS.

Two cases in horses reported from Thika area.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculin tests are being carried out amongst a herd under suspicion at Koru.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

Cases of this disease are reported from Nairobi.

KIKUYU FOWL DISEASE.

Outbreaks are reported from Nairobi and Kyambu.

LYMPHANGITIS.

Ulcerative:—Cases reported from Uasin Gishu, Lumbwa, Kakamega, Fort Ternan, Nairobi, Kibigori and Meru.

Epizootic:—One case reported from Muhoroni.

IMPORTANT LIVESTOCK SALES

GILGIL.

Tuesday, 6th September at 9 a.m. sharp.

Instructed by Otto Gabregoigne and others, we will offer for unreserved sale the following:
300 carefully selected Boran Cows, in calf and heifers.
Further entries being received.

NAIVASHA.

Wednesday, 7th September at 10-30 a.m.

On account of various breeders, we will offer at Mr. T. Chillingworth's yards, situated in clean area, and beside loading ramp,

BUTCHERS SALE

100 prime fat bullocks and cows,
300 prime grade wethers,
100 grade ewes, mostly fats.
30 untrained, A. M. grade oxen.
6 trained, A. M. L. T. P. O. Oxen.
20 native cows, with grade calves at foot.
4 high grade milking Shorthorn Bulls.
1 B. P. Long Black Sow, in pig to Imported L. B. Boar.
20 Weaners, by Imp. L. B. Boar,
2 Sows.
1 Country Bred mare, with foal by Royal Fox at foot.
13 Turkey Gobblers, in excellent condition.
20 R. I. R. Hens.
Further entries being received,

NAIVASHA

Saturday, 10th September, at noon. Instructed by the Court. One six roomed house stone and cedar situated in the centre of Naivasha Township within 1 minutes walk of the Station.

E. S. M. Limited.

Telegrams Caponi.
Telephone 113-114.
P. O. Box 591.
Sadler Street
Nairobi.

TENDERS FOR POSHO.

Tenders are invited for supply of the undermentioned quantities of Hickory King Maize Meal, delivered at places stated, commencing on 1st October 1921, for a period of six months:—

Delivered Nairobi	6,500 lbs	monthly
" Turi	15,000 lbs	"
" Mau Summit	3,000 lbs	"
" Mali Mauri, Mills Eldama Ravine or Mau Summit	45,000 lbs	"

Deliveries to be made before the 3rd of each month.
Tenders may be submitted either for individual supplies at Nairobi, Turi or Mau Summit or for the whole quantity required.
Samples of meal must accompany each tender.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Tenders to be addressed to:—
THE SECRETARY, **E. S. M. Limited.** NAIROBI
and must reach that address not later than Thursday, 15th Sept.

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

7 native clerks wages Fls. 20/- to Fls. 65/-
11 native stone masons, cutters, etc. wages Fls. 18/- to 100/-
7 native motor drivers, mechanics, etc. wages Fls. 18/- to Fls. 60/, also safari headmen, gun-bearers etc. require employment.

Apply:
Senior Labour Inspector,
Chief Native Commissioner's Office.
NAIROBI.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

(for Ladies)
Not genuine without signature. Of Chemists and Stores throughout the World or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

CHRISTY & NORRIS DISINTEGRATORS

ENSURE

PERMANENT SATISFACTION.

These machines are capable of pulverizing practically every class of dry material. Their designs is the outcome of 30 years practical experience.

The Principle is exceedingly simple, the whole of the grinding being done by four arms or beaters, which, revolving at a high speed in an enclosed chamber, strike the material as it is fed in, reducing most of it to powder, which instantly passes out through the screen placed in the bottom half of the machine ... [illegible]

The following is a typical selection from many hundreds, and shows approximate capacities for the No. 1½ Size in cwts. per hour.

[illegible]

We have all sizes in stock and also a varied assortment of spare fittings.

G. NORTH & Son, Ltd.,

Victoria Street, NAIROBI.
P. O. BOX 433.

WHAT WOMEN CAN MAKE AT HOME.

QUITE THE LATEST JUMPER BLOUSE, No. 308 T.

When you really can't afford another summer frock, when cloth dresses seem unbearably heavy yet you simply must have something new to wear, try making up an extra smart blouse!

Now I can thoroughly recommend No. 308 T as a panacea for that "fed-up" feeling. You can ring the changes on the pattern by making it up in all kinds and combinations of material. For evening,—and worn with a black accordion pleated taffetas skirt you could wish for no smarter festive attire—you could make it a combination of black satin and georgette through which the arm will gleam faintly. If the georgette or ninon is patterned with gold, you need not fear that the effect will look too sombre, while with binding of gold tissue or braid at neck and sides, the effect will be gorgeous in the extreme.

308T

[illegible]

neatness is necessary in the actual stitching. The girl who "blows" a garment together may find that she has something to wear at special function, but two or three times donned, edges will begin to fray and if she tries then to repair the damage, her trouble will be twice as great as that she should have expended in the first place.

The price of the pattern is Fl. 1, which should be sent to the Paper Pattern Dept. of this paper. Orders will be executed with the utmost despatch and should be addressed to Molly, c/o *E. A. Standard*, Nairobi.

LATEST LONDON FASHION GOSSIP.

Those charming sponge cloth dresses to which we have all fallen a victim, have adopted a novel trimming. Instead of stitching the sleeve ends and hem, the material is ravelled out for about three inches giving the effect of fringe. As this material is generally made up in gay colours with bright stripes the effect is rather that of a "squaw's" costume.

Beautiful, yet not too attractive to the economical mind, was a sunshade at which I was allowed to peep the other day. The shade was of black lace but,—imagine!—it was finished off at the centre by a circular ornament of real pearls, clustered round a glorious sapphire.

A friend of mine has adopted a new scheme for which cretonne is pressed into service. Instead of canvas, the spring part of a deck chair was made of black, yellow and scarlet patterned cretonne. Somehow a daintily clad little lady manages to look more than usually fragile against such a charming background.

Crepe-de-chine was pressed into service for the daintiest wrap imaginable that added just sufficient warmth to the chilly shoulders of a butterfly friend of mine. It was trimmed with row upon row of ribbon loops whose colours shaded from palest pink at the edge to deepest rose at the neck. Head and shoulders emerged from such a frame, just as from the petals of a full-blown rose.

Little frocks for The Dansants are intriguing the attentions of us all at present. Its latest trimming takes the form of silk meshing that hangs in long fringe ends nearly to the knee, and falls over the bare forearm.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

When frying, remember that a teaspoonful of vinegar added to lard will prevent the food from absorbing too much fat. Of course, you know that meat, washed in vinegar and water before cooking, will freshen nicely, even though it has been kept for a day or so in hot weather.

Before washing ebony-backed brushes, smear a little good vaseline over the backs. Then if the ammonia or soda and water in which they are washed touches them, it will not harm the ebony. Otherwise, a film of rough whiteness is apt to spread over the wood.

[illegible]

Nature Notes

PROCESSIONAL CATERPILLARS AND THEIR WAYS.

THE GUIDING THREAD.

["E. A. STANDARD" SPECIAL.]

Few people who have been resident in Kenya Colony for a few years but have seen one of those wonderful sights—a caterpillar procession.

I had been in the country, however, eighteen months when I saw my first and it was but a small one, they were upon the bark of a little tree at a height of four feet from the ground and their long wavy white hair (which almost entirely obscured their dark-green skins) gave them at a short distance the appearance of a luxurious clump of American blight.

From the ground to the clump and from the clump to the ground were two lines of caterpillars, the one line going up the other going down. Each member of these lines had its head closely applied to the 'tail' of its predecessor after the manner of London taxicabs closing up in a press.

The length of each of the caterpillars was about one and a half inches.

Five years laters in the same month (June 27 and 30) I met with a much more astonishing example; others were doubtless seen in the years between but not recorded.

The site of this second gathering was a mighty wild fig tree, large as an English elm and every bit of bark as far as the topmost twigs was smothered in hairy grey caterpillars each bearing on its back two black spots—tufts of black hair really.

They were a different species to those seen on the first occasion and were moving ever so slowly up the tree amid a great profusion of silken threads which appeared to be used as guide ropes.

As I walked around the trunk of the big tree surveying the wonderful sight I came upon a small column travelling with haste across the path; following this line back I found they were descending from a smaller tree no larger than a cider apple on which there were plenty of leaves.

INTO THE WILDERNESS.

Why they should leave this land of plenty to go to a tree already largely depleted of foliage and overcrowded with their brethren I could not understand. Nor could I see the caterpillars feeding on the leaves, but a gentle rain of droppings kept falling and the surrounding ground was already well covered whilst unsightly masses of the silken web loaded with this excrement depended from the branches.

I wondered what the main body of caterpillars on the base of the trunk would get to eat that day seeing they moved forward so slowly. They themselves had something else to think about, or at least distract their attention several quite minute, black, ichneumon flies were hovering above the multitude of caterpillars but when one of these approached near a caterpillar the latter would jerk its head and the forepart of its body most violently and the little fly would move off.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

STATISTICS ORDINANCE 19[illegible] AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 192[illegible]

(Government Notice No. 222, of 29th June 1920.)

All Owners, Occupiers or Managers of [illegible] Farms, and Residents in Townships on [illegible] 5 acres and upwards, in the Colony of Kenya [illegible] East African Protectorate are notified that [illegible] required to furnish the returns stipulated [illegible] above Ordinance, and that failure to do so [illegible] them liable to prosecution.

Census Forms may be obtained at all District Commissioner's Offices, Post Offices, or on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. HOLM,
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

Nairobi, 27th August 1921.

MENGO PLANTERS LIMITED, KAMPALA.

P. O. Box 19. Telegrams :—[illegible]

We beg to announce to our numerous Clients in Kenya that we have recently opened a

F.RST CLASS LADIES AND GENTS TAILORING AND [illegible] DEPARTMENT.

We can undertake all classes of work,—LADIES' [illegible] DRESSES, TENNIS FROCKS ETC., GENTS' [illegible] LOUNGE SUITS, DRESS SUITS.

Our stock of materials and suitings is the [illegible] assorted in Eastern Africa.

PRICES MODERATE. Patterns on application [illegible] surement Forms sent if required.

OUR GENTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT IS [illegible] FRONT FOR VALUE.

Grey Flannel Trousers in good hard [illegible] Fls. 14-00 per pair.

Sports Sweaters, in white wool from Fls. 10-[illegible]

Sports Coats. We hold a large range of [illegible] Tweeds, etc. all sizes [illegible] Fls. 22-00.

Underwear. We have a large stock of Garments [illegible] wool at keen prices.

Safari Shirts. A really good article in wool [illegible] pad Fls. 7-00 each.

Grey Flannel Undershirts. All wool Fls. [illegible]

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL MAIL ORDERS [illegible]

tainly no need to cite 'telepathy' as an explanation of the phenomena.

NO TELEPATHY.

Another alternative there is, however, in the case of our East African processional caterpillars for a resident in Nairobi once removed six caterpillars from one of these processions leaving a gap of about eight inches; the leading caterpillar of the rear portion on missing his companions cast about to find the line in front but cautiously, and not separating from his companions.

It was then noticed that those in front elongated their bodies moving backwards and that they carried with them a trailing thread that had apparently been broken in the removal of the six caterpillars.

When the much worried leader of the rear column had been guided to finding the thread he gave a tug upon it as if to assure himself that all was well and secure in front; the members of the forward column feeling the tug resumed their normal shapes and closing up the gap of a quarter of an inch which they had left between each.

[illegible]

would think it [illegible] able nuisance [illegible] ween their legs.

Fresh observ[illegible] come and next [illegible] caterpillars [illegible] endeavour to [illegible] intelligently.

The Department [illegible] are appealing [illegible] Estate and [illegible] compilation [illegible] sus 1921. [illegible]

[illegible]

STANDARD (WEEKLY) [illegible] INSURANCE TICKET [illegible]

[illegible]

	Fl.	cts.
[illegible]	10	00
[illegible]	5	50
[illegible]	12	00
[illegible]	6	50

[illegible]

RIDDOCH [illegible] BOX 40, KISUMU. [illegible] Merchant, [illegible] & Labour Agent. [illegible] on Application for all kinds of [illegible] PRODUCE [illegible] Promptly Executed.

[illegible] THERAP[illegible] THERAP[illegible] THERAP[illegible]

Voters' Roll

REQUISITE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.

COUNCIL QUESTION.

In the Legislative Council yesterday Mr. Conway Harvey asked if the Government will consider the desirability of amending the Legislative Council Ordinance, 1919, to admit to the register of voters the names of those persons, otherwise qualified, who have resided in Kenya Colony or Protectorate for a period of at least 12 consecutive months?

The Acting Colonial Secretary replied:

"Under Clause 9, sub-section (8) of the Legislative Council Ordinance, 1919, a person, otherwise qualified, who has ordinarily resided in the Colony or Protectorate of Kenya for at least one period of 12 consecutive months prior to the date of his application to have his name entered on the register, is entitled to have his name entered on the register of voters upon application during the next annual revision of registers as laid down in Schedule II., paragraphs 8 to 10 of the aforesaid Ordinance."

Mr. Harvey then asked whether it was a fact that if a man arrived in Kenya on April 2 in any year, he would require to reside in the Colony or Protectorate for two years and four months in order to secure registration.

His Excellency said Government would require notice of that question.

Passenger List

The following passengers arrived per s.s. "Karagola" from South to Mombasa:—

Mr. H. M. O'Keefe, Capt. R. W. Bates, Mr. J. W. Tyerman, Mrs. A. C. Holl, Mrs. A. Lawrie, Mr. S. Dean, Miss S. Pickles, Miss F. Johnson, Miss B. Roger, Mr. Galewsk, Mrs. G. M. Godard, Mr. A. S. Diston, Mr. and Mrs. Malan, Miss Malan, Mr. Malan's 4 children, Mr. Lloyd, Rev. W. B. Cole, Rev. C. M. Barton, Mr. R. P. Pereira, Mr. A. J. Mohomed and Mr. A. A. Jariwalla.

The following passengers sailed per s.s. "Karagola" for Bombay:—

Mr. R. P. de Mello, Mr. I. D'Menezes, Mr. and Mrs. Popatlal Mehta and child, Mr. Ramchandet Ghelot, Mr. C. D. Pandit, Mr. Ali Mohmed, Mr. T. Dajibhai Patel, Mr. Alla Ditta Batt, Mr. Ferrari, Mr. E. A. Temple Perkins, Mr. R. J. de Souza, Mr. D. F. Mehta, Mrs. and Miss Dracott, Mrs. F. A. Whebing and children, Mr. Hergovind Laxmishanker, Mr. Fulchand M. Shah Mr. W. Poesch, Mr. P. Carvalho, Miss Stephenson and Mr. J. Pettigrew.

The following passengers arrived per s.s. "Karapara" from Bombay to Mombasa:—

Mr. A. S. McKendrick, Mr. J. J. D'Oliveira, Capt. E. J. Semini, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Beesley and infant, Mr. A. G. Santiago, Mr. S. H. Braganza, Mr. P. Mendonca, Mr. Dasu Mal, Mr. V. M. Almeida, Mr. M. de Souza, Mr. C. P. Thacker, Mr. T. Sukhdeogar, Mr. J. L. Soares, Mr. Girjashanker C. Dave, Mr. Sulekh Chand, Mrs. Sulekh Chand, Mrs. A. V. S. Rad, Mr. T. Natrogan and Mr. Noormahomed Kalyan and child.

The following passengers sailed per s.s. "Karapara" for Southern ports:

Mr. and Mrs. Pineo, Mrs. B. M. de Souza Coutinho, Mrs. S. B. Watkins and children, Mr. G. D. Kirsopp, Mr. L. M. Gibson, Mr. L. P. Robinson, Mr. W. M. Nightingale, Miss McClure, Mr. L. Simon, Mr. G. N. Ashdown, Commander & Mrs. Burns, Mr. J. Lewis, Mr. G. C. Crockford, Mr. G. Riddle, Mr. G. A. Jensen, Mr. E. H. Hyslop, Mr. H. Vickerstaff, Mr. A. C. H. Cross, Mr. H. Jaffer, Mr. J. Resin, Mr. H. G. Ferro, Mr. W. Burnett, [illegible] Miss Bryson, Mr. T. Bhagwandas, Mr. Montgomery, Mrs. Stanley and child, [illegible] Miss Rhodes, [illegible] J. R. Dalton.

Native Registration

MODES OF CARRYING THE CERTIFICATES

OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS.

COUNCIL QUESTIONS.

In the Legislative Council yesterday morning, the following questions were asked by the Hon. Mr Conway Harvey:

1. Registration of natives.

(a) Is not a cylindrical container the form the certificate container should take?

(b) Would not the use of cylindrical containers avoid folding which is so destructive to the certificate?

(c) Is not a hollow piece of wood used for similar purposes by Lumbwa and other tribes?

(d) Would not the extra expense in issuing this form of container be in point of fact an economy in view of the fact that the certificates would last much longer?

2. Offences by natives under the Registration Ordinances, 1915 and 1920.

In view of the fact that the majority of offences under this Ordinance will largely be of a trivial nature such as

(a) Mutilating certificate

(b) Denying previous registration

(c) Using another person's certificate,

and so on, in order to avoid the demoralising effect of prison society,

(a) Should not "imprisonment" be struck out as a penalty under this Ordinance?

(b) Would this not be a saving to the Colony in time and money?

(c) In the event of (a) being agreed to should not the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies be forewarned in order that he be not alarmed at the sudden increase in the returns of lashes administered to offenders in this Colony?

Colonel O. F. Watkins (late Acting Chief Native Commissioner) replied

1. (a) The Cylindrical Container is awkward for the pocket and would not appear to have any advantage over any other forms.

(b) To contain a Certificate without folding, the Cylinder would have to be at least 7½in. long. Under the Ordinance this has to be carried by the native on his person. To the more civilized native, accustomed to wearing European clothes, it would be most inconvenient.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) It is regretted that as the containers to which reference is made are not in use no information on the point is obtainable.

2. Government is unable to agree that the power to punish by imprisonment the more serious offences under this Ordinance should be abrogated; the extant instructions of the Secretary of State would not permit of corporal punishment being ordinarily utilized for offences under these Ordinances, but I would state for the information of the Honourable Member that the question of corporal punishment is under investigation by a Commission of which His Honour the Chief Justice is the Chairman.

LOVEMORE, SHEPPARD & COMPANY

NAKURU.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

Farm upper Solai District, 1200 acres, altitude 6,000 ft. 30 miles from Nakuru. Deep chocolate loam suitable for flax, coffee, maize etc. Bounded three sides permanent streams, of which one affords excellent water power. *Improvements:* Dwelling house 60 x 16, stone floor and foundation, 8' verandah, with commodious outside kitchen, store and [illegible] outbuildings. *Cultivation:* 8 acres under crops, [illegible] flower and fruit garden, the latter completely fenced with wire netting. There are 300 acres excellent coffee soil on the farm; [illegible]

[illegible]

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., Guildford Street, LONDON, S.E. 1

INSURE — INSURE

WITH

THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE & INDEMNITY Coy. Ltd.,

YOUR MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES.

Best Policy for the Lowest Rates.

We also issue Policies for :—

FIRE	MARINE	PERSONAL ACCIDENT
HEALTH	BURGLARY	PLATE GLASS

FIDELITY & SURETY BONDS

For Rates—Apply to—M. D. KAMPF, CHIEF AGENT.

P. O. Box 296. MACKINNON'S BUILDING. Phone 234.

LOOK OUT FOR HEAVY REDUCTIONS

FROM

25 PER CENT TO 30 PER CENT

AT SHOP OF

MEGHJI AHAMED & Co.

INDIAN BAZAAR, NAIROBI.

FOR ALL SORTS OF WOOLLEN & COTTON SUITINGS, PYJAMAS, SHIRT AND ALL OTHER READY MADE STOCKS;

INSPECTION INVITED.

A New Association

MASS MEETING OF NAIROBI INDIAN MERCHANTS.

On Saturday, a mass meeting of Indian merchants was held at the Indian Bazaar, to form the "Indian Merchants' Association, Nairobi."

Many merchants attended the meeting and the chair was taken by Mr. Vallibhai, Hassham, and Mr. D. B. Desai acted as Secretary.

Mr. Desai read to the meeting the proposed constitution for the Indian Merchant Association and discussion ensued. But for the payment of fees and election of members and office bearers, the whole constitution was adopted.

With regard to the payment of fees the following resolution was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

"That Indian Merchant keeping goods:

From Fls. 1 to Fls. 1,500 should pay Fls 12.00 p.a. fees.

From Fls. 1,500 to Fls. 5,000 should pay Fls. 25.00 p.a. fees.

From Fls. 5,000 to Fls. 25,000 should pay Fls. 50.00 p.a. fees.

From Fls. 25,000 and over should pay Fls. 125.00 p.a. fees.

Mr. Hussenbhai Suleman Virjee of the firm of Messrs. Suleman Virjee and Sons moved that "All Indian merchants should compulsorily enroll themselves as members of the Indian Merchants Association before the 30th September, 1921, and that it was resolved that if any merchant would not enroll himself as a member of the Association no Indian merchant should keep any business dealing with that merchant."

This resolution was carried with acclamation.

The following were elected as office bearers and the members of the managing committee:—

Mr. Vallibhai Hassham: President.

Mr. Harishanker S. Trivedy: Vice-President.

Mr. D. B. Desai: Secretary.

Mr. C. M. Patel: Jt. Secretary.

Mr. Rajabbhai Lalji: Treasurer.

Mr. Vithaldas Haranji (of Kanji Naranji): Auditor.

[illegible]

Karam Illahi, Ladharam Devraj (of Walji Hirji).

The Indian Merchants Association, Nairobi is formed for the following purposes:—

1. safeguard trade; 2 advance trade; 3 look after shipping, etc.; 4. to supply shipping freight figures; 5. support or oppose or protest against any rule, regulation or law in regard to the above; 6. decide privately all disputes amongst Indian merchants. 7 to do all acts necessary for trade; 8. to give strength to the merchants' voice.

At present the temporary offices of the Indian Merchants' Association would be at the Offices of Mr. D. B. Desai, Indian Bazaar Nairobi.

Indian Interests

TRADE COMMISSIONER IN KENYA.

We learn (says the "[illegible] Mail") that the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, with headquarters at Mombasa has been provisionally approved, and that in view of his personal knowledge of East African conditions the name of Mr. G. C. Laftwick, I.C.S., has been mentioned in connection with the post. Before, however, any final decision can be arrived at, supplementary [illegible]

[illegible]

Sugar

GOVERNMENT AND THE NEW INDUSTRY.

"Tamu Tele" writes—

Your Kisumu correspondents recently expressed a hope that the Government will be liberal with Mr. George Russell Mayers' Sugar Company at Kibos.

"What a fatuous business it would be if any sign of antagonism or lack of sympathy were to discourage the prosecutions of such an enterprise.

"The Australian Government to-day are much averse from the exportation of Australian capital to any other country and it is understood it was none too easy for Mr. Mayers to secure the eventual permission for the capital to leave there, and surely it would be the height of stupidity to now turn it away from here by any action or inaction on our part.

"£200,000 enterprises are not yet too Common out here and we are on bended knees supplicating for a way out of our financial difficulties. The utmost possible concessions and the heartiest sympathy and goodwill ought obviously to be generously proffered, with, of course, proper and reasonable safeguards for ensuring a common-sense share of the resulting prosperity for the coffers of the country.

"Let Mr. Mayers make a success of his enterprise and a dozen other concerns would quickly be following in his steps. The Government cannot forget how other concerns have been frightened away in the past by over onerous conditions.

"As a rule Colonial Office control never engenders any great amount of eager optimism; the invariable experience being that enterprise fights shy of the unsympathetic attitude shown to most development proposals in Crown Colonies.

"But I rather fancy this Government are feeling the paramount necessity of turning over a new leaf and belying their past reputation. Anyhow, the Home Government are loudly avowing their earnest intention of helping on the early and rapid development of the Colonies.

"May this particular opportunity of fostering the infant industry of Sugar production in this needy country meet with the strongest backing and encouragement, otherwise the community in general will have a very real grievance and our purse will grow emptier and emptier."

Nairobi Show

A CROWDED WEEK-END AT NEW YEAR.

At a meeting of the Council of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya held on August 26, it was unanimously decided to hold a show on the Nairobi Racecourse by kind permission of the Jockey Club of Kenya on December 28, and 29 1921.

The show will be exclusive of cattle sheep and pig classes. The other usual classes will be catered for.

The prize list is now being compiled and will be issued as soon as possible.

Nairobi therefore will have a gala week at the end of the year—on Wednesday and Thursday December 28 and 29 will be the show while on Saturday December 31, and Monday January 2, the Races will take place with the Jockey Club Ball on Old Year's night at the New Stanley Hotel.

It is understood that a Polo Tournament will take place during the same week.

There will be general satisfaction at the decision of the Council of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society and support will be doubtless immediately forthcoming from all parts of the country to ensure the success of the show.

Instant Relief when
OFF-COLOUR
Dull and Depressed.

When off-colour suspect your liver. But—and it is a very big but—don't weaken your system by taking strong purgatives or blood chilling salts. Follow the nature-way. Strengthen your liver and bowels by means of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief, and bright health will follow natural action of the reinvigorated organs.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn and impure blood. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at 1/-, and 2/50, or post free on receipt of price from Mr A. Freeman, Sole Representative, Box 12, Capetown. 2/50 size the more economical.

S. A. HAWKINS & CO.
NAIROBI
P. O. Box, 447
Tels, IMPLEMENTS
General Hardware and Implement Importers.

CARTRIDGES
MADE BY
KYNOCH Ltd.
AND "ELEY PEGAMOID," "ELEY SMOKELESS" AND "FOURTEN"
Can be obtained from all Gunmakers or Dealers
WHOLESALE ONLY FROM
NOBEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED.

Id-el-Hadj

CELEBRATION AND SPEECHES AT ZANZIBAR

The festival of the Id-el-Hadj fell on the 15th. and 16th. of August. On Monday the 15th at 11 a.m. His Excellency held a baraza of Arabs at the Residency. In reply to a speech of greeting and congratulations from His Excellency, Sheikh Suleiman bin Nasur el Lemki, Member of the Protectorate Council, read the following address:—

Your Excellency:—

We sincerely beg to thank Your Excellency for having invited us to this official baraza which Your Excellency has been good enough to hold specially for the purpose of exchanging greetings, felicitations and congratulations with us on this auspicious occasion of the festival of sacrifice. This act of Your Excellency serves as an effective factor for cementing the friendly and affectionate relationship which already exists between Your Excellency and the Arabs. We sincerely wish that this anniversary may return for many years with increase, prosperity and welfare for all, under the shadow of His Highness the Sultan Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub and the guardianship of the Government of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

On Tuesday, the 10th., His Highness the Sultan held a State Baraza at the Palace which was attended by the Foreign Consuls, the Members of Council, the Officers of the Zanzibar Government, the El Busaadi and leading Arabs and the principal members of the non-official European community. A Guard of Honour of the King's African Rifles under the command of Major F. G. Durham, D.S.O., was mounted in front of the Palace.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr J. Gilbert, Private Secretary, arrived at 10.20 a.m., and received the Royal Salute, the Band playing the National Anthem.

His Highness accompanied by His Excellency entered the Throne Room at 10-25 and His Excellency then addressed His Highness as follows:—

Your Highness,

In the name of His Majesty the King Emperor and on behalf of the officers of the Government and of all His Majesty's subjects in Zanzibar I beg to offer our sincere and respectful congratulations on this Anniversary of the Id-el-Hadj.

We pray that every blessing may rest upon Your Highness, the Members of Your Highness's family, Your Highness's Subjects and upon the Country over which you rule. We trust that Your Highness may long be spared to reign in peace and prosperity.

His Highness speaking in Arabic replied as follows:—

Your Excellency,

With much pleasure and gratification we beg to welcome Your Excellency and the gentlemen who accompanied Your Excellency to our baraza and sincerely and loyally receive your kind expressions of felicitation and congratulations to us in the name of His Majesty the King-Emperor, of the officers of the Government and of all His Majesty's Subjects in Zanzibar on the auspicious occasion of Id-el-Haj. We sincerely hope that this anniversary may return for many years with welfare, happiness and prosperity.

In conclusion we fervently wish that His Majesty the King-Emperor may long be spared to live prosperously and happily, that His Majesty's Throne may permanently continue powerful and that Your Excellency may and all the gentlemen whom Your Excellency represents continue to live happily and prosperously.

His Highness then received in turn the Consular representatives of France, Portugal, Italy, Belgium and Norway.

EBRAHIM JOOMA.
[illegible] Main Street, Mombasa.

THIS is the package should be [illegible] when you or[der]
MADE IN ENGLAND
HORLICK'S MALTED MIL[K]
THE ORIGINAL.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES AND IMITAT[IONS]
Of all Chemists and Stores.
Packed in three sizes in Sterilized Glass [Bottles], keeps indefinitely.
Manufactured by
Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Slough, Bucks, [England].
(President: Sir James Horlick, Bart.)

ASK FOR
WHITE HORS[E]
WHISKY
The most Econom[ical]
Healthful beverag[e]
Every Bottle Gua[ranteed]
MACKIE & CO., DISTILL[ERS]
CRAIGELLACHIE, [ISLAY]
GLASGOW & LOND[ON]
EST. 1742.
Sole Agents:—Scottish Distributors [illegible]
32 St. George's Street,

RELIEVES THE PAIN OF
Sprains, Bruises, Rheu[matism]
Chest Pains, Sore Throat,
Neuralgia, Headache.

No matter what causes your pain, a few drops of Sloan's Liniment laid on the affected part will stop it instantly. No rubbing is necessary—Sloan's Liniment goes right to the seat of the trouble, warms and soothes the nerves and tissues, and the pain is felt no more.

RELIEVED "CHRONIC RHEUMATISM."

No Rubbing Required.

"MAGNA CARTA"

[Con]vention Debate on Indian Question.

[THE] RESOLUTIONS RE-AFFIRMED

ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

[A] session of the Convention of [Assoc]iations was held on [Friday af]ternoon and Saturday [to re]consider the Indian question.

[The follo]wing delegates were present:

[Mr.] C. K. Archer (Chairman) [...]lly, A. Coke and C. G. [...] Farmers), J. F. H. [...] H. H. Tovey (Ruiru), [...] (Trans Nzoia), [...]rtrey and C. F. Camp[bell] (Thika), A. K. Constan[...] W. MacLellan Wilson [...]ndlay (Kyambu), A. E. [...]ndiani), W. H. Caine [...] S. Sneyd (Rongai and [...] Molo), J. Stanning [...] W. S. Bromhead and [...] (Dagoretti), J. Stanley [...] H. A. White (Gil[gil]), [...] H. Ward, B. F. [...] J. C. Coverdale, (Nai[...]) Francis Scott (Njoro), [...] C. O'Hagan, and [...] (Mount Kenya), Webber and F. B. Hill [...] Allison (Solai), N. P. [...]lipia), H. A. Glass, and G. C. Buxton (Nai[...]) A. Baillie, J. L. Fagan Dawson (Nakuru), Lord and Mr. Conway Harvey [...] B. Cole also attended [...] of the Friday afternoon [...] in committee and the [...] came out of committee [...] morning and passed the [...] noted below.

[The] resolution, moved by [...] and seconded by Com[...], read as follows:

[That this] Convention in confirm[ation of the] resolutions passed at [the] session of June [...] states that it has [and] will not give any compromise on its be[...], and further approves [...] by the Executive of [...] of Associations.

[In moving] the resolution Major [Ward said] he had pleasure in [moving] this resolution. It was [not necessary to] elaborate the arguments [put] forward during the com[...] of the debate but he should express appro[val] [...] which the executive [of the C]onvention had worked [...] strong and insidious [...] was necessary as [...] to reconsider the [...] June last and say [...] not prepared to offer [...] over what they laid [as the] last line of defence. [...] the pressure it was [...] again for the con[...] of the Convention [...] done in order to raise [...] and to consider what [...] minimum and as [...] they should bargain on [...] a source of gratifica[tion] [...] Executive of the Con[vention] [...] a decision had [...] that the Convention [would not] budge an inch from the [position a]dopted in June last.

[...] they should say that [...] forward that they [...] inconceivable. [...] considered as nothing [...] if they were agreed to [...] suggested that they were [...] bargain it would give [...] that they thought [...] not as good as it ap[peared].

[Mr. A.] Coke seconded the [resolution] and said he would like to [...] consider their Magna [Carta as] it had been called by Mr. [...] in the light of events that [had happened] and were occurring [in] India as reported in the [...]. He thought those [...] to all wobblers [...] London including that [...] stated that all men are [...] of race, creed or [...] they were not in this [...] of traitors trying [...] Empire but that they [...] out to save [...] to save this Colony [...] across the water.

[MR.] HAWTREY.

[...] supporting the mo[tion] [...]

"A point which needs to be emphasised in this controversy, is the fact that we Colonists of Kenya are acting the part of Loyalists in striving to preserve the integrity of this part of the Empire.

"We ask for, and we deserve to get, the whole-hearted support of the rest of British Africa; if not of the Dominions.

"We have, we believe, a clearer vision; we have a larger foresight, in this matter, than the man, or men who are heedlessly and cheerfully offering this Continent to India.

"For that is what is implied by the opening of the door to the three hundred and thirty millions of Indians.

"If we look forward into the future what do we see?

"Is it to be believed that India will always remain a part of the British Empire?

"India is not as the other Dominions are, colonised by our own race, a slow growth of white population, gradually, perhaps merging into itself the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. India was conquered. We have treated her well. Results show it. And we have benefited thereby; and so has India benefited. But it is in the nature of things, that as soon as they can govern themselves, Indians should wish to be independent.

"No one could blame them. No one will blame them when it happens, least of all the Home Government, which has been educating and training the Hindu for that very purpose.

"The cry of "Loyal British subjects" will then easily be changed to "Loyal Indians," and "Bande Mataram" will take the place of "God save the King."

"We are now delving, let us hope, into the distant future, and since the present day tendency is all in the direction of freewill for communities, it requires no great strain on a prophetic mind to see, India, a prosperous and self-governing country with its own manufactories and shipyards, and all that goes to the building up of a great mercantile Nation.

"In those days Indians will not need the guiding hand of Britain and they will be strong enough to stand alone.

"Once they have grasped the principle of good self-Government there is nothing to stop them, and nothing to stand in their way.

"India will then be a magnificent monument to British statesmanship, and guidance. But it will be India.

"Now and here we come to the root of the matter—Are we to-day to hand over to that India a third of the African Continent, so causing a disruption in the scheme of a great and united British African Colony, or series of States, united by the Cape to Cairo Railway?

"For this last was the dream of our great dead Statesmen.

"Are we to contemplate a huge Asiatic province thrust right into the heart of Africa?

"The idea is a preposterous one. The proposed experiment would be most foolhardy; and the immensity of the possible disaster should give the most enthusiastic dreamer of Utopia pause.

"Should such a policy be adopted we should be giving away what is not ours to give that is, the birthright of the African. And therefore we can even say that the experiment would be an un-principled one."

"I believe that in resisting the proposed alteration in the Indian status to the utmost, we shall not only be fighting the cause of the African Native, and justly and rightly defending our homes, but we shall also be upholding the integrity of British Africa, in the Empire, as one great state from Egypt to the Cape.

"These are some of the reasons why there should be no compromise on the matter, no bargaining, and no divergence from the Convention resolutions passed at that historical meeting of June [...].

"Magna Charta was the founda[tion] [...]

It laid down the rule that the Community could not be oppression by one man, and we should hold to and confirm as often as necessary those resolutions as our Magna Charta.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT.

Lord Francis Scott said that he strongly supported the resolution. At this moment in India there were many fine Indians loyal to the Empire and men for whom they had great respect, but there was also a Nationalist party which was divided into two creeds the moderates and the extremists. The moderate party was carrying on under constitutional lines and the extremists were merely anti-British. He then briefly described the leading men of the extremist side all of whom had been deported at some time or another. Referring to extremist literature the speaker read the following extracts that had been circulated by an Anglo-Indian paper.

"In the last few days the tone has been rapidly changed. Bitter rabid sentiments against the British administration of the country have come from the lips of the ascetic (Gandhi) his followers have talked about the early establishment of an Indian Republic without rebuke, he himself in words of no little implacability has declared for the boycott of the Prince of Wales's tour."

Another said:

"All Government services which are a help to Government are unlawful. It is especially very sinful to serve in the police or army because they have to fire on their brethren. God says the man who will wilfully murder a Muslim will for ever be tortured in hell. The prophet (peace be on him) has said whoever raises arms against Muslims is excluded from Islam. This inflammatory manifesto is boldly signed by seven extremist Mahomedan leaders and in a footnote it is declared that Mr Gandhi and others have published similar notifications.

They did face a real danger because in India there was a revolution going on, a peaceful one at present, but it was a fact that in all revolutions the extremists party was the one who came out on top. If they got a party with these sentiments on top (they knew leaders of the Indians here were closely allied with that party and were keeping in touch with them) they would know what to expect.

MR. MACLELLAN WILSON.

Mr. MacLellan Wilson following said that as he had said at the June Convention and he said it again now that for many years he had believed that there was every right for an educated man to have the vote but he had to go back on that belief and he admitted that publicly. From his knowledge of human nature for many years since—he had been in India and pretty well all round the World and met most of the different races of the world—he was now perfectly certain that whatever kind of education might be given to some people it would never raise them to an equality of status with other people. If they were willing to concede to the slightest extent the Indian claim for equality of educated people they would be making a fatal mistake. He had found in this country amongst friends of his who were Indians that they had been led astray by this pernicious agitation. The difference between races was a difference which could not be altered.

Christianity could save souls but could not alter the colour of the body not a man's peculiar natural characteristics. They had in spite of mistakes made the justice of the Englishman, with whom he included Scotchmen on this occasion (laughter) proverbial.

An Englishman's word to a native who could not read or write was good enough.

He urged no compromise in the least jot or tittle from that mentioned as their irreducible minimum the policy laid down by Lord Milner. Any point conceded to the Indians would not satisfy them, they did not want to be satisfied.

Mr. Wilson then alluded to the propaganda of disloyalty which was being carried on amongst the natives by the Indians. He really thought more for the natives than he did for himself. If the worst came to the worst and he had never seen a white man and his race knuckle down to it, but what would be the result in regard to natives three, four or five, years' time.

For the sake of the natives they had to rid the country of the Indians and his disloyal propaganda, and stand by the considered opinions of the [...] of the country.

DR. DUNN.

Dr. Dunn said he sympathised with all that had been said before. They might be foolish enough to sacrifice their own interests and their own fortunes in order to attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable but they had no right to sacrifice the rights of the Empire, or of the natives who were subordinate to our Government and only had us to look up to. They had no instance in history of a successful democratic government in India and they had still less an instance of Indian rule of a subject race. They must stand firm for the interests of the Empire and of the natives entrusted to their care.

If this proposed step were taken it would not be Indian equality that would come into force but Indian domination. He (the speaker) maintained he thought the Indians could not rule the natives without a white force behind them in the background. It was really incredible that the Empire should be governed with such levity by those at home and that they should be submitted to the judgment and control of a man who after the dreadful tragedy of Gallipoli could say it was a promising gamble. Were they to submit to this?

He hoped it was going forward from that Convention that they were going to make a firm stand.

MR. W. J. DAWSON.

Mr. W. J. Dawson gave his strong support to the resolution. He assured the Convention that from Elmenteita to the Ravine they were at one with the rest of the country. He believed that this was the first time in history that it had been proposed to place one subservient race over another subservient race. A few years ago they were told that the Uganda Railway was built for strategical purposes. Were they going to hand the Uganda Railway over into the hands of Indians?

He would like to draw the attention of the Convention to the pamphlet issued by an ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland who visited this country about 12 months ago. He believed this gentleman had spent some 29 years in India and had come out here to visit the missions and in that small pamphlet published on this country, its missions and its people, one could see that he knew what he was talking about when he talked about the difficulty of governing this country and its three races the black race, the brown race and the white race. He said that "only European resources and skill could draw from this land (meaning Kenya) that bountiful fruitage of which God had made it capable."

It was a fact that black races at the present time and probably for centuries would be incapable of organisation and instanced Hayti as an example of a trial in government. It had been proved that brown races and yellow races were capable of organisation probably better than white races for evil purposes.

MR. BROMHEAD.

Mr. Bromhead said he spoke from a long experience in other Dominions and emphasised the need of calling into co-operation the other Dominions. He had lived in Australia when a poll tax of £200 was put on an Asiatic and he lived in New Zealand when the North Island was cleared.

The fact that they had sent a delegation to South Africa was the most vital move they had made and he thought they would get the support of General Smuts and the Union Government and that they would be greatly strengthened in their effort.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously without debate:

That the memorandum setting forth the position as it now stands prepared by the executive for wide distribution at home be not discussed by Convention, but is generally approved; That the matter of any alterations be left to the Executive Committee with full power to act and distribute it, and with authority to take advice outside its own members if desired.

That the question of sending credentials to our representatives in London, and if so of what nature, be relegated to the executive of the Convention.

ECONOMIC ACTION.

Major Ward then moved:

"That with a view to strengthening the economic fabric of the country, this Convention urges that every effort be made to bring European and native into direct commercial communication with European distributors, merchants and markets. That in order to further this movement the Convention urges the support of all European consumers and all European traders, and that the European community be urged to foster the legitimate economic position of the native in the trade of the Colony.

Speaking to the resolution Major Ward said that this movement had been going on for a great number of years and had been urged by many in all parts of the Colony and had been discussed at the Convention on several occasions. The movement had made considerable progress in the last 12 months and he thought the Convention should show that it was in sympathy with such a movement.

The resolution was seconded and carried nem con.

OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. McLellan Wilson next moved:

"That it having been alleged in certain isolated cases employers of labour have refused to sign off natives when requested to do so on the termination of their contract this Convention records its emphatic disapproval of such conduct and urges on Government to press for severe penalties in any authenticated case brought to its notice not only in the interests of the natives themselves but also in that of all employers of labour.

Dr. Dunn seconded the resolution.

One or two speakers emphasised the necessity of upholding the principles of the Native Registration Bill and pointed out that there was no reason to believe that the previous procedure of D.C.'s would be abandoned namely, that of making full enquiries when complaints were received before taking the necessary legal action.

The resolution was carried nem con.

The following resolution was also put and carried unanimously:

"That this Convention of Associations urges upon the non-official members of the Legislative Council the vital necessity of reduction in the proposed expenditure in all departments of Government service.

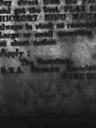
Certain delegates wished specific reference to be made to the P.W.D. but the Convention could not see its way to particularise, one member stating that it was possible other departments might be in even a worse state than the P.W.D. They had only the report of a Commission on the P.W.D. they had not on the others.

In reply to the cable to the Union Government announcing the departure of the delegates for the Union the following reply was received:

"Your telegram 21st August Union cannot of course interfere but Acting Prime Minister has no doubt General Smuts will see your deputation informally."

A cable was received from Capt. Anderson announcing the movements of the delegation. It stated that they were disembarking at Beira and joining the Rhodesian Delegates at Salisbury, afterwards proceeding to Pretoria and adding that their address was Pretoria.

After thanks to the delegates for their assistance in drawing up documents with special reference to Mr. Hawtrey, to the Press and the Chairman, the Convention was declared close.



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Mombasa Diocese

CHURCH CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

EPISCOPAL CHARGE.

During the course of last week the Bishop of Mombasa delivered his charge, or general address, to the clergy and laity assembled in convention.

In the charge, which is very comprehensive, his Lordship traced the history of the Church from the very early days of East Africa until the present time, describing the arrival of the first missionary in 1807 and his entering of Rabai in 1846, from which it is apparent that the early civilisation of the country is largely stamped as the endeavours of the French workers.

It was then why reported the progress of Kikuna Njaro and Mount Kenya and thus attracted those intrepid explorers, Stanley and Speke.

Later on in 1894, the diocese of Eastern Equatorial Africa was founded and there was consecrated this first Bishop, James Hannington, who fainted at Freer Town in the following year. This great man, who was largely responsible for the liberation of the East African slaves, was foully murdered in the same year on the northern shores of Victoria Nyanza.

Coming down to more recent times, Bishop Heywood referred briefly to the world-famous theological discussions known as the Kikuyu Conference" which during this period threatened to convulse the Church of England, and he then proceeded to describe the constitution of the East African diocese at the present day which consists of forty-four ordained clergymen of whom six are Africans and five deacons, the latter all Africans.

His Lordship referred to the present times as being a period of great problems and great opportunities, and to the heavy responsibility of praying to the world at large the Christ and white can be easily seen in Christianity.

The time was also approaching when diocesan conferences must obtain their autonomy, and this will come when the constitution is adopted, and for Synod to have power governing bodies upon which the Church of England is represented, and in order that this autonomy may be a real one the Bishop thought that there will be soon an adequate share in its responsibilities.

Then would also enter the question of the application of property owning by Church Missionary Society, such as mission-churches, mission and school houses which are the scene of time might, along with the Society's funds be transferred to the dependency with some authority for the just and proper use and application.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

Full opportunity must be given to the clergy to consider and study the proposed constitution. If no is the case, then the Bishop's drafted constitution is accepted by clergy and church officers all (including the Bishop) required, to accept and carry out the constitution and regulations of the Synod. There should be settled criticism of either the constitution or the fundamental constitutions in all parts of the diocese.

APPEAL FOR CHURCH UNION.

Then of the principal objects of the Synod would be the question of union with other Christian bodies. There would be two questions to consider, or rather to be answered, or rather to be put, for until the diocese has had the opportunity through Synod, it is impossible to answer them. In this connection it would be well to consider the question of

FORGED CABLES.

with the Home Church, and the Bishop's relations to the Archbishop of the African races. The Bishop's relations to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to the Church at home. Then would be the question of how to look them to the Church at home. Then would be the question of how to look them to the Church at home.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned as Auctioneers at Nairobi under the style of HALLS & STEPHEN has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 31st December, 1910.

All debts due to the said firm will be received by the undersigned HALLS & STEPHEN.

HARRY HALLS.

Nairobi, 31st December, 1910.

Unfortunately disavowed by the British Government his hopeful his previous expression of opinion had done no harm.

He welcomed the proposal for a Royal Commission on the whole question.

In conclusion His Lordship expressed his deep sense of thankfulness for the patience and loyal cooperation which his flock had displayed during the three years which he had spent amongst them and for the many kindnesses which he had received from them. During that time.

Seamen's Institute

FOUNDATION STONE LAID AT MOMBASA.

In the cool of Wednesday evening and in the presence of many representatives of Mombasa life the Foundation Stone of the Seamen's Institute, Kilindini, was laid in position by Commander G. H. M. Barry, D.S.O., R.N.

The exterior of the building, already at an advanced stage, was partially enveloped by the British, American, French and Italian Colours and by the house-flags of all the shipping trading with Kilindini which, fluttering in the light breeze, added a certain picturesqueness to the scene.

His Lordship Bishop Heywood officiated in person at the religious ceremony and was assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Hamilton and the Rev. R. W. Crawford and Rev. W. H. Good.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of the hymn "Eternal Father strong to save" to the musical accompaniment of Mr. Mauth, organist of All Saints' Church, Nairobi.

This was followed by the reading of a statement by the Resident Commissioner regarding the Missions to Seamen and also a proposed scheme of the Institute, the site of which had been granted by the Government.

The present building which is now taking shape is only a portion of what is hoped to erect. The completed building will have an entrance hall with offices and cloak room on each side and a reading room to the first floor will lead off from the hall.

BARRY MEMORIAL.

On the second floor will be comfortable with be a recreation and reading room, forty feet in length and thirty in breadth. It will be named the "Barry Memorial Hall" in memory of Captain H. M. Barry who fell in action in German East Africa and was a brother of the layer of the foundation stone.

A pantry store and kitchen will complete the ground floor portion of the building, the external dimensions of which will be seventy-two feet, by thirty-two.

The first floor will comprise six bedrooms and a spacious corridor. Bathrooms will be provided on this floor, and it will have a wide verandah on the front.

The contracts price for this portion is Rs. 38,000, but the Seamen's Local committee has received, or promised, more than £4,000.

It will therefore be necessary to raise about Rs. 12,700 more to pay the contractor when the building is completed, and accordingly an appeal is made to the public of Mombasa and the whole Protectorate to help in this magnificent work.

The building is being erected to the designs of Messrs. Hennings, Chitty and Gedge, R.I.B.A., Consulting Architects of Mombasa, etc., and the Rev. H. M. Hamilton, one of the partners in the firm, is responsible for the work.

After the sealing of the stone and the service was proceeded with by the singing of the hymn "Jerusalem the Golden" and the national anthem of the evening was performed by Commander Barry and the Rev. R. W. Crawford.

Mr. Hennings, the partner of the Revd. R. W. Crawford and Rev. W. H. Good by a prayer for the welfare of our seamen, and the Bishop pronounced the final benediction.

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Kilindini

Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ltd., desire to warn those who are seeking employment on Kilindini Harbour works against incurring the expense of passages if proceeding to Kilindini on the chance of obtaining work with the firm. Practically no additional Europeans will be required for some months, at any rate, and ordinary applicants will be disappointed. They further point out that as long as the present rains last it will necessarily be carried out with unskilled plant, and it is probable that no natives will be employed; then the number of European employees will be considerably less than appears to be generally anticipated by applicants for work.

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ESSENTIALS.

"E. A. Standard."

Sir,—Read by my Reverend friend, followed by a cable was misleading appointment of Messrs. Hon. M.L.C., Sir Alfred, M.L.C., Mr. Lord Cranworth, and Capt. H. E. Wilson-Barker with Home Government specifically requested as representatives of Minor policy and Settlers in any way the public in this country. I would have had down should be sent to Indians.

I do not wish that the Convention consisting to act on these lines, but I do think gentlemen, but in view of the fact that although no such person received by the Government, the appointment established as above in my opinion quite mis- London.

Yours, etc.,
HARLEWOOD
Secretary,
of Associations
mber 1

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

"E.A. Standard"

Sir,—Regarding the special sea Mr. Acting Governor

which will come into force from to-morrow I am glad to see proposed to appoint a meeting of representatives of Agriculture, and of State agrees, with a view to the discussion of specific duties, to bond possible of

Chamber of Commerce, Nairobi, monthly meeting held on Wednesday last the following

Legislative Council, a committee to consider the question of tariffs, should be given by

Government section of Council, and Mr. Governor thus re- tion

Members of the Treasury the maximum ad- which could be im- with comparatively Mr. Ainsworth, and Mr. announced at the recent special Council. Committee con- Legislative Council Committee con- sider the revision

Committee, the Acting Governor to be ad- with full regula- Committee to be ap- perhaps the Acting is not one as to be consulted in the de- Kenya point in the Chamber of Commerce, Nairobi, Chamber of Com- Mombasa, Chamber Commerce, Nairobi, Chamber of Commerce, Nairobi, Chamber of Commerce, Nairobi, Chamber of

Mombasa Diocese

CHURCH CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

EPISCOPAL CHARGE.

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In the charge, which is very comprehensive, His Lordship traced the history of the Church from the very early days of East Africa until the present time, describing the arrival of the first missionary in 1827 and the entering of Rabai in 1846, from which it is apparent that the early civilisation of the country is largely wrapped up in the endeavours of the Church workers.

It was they who reported the progress of Rhoma Njaro and Mount Kenya and thus attracted the attention of explorers, Stanley and Speke.

Later on in 1884, the diocese of Eastern Equatorial Africa was founded and there was consecrated the first Bishop, Alfred Tamingo, who landed at Frere Town in the following year. This great man who was largely responsible for the creation of the East African slaves, was foully murdered in the same year on the northern shores of Victoria Nyanza.

Coming down to more recent times, Bishop Heywood referred briefly to the well-famous theological discussions known as the "Kikuyu Conference" which during this period threatened to convulse the Church of England, and he then proceeded to describe the constitution of the East African diocese at the present day which consists of forty-four ordained clergymen of whom six are Africans and two deacons, the latter all Africans.

His Lordship referred to the present times as being a period of great problems and great opportunities, and to the heavy responsibility of having to deal at large in a new black and white can be essentially seen in Christianity.

The time was also approaching when churches overseas must obtain their own self-support, otherwise when the constitution is adopted, the Bishop will not be able to provide bodies upon which the clergy and laity may be represented, and the whole of the diocese may be a real one the whole of the diocese may be a real one as separate share in its representation.

There would also arise the question of the application of property to the Church Missionary Society, such as mission-churches, compounds and school houses, which in course of time might, along with the Society's funds be transferred to the Protestant diocese with which connexity for the just and proper use and application.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

Full opportunity must be given to the clergy and laity to consider and frame the proposed constitution. For this purpose, when a draft constitution is completed all clergy and church officers of all congregations should assemble (including the Bishop) required to meet and consider the contents and regulations of the Synod before these are settled, criticism and suggestions should be sought from all constitutions to all parts of the diocese.

APPEAL FOR CHURCH UNION.

One of the principal objects of the formation of the Synod is the question of union with other Christian bodies. This should be brought to consider, or at least to the question of union with another body of Christians, and the Bishop had already had correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Uganda on the subject. This committee is worthy of every consideration and should be well considered, especially a scheme of union between the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

FORCED LABOUR.

Dealing with the question of forced labour, Bishop Heywood quoted the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury and of the Archbishop of York, and of the African bishops, and appealed to them to help them to take a firm stand on the side of justice and humanity. He urged that the Government should be asked to continue the policy of withdrawing a great

finitely disavowed by the British Government he hoped his previous expression of opinion had done no harm.

He welcomed the proposal for a Royal Commission on the whole question.

In conclusion His Lordship expressed his deep sense of thankfulness for the patience and loyal cooperation which his work had displayed during the three years he had spent amongst them and for the kindnesses which he had received from them during that time.

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SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WO

Just Pure Rich Mellow
Virginia Tobacco.

Fresh Stocks to hand per s.s. "PROFESSOR

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE - FIFE of COURSE YOU SMOK: "CAPSTAN NAVY

PIONEER GARAGE & AUCTIONEERS, ELD

Motor Cars, mule and trotting ox cart available for service between Eldoret, Londiani Kampala and all parts of the Plateau and Tra

VISITORS to the country are recommended Kisumu-Trans Nzoia-Eldoret trip of 155 miles best farming area in the Colony.

We have for sale a number of excellent propositions; Also plots in the fast growing to Eldoret the future second city of the Colony.

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J. McNAB MUNDELL

Kilindini

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handled easily by a boy.
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HALL'S
SANITARY WASHABLE
DISTEMPER.
Sole Agents
MACKINNON
STEPHEN ELLIS & CO.

NOTICE

Seamen's Institute

FOUNDATION STONE LAID AT MOMBASA.

In the cool of Wednesday evening and in the presence of many representatives of Mombasa life the Foundation Stone of the Seamen's Institute, Kilindini, was laid in position by Commander G. M. Barry, D.S.O., R.N.

The exterior of the building, already at an advanced stage, was partially enveloped by the British, American and Italian Mission Colours and by the house-flags of all the shipping-lines trading with Kilindini which, fluttering in the light breeze, added a certain picturesqueness to the scene.

His Lordship Bishop Heywood officiated in person at the religious ceremony and was assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Hamshire and the Rev. E. W. Crawford and Rev. W. H. Good.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of the hymn "Eternal Father strong to save" to the musical accompaniment of Mr. Minshall, organist of All Saints' Church, Nairobi.

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Kilindini

Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ltd., desire to warn those who are seeking employment in Kilindini at certain boat works against incurring the unnecessary expense of proceeding to Kilindini on the chance of obtaining work with the firm. Practically no additional labourers will be required for some months, at any rate, until the present contract with a plated. They further point out that a large portion of the work will necessarily be of a highly mechanical plant, and it is probable that not more than 50 per cent of the natives will be employed; that the wages will be those known with no exceptionally high rate, and that to be generally anticipated by applicants.

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...ssionary Labours in Eastern Africa Dale 1890, may be of interest.

"The second snow-capped mountain bears various names among the native tribes. The Wakamba call it Kima ja Kegnia, Mount of Whiteness. Some Kikuyu and other tribes, Kirunia or Ndur Kegnia; the Wanandi, Chania chor; White Mountain; it has only been seen by myself.

Scarcely had I arrived at Kitui, on the 26th November, 1889 in company with Chief Kivui, when he told me he had been to Jaggs and had seen the Kima ja Jeu. Mount of Whiteness, the name given by the Wakamba to Kilimanjaro, in contradistinction to the Kegnia, and also stated that there was a still greater mountain six days journey from Kitui, which was called "Kima ja Kegnia."

The above is I think conclusive evidence that Dr. Krapf accepted the ki spelling and pronunciation as in Kenia with the s almost sounding as s, as is still continued in the name of our local Lovaida or Lukanis, which name is said to refer to the plaited grades and worn by the Kikuyu, which was called ...

Yours faithfully
R. HARGER
Box 151 Nairobi Aug 21

JUSTICE

To the Editor of The Times.
Sir, I suppose the question suppose most Britishers do this ... [illegible] ... of as they certainly do the Indians in this colony ... [illegible] ... the Indians ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... the

Home & Local Sport

Beaten at Last

AUSTRALIANS GO DOWN TO ENGLISH ELEVEN

ALL AMATEURS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 23.

The third day of the match between the Australians and Gloucestershire at Cheltenham opened in dull weather.

Gloucestershire closed their second innings for 175, Keigwin contributing a confident 65. Mailey took 10 wickets for 66 runs.

Australia won by an innings and 136 runs.

MATCH AGAINST SOMERSET.

The Australians opened their match against Somersetshire at Taunton in dull weather, but with an excellent wicket. There were 6,000 spectators.

The Australians went in first, and scored 381. Collins contributed 101, including 12 fours, and gave four chances. Ryder scored 124 not out, and gave no chance, and hit seven fours.

London, August 25.

Resuming on the second day before a crowd of 6,000 the weather was fine and wicket good. Somerset completed their innings for 128 of which Considine scored 47 not out. MacDonald took seven wickets for 81.

Following on Somerset scored 150. Lowry made 56 including two sixes and seven fours.

His hitting was splendid. Armstrong took seven wickets for 55.

Australia thus won by an innings and 58.

London, August 27.

The Australians opened their match at Eastbourne to-day against an English XI, composed of amateurs. The weather was dull but the wicket was hard and fast. There were 6,000 spectators present.

Mr. A. C. Maclaren (Lancashire) won the toss and the Englishmen went in first, but were dismissed for 43, in 73 minutes, which is the lowest total scored against the Australians during the tour. McDonald took 5 for 21, and Armstrong 5 for 15.

The Australians then went in and scored 174 all out. Bardsley contributed a chanceless 70, including six fours, in two hours. Mr. M. Falcon (Cambridge University and Norfolk) took 6 for 67.

BRILLIANT SOUTH AFRICAN.

London, August 28.

There were 4,000 spectators on the second day. The weather was glorious, and the wicket was excellent.

The English XI. closed their second innings for 326. Mr. Hubert Ashton (Cambridge University) scored 75, including seven fours. He was partnered by Mr. G. A. Faulkner the South African International for 150 minutes, the pair producing 154 for the fifth wicket, Faulkner himself scoring 153 in 215 minutes, in a superb and chanceless innings which included a six and 20 fours. McDonald took 6 wickets for 98 runs.

At the close of play the Australians had scored 25 for one.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 30.

Mr. A. C. Maclaren's English XI. defeated the Australians at Eastbourne to-day by 28 runs, which is the first defeat to be suffered by the Australians during the tour.

Mr. Hubert Ashton (Cambridge University), Mr. G. A. Faulkner (late of South Africa) scored 75 and 153 respectively, and these with Gibson's performance in taking six wickets for 64 runs were the principal factors in the defeat of the Australians.

A crowd of [illegible] vociferously cheered the victors, and Armstrong after stating that the Australians had been beaten by the better team on the day's play called for cheers and musical honours for the English XI.

[illegible]

Home Cricket

MIDDLESEX RETAINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 23.

At Dover: Kent beat Northamptonshire by 10 wickets.

At Birmingham: Middlesex beat Warwickshire by an innings and 13 runs.

At Portsmouth: Hampshire beat Leicestershire by 251 runs.

At Manchester: Notts beat Lancashire on the first innings.

At the Oval: Yorkshire beat Surrey on the first innings.

London, August 26.

At Lords: Middlesex beat Kent by five wickets.

At Portsmouth: Hampshire beat Warwickshire by five wickets.

At Bristol: Gloucestershire beat Glamorgan by seven wickets.

At Brighton: Lancashire beat Sussex by nine wickets.

At the Oval: Surrey beat Leicestershire by 88 runs.

At Leyton: Yorkshire beat Essex on the first innings.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 30.

By defeating Surrey at Lords, to-day by eight wickets, Middlesex retains the English County Cricket Championship for another year.

Home Racing

MARCH ALONG WINS THE EBOR HANDICAP.

A SHORT HEAD.

London, August 24.

The following is the result of the Ebor Handicap, ran at York, of £1,500 for three year olds and upwards, over 1 3/4 miles:

Lord Darby's MARCH ALONG 1
Mr. G. J. Plevin's FLINT JACK 2
Sir Watkin William's HOLBEACH 3

20 ran. Won by a short head, with 3/4 length between second and third.

Betting: 100/7, March Along; 100/9, Flint Jack; 7/1, Holbeach.

"Springbok" Tour

SECOND TEST FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Capetown, Saturday.

The result of the Second Rugby Test was a win for South Africa over New Zealand by nine points to five. At half time each side had five points.

Cape Town, September 1.

The South African Rugby team met and defeated Hamilton, by six points to nil.

Visitors' List

Below is a list of the visitors who have stayed at the Norfolk Hotel during the last week.

Mr. J. L. Ames, Mr. R. G. Agnew, Mr. T. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Bearcroft, Mr. and Mrs. Beesley and child, Mr. W. Bloye, Mr. E. K. Biggs, Mr. R. C. Bingham, Mr. J. L. Bryans, Mr. A. A. Baillie, Mr. J. Brummer, Mr. R. M. Bradshaw, Mr. Button, Mrs. W. St. J. Beale, Com: Coke, Mr. F. Doering, Mr. R. A. Evans, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. G. F. Elliott, Mr. J. L. Fagan, Mr. Q. O. Grogan, Mrs. Llewellyn Griffiths, Mr. R. S. Hall, Mr. G. A. Heath, Mr. L. O. Haigh, Mr. E. J. B. Hawkins, The Hon. B. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall, Lord Hugh Kennedy, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. M. Maxwell, Mr. A. S. McKendrick, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and children, Dr. and Mrs. Massey, Miss C. M. [illegible], Mr. Priestland, Mr. H. Malcolm [illegible]

Davis Cup

JAPAN WINS THE SINGLES FINAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Newport Rhode Island, August 25.

In the Davis Cup Kumagae (Japan) beat Hawkes (Australia) 8/6, 2/6, 8/6, 6/2, 6/3.

The outstanding feature was Kumagae's steadiness once he got into his stride.

Later.

In the final for the Davis Cup singles Shimidzu, (Japan) defeated Anderson (Australia) 6/4, 7/5, 6/4.

There were several hundreds of spectators in perfect weather, while the court was fast.

The diminutive Japanese profited in the first sett from the errors of his six-foot Australian opponent who studied in the second sett, making perfect sideline drives and killing tosses at the next.

Later, Shimidzu again faced him and the pace was kept up with a continuous bombardment. Anderson's backhand pressure made him unsteady and towards the end he double faulted several times.

Newport, U.S.A., August 28.

The following were the results of matches played in the final for the Davis Cup between Japan and Australia:

Anderson and Todd (Australia) beat Kumagae and Shimidzu (Japan), 4/6, 6/4, 8/6, 6/0.

Shimidzu (Japan) beat Hawkes (Australia), 4/6, 6/3, 6/2, 6/2.

Kumagae (Japan) beat Anderson (Australia), 3/6, 7/5, 2/6, 6/2, 6/1.

Japan thus qualifies to meet America, the holders, in the challenge round for the Cup.

Parklands Tennis

The following are the results of matches played in connection with the Parklands Sports Club Tennis Tournament during the week.

SATURDAY.
MEN'S DOUBLES.

(— 30 3/6) Bloomfield and Schwartzel beat (— 3/6) Hutchings and Warner 8/6, 0/6, 6/2.

(— 30 3/6) Coleman and Symington beat (scr.) Armstrong and Jennings 6/3, 6/4.

(— 15) Bradley and Joiner beat (— 15) Willbourn and Simpson 6/0, 5/7, 7/5.

MONDAY.
MEN'S SINGLES.

Sparrow (scr.) beat Davidson (— 15) 6/3, 6/1.

Crampton (— 30) beat England (scr.) 6/3, 6/4.

TUESDAY.
MEN'S SINGLES.

Mapp (— 15) beat Findley (— 15 3/6), 6/2, 6/2.

Moskow (— 15) beat Schwartzel (— 30 3/6), 6/2, 6/1.

Harris (— 15) beat Hutchings (— 3/6), 7/5, 6/1.

WEDNESDAY.
MEN'S SINGLES.

Cooper (— 15) beat Shelverton (— 15) 6/4, 7/5.

Littlefair (— 30) beat MacGregor (— 30) 6/1, 6/0.

Basford vs. Kearns abandoned owing bad light, will be replayed on Tuesday. Result so far 6/0, 9/11.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Durham and Stevenson (— 15) beat Coombs and Udall (— 30) 6/4, 9/7.

THURSDAY.
MEN'S SINGLES.

Field (— 30) beat Taylor (— 15) 6/2, 6/1.

Borain (— 15) beat Robbins (Scr.) 6/4, 4/6, 6/3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

McCully and Dewell (+ 15) beat Shelton and Edbrooke (Scr.) 6/4, 9/7.

East King and Harrison (— 30 3/6) met Trenn and Kolbe (— 30) The two sets ended in a draw and will be replayed.

Mr. S. W. Eells, the American Consul, left Nairobi station on Thursday, en route for Madeira on transfer.

A party of police, accompanied by the M.O.H. made a raid on a number of eating houses in the River Road area the other evening in order to investigate the reports of [illegible]

Cricket

Parklands Club

A very interesting cricket match was played on the Parklands Sports Club ground on Saturday last when the Single men met and defeated the married members of the Club by ten runs.

Batting first the married men could only raise 120 and were fortunate in not being dismissed for a lower score, as they lost seven of their wickets for 29. Campling played attractive cricket for his 61 not out.

Kaplan and Forrester did well with the ball former especially, taking five wickets for 10 runs, the latter took 3 for 33.

Kaplan followed his bowling up with a nicely played 51 and he carried his bat through the innings. Edwards made a good 24. The bowling honours for this innings were evenly divided. Nine were tried and four took one or more wickets. Campling took 3 for 8 runs. It was a day out for both Kaplan and Campling.

FULL SCORES.

(Single)

Kaplan not out	51
Morris b Krauss	6
Trenn run out	1
Bradley b Moskow	12
Forrester c. Moskow b Adams	12
Edbrooke b Adams	0
Edwards b Campling	24
O'Keeffe b Campling	5
Clark b Montague	4
Willey b Campling	0
Dewell b Montague	0
Extras	15
Total ...	130

(Married.)

Moskow run out ...	5
Ralston c Trenn b Kaplan	1
Krauss b Forrestor ...	0
Borain b Kaplan	3
Coleman b Kaplan	4
Adams b Kaplan	10
Millar c and b Kaplan ..	0
Campling not out	61
McGregor b Edbrooke	15
Montague b Forrester	6
Shirley b Forrester ...	5
Extras	12
Total ...	120

Gymkhana v. Rly. Indians

On Sunday last Gymkhana Cricket Club entertained the Railway Indian Institute on their own ground to a game of cricket.

Winning the toss Gymkhana elected to bat first. Kempe and Rhodes set off merrily quickly notching 67 runs.

After the breaking up of the stand the next two wickets followed quickly, three being down for 82.

Burman then arrived and the score was taken to 127. The rest of the team gave very little trouble and the innings closed for 152.

On the Indians going into bat disaster early overtook them, and the first five wickets were down for 41, the total for the whole side only reaching 96.

Only Gohil and Fazel showed any real resistance to the bowling. They reached 20 and 24 respectively.

In bowling for the Indians Gohil took seven wickets for 57 and Pillay three for 46, and at one period bowled 3 consecutive maiden overs.

For the Gymkhana Lumley took two for thirty and Burman 6 for 31.

The following are the scores.

GYMKHANA.

W A Kempe, c Majid, b Gohil	40
G D Rhodes, b Gohil	34
Bevan, l-b-w, Gohil	2
De Boer, c Pillay, b Gohil	15
Burman, c Jadya, b Pillay	23
Lumley, b Gohil	3
Dowling, b Pillay, ...	3
Jenks, c Majid, b Pillay	4
Gethin, b Gohil	5
Allen, not out	4
Lee, b Gohil	4
Extras	10
Total	152

RY. INDIAN INSTITUTE.

Jadya, b Lumley	11
Amba Lal, b Burman	4
Khishhutta, b Lumley	5
Majid, b Burman	1
Pillay, run out, b Burman	6
[illegible]	

K Gohil not out [illegible]
Extras [illegible]
Total [illegible]

Rly. Goans [illegible]

The Railway Goans [illegible] at home to the Goan [illegible] Saturday and [illegible] cricket match for the [illegible] ram Shield.

Batting first, the [illegible] side could only [illegible] V. Gonsalves [illegible] reply, the Railway [illegible] 97, Bajan Singh [illegible] Martin 20.

The Goan Institute [illegible] 100 and Gonsalves [illegible] scoring 27, whilst [illegible] 24.

The rest of the [illegible] anything. The [illegible] every prospect of [illegible] down badly, and [illegible] lost by 23 runs [illegible] 17 by V. Fernandes [illegible] the batting was [illegible]

The bowling [illegible] shared by Vandeyar [illegible] eight for 55 in the [illegible] Athaide six for [illegible] four for 22 for the [illegible] whilst for the [illegible] Gracias took five [illegible] Souza 10 for 52.

The fielding [illegible] the usual high [illegible] Asiatics. The [illegible] have now a clear [illegible] in the competition.

One point which [illegible] some comment [illegible] members of the [illegible] one side and [illegible] though both [illegible] teams. The I.C.I. [illegible] from the Asiatic Sports [illegible] through a football [illegible] a team are not [illegible] cricket competition [illegible] appear to be [illegible] Association's [illegible] teams.

Lighting [illegible]

CASE FOR [illegible] TO HIGH [illegible]

The question of [illegible] River Road [illegible] cipal Council [illegible] a letter from the [illegible] Secretary, in [illegible] that the Electric [illegible] denied liability [illegible] etc., and suggested [illegible]

The Town Clerk [illegible] supporting arbitration [illegible]

Councillor [illegible] arbitration was [illegible] expensive [illegible] have to pay [illegible] own arbitrator [illegible] would also have [illegible] the umpire [illegible] trator. Also, [illegible] umpire [illegible] an appeal [illegible] to the High [illegible] ther costs. [illegible] an appeal to the [illegible] and, they might [illegible] pense came [illegible]

Councillor [illegible] usual simply [illegible] High Court. [illegible] getting more [illegible] settling cases [illegible]

After further [illegible] Newland moved [illegible] mended to G[illegible] be stated [illegible] High Court. [illegible] Councillor [illegible] and the proposal [illegible]

[illegible] SUNDAY [illegible]

8 a.m.—Holy [illegible] 11 a.m. [illegible] Holy Communion [illegible] SEPTEMBER [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]rd Cup

[illegible] FINAL [illegible]ND.

[illegible] GAME.

[illegible]

[illegible] crowd on Saturday [illegible] side were at [illegible] Caledonians in the [illegible] Ghouard Cup and [illegible] that the Callies [illegible] the season defeated [illegible] the same ground [illegible] round the [illegible]

[illegible] the Railway started [illegible] on the Railway [illegible] winners [illegible] pretty football [illegible] between the [illegible] forwards being [illegible]

[illegible] the more remark[illegible], recently back [illegible] introduced into [illegible] was a risky experi[illegible] with what had [illegible] be a dangerous for[illegible] on this occasion the [illegible] justified. Fraser [illegible] which was also a [illegible] "back" after his ex[illegible] at Nakuru, and [illegible] in the second half [illegible] the game his defen[illegible] would have been of great [illegible] though Semini put [illegible] Semini would [illegible] use at back, but [illegible] to be that the Rail[illegible] much talent at their [illegible] it is not possible to [illegible]

[illegible] were full value for [illegible] at half time, and [illegible] Bell might have had [illegible] In the second [illegible] rallied and Annis [illegible] a custodian. [illegible] played a good game. [illegible] side all worked [illegible] be invidious to [illegible] all gave of their [illegible] away in the [illegible] somewhat dis[illegible] selection com[illegible] when fixing their [illegible]

[illegible] not a great team [illegible] of their best [illegible] They played [illegible] and the com[illegible] side was not good. [illegible] did not play so well [illegible] previously, and it [illegible] and Bell who [illegible] from a bigger [illegible] at centre[illegible] wing men put up [illegible]

FIRST HALF.

Railway won the toss and defended the town end. Oswald kicked off and immediately forced a corner, which Foubister put across well, but Cruden put behind. Railway next had a look in and a foul against Pearson relieved the pressure. Up and down play followed for a time. The "blues" forced a corner which Vanhegan put behind.

Hands against Patterson set Railway on the go. From a cross by Young the whole of the Railway forwards were on top of the defence and after several attempts Pearson succeeded in opening the score from a scrimmage. From the restart the game opened up somewhat until Callies set up a short attack, but Semini relieved and Connell raced away to the station goal.

Young put behind and from the resultant goal kick Foubister got away and put across a great centre, which was badly missed by Russell.

Returning to the attack Oswald and Russell both missed.

Railway retaliated and a miskick by Crofton looked dangerous. A corner was secured, but a free for hands relieved.

Railway continued the attack, but Moodie cleared and the Callies went to the other end, when a foul against Henderson saved the situation. Young, receiving a good pass, centred, but nothing eventuated.

Vanhegan got away and sent in a beautiful centre, which was met by Oswald, who missed the chance of a lifetime. Railway got away and several shots were sent in, but Bell was there all the time.

Crofton miskicked, but Bell saved cleverly. Railway set up more pressure, but only succeeded in putting behind. A foul by Nyss saw Cruden set his men going and a corner resulted. Young made a good run, beating J. C. Paterson and Crofton, and put across a lovely centre only to see Nyss put behind.

Offside against Russell spoilt a good opening for the "blues."

The "Wasps" set off again and were soon swarming round the Callies goal, but Bell was at home. Offside against Nyss set the blues going. Foubister had a chance to [illegible] too long and the [illegible]

[illegible] and centred [illegible] in put behind. [illegible] look in, but [illegible] set the Rail[illegible] nothing re[illegible]

[illegible] and Foubister [illegible] game at this [illegible] and some little [illegible] amongst the [illegible]

[illegible] and missed by [illegible] went through on [illegible] managed to [illegible] final moment [illegible] good centre and [illegible] timer missed [illegible] followed suit a [illegible]

Half-time arrived with the score

Railway ... 1
Caledonians ... 0

SECOND HALF.

[illegible] the second half [illegible] attacking and some [illegible] amongst the for[illegible] evidence, but the [illegible] wide.

[illegible] Crossland gave [illegible] a chance, but [illegible] front of goal for a [illegible] cleared by Clowes. [illegible] through, but shot [illegible] following up, a [illegible] against Bell and a [illegible] well placed by [illegible] put the ball [illegible] scrimmage had [illegible]

[illegible] now with Railway [illegible] of the exchanges. [illegible] Connell saw the [illegible]

The Callies with ten men then set up an attack, but Annis was equal to all demands made upon him. Railway came down, but off side spoilt the movement.

At this point the Railway men frequently were pulled up for off side. The "blues" came down, but missed with their final efforts.

A foul by Gregson on Cruden saw Moodie put the ball nicely forward and a corner resulted. After midfield play Railway got on the move, but when Nyss looked a likely scorer he handled and this brought relief to the Callie defence.

Cruden tried and sent in a good one which Annis cleared well. Lewis followed and hit the side of the net at the other end with a good shot.

Nyss had a golden chance and steadied himself in front of the goal only to put the ball weakly into Bell's hands, who conceded a corner. Two corners to Railway followed, but Young, after a scrimmage, put behind.

Callies attacked, and Cruden shot but Annis saved well. Further pressure by the "blues" was made, but they were unable to score.

Young streaked away and put in a good shot which Bell dealt with in his best style though rushed by Nyss. The "Callies" had another turn without result. A foul close to the penalty area against Clowes saw Patterson put the ball nicely to his forwards, but Van Hegan fumbled his chance and the ball was cleared.

"Callies" were now doing better and were out for the equaliser. Even Bell came up to help. Connell broke away and Crofton, coming at him full tilt, put him out, and Connell left the field. He returned a few minutes later.

Shortly after the final whistle went with the score

Railway (Pearson) ... 1
Caledonians ... 0

Kenya Rugger

NAIROBI VISIT TO NAKURU.

INTERESTING MEETING.

If the Nakuru people do not take their sport seriously, they certainly do take it in earnest.

When the teams took the field on Sunday afternoon, on the occasion of the visit of the Nairobi Rugby Team to Nakuru, it seemed as if the whole of the population of the Rift Valley was present to watch the game. In any case the whole of Nakuru itself turned out to a man, aye, and to a woman.

As was only natural, the home team were favourites, but the men from the capital had come up to win, and the latter and their supporters were quite confident of vanquishing the Nakuru side. The result of the match was a decisive win for the local side by eight points to nil.

There was not the slightest doubt that the better all round team won one of the finest exhibitions of the handling code yet seen in this country. The Nairobi side was as good a one as the capital were capable of turning out. They were all good and useful players, so that it will be understood Nakuru were particularly brilliant to overcome the visitors.

Nairobi were banking on the weight of the pack to win them the match and comparing the two forward lines, the Nairobi men were far the heavier. Nevertheless, the visitors were completely beaten in the scrum after the first 20 minutes. Nakuru, although lacking in weight, were much faster, and when they broke away on the loose the visiting forwards were left standing. The Nairobi forwards also failed to hook and although the Nakuru pack were being pushed back in the scrum, they took the ball with them.

There was very little to choose between the respective backs, except that Hirst for Nakuru was in great form in defence and saved his side again and again during the opening passages by good touch finding. Both threes got on the go, but taken all round there was very little passing work, owing to the fact that tackling on both sides was as keen and as hard as it possibly could have been.

Nairobi was, therefore, beaten in the very department [illegible] failed to win. [illegible] forwards, Crane, [illegible]

THE TEAMS.

The following were the teams.

Nakuru: Dircks; Williams, Dagmore, Ray and Purves; Koch and Hirst; Wilson, Pedraza, Milton, Weir, Parsons, Crane, Froelich and Darling.

Nairobi: Wynne; Crofton, Everard, Tugman and Green; Gately and Hope; Sands, Worlledge, Yoreton, Sim, Kemp, Tait, McQuade and Roberts.

Referee: Mr. Lister.

Touch Judges: Messrs. Stanning and Russel.

FIRST HALF.

Nairobi kicked off and the game settled down to fast interchanges. Nakuru three-quarters were the first to move. Hirst letting out nicely from the scrum, but Ray, in giving to his wing, after a fine passing movement, passed forward. The Nairobi forwards then rushed the ball into the Nakuru twenty-five and foot up against the local side gave the visitors a chance, but Pedraza, receiving from the kick, relieved to touch. A scrum followed the line out, from which Hock, with a nice touch finder, gained further ground.

Nairobi came back and McQuade led a rush on to the goal line. Scrums followed, but the Nakuru defence held good and Hirst booted out. A free-kick given against Nakuru, saw Tugman essay a drop, but was short.

The game was still going at a rapid pace, with the Nakuru backs doing good work. The Nairobi forwards, however, were using their weight to effect and were having more of the game. Fierce tackling by both sides precluded anything in the way of dangerous attacks.

Nakuru eventually got going in force and the forwards, taking the ball down the field, Crane, securing and eluding defence, scored near the corner flags. Purvis failed with the kick.

Nairobi again forced matters from the kick-off. A free-kick against Nakuru near the half-line was been [illegible] taken by Wynne but his drop was inches wide. Nairobi again returned, but the defence touched down on each occasion.

After hefty play in the mid-field, Nakuru again got going and with more pretty footwork looked like adding to the score, Crane being prominent. Touch down eased the situation and the ball came back to the centre field.

Half-time arrived with Nakuru three points to the good.

Nakuru (1 try) .... 3 pts.
Nairobi .... Nil

SECOND HALF.

Within a minute of the restart Purvis found a grand long touch, but offside against Nakuru, following the line out, lost them the advantage. Everard then repeated Purvis's feat. The throw in saw a scrimmage, during which a Nakuru man passed from the ground. Tugman tried a place, but failed, Dircks touching down. After lively up and down play Hope broke through, and a nice passing bout with Gately saw the former look a potential scorer, but he was well-tackled by Dircks. Good touch finding on both sides was the order at this stage, some very pretty kicking being seen. A forward rush by Nakuru took the ball over the Nairobi line, but Green reached it first and did the necessary.

From a throw in the Nakuru threes put in a grand run, the ball being handled by the whole line, Williams punting in. Wynne, however, saved the situation with a useful touch.

Again the Nakuru forwards rushed in and after battling on the Nairobi line, Crane broke over and scored a second try. Crane took the kick himself and found the mark.

From the kick-off the ball travelled the length of the Nakuru threes once again, and Purvis was sent away at full speed on the wing, only to be stopped a few yards from the line. A scrum was given and a free for foot up against Nakuru resulted, from which Sim found a grand long touch.

Crane was still a shining light and broke away on his own, but Wynne brought him down into touch within inches of the line. Tugman found relief by a mark.

Nakuru kept up pressure until a nice passing movement by the Nakuru backs took the ball to the other end. Kemp was brought down, but the attack went on, only to result in the ball going dead.

From the drop out Nakuru [illegible] practically all the [illegible] [illegible]

and put his colleagues on the go. After a fine passing movement Green was collared when at full speed.

Nairobi then woke up and put in a number of good passing movements, Tugman being chiefly in the limelight. In spite of an injury to Dircks, the Nakuru defence kept their line intact, and the final whistle went with the visitors the vanquished.

Nakuru (1 goal, 1 try) ... 8 pts.
Nairobi ... Nil

Polo

SOME NOTES ON THE CONNAUGHT CUP.

FUTURE EVENTS.

(Contributed.)

To all lovers of polo the recent tournaments for the Connaught Cup must have been very gratifying, as though the first polo tournament after a lapse of several years, and in spite of a shortage of ponies, the play was of a very fair order.

Six teams entered from different parts of the Colony and, of the five matches played, three were won by the margin of two goals only, while the other two were only won after extra time had had to be played.

This, I think, shows how level were all the teams.

One of the chief difficulties which have to be encountered out here is that it is difficult for teams to find other teams to play against in practice, without which it is impossible to get real combination, and of course, combination is the whole thing in polo.

Perhaps the most noticeable defect in the play was the lack of long passing between players, nor did players seem sufficiently alert to anticipate strokes of their own side.

There was far too much haphazard hitting and trusting to luck as to who got the ball. Direction in hitting is most important in polo and while the back players should always try and place the ball in the most advantageous position for their forwards, the latter should anticipate their back players' strokes, and, in the case of back-handers, stop and turn their ponies before the stroke is actually made. This was hardly ever the case in the recent tournament.

Of all the teams perhaps Nyeri had the greatest command of stick, but Makuyu played a good combined game and and were easily the best mounted team. Njoro were undoubtedly upset by losing their captain, but the above-mentioned criticisms were very noticeable in the case of their forwards. Njoro B. played with great dash and put up a very good fight against Nyeri.

The two local Nairobi teams had a great contest against each other, but were both badly handicapped for ponies. Both their backs seemed to keep unnecessarily far out of the game. Several No. 1's played a good dashing game, especially F. Shaw, M. Maxwell, and Col. Lennie, who had much the hardiest and fastest ponies of any player in the tournament.

After the tournament all the players were given a handicap which should give the lower handicap players a good chance in handicap tournaments.

There will be a tournament at Nyeri the third week in September, but the next chance Nairobi people will have of seeing polo will be the Cranworth Cup, a handicap tournament, during the New Year's race week. That will be closely followed by the McMillan Cup, which is to be played on the Makuyu Club's ground in January.

The death occurred on Tuesday of the Rev. Father Antoine, of Mombasa, aged [illegible] years.

The Director of Agriculture gave notice in the Legislative Council on Tuesday of a motion to devote £2,125 savings on the Agricultural Department Vote to a siding on the Thika Railway.

POISONED WOUNDS [illegible] DANGEROUS.

[illegible]

Expenditure

COUNCIL AND THE RAILWAY EXTRAS.

POINTED QUESTIONS.

The Legislative Council continued in session on Wednesday when the Treasurer proposed the following motion:—

"That this Honourable Council approves of certain expenditure during the years 1919-20, 1920-21, and 1921 (April to December), which it has become necessary to incur, and for which no provision has been made in the Estimates as detailed in the Statements of Special Warrants which are laid on the table."

The detailed statements of the two special warrants were laid on the table and the Treasurer explained that the one dealing with expenditure for 1919-20 was the one included in the financial report that had been dealt with the previous day. The statement for 1920-21, however, had not been before the House previously. He proposed the Council go into committee to consider the items.

Lord Delamere protested against these statements being placed before members five minutes before they were supposed to debate on them. He therefore proposed that the matter be adjourned until the following day in order that the items might be studied.

This was agreed to.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

The General Manager, Uganda Railway, then proposed:

"That this Honourable Council approves of certain expenditure during the year 1921 which it has become necessary to incur and for which no provision was made in the Railway Estimates as detailed in the Statement of Special Warrants which is laid on the table."

Mr. Wood asked whether any of the items of the Special Warrant under consideration had already been spent and was told that some had and some had not.

The first item was one of Fls. 44,000 for additional cabin accommodation on the s.s. "Sybil," to be met out of general savings on Railway votes. It was explained that the vessel was being reconditioned after her war service and the opportunity was proposed to be taken to add further cabin accommodation.

Mr. Conway Harvey said he did not think money from savings should be devoted to such an object at the present time. He said he understood that as it was, there were a number of lake ships being held up with no work to do and with their crews on full pay. He suggested that the saving might be better spent in helping to reduce railway rates.

The General Manager pointed out that the money need not necessarily be spent this year. He further explained that the whole expense of reconditioning the ship would probably be borne by the British Admiralty, but that matter was at present in the hands of the Government.

Mr. Wood moved the deletion of the item, at least until such time as it was definitely decided whether the Admiralty was going to recondition the ship or not.

Lord Delamere said it seemed to him to be a pity that whenever a saving was accomplished, the departments concerned always promptly looked around for a means of [illegible] instead of putting it back into the funds. He further queried as to why this item could not have been put into the ordinary estimates.

After further discussion the item was passed by only one vote, all the unofficial members voting against it.

LIGHTING THE SHOPS.

The next item was one of Fls. [illegible] for the lighting of Railway workshops by electricity. It was explained that [illegible]

[illegible]

that such an expenditure would ultimately result in a saving and asked his friends on that side of the House to give way on that item.

Mr. Wood said he thought the cost was astonishingly high for the mere installation of wiring etc., but let the matter pass and the item was agreed to.

ASIATIC REQUIREMENTS.

The next item was one of Fls. 1,785 for the provision of an examination pit near the carriage examiner's shed, and this was agreed to without discussion.

Some comment was occasioned by an item of Fls. 3,456.64 for alteration to the s.s. "Usoga." It was explained that owing to complaints from Asiatic passengers regarding the accommodation provided for them on their vessel, it is necessary to provide an additional first class cabin, a separate bathroom, washplace and urinal, ladies bathroom with W. C., and second class saloon.

Mr Conway Harvey said he did not think it right they should be asked to pay up every time the Asiatics made a complaint. He suggested the Indians would never use the bathroom even if it was there and thought it was merely bundled into their bag of grievances.

Mr. Wood, however, said he would not oppose the vote as it would give separate accommodation for Europeans and non-Europeans and would avoid any scrambling and friction on this particular boat.

Mr. Moynagh supported the previous speaker on similar grounds and, after slight discussion, the item was agreed to.

Item five was a sum of Fls. 3,000 for allowances to members of the Railway Council, the scale being the same as that for unofficial members of the Legislative Council, i.e., Fls. 15 per diem.

Lord Delamere protested against this huge sum for such a purpose. It seemed a scandal to him that £3,000 should be so spent.

A member: "But it's only 3,000 florins not pounds."

Lord Delamere: "Oh! Then I must withdraw my remarks, but I must protest against the different currencies in use. In the estimates the amounts are in pounds sterling, but in these special warrants the amounts are in florins."

The Director of Agriculture intimated that Uganda did not think Fls. 15 per day was enough as an allowance, and was understood to say that that country was arranging a higher scale with the Secretary of State.

Several members protested, Lord Delamere pointing out that if the Council was going to have any such thing as that thrust on them by the Secretary of State then any work in trying to balance the budget would be made impossible.

The item was then agreed to.

CONCRETE FLOORS.

The next item was one of Fls. 3,077.98 for the provision of a concrete floor to the new inward goods shed at Nairobi.

In reply to a question, the P.M.O. explained that in a country like this concrete floors were essential as a safeguard against plague rats.

Several members protested against the principle of the P.M.O. enforcing the building of concrete floors, but after some discussion the item was passed.

On an item of Fls. 5,547.97 to provide an office for Wharf Superintendent at Kilindini, Mr. T. A. Wood considered the amount too large for the purpose and desired further information as to the rate to which the proposed office would be put.

The Acting General Manager said that the office was really required for the officials and staff, the [illegible] would be [illegible] specified in the items. The buildings [illegible] at present being used by the Wharf Superintendent and his Staff. The item was, after some slight discussion, agreed to.

An item of Fls. [illegible] to provide [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

become necessary to incur and for which no provision has been made in the estimates as detailed in the statement of special warrants which is laid on the table."

The first statement applied to the year 1919/20 and Lord Delamere said that as these figures had all been dealt with in the Supplementary Appropriation Bill perhaps it would not be considered necessary to go into them again.

It was then moved that Statement No. 3 should be approved.

The Treasurer said it was unfortunate that the schedule had not been put before members before the Appropriation Bill had been considered.

Mr. Freeman Pannett said that the principle involved was the sanctioning of the expenditure after the money had been expended. It was the general opinion that the sum they were asked to sanction now had been spent a few years ago. There also appeared to be many items which should have been foreseen, included in the budget of the year and discussed by the Council. Another point was that in all these cases where these votes were from savings it appeared that the expenditure was the result of the departments endeavouring to find a service on which savings could be expended.

CIRCUMVENTION.

Lord Delamere supported the last speaker and remarked that it was impossible for members of the House to control expenditure. As far as the aggregate was concerned it was very difficult to follow, as it appeared that in many cases departments objected to a surplus. With regard to detail it amounted to this that if a head of a department wanted something that was not favourably looked upon by that Council he could, if he happened to have a surplus (which after all was not difficult to arrange) get this particular thing.

Lord Delamere stigmatised the system of control as careless. There was something wrong with the method of budgetting.

He did think they must ask the Secretariat to see that these savings as far as possible went to Unallocated balances instead of being returned to departments which apparently made a system of budgetting for a surplus and getting the things they wanted without applying to that Honourable Council.

When His Excellency had given a ruling and a proper ruling from every point of view that the decision of the Executive Government must be upheld the whole thing was a farce. In the Colonial Office Regulations the following appeared: "When the Annual Estimates have been passed by the Legislature and the Appropriation Law allowed by H. Majesty the expenditure of the year must be held to be definitely limited and arranged. Should any further disbursements on account of the service of that year be required, which could not have been foreseen, cannot be postponed without detriment to the public service, and cannot be met out of savings under the proper head of the estimates, the Governor will at the earliest opportunity and, if possible, before any expenditure is incurred, submit to the Legislature a supplementary estimate of the expenditure so required, obtain a vote of the amount, and report it to the Secretary of State for approval."

Lord Delamere said he could not conceive that a large number of the items under discussion could not have been seen ahead. Touching on the question of travelling allowance His Lordship said he thought it was a wrong policy to come in the middle of the year and say: "I have not got enough for my vote on travelling, I want some more." He would assure Honourable Members of the House that really and truly the opinion of everybody in the country was that if they were going on as they were, they were simply head [illegible]. It was up to [illegible]

[illegible]

passed by members on his side of the House. His main concern was what was the responsibility of the Executive Council, he personally had never seen a special warrant before the Executive Council.

His Excellency referring to the remarks just passed said he believed that he did not refer to the Executive Council but to the Executive Government. In the majority of these cases these matters did not come before the Executive Council and it would be impossible for them to do so. If they did so it would be a matter of a continuous session of the Executive Council.

Mr. W. J. Moynagh supported the remarks made by the unofficial members. In the course of his remarks he alleged that heads of depts rushed into town to get stores to get rid of their surplus funds.

He proposed that saving from any one dept should be reserved as funds for the benefit of the general revenue and that those items be brought before Council for sanction before they were expended together with the general estimates.

If things continued as they were it seemed to him nothing remained but headlong ruin for the country. He believed he was right in saying that in 17 months the expenditure had risen Fls. 683,000 more than double the deficit. The people who put forward these special warrants for greater expenditure were the very people who should economise (hear hear). He felt the position more strongly as these special warrants had already amounted to more than the budget in 1912.

NEW SYSTEM WANTED.

The Commissioner of Customs said that it seemed to him that an entirely different system of dealing with accounts was needed. He suggested the formation of a finance committee of the Council who would sit from time to time and consider the framing of the estimates.

The Director of Agriculture deprecated the remarks of the member for Nairobi North. He did feel members on the other side of the House were vitally interested in this matter and he hoped and felt that official members of the house recognised their responsibilities but to say that this country was going to headlong ruin he hoped was not true. If proper care was exercised in respect of the expenditure (hear hear) of such funds this country would not go headlong to ruin. Expressions of that sort made in this country were going to do the country a great deal of harm.

He wished to say that in his experience the heads of depts had to have a good case indeed to have a special warrant sanctioned. What he gathered that the members from the other side of the house wanted was a different system introduced, and he thought that was part of the ordinary growth of Government and administration. What was wanted apparently was administrative Government. But even in that case the heads of Departments were covered by the Treasury and in that respect they had the same sort of Treasury authority in this country.

In ordinary cases they had the executive Government authority.

He supported members on the other side in trying to prevent money being spent and he hoped they would not block the motion now before the house.

Lord Delamere urged that it was the spirit which pervaded the Administration on the question of spending money that they wished to criticise and to see that they kept within the spirit of the Colonial Office regulations on the subject.

He thought that was the only constitution they had got.

LATITUDE WANTED.

The Treasurer said that the statement before the house at the present time was the final statement

[illegible]

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African Standard

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No. 1026 [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER] NAIROBI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1921. Price 50 cents in East Africa 1/- Posted Daily 2/- a Month

...ARY OF WEEK AND ...EK ON PAGE 10.

...muts's Return

SOUTH AFRICAN ...IER'S REVIEW OF EMPIRE.

...AND & THE NEW SPIRIT.

...IONS' PART IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

[PRESS NOTICES AGENCY.]

Capetown, August 31.

...eral Smuts has arrived, and ...s a most enthusiastic wel...

Capetown, September 1 ... and distinguished gather... ...sentative of the whole of ... Africa attended a luncheon ... of General Smuts a re...

IRELAND.

...ing to the toast of his ... the Premier dwelt on the ... ...uation. He described the ... in Ireland when the South ... representatives arrived in ... Britain as indescribable. ... of such a state of affairs ... continued before the will ... been created. General ... appealed to Ireland to ... ...ir arrival to try and ... ...ir differences. Although ... could only take such ... the regions of the Irish ... ...ir decision to ... ...ence as a representative ... Government lay on ... an outside point of ... third party who had on... ...XXX R.V quite that ... through bitter years, ... about many disputed ... on all parties, and con... ...ding of all difficulties ... ...ed in warfare and ... being succeeded by a ...

...Smuts, who was tremen... ...ded throughout, ...ed to Dominion Home ...

...to-day was difficult ... ...ere anxious ... ...change of feeling had ...

...Smuts emphasised that ... ...ty to keep in touch ... ...ions that will affect ... ...Ireland arise as ... ...ersion, because ... ...ere is much con... ...ion out of the ... ...ere could get ... ...ere ... ...ere ... ...ere

IRELAND

De Valera's Reply to England.

CABINET COUNCIL IN SCOTLAND.

[PRESSURE REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 31.

Robert Barton, M.P., and Gavan Duffy, two representatives of Sein Fein, arrived by train at this morning and proceeded to Dalkeith with Dail's reply to Mr. Lloyd George.

Negotiations must have missed fire, for, who spent a few hours this morning and was met by crowds in the streets.

London, September 1.

Prime Minister has sent Dail reply, which was delivered at Dalkeith last evening, for circulation to Ministers.

Of the serious issues involved Mr. Lloyd is convening a meeting on Wednesday at Town Hall.

They will be at Mayhall, in neighborhood, where the Minister will visit him.

Invited in Downing Street Mr De Valera's reply to the Ministers will probably not be for publication for some

London, September 4.

It is understood that Government circles consider the Sinn Fein reply a definite rejection of the Government's proposals.

The situation is regarded as exceedingly grave.

Later.

Irish reply rejects the Government proposals on the ground they are not equal to dominion status.

Again the rejection is irrevocable but Sinn Fein is ready immediately to appoint plenipotentiaries to confer with the Government by consent of the government.

Later.

Mr De Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to come over to see the Irish, says that it is essential that a truce and immediate peace should be made towards a permanent settlement based upon the principle of free association and recognition of the external relationship of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Commonwealth.

Mr De Valera therefore requests that he may be informed in advance in what sense he is to understand the communication, and whether he is to be invited to Ireland.

Mr De Valera says the principles which Ireland claims as the basis of settlement are those of the government and do not mean it as a mere phrase.

It is the simple expression of the test to which any proposed settlement must be put if it is to be permanent, and it can be used as a criterion for details as well as for the whole.

That the British Government is incapable of a peaceful settlement is established by British and Irish history. The existence of the Commonwealth should make it peculiarly acceptable to them.

Ireland is not only the Irish race but a group of reconciling nationalities, which have grown to be a unity of Great Britain's representatives with nationalities that are the antithesis of Ireland's representatives that are not.

Ireland's representatives are ready immediately to accept plenipotentiaries to confer.

Later.

Mr De Valera has made a statement to the Irish Press, in which he says that Irish Republic is already in existence and has been functioning for two years.

It has received moral support from the Irish people, who have elected Dail Eireann and Irish Republican Parliament.

Ireland would have guarantees neither of distance nor right. The conditions sought to be imposed would divide her into two armed states each destructive of the other's influence in any common council and both subject to the military, naval, and economic control of the British Government.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

The main historical and geographical facts are not disputed, but the British Government insists on viewing them from their standpoint and the Irish must be allowed to view them from theirs.

Ireland, which the British Government interprets as dictating upon the Irish read as dictating separation.

Interpretations of the fact of "geographical prophinquity" are no less diametrically opposed.

The Irish are convinced that theirs is the true and just interpretation and as a proof are willing that a neutral and impartial arbitrator should judge.

The British Government refuse and threaten to give effect to their view forcibly. The Irish reply must be that if the British Government adopt that course the Irish can only retrist as generations before them have resisted.

Force will not solve the problem; it will never secure an ultimate victory over reason and right.

The British Government again resort to force and victory does not settle with justice, the problem confronting us will confront our successors.

The fact that for 750 years this problem has resisted a forcible solution should surely be a sufficient warning.

It is true wisdom and true statesmanship, therefore, that prompts Mr. De Valera and his colleagues to seek a truce and to set aside from the beginning as well during the actual conduct of negotiations.

The respective plenipotentiaries must be unhampered by any conditions except the basis of settlement shall be prepared to reconcile subsequent differences not by appeals to force, covert or open, but by references to some guiding principle on which there is common agreement.

The Irish have proposed the association of Government the assent of the governed and do not mean it as a mere phrase.

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Belfast Riot.

LIVES LOST IN SHIPING CONTESTS.

PREJUDICE TO TRUCE.

SECTARIAN WAR.

[PRESSURE REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 31.

Wild scenes occurred in Belfast between night and day this morning, when snipers held possession of the district surrounding York and Queen Streets and fired revolvers at workers proceeding to the shipyards and other establishments.

The police found great difficulty in loosing the gunmen who were firing from street corners and the roofs of houses.

The rain of shots made York Street a "no man's land" and pedestrians took refuge in the doorways. When it took panic, tramcars stopped, shops were unable to open, and the workers were compelled to return to their homes, whereupon the firing gradually ceased, and the gunmen dispersed.

Many were wounded, including six who were taken to hospital. One man was killed.

Later.

The battle in Belfast, which has been proceeding at brief intervals since Monday, culminated to-day when gunmen held the centre of the city for hours. Thirty were in hospital with injuries this morning, four of whom have died.

The shooting was renewed at noon, the gunmen advancing boldly into the open, and firing indiscriminately and collecting down the principal street, Royal Avenue; there were continuous duels between the police and motor cars and the gunmen.

Ambulances and motor-cars were busy carrying victims to the hospitals.

The centre of the city is panic-stricken and business is suspended Already 11 have been killed and 74 injured since Monday.

In response to the Lord Mayor's appeal, martial protection of the military took charge of the situation in Belfast this afternoon.

Later.

So far 61 have been killed and 300 injured in the streets of Belfast fights.

ORDER RESTORED.

London, September 1.

Quietness was supreme in Belfast on this morning.

Most satisfactory effects followed the posting of strong military forces, and the patrolling of armoured cars.

The only disturbing incident was sniping at men going to work and the police.

Some deaths have occurred since last night.

Additional troops arrived in Belfast this morning, traffic has been resumed, and all shops are open.

The success of the intervention of the military in Belfast is due to the reluctance of the authorities to use artillery that might be construed as a breaking of the truce.

It is evident that the disturbances may seriously affect the peace developments and they may be used to weaken the hand of violently partisan comments in the Northern section talked of as a "region of Catholics" promoted by Orange shipyard leaders and the Unionist government, while another section asserts that the Belfast riots are due to the action of the Sinn Fein leaders in the price of Mr. Lloyd George's surrender to the sanctified, the Irish leaders in the sanctified, the Irish leaders in the sanctified, the Irish leaders in

St. Leger

POLEMARCH COMES HOME AT 50/1.

FAVOURITE UNPLACED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, September 6.
Only was accomplished from the course at 1-30 p.m. yesterday, Glorious and Star of Blyth at 3-0, to-day.

Betting is 40/00 Craig an 8/1 Thunderer and West-ton, 100/1 Franklin, 33/1 Middleton and Poly Flinders, and 1 others.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, September 7.
The following are the result of St. Leger Stakes ran at Don-to-day over 1 mile 6 fur-

Londonderry's POLE-MARCH 1
Carnarvon's FRANKLIN 2
Glanely's WESTWARD 3

Only ran. Won by 1½ lengths 2 lengths between second and third. Lord Astor's CRAIG-AVON was fourth.

Betting: 50/1, Polemarch; 2/1, Franklin; 8/1, Westward

The above result was issued as previously (yesterday afternoon.)

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Later.

Glorious weather favoured the race for the St. Leger at Doncaster and there was an enormous crowd.

Franklin led for a quarter of a mile, when Temcula came to the front and led the field by six lengths at the mile.

Entering the straight, Franklin, Westward Ho, and Craig-an-Eran were racing abreast, but a furlong from Polemarch took the lead and went steadily away.

Craig-an-Eran the favourite at 1 to 2, finished fourth.

Then betting was 6/1 Polemarch, 7/2 Franklin and 4/5 Westward Ho.

Ran—Craig-an-Eran, 3rd; Temcula, 4th; Fidilo (Shanks) (Bussey), Thunderer, 6th.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Home Racing

RESULT OF PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

London, September 6.
The following is the result of the Prince Edward Handicap of 600 over two miles run at Kempton Park to-day:

Robinson's F.L.A.M. 1
BOYAST, 2 yrs., 7-7 ... 2
Darby's HARRIER, 4 yrs., 8-7 ... 3
Westminster's HILTROP, 5 yrs., 9-7 ... 4

Won by 3/4 length, five lengths between second and third.

Betting: 7/2 Flamboyant, 9/1, Harrier and 10/1, Caliyo.

Davis Cup

AMERICA RETAINS THE TROPHY.

New York, September 6.
The following are the results of the Davis Cup matches played at Forest Hills to-day:

Challenge round: Australia v. America.
Bromwich (Australia) beat Budge (America) 6/4, 4/6, 7/5, 6/3.

Boxing Honours

WORLD'S MIDDLE WEIGHT TITLE CHANGES HANDS.

London, September 7.
In a boxing contest for the world's middleweight championship at the Harringay Arena, Gene Tunney beat Johnny Hutchins on points.

Tunney, who is an Australian, is to defend his title against Len Harvey, at London on December 19.

Springbok Tour

DARROW VICTORY OVER MAORI TEAM.

[BY REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Darrow, September 7.
The Springbok Rugby team defeated the Maoris by 16 points to 3 at Darrow to-day.

Australian Tour.

GENNES AT EASTBOURNE AFTER DEFEAT.

SUSSEX DEFEATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 30.
At Brighton Yorkshire beat Sussex by 186 runs.

At Birmingham: Warwickshire beat Northamptonshire by 62 runs.

At Nottingham: Kent beat Notts by 141 runs.

At Lofton: Lancashire beat Essex on the first innings.

At Leicester: Leicestershire beat Glamorgan by five wickets.

At Leeds: Middlesex beat Surrey by six wickets and the retain the County Championship.

FINAL POSITIONS.

The following are the final positions of the County Championship:

Middlesex	79.94
Surrey	70.45
Yorkshire	70.40

London, September 1.
The match between Lancashire and Glamorgan, which opened at Manchester yesterday was abandoned owing to rain.

LAST MATCH OF CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, September 5.
At Nottingham Notts defeated Worcestershire by an innings and 48 runs.

Local Cricket

MR. ADAMS'S ELEVEN BADLY BEAT PARKLANDS.

NEW PLAYERS

An all-day cricket match was played on Parklands cricket ground on Sunday last starting at 10-30 a.m. between a scratch side raised by Mr. Adams against Parklands. The latter side it was unfortunate that Kaplan and Krauss were unable to appear. The game gave signs of very great promise indeed.

Abrams, the scorer, did very well and both these men proved themselves good all-round players.

Parklands showed little consistency, following up his 84 of the day before with a stand of 48. Mr. Adams' 36 and Abrams' 61 were brilliantly hit up, the former getting lovely form.

The fielding all round showed a great improvement and that side with which Field dismissed Coleman in the first innings was an extremely brilliant one. A feature of the game was the number of players who were run out.

The full scores were as follows:

MR. ADAMS'S XI.

First Innings.

Rhodes c Symington b Lupton	46
Swayne b Forrester	10
Abrams b Lupton	61
Nyas c Lupton b Campling	0
Mr. Adams bowled c Bowling	36
Adams not out	0
Gidley b Brown	0
Sheherali Esmail b Lupton	0
Fraser b Lupton	1
Long b Dobbin	1
Esmail b Barrett	1
Extras	21
Total	132

Lupton took 6 for 51 and Dobbin three for 51.

Second Innings: 39 for three wickets. Abrams 61. Total 7, Nyas 10, Adams 36, extras 6.

PARKLANDS.

First Innings.

Rhodes run out	0
Coleman c Field b Adams	71
Forrester c and b Abrams	0
Campling run out	0
Brown c Swayne b Gidley	0
Barrett not out	7
Bowling c Rhodes b Gidley	0
Swayne	0
Lupton	0
Dobbin	0
Extras	6
Total	84

County Cricket.

FINAL POSITIONS OF CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 30.
At Brighton Yorkshire beat Sussex by 186 runs.

At Birmingham: Warwickshire beat Northamptonshire by 62 runs.

At Nottingham: Kent beat Notts by 141 runs.

At Lofton: Lancashire beat Essex on the first innings.

At Leicester: Leicestershire beat Glamorgan by five wickets.

At Leeds: Middlesex beat Surrey by six wickets and the retain the County Championship.

FINAL POSITIONS.

The following are the final positions of the County Championship:

Middlesex	79.94
Surrey	70.45
Yorkshire	70.40

London, September 1.
The match between Lancashire and Glamorgan, which opened at Manchester yesterday was abandoned owing to rain.

LAST MATCH OF CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, September 5.
At Nottingham Notts defeated Worcestershire by an innings and 48 runs.

Local Cricket

MR. ADAMS'S ELEVEN BADLY BEAT PARKLANDS.

NEW PLAYERS

An all-day cricket match was played on Parklands cricket ground on Sunday last starting at 10-30 a.m. between a scratch side raised by Mr. Adams against Parklands. The latter side it was unfortunate that Kaplan and Krauss were unable to appear. The game gave signs of very great promise indeed.

Abrams, the scorer, did very well and both these men proved themselves good all-round players.

Parklands showed little consistency, following up his 84 of the day before with a stand of 48. Mr. Adams' 36 and Abrams' 61 were brilliantly hit up, the former getting lovely form.

The fielding all round showed a great improvement and that side with which Field dismissed Coleman in the first innings was an extremely brilliant one. A feature of the game was the number of players who were run out.

The full scores were as follows:

MR. ADAMS'S XI.

First Innings.

Rhodes c Symington b Lupton	46
Swayne b Forrester	10
Abrams b Lupton	61
Nyas c Lupton b Campling	0
Mr. Adams bowled c Bowling	36
Adams not out	0
Gidley b Brown	0
Sheherali Esmail b Lupton	0
Fraser b Lupton	1
Long b Dobbin	1
Esmail b Barrett	1
Extras	21
Total	132

Lupton took 6 for 51 and Dobbin three for 51.

Second Innings: 39 for three wickets. Abrams 61. Total 7, Nyas 10, Adams 36, extras 6.

PARKLANDS.

First Innings.

Rhodes run out	0
Coleman c Field b Adams	71
Forrester c and b Abrams	0
Campling run out	0
Brown c Swayne b Gidley	0
Barrett not out	7
Bowling c Rhodes b Gidley	0
Swayne	0
Lupton	0
Dobbin	0
Extras	6
Total	84

GYMKHANA DRAW WITH GOAN INSTITUTE.

An interesting cricket match on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon ended in a draw and it is to be regretted that in the time allowed for the game no definite conclusion could be arrived at. Undoubtedly when the fairly strong batting sides met, a single afternoon is hardly sufficient for a game to be concluded and as all day match is necessary to arrive at a definite result.

The feature of the Goan batting was the excellent form of Victor Gonsalves who was unbeaten with 77 to his credit and A. Price who was not out with 33 to his credit. Both batsmen gave a sound display of defensive batting and treated bowling with severity. Gonsalves was especially good on the leg side and his driving was forceful. With the score at 172 for 8 tea was taken and the innings declared closed.

Gymkhana followed and Rhodes and Kemp opened briskly. Kemp was the first to leave at 20. Oxley followed in and left with the score at 31. An attempt at a short run proved fatal through his not following up quickly enough.

With the dismissal of Rhodes for a sound 44 Berman also left the game and played attractive cricket for his 33 not out. It was a pleasure to see Hugo Long lunge once again in the field and he showed that he still was useful in bowling and fielding. Unfortunately time prevented him showing much of his batting skill.

The fielding all round was fair but there was no shine in any of the bowling with the exception of Carter who got rid of two good wickets for 12.

The full scores were:

GOAN INSTITUTE

F. Almeida b Carter	10
V. Athaide b De Souza	3
S. Vanderputte c Miller b Long	16
Jones	16
V. Gonsalves not out	77
A. De Souza b Berman	12
F. Correa b Curtis	0
M. Vas b Carter	0
B. Gonsalves run out	1
P. Fialho b Miller	4
A. Price not out	33
J. Fernandes did not bat	
Extras	10
Total 8 wickets dec.	172

GYMKHANA.

W. A. Kemp b Athaide	21
R. D. Rhodes c Jones	44
T. Oxley run out	4
De Beer b Fialho	2
H. Berman not out	33
R. W. Miller b Vanderputte	19
P. C. Wills b Gonsalves	3
O. Long lbw	3
Extras	10
Total for 6 wickets	139

Girouard Cup.

SATURDAY'S MATCH AT MOMBASA.

A DESERVED WIN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Mombasa, Saturday.
The match between Nairobi and Mombasa in the inter-club match for the Girouard Cup was a very interesting and well fought game.

Douglas won the toss, batting first on the fast wicket. He appeared completely to have the upper hand of the play during this period being confined to 36 runs half.

Mr. Ainsworth, however, soon came on and just as he was about to shoot he was bowled down by Mr. Mc-Neill.

Shortly after this Tweedie got out and after batting for an hour and a half left the net with 54 runs of Morgan's result. Play was adjourned after 1½ hrs. the climatic conditions appearing to affect some of the Nairobi players. Half-time arrived with the score Mombasa 1, Parklands 0.

[illegible] Mombasa batting [illegible] Mombasa [illegible] Mombasa [illegible] Mombasa

Companies Bill

POINTS OF THE NEW MEASURE.

A STEP FORWARD.

[illegible] C. Kenneth Archer has the [illegible] article in the current [illegible] of the Chamber of Commerce Supplement to the "Far [illegible] Journal."

[illegible] publication in the "Official [illegible] of an up-to-date Com[illegible] Bill marks a definite step [illegible] Commercial and economic [illegible] of the Colony. [illegible] we have struggled in the [illegible] of a Companies' Act, im[illegible] from India, which, in the [illegible] growth of Company Law of [illegible] last 40 years, has long been [illegible] in many particulars. In [illegible] main, the development of Com[illegible] law in England has been in [illegible] direction of the prevention of [illegible] and the discomfiture in ad[illegible] of the swindler. Conse[illegible], English investors are shy [illegible] placing their money for invest[illegible] in companies formed in coun[illegible] which have lagged behind the [illegible] and which have not kept [illegible] of the modern trend of [illegible] legislation.

Kenya has, therefore, failed to [illegible] capital from the cautious [illegible], and it is hoped that the [illegible] Bill will rapidly be passed [illegible] law in order to remove this [illegible].

It is the purpose of this article [illegible] refer to the more outstanding [illegible] of the existing law [illegible] are introduced by the New [illegible].

First we should mention the "Private Company."

Prior to 1907, it was by no means [illegible] for a trader to limit [illegible] liability by forming his busi[illegible] into a limited company and [illegible] subscribing for the whole [illegible] the shares with the exception [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

tion shall take, the door is opened to fraud, which while often far-reaching in its effect, is generally very difficult of proof. The provision of these safeguards, which in their present form were largely introduced into English Law in 1900, has undoubtedly been the means of curtailing to a considerable extent the operations of the dishonest company promoter.

In outline, the provisions with regard to prospectuses are:

That every prospectus shall be signed by every person named therein as a Director or as a proposed Director, and shall be filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The prospectus must also contain (inter alia) the following statements:—

(a) The names, addresses and qualification of Directors and any provision of the Article of Association as to remuneration of Directors.

(b) The minimum subscription on which the Company may proceed to allotment.

(c) The number and amount of shares and debentures which within the two preceding years have been issued or agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash.

(d) Full particulars as to the purchase of any property proposed to be bought out of the proceeds of the issue, with names of vendors and disclosure as to sums paid for goodwill.

(e) The amount of preliminary expenses.

(f) The dates of and parties to every material contract entered into within 2 years of the date of the prospectus.

(g) Full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest of every Director in the promotion of or in the property proposed to be acquired by the company.

An examination of the above provisions will shew the reader that their object is to enforce the fullest disclosure of the transactions and dealings of directors and promoters and the degree to which they are interested in the success of the issue.

It is believed that the above furnishes, in outline, two of the outstanding amendments of the existing law. In addition to these there are provisions for returns to be made to the Registrar at stated intervals and general alterations and improvements in the law which are too numerous to specify, but which are in accordance with the English Law and, therefore, rid the English investor of the uncomfortable feeling that in putting his money into a limited company in Kenya he is doing something more hazardous than if he invests through the medium of a company registered in England.

Throughout the Bill there are stringent penalties for non-observance of its provisions and in this connection the writer has a criticism to offer.

It is believed that the Bill was originally drafted in the days when Rs. 15 equalled £1 sterling. Consequently, when the English statute provided a penalty of £2 or £5, the corresponding penalty in the Bill was Rs. 30 or Rs. 75. It is evident that since the introduction of the florin, the draftsman has put his pen through the word "rupee" wherever it occurs (except in sec. 188 (2) where "rupee" still appears and has written "florin." The result that there is a [illegible] increase in the penalties as compared with the English scale, and there seems no sound reason why this should be so. Now that we are on a sterling basis, why not drop rupees and florins and call £s. five pounds!

Indians & Goans

NUMBERS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

COUNCIL QUESTIONS.

Mr. Conway Harvey asked the Acting General Manager, Uganda Railway.

1. The number of
   (a) Indians
   (b) Goans
   employed by the Uganda Railway management during July 1920 and the number employed during July 1921.
2. Of the above, the number employed under definite agreements for a period and those employed under monthly Contracts or casually during July 1920 and July 1921.
3. The amount paid in wages to Indians and Goans during July 1920 and July 1921.
4. The writing on or engaging rate for
   Carpenters,
   Masons,
   Blacksmiths and
   Fitters
   respectively for July 1920 and July 1921.
5. The number of Goan Cooks
   Native Cooks
   Indian Telegraphists
   Native Telegraphists
   employed by the Railway Administration during July 1920 and July 1921.

The Acting General Manager, Uganda railway replied as follows:

1. The number of

(a) Indians employed during July 1920 was 1,798
Indians employed during July 1921 was 1,920
(b) Goans employed during July 1920 was 366
Goans employed during July 1921 336

2. The number of Indians under definite Agreements:
In July 1920 was 1,190
In July 1921 was 1,325
The number of Indians on monthly Contract:
In July 1920 was 599
In July 1921 was 595
The number of Goans under definite Agreements:
In July 1920 was 347
In July 1921 was 320
The number of Goans on monthly Contract:
In July 1920 was 19
In July 1921 was 12

3. The amount paid in wages to:

	Rs.
Indians in July 1920 was.	185,924
	Fls.
Indians in July 1921 was.	210,350
Goans in July 1920 was ...	50,423
Goans in July 1921 was...	40,749

4. Carpenters, Masons, Blacksmiths and Fitters are graded as artisans "C" Class, the scale of salary for which is Fls. 80 rising by Fls. 10 to Fls. 120 per mensem.

5. The number of
Goan Cooks in July 1920 was... 24
Goan Cooks in July 1921 was... 28
Native Cooks in July 1920 was. 14
Native Cooks in July 1921 was. 15
Indian Telegraphists employed in July 1920 was 47
Indian Telegraphists employed in July 1921 was 28
Native Telegraphists employed in July 1920 was 20
Native Telegraphists employed in July 1921 was 36

Mr. Conway Harvey asked the Director of Public Works—

1. The number of
   (a) Indians
   (b) Goans
   employed in the Public Works Department during July 1920 and the number employed during July 1921.
2. Of the above, the number employed under definite Agreements for a period and those employed under Monthly Contracts or casually during July 1920 and July 1921 respectively.
3. The total amount paid in wages to Indians and Goans during July 1920 and July 1921 respectively.
4. The writing on or engaging rate for
   Carpenters,
   Masons,
   Blacksmiths and
   Fitters
   for July 1920 and July 1921.

The Director of Public Works [illegible]

[illegible]

In July 1921 65

2. Of the above, the following are employed for periods as stated:

INDIANS.

Under definite Agreements:
In July 1920 102
In July 1921 206
Monthly and casual employment:
In July 1920 201
In July 1921 191

GOANS.

Under definite Agreements:
In July 1920 52
In July 1921 50
Monthly and casual employment:
In July 1920 10
In July 1921 15

3. The total amount paid in wages is as follows:—

INDIANS.
In July 1920 ... Rs. 25,681
In July 1921 ... Fls. 36,139

GOANS.
In July 1920 ... Rs. 10,105
In July 1921 ... Fls. 11,350

The writing on or engaging rate differs in various parts of the country, so that the average rates for each Division are submitted separately:—

JULY 1920.

	Carp.	Masons.	B'Smths.	Fits.
	Fl. p.m.	Fl. p.m.	Fl. p.m.	Fl. p.m.
Mombasa ...	75	75	85	80
Naivasha ...	104	110	100	130
Nyeri ...	100	90	...	...
Kisumu	50 to 90	75 to 90	120	120
Mechanical Transport Office. (Specially trained artisans)	125 to 140	...	150	...
Nairobi	50 cts. per hour	50 cts. per hour	48 cts. per hour	48 cts. per hour

JULY 1921.

	Fl. p.m.	Fl. p.m.	Fl. p.m.	Fl. p.m.
Mombasa ...	100	90	100	90
Naivasha ...	104	110	90	105
Nyeri ...	100	90	...	...
Kisumu	50 to 95	90 to 95	90 to 130	90 to 130
Mechanical Transport Office (Specially trained artisans.)	190 to 150	...	150	175 to 200
Nairobi	55 cts. per hour	50 cts. per hour	55 cts. per hour	55 cts. per hour

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Improvements: [illegible] 60 x 16, stone [illegible] tion, 8' verandah, [illegible] dious outside kitchen [illegible] guestroom, also [illegible] buildings.
Cultivation: 8 acres [illegible] elah [illegible] flowers [illegible] the latter complete [illegible] wire netting.
There are 300 [illegible] coffee soil on the [illegible] plentiful supply of [illegible] farm purposes, [illegible] building stone.
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NATIVE PRO[illegible]
Orders Promptly [illegible]

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NAIROBI
P. O. Box 467
Tels. [illegible]
General Hardw[illegible]
and
Implements
Import[illegible]

THERAPION No. 1 No. 2 No. 3

[illegible]e Deputation

[illegible]T IMPRESSION IN [illegible]OUTH AFRICA.

GOOD SIGNS.

Deputation from Kenya [illegible] of Mr. E. Powys Cobb, [illegible] B. Anderson and Mr. M. [illegible] Montegu disembarked at [illegible] August 26, and travelled [illegible] in the company of the [illegible] delegates.

[illegible] the deputation got into [illegible] with the Press Correspon[illegible] the "Rhodesian Herald," [illegible] "The Star," Johannes[illegible], "The Natal Advertiser," [illegible] and "The Argus," Cape [illegible] and the following Press [illegible] was sent off to these news[illegible]:

[illegible] deputation from settlers [illegible] Colony consisting E. [illegible] Cobb, Capt. M. S. H. [illegible] and Capt C. B. Ander[illegible] arrived Beira and leave Sun[illegible] night's mail for Pretoria for [illegible] asking advice and sup[illegible] General Smuts in fight [illegible] carried on by Colony against [illegible] now being pressed in [illegible] by Indians which if [illegible] would lead to settlers [illegible] to eventual control of [illegible] by these people stop [illegible] hopes to visit Rho[illegible] and Nyasaland Protector[illegible] similar purpose at later [illegible] stop. Interviewed de[illegible] states Kenya Colony [illegible] this is an Imperial issue in[illegible] interests of Union and [illegible] Territories in South Cen[illegible] and Eastern Africa and go[illegible] far beyond injustice which [illegible] be inflicted upon settler and [illegible] population in Kenya ap[illegible] confidently to European [illegible] of Africa for their [illegible] in their struggle estab[illegible] principle which latter [illegible] have already adopt[illegible].

[illegible] Deputation finds that doings [illegible] are being closely followed [illegible] and that scarcely an [illegible] of the local papers appears [illegible] some reference to the In[illegible] in Kenya or quota[illegible] the same subject from the [illegible]. In fact it would [illegible] they have arrived on the [illegible] wave and that the mo[illegible] propitious one for im[illegible] on the people of South [illegible] justice and urgency of [illegible] which Europeans in [illegible] at present fighting [illegible] behalf of the whole Con[illegible].

[illegible]dian Question

[illegible]CESSFUL MEETINGS [illegible] THE PLATEAU.

[illegible] Sept. 5th September. [illegible] meeting was [illegible] Eldoret on Saturday at [illegible] persons were present. [illegible] Ward, who [illegible] on behalf of the [illegible] of the Convention of [illegible] kindly re[illegible] enthusiasti[illegible] the Convention's [illegible] and endorsed the ac[illegible] Measures [illegible] for the [illegible] meeting [illegible]

[illegible] the British [illegible] Company [illegible] by names [illegible] letter "D" [illegible] "Lheel," [illegible] three [illegible] ships [illegible] vessel is [illegible] as the [illegible] at [illegible] a third [illegible] by R. [illegible] Glen[illegible] ships machi[illegible] North British [illegible] Works will be instal[illegible]

Customs Tariff

HOSTILE TANGANYIKA OPINION.

Though Time is looked upon as a great healer, it has not so far succeeded in assuaging the pain of the blow dealt at this Territory in the shape of the new Customs Tariff says the "Dar-es-Salaam Times". Indeed, as time goes on, and the effects begin to be more felt, the public hurt is increased.

We are all fully aware of and appreciate the need for creating fresh revenue, and a reasonable increase would never have been cavilled at; but arbitrary (and in many cases unreasoning) rises of from 100 to 200 per cent. strike terror into a country which has never yet had a chance to pick up its trade. We have very little in the way of exports at present; nearly all our commerce is represented by imports. The balance of trade is very much on the wrong side. The excessive increases are economically unsound at such a time, and will result in further crippling an already sick goose which might have been induced to lay golden eggs had she been encouraged to recover. The economists responsible have evidently overlooked the Exchequer's attempt last year to raise large revenue at home by an excessive increase in the duties on Cigars and Sparkling Wines, the only effect of which was practically to kill the trade in these commodities. The retraction of the tariff this year is significant of the false premises on which the increase was based. That equally false premises have been taken as the basis of our new tariffs will be proved by time, unless sufficient reason meanwhile can be implanted into the minds of the responsible authorities at the Colonial Office to result in a considerable modification.

COMMERCIAL VIEWS.

We cannot doubt that our own Administration, knowing well the present precarious condition of the country, is taking up the matter earnestly with the Colonial Office; and with the object of placing Tanganyikan commercial opinion on this vital subject clearly before the responsible authorities, we have asked the important commercial houses of Tanganyika Territory, who represent large interests and who in the aggregate are completely representative of Tanganyikan commerce in all its phases, to write us for publication their views on the new Customs Tariff. It will be seen from a perusal of the letters subjoined that their views are not on the effect of the tariff on their respective businesses; they do not take the small view, but deal with the matter on the larger issue, as it will affect the country's residents and commerce generally. The unanimity of commercial opinion, it will be perceived, is that the new tariff will be deleterious to the country's trade. In consequence, the inhabitants will suffer greatly.

By a series of unfortunate circumstances, Tanganyikan commerce, since our occupation, has received a succession of blows in addition to those which have equally affected other parts of the world as a result of industrial and other crisis in Europe; and these have pushed our trade further back. Until the beginning of this year, the Territory suffered from the absence of Civil Law to protect its trade. This created a grave state of affairs from which we are still suffering. Then came the further blow of the denial of currency transfers, which made it impossible to remit payments for imports except at an exorbitant rate. This matter is not even yet fixed up; and although some time back a limited number of transfers to Europe for bona fide imports might have been obtained at the abnormal rate of 6½-7 per cent. (compared to 1½ per cent. from Kenya to Europe), to-day even this concession is denied us. The effect of this blow is demoralising. Then comes the new imposition of a tariff which we cannot bear. Tanganyika is indeed a Cindrella and we see no sign of the Fairy Prince yet.

With urgent representations from our own Administration, and the expression of representative Tanganyikan commerce shewn herein the Colonial Office authorities cannot but realise that the new tariffs are regarded with dismay by the whole of the country, while the excessive increases will probably defeat the end for which they were promulgated. Modification is an urgent necessity. We are far from advocating a complete abolition of the increases, but they ought to be modified to reasonable limits, so that no appreciable difference will be made to imports.

AN INSISTENT NEED.

We would like to see every encouragement given to export by the reduction of railway freights and the removal of export duties on the important products of this territory. Larger exports naturally lead to larger imports, as the buying power of the country increases.

Encouragement and assistance in the fullest exploitation of the undoubted mineral and agricultural wealth of the country are also to be advocated insistently. In these ways will local revenue gain.

A Great Union

It is expected that the Rhodesian Delegation to the Colonial Office will meet General Smuts about Friday next at Pretoria, and after their interview with the Union Premier they will take the first available boat for London. Nothing is known as to the course that may be taken by Mr. Churchill on hearing the views of the deputation but it may be assumed that the Colonial Secretary is well aware of General Smuts' ideas as to the terms on which Southern Rhodesia should enter the Union, while it is probable, as we now know, that the referendum to be held later on will include the question of the territory joining with the Union on special terms as against the settlers taking over the responsibilities of self-government. There is reason for believing that in the event of things shaping towards absorption, either immediately or after an interval, the suggestion of the Union being ultimately enlarged so as to include the territories far to the north may take a more or less practical shape. Unwieldy as a single State stretching from Capetown to the alignment of the head waters of the Nile may appear at the moment, it is undoubted that the necessity exists for the formation of a single native policy in South and South Central Africa, while a Greater Union, presenting an unbroken front, politically and economically, to the ambitions of some Germanised Power of the future would close the door most effectually to designs upon the integrity of the Continent under its present owners. Meanwhile, if such a scheme, vast in its conception and full of immense potentialities for white settlement on the Eastern shelf of the Continent, is to be realised it will be found that the key to its development lies in Southern Rhodesia, which forms the gateway to any possible cumulative administration northwards under one control. It is more than possible that such Colonies as Kenya would acclaim a conception that would provide them with the strength to resist an invasion by interests sufficiently penetrating to wreck, in process of time, the very foundations of European settlement. For these reasons, but also in order to present an unbroken front to the native menace, the dream of a great African Empire may now be about to have its first practical impulse given in the conversations that are about to take place in Pretoria and London. ("The Beira News.")

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ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

COLLECTION METHODS.

[illegible] the Police Court on Monday [illegible] Mr. Crean, D. A. Scollick, [illegible] D.C. at Naivasha, was charged [illegible] misappropriation of Government funds, the amount involving about £300.

[illegible] case opened at Naivasha [illegible] Mr. Crean a week or two [illegible] 21 witnesses were heard, [illegible] it appeared that the de[illegible] had collected a certain [illegible] of native hut and poll tax; [illegible] prosecution was undertaken [illegible] Moore of the E. A. [illegible] and Mr. G. P. Stevens appeared for the defence.

EVIDENCE.

[illegible] first witness yesterday was [illegible] Stone, D.C. of Machakos, [illegible] said he knew the accused, [illegible] had come to Machakos as [illegible] at the end of March last. [illegible] about May 20, Mr. Champion, [illegible] D.C. at Naivasha wrote a [illegible] letter to witness asking [illegible] to bring to Scollick's notice [illegible] of returning the hut [illegible] books to Naivasha. Witness [illegible] wanted to return these books. [illegible] further letter was received [illegible] Mr. Champion, while both [illegible] and accused were on [illegible]. Witness wrote to Scollick [illegible] asked him to return the book [illegible]. A few days later he met [illegible] and was told that the [illegible] had been returned.

[illegible] receipt of a letter from his [illegible] Commissioner, witness obtained a written statement from [illegible] accused concerning the matter.

[illegible] cross-examined by Mr. Stevens, [illegible] said he knew Mr. Scollick [illegible] very well, having come out [illegible] on the same boat. He did [illegible] that he had a bad [illegible] that there was anything [illegible] about him, although [illegible] he did [illegible] on one [illegible] back off [illegible] from [illegible] complain[illegible] witness [illegible]

[illegible]

the correct method, it would be very easy to make mistakes.

If a receipt was lost out of a book, the official would be personally responsible for the amount of the receipt, i.e. Fls. 8. No strong box was provided for going on safari, the official only had a small wooden box with a screwed-on lid. Witness, on being pressed, did not consider that the Government was fair to the D.O. in this respect.

Mr. Stevens observed that it was a wonder that the Government got D.O. to go out under those conditions.

Continuing, witness said that a native armed with a screw-driver could open the money-box and break the seal, and take the money.

Taxes were very often paid by cheque, when an employer paid the tax for his boys. On this occasion Scollick brought in a cheque for Fls. 1,650. There would be no objection, if a cheque was made out to the officer personally and crossed, to the officer paying the cheque into his own account and drawing a cheque for the same amount in favour of the Government.

Witness had received cheques made out to him personally. The usual practice was to re-endorse such a cheque in favour of the Treasury. There was, however, no hard and fast rule, so long as the official paid in the money.

Resuming in the afternoon Mr. Stevens cross-examined Mr. Knight Bruce who said that in some districts they collected five Fls. or eight Fls. The same book was used but a space was left blank and the amount collected in that particular district was stamped in. All Mr. Scollick collected were amounts of eight rupees.

In the reserve on one journey the sum collected amounted to 100,000 Fls. This amount would be sent in in instalments.

The witness was responsible for the cash and he went through his cash weekly. On this occasion he could not say what amount should have been brought in. Probably about 10,000 to Fls. 15,000.

"Did you know that the amount the Treasury claimed was between Fls. 30,000 and Fls. 40,000?"

Witness: "I do not know."

"Did you know that the money had all been paid back?"

Witness: "I had heard so before coming into Court."

MISSING CASH.

He (witness) had not come to the conclusion money was due by Mr. Scollick to the Treasurer. When he left Naivasha on February 1, Mr. Scollick gave an I.O.U. to him. The fact of the case was money was continually missed out of the safe in Naivasha. When either he or Mr. Scollick went on leave they gave over the cash to one another and on return if any cash was missing an I.O.U. was given. He thought the amount of money missing during his time was over 300 rupees and some disappeared while witness had the keys of the safe and some while Mr. Scollick was in possession of them.

Cash records were kept by the cashier and that gentleman had more than once been out in his cash. Mr. Knight Bruce kept cash in his safe and the cashier also had a safe.

He, witness, as Senior Officer, [illegible]

[illegible]

EXPLAINED.

[illegible]

marking that the whole amount had been refunded to the Treasury.

Mr. Stevens reserved his defence.

His Honour then committed accused to the High Court.

Sentence of Death

VERDICT IN GAOL CASE

His Honour Acting Judge Barton on Monday heard the case in which a native, Kuguiod, is alleged to have caused the death of a Kondi in Nairobi Gaol, and voluntarily to have caused grievous hurt to one Ganga Singh by hitting him with a knife.

Mr. H. W. Blackall prosecuted for the Crown. Mr. Whelpton appeared for the defence.

After a brief consultation with the doctor the second charge was withdrawn but power reserved to proceed with it later if necessary.

Mr. Blackall briefly outlined the case to the assessors. He said he saw deceased with a wound in his back which was undoubtedly caused by a sharp instrument such as the axe produced. The wound was 8 in. wide and 8 or more inches deep.

Deceased had been in hospital and died from septic poisoning caused by paralysis which supervened after the injury. In paralysis cases bedsores were a general feature. Every care was accorded deceased. Considerable violence must have been used to inflict the blow.

The gaoler in charge of Nairobi prison gave evidence of the incident. Accused had been sentenced for giving false evidence in a case. He was sentenced to 4 days penal diet, with solitary confinement and the loss of four days remission from his sentence. He was perfectly normal in the office after the accident. Accused's record in prison was not a good one. He described the finding of the wounded man. Witness put in a plan of the workshop in the gaol where the incident took place.

Witness said that since the occurrence in question he had attacked two warders and himself in the cell when on one occasion they went to his cell to search for tobacco.

A dying statement from the deceased was then read by Mr. Blackall.

The master carpenter of the prison Ganga Singh gave evidence of the incident and identified the axe in court as the one used by accused. He knew of no provocation offered to accused by the deceased. Accused had been a good workman under his charge 1½ years ago.

He (accused) was working well in a tailor shop and was not insane. He knew of no reason why the accused should have struck him. Accused struck him once and he did not fall down but when he saw accused come on him a second time he grappled with him.

After further corroborative evidence His Honour passed sentence of death on the accused.

Mombasa Wreck

On Thursday evening the motor boat which usually is off the beach at the Bedelyffe Hotel was observed near the Lighthouse by players on the links. She had been proceeding towards Mombasa harbour but appeared to be suffering from motor trouble, being completely out of control. The seven occupants' loud cries for help were plainly heard. Finally, as she drifted on to the shore rocks they jumped overboard and were rescued [illegible]

[illegible]

Ulcerated Leg

Suffered Intensely. Unable to Walk. Soon Healed Up & Completely Cured by Germolene

Germolene marks a New Era in Skin and Wound Treatment

Mrs. Barnett, 114, Tunstall-road, Biddulph, Congleton, Eng., says:—"I think a scratch started my bad leg, but whatever the cause the wound soon became an ulcer and seemed to be getting bigger and deeper every day. The pain was frightful; I couldn't bear anything to touch it, and nothing I could do relieved it. I had medical advice, but no improvement followed. The leg became so bad that I could not walk. I tried everything that promised any hope of relief but in vain, till in the end I got Germolene. The day following there was wonderful improvement. The pain was eased and the ulcer didn't look so inflamed. In three weeks it was quite closed and well."

Mrs. Barnett

Soothes at a Touch!

Awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas at [illegible]

Germolene is unfailing as a remedy for [illegible]

Prices in Kenya Fls. 1/- and 2/50. The Fls. 2/50 size [illegible] economical. Of all Chemists and Stores throughout Africa, [illegible] on receipt of price from the sole representative, Mr. A. Freeman, Box 1201, Cape Town.

Write for FREE SAMPLE enclosing three penny stamps to cover packing, to Mr. A. FREEMAN, Box 1,201, Cape Town.

Germolene
The Aseptic Skin Dressing

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WHITE HORSE
WHISKY

Pre-war Standard of Age
Quality still maintained

Every Bottle Guaranteed

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EST. 1742.

Sole Agents:—Scottish Distilleries [illegible] CAPETOWN
33 St. George's Street

RHEUMATISM

[illegible]

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

MAIZE MEAL MAIZE MEAL
FLAX SEED

[illegible]

NAIROBI NORTH.

Mr. Moynagh Meets His Constituents.

ATTITUDE TO THE REFORM PARTY.

LORD DELAMERE'S SPEECH.

[illegible] a very fair attendance [illegible] the presidency of Mr. J. H. [illegible] a meeting was held in the [illegible] Club on Monday evening [illegible] hear Mr. Moynagh's views [illegible] recent questions before the [illegible]

[illegible] Clark briefly welcomed Mr. [illegible] on his return to his con[illegible] and called on him to address the meeting.

MR. MOYNAGH.

[illegible] Moynagh said he asked them [illegible] him here that evening in [illegible] first of all to give an account [illegible] stewardship and to try and [illegible] them into line with his own [illegible] in regard to the problems [illegible] which they were faced and [illegible] to be taken up. They [illegible] remember that when he [illegible] in March 1920 he placed [illegible] them a manifesto issued [illegible] through the Press in [illegible] 1920. He then made his [illegible] very clear and he defined [illegible] well as he possibly could.

[illegible] first important matter referred to was native labour and he pointed out that he was of [illegible] opinion that there was sufficient [illegible] in this country to meet all [illegible] needs provided the natives [illegible] properly organised and their [illegible] requirements watched very [illegible] more closely, and that if [illegible] were developed both literally [illegible] technically in education they [illegible] in time become a greater [illegible] factor. He had said he [illegible] press for all means to bring [illegible] into effect and he had not forgotten that promise.

[illegible] they were aware registration [illegible] now been brought into force [illegible] large vote made to the medi[illegible] in order that proper [illegible] should be paid to the [illegible] both in and out of the [illegible]. With regard to the education of the native, money had [illegible] in order that the native [illegible] be educated in a more in[illegible] technical insti[illegible] arranged and he [illegible] time to time the Government [illegible] the appeals which [illegible] made for further [illegible]

[illegible] Indian question [illegible] later.

EDUCATION.

[illegible] education [illegible] that the coun[illegible] fault to find [illegible] curriculum but [illegible] country, with [illegible] devoted to [illegible] and also to [illegible] which the [illegible] on schools. [illegible] had been able [illegible] influence he had. [illegible] had been [illegible] £45,000 had [illegible] the forth[illegible] central college [illegible] of the grow[illegible] regard to the [illegible] standard had [illegible] the Govern[illegible] taking for [illegible] in the schools [illegible] and [illegible]

CIVIL SERVICE.

[illegible] the Civil Service [illegible] strong point [illegible]

[illegible]

accomplished fact in so far as permission had been granted for the work to be taken in hand, even if it had not been taken in hand already. He had also urged the necessity of the extension of railway facilities and these also in the last few days had been sanctioned and a start on them might be expected at an early date. He had also advocated that the main artery in the Nyeri direction towards Kenya should be carried forward and although this had not yet been granted he hoped to see something done in that direction in the near future.

TAXATION.

He now came to the question of taxation. He was in a quandary to explain the position as regards taxation. When he came before them he had said he was strongly in favour of an income tax and he explained his reasons. The main reason was that as the treaties then existed they were unable to increase their fiscal duties and it was necessary to raise funds to meet growing expenditure but things had changed since then. The treaties had been abrogated in so far as they now had fiscal freedom.

The country accepted the income tax and now had to accept other taxes of a very heavy nature. Income tax was no sooner brought in than, without leave or reason, the Government imposed a double tax. The taxation per head as far as the European population was concerned was something like £35 and if the abnormal cost of transit and railway charges were considered this country was taxed more than double that of England to-day. He knew it was spread over a few people and he hoped those who disagreed with his criticisms would frankly say so in order that he might profit by it.

The next point was that of currency and exchange. At that time little was known about it and he had used the expression "that being tied to the tail of India, whatever happened in India would happen in a greater measure here." It was very necessary that they should get to a basis and they had got rid of the Indian currency and his own belief was that once the present depression passed they would feel the advantage of that.

INDIAN LAW.

Mr. Moynagh then dealt with the Indian code and said the unfairness of it was that they were being tried by a codified law belonging to another country and expressly made for that country. Although nothing definite in regard to the changing of the code had taken place they had got many improvements made in regard to the law in the last 18 months and they looked forward to many great changes in the future. As a matter of fact a commission had been appointed to review the whole of the laws of the country and to placing them under one head and making it easier for those dealing with law matters.

He felt he could say he had fulfilled his programme—his pledges had been fulfilled and in addition he had, to the best of his ability, watched their interests on the Council and had on every occasion voted against a measure he considered uneconomical.

He then went on to explain that Lord Delamere had found it necessary to devise some system by which representatives on the Legislative Council who were chosen by the people could make a firm stand against the waste of the present situation.

They had all read that able manifesto which had been published in the local press wherein Lord Delamere [illegible]

[illegible]

solidly. He then stated that after Lord Delamere had finished his address he would again address them after which any questions asked would be gladly answered.

LORD DELAMERE.

Lord Delamere explained that the Reform Party was formed only for one purpose, and that was to bring together the unofficial members and to give them more power than in the past and the power they ought to have considering their numbers. At a previous meeting of the Legislative Council the unofficial members had not been able to do as much as they might have done as each member had come from his constituency with a different policy and it had been impossible to bring those together to show a united front. He asked his hearers to believe that there was nothing in the party beyond that—there was nothing that had not been divulged.

THE PARTY.

There were two chief planks for the Reform Party and they were the Indian question and the finances of the country. On the Indian question the objects were: "Resistance to any change in the constitution inimical to our rights as a governing race or prejudicial to our future as a self-governing Colony." (Applause.)

He did not think there was anything he could add to what had already been so admirably said and done by the Convention of Associations on this matter. There was only one new point, and that was that since the Convention met the news from India rather gave one to hope that the Secretary of State might change his opinion as to the granting to Indians the right to govern the Europeans and the native races here. Those Indians were in rebellion because they wished to be entirely free from anything to do with the governing race and the speaker said he could not believe that the Secretary of State would hand over to the domination of India the people who had made their homes in this country and the natives.

On the question of the finances of the Colony, the Party's aims were: "Drastic retrenchment in Government current expenditure in order to give the country time to recuperate before it has to find large sums for interest on loans. (Applause.)

As those present probably knew, a very large sum of money was being raised on loan for productive works which are wanted in this country and the speaker said he thought nobody would mind undergoing a little hardship in order to find interest on money which would be productive to the country as a whole. But whilst they were finding such money they should not be compelled to find enormous sums for the ordinary work of the country. It was quite evident that one could not make an omelet without breaking eggs and if they retrenched somebody would have to suffer, but if that was done he thought they would be quite able to find the money to pay off the loan interest.

Figures showed that about £800,000 per annum was at present being paid into the country's revenue by the non-native population. That was a tax on development and on the country, which it was practically impossible for a community of this size to stand. That money was spent largely on sums paid to civil servants for increases of staff. One would have thought that the Government would have said: We must do what we can to try and balance the budget. But that had not been done for the nett increases in Government departments not counting the Railway, military expenditure, or P.W.D. Extraordinary expenditure, for the last 17 months since March 31, 1920, had gone up £360,000 (cries of "Phew"). That sum meant that the increases in departmental expenditure would have paid off interest and sinking fund on a loan of £7,000,000.

Now, whatever one's opinion [illegible]

[illegible]

TWO
RELIABLE REMEDIES.

Pectoral Balsam
For Coughs, Bronchitis, etc., etc.
Fls. 1-25 and Fls. 2-00 per bottle

Quinacine
For Colds, Chills and Influenza
Fls. 1-50 and 2-50 per bottle

HOWSE & McGEORGE,
Chemists.
Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret
AND
Kampala.

way. Where it could be done without hurt it would be done, but it was impossible to do it all without hurting somebody, and he therefore asked the meeting to give their member a mandate to cut down expenditure and make the Government keep it more in line with the taxable wealth of the country.

If they added to the £800,000 already mentioned the sum of £240,000 which it was estimated would be derived from the new Customs tariffs, they would find that the revenue from the non-native population was something like £1,000,000 per annum. "I really believe the country cannot stand that," said His Lordship. It had been able to stand it up to a point because of the new capital that was coming into the country. The banks had stated that about £4,000,000 new money had come into the country recently and we had been living on that. If they took into consideration the various ways in which money was paid out and in which it left the country they would see that they must have been living on capital. If the country continued to use its capital they would not only stop it being used for productive work but would run the risk of having it deflected altogether—then would come the crash.

Lord Delamere begged the meeting to give their member leave to carry the matter through. (Applause.) They must remember that in addition to the £360,000 which had been added to the current expenditure they had the revenue of the Railway taken away from them. That revenue amounted to about £300,000 clear profit last year.

[illegible]

plause.) Incidentally, in addition to the above, the country would have an overdraft of about £1,000,000 at the Crown Agents by the end of this year.

Following Lord Delamere, Mr. Moynagh again spoke. He said he had left off by stating he had joined the Reform Party, and he would now like to give some detail as to his main reasons for doing so.

It only wanted a glance at the Estimates to see how [illegible] they had been increased. [illegible] pledged to a certain part of Nairobi North to watch the [illegible] civil servants, and he [illegible] emphasised his remarks [illegible] in the evening. The [illegible] that no sooner had they [illegible] their representatives the [illegible] tax them than Government [illegible] rushed forward with [illegible] scheme which not only [illegible] that amount of money but [illegible] run them into debt.

The speaker emphasised the [illegible] laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that when once the Budget had been [illegible] the expenditure of the country must be kept within those bounds. There were certain exceptions such as houses being blown away by storm and such public works [illegible] absolutely necessary for the [illegible] need.

He asked them to consider the position of the unofficial members of the House at finding themselves faced with an extraordinary [illegible] not before put before them [illegible] a million and of which they [illegible] the majority of the money had already been spent.

[illegible]

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Mr. Mr. T. A.
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You must cut your coat
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special warrants the time
come when those who spent
would be held respon-

Reform Party stood for

INDIANS.
Moyaph then dealt with
Indian question and said the
Party pledged to any
ever constitutional means
efforts of the Indian to obtain
every lives, because it
nothing less than that.
that this was a proposition
hich had been shelved far too
now it had become a

A lot of water
under the bridges since
Party had been
believed it to be true
ere pledged to the Indians
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Indian Party) had
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Party was pledged to one that could
old a seat for a day's pay
to me that that work was not
ated on to the shoulders of the
ian civil servants.

Mr. Udall raised the question of
the new Customs tariff, and Mr.
Moyaph explained that these had
been fixed by an official tariff board
which had been formed through the
Council. They had been unable,
however, this year to appoint
one to be formed to consider them.
The Reform Party was pledged to
the principle of protection, and this was done
in every other country.

In reply to a civil servant, Mr. Moyaph
said that the Party was pledged to see that the Income
Tax Bill was passed into law during the present session
of the Colony. (Applause). The reason for delay was
that the Bill was not ready in time. The Bill had been
passed by the Indian Legislature, and it was hoped that
it would be passed by the Legislature of Kenya.

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KINGWILLIAMS TOWN S. A.

came up it was essential that the
wishes of his constituents should be
represented and he, therefore, put
up the two names to act as the
candidates. Capt. H. P. Ward and
Lieut.-Col. East King Hotchkiss
were, he thought, a splendid men
and he left the choice to the meet-

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Newmark then proposed a
vote of confidence in Mr. Moyaph
and this was carried with ap-

Mr. Udall proposed that the
choice of a substitute to act during
Mr. Moyaph's absence should be
left to that gentleman's election
committee, who would sound
opinion in the constituency.

It was agreed that this should be done.

In reply to a question as to
whether he was in favour of the
introduction of a measure making
it a criminal offence for a white
woman to cohabit with a coloured
man, Mr. Moyaph said he had never given the
matter much consideration and could not say
definitely what he thought would be the
best course to pursue to secure justice to
both races. He would like to see
Mr. Llewellyn's promise without
delay, but in considering the
question the assessment of
the state of affairs in
He had written articles
He believed with Professor
ently pessimistic report, on
matters, when on his visit to
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ion of a large reserve to
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passed by the Indian Legislature, and it was hoped that
it would be passed by the Legislature of Kenya.

CORRESPONDENCE

JUSTICE.

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

Sir,—The issue of Friday last is an interesting letter from "Justice," which appears to rely on account of the action in which its author

who opposes Indian claims country in the matter of the Indians sometimes supported of, as I found to my surprise years ago, and does the such suspicion could unbounded applause from Europeans, of Nakuru, of Kenya, of Nairobi, efforts of his life to further- interests of the negro races.

"Black and White in East Africa," . . . . must obtain for closer contact; if they intend to make a living with- abilities being imigned on they are quite willing to do from us, as far as may be- that they should be so treat- the line of demarcation is Indian and European, Indian native, Indian and coloured, is and should be kept clear. We attempt separation as I have a desire in the case of the the treatment and modes are too much bound up in civilisation they are now but a part of the body politic to it possible. But no attempt be made to break down ex- barriers. Separate schools be provided as at present, and advocate that they are given the franchise on the they show with us in the same treatment. I would the appointment of a lady Legislature who would the claims of the distinct Indian community which women of Kenya. They have to-day, and nothing the next year, and the of opinion that they should be recorded be considered by a small Indian community which Indian Legislature.

The question should advise Gov- whether the Indian people their opinion on any legislation Indian population was Legislature, and that it should have a right of Indian Legislature. Indians should have the Legislature. Let us hope that these gentlemen will be given the franchise on the terms mentioned.

Yours, etc.,
J. A. WATSON.

Nairobi, September 3.

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

Sir,—Your leading article on September 1, warns us against pos- sible dangers arising from the expenditure of a million pounds on a port which is usually empty and which has practically no trade. I am afraid him in the cost of sending a few troops to any country in London, is ominous, and ought to be brought to the attention of the Anti- waste party at home.

I cannot cause extravagance and the British West African port—a typical extravagance which Kenya cannot afford. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has stated that the payment of interest will not leave enough to develop the country, and that any further proposed new works from being undertaken for many years.

Such was the case in Egypt under the late Rhedive Ismail when bor- rowed freely, and the interest on his country must boom. But the Egyptian Government refused to be spent money on the finer Canal, ports, railways and irrigation works which have probably been Egypt's subsequent prosperity, but which Ismail considered to be of

The writer had once to compile a list of extremities under Egyptian taxes, and though there was waste in the Egyptian Civil Service many items were necessary to the country's welfare.

When a paper so widely read as the *Manchester Guardian* can pub- licly suggest that it is not the in- tention to swamp Kenya with the Indian race on the granting of equal rights to the Indians already in the Colony, I feel that the very gravest apprehension is justly felt by the Europeans resident in Kenya, and that the Indian community will look here in their thousands for the franchise which are shortly to be granted them in the future?

I gather from another column in your to-days issue that certain gentlemen at home have been ap- pointed by the Government of India to act as our official agents for the purpose of pressing the claims of the Indian question. Let us hope that these gentlemen will be given the opportunity of meeting the Europeans of Kenya.

Yours faithfully,
ALGERNON H. SMITH
Nairobi, September 3.

THE LOAN.

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

Sir,—Your leading article on September 1, warns us against pos- sible dangers arising from the expenditure of a million pounds on a port which is usually empty and which has practically no trade. I am afraid him in the cost of sending a few troops to any country in London, is ominous, and ought to be brought to the attention of the Anti- waste party at home.

I cannot cause extravagance and the British West African port—a typical extravagance which Kenya cannot afford. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has stated that the payment of interest will not leave enough to develop the country, and that any further proposed new works from being undertaken for many years.

Such was the case in Egypt under the late Rhedive Ismail when bor- rowed freely, and the interest on his country must boom. But the Egyptian Government refused to be spent money on the finer Canal, ports, railways and irrigation works which have probably been Egypt's subsequent prosperity, but which Ismail considered to be of

The writer had once to compile a list of extremities under Egyptian taxes, and though there was waste in the Egyptian Civil Service many items were necessary to the country's welfare.

When a paper so widely read as the *Manchester Guardian* can pub- licly suggest that it is not the in- tention to swamp Kenya with the Indian race on the granting of equal rights to the Indians already in the Colony, I feel that the very gravest apprehension is justly felt by the Europeans resident in Kenya, and that the Indian community will look here in their thousands for the franchise which are shortly to be granted them in the future?

I gather from another column in your to-days issue that certain gentlemen at home have been ap- pointed by the Government of India to act as our official agents for the purpose of pressing the claims of the Indian question. Let us hope that these gentlemen will be given the opportunity of meeting the Europeans of Kenya.

Yours faithfully,
ALGERNON H. SMITH
Nairobi, September 3.

Nature Notes

SOME TANGANYIKA FOLK-LORE.

THE LION'S CHARACTER

[By A. BRADSHAW.]

In a recent issue of this paper I wrote to me by a native from near Tanganyika some few days since, asking for information. He seemed to find it so funny that at times he could hardly contain himself, and no tactful shame on the simple light as he recounted and illustrat- ed the fables by gesture.

I fear when set down, there will be little humour in to the mind this sheer impossibility of the actions ascribed to the animals by the native mind. It is one of a series of tales under principal point seems to extol the wisdom of the hare and condemn the ignorance of the lion.

THE HARE AND THE LION.

One day a hare left its home to feed in the forest where the tranch- es of the trees interlaced each other and there he saw a big bee- bah in which were placed two hollowed trunks coupled by bees. He said to himself "I will go to the forest of someone who will give me honey with me.' As he was retrac- ing his steps he passed the abode of a lion and called out "Are you at home?" the jackal replying "Come in, what's the news?" The hare answered "Good, I have a bee's nest with plenty of honey in it, will you come and eat with me?" The jackal then asked "Where is it and to whom does it belong?"

The hare made answer "It is in the forest, my father has died and has inherited the property.' (This was though particularly

After procuring some dried grass for a torch, they very disquieted the forest and on reaching the place the hare said "Now let us make a fire." The jackal however, said "Seeing that they are your bees you had better smoke." The hare consented "No. Both of us must climb my friend." They climbed and were successful in smoking out the bees and fell to

and said he hoped this would mean the birth of a new family that would place on the statute book of Africa a number of laws that would benefit all (Applause.)

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

to jump down which he did, and fell heavily.

THE HARE & THE TORTOISE.

The hare now called on a tor- toise who lived amid a heap of stones and was asked to assist and according to custom was ask- ed the news to which he replied as he had done to the jackal. They sojourned to the tree but on climb- ing the tree found the bees very angry and being badly stung ran away, they again returned after with fire and having driven off the bees ate the honey when the tortoise said "Who are you eating my honey" he shouted. "No, I have enjoyed it" the tortoise replied to the jackal but

I come home I call on this honey' and it enjoy there is no refu- is a lion in it."

the lion who is a gre shouted out "Pass h the hare laughed

called back "Oh, ju- head, has anyone house calling out th lion rushed out and hare but the hare ra so that the lion lost

"And then

"Basei, bahari yote said to us there was no- mak after all.

Ruiru Tragedy

LADY COMMITS SUICIDE ON HOLIDAY.

A distressing tragedy as Ruiru on Monday Mrs. Lloyd, the wife known contractor shot herself through with a revolver.

It appears that Mrs. Lloyd, accompanied by a gardener, the spot at the Ruiru, Lloyd, who resides Ruiru, had gone to farm at Ruiru, see- trubland.

During Monday a neighbour and present, Mrs. Lloyd bath into the lake herself.

All was coming, but nothing tonate witness of reason for Mrs. Lloyd's act ascertained. friends desiring to a swim went to the side. It is under- Mrs. Lloyd's dep- tragedy followed.

Nairobi

The Show is to be held on the Race- held on the Race- will extend from Saturday, and in- tended to those of last year.

Horse Poultry.
Farm Produce.
Wattle Bark.
Tea.

Cotton, Flax, Hemp.
Textile Fibres.
Rubber.
Timber.
Minerals.
Native Industries.

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KINGWILLIAMS TOWN S. A.

CASHING AND FREE

In the terms of a speech- ch Sir Joseph Cook, ister for the Navy, ed in the course of the last issue of July 3, of the ion on the possibility of ing the Singapore base. ment, I gather that so far ntained in the Report of ittee, the work could be ed without any serious ly to the scheme of ce. Nor, I am given, ld considerable modification ed.

CASHING AND FREE

At present in England two well-defined features have been brought to the front. first is that it is extremely difficult at present, and generally so invest in speculative, and the differ- launched with any de- prise is in a land distant getting to know.

The second feature is the ordinary anxiety of the subscribe and go elsewhere. Loans like India Government, and Port of Calcutta are largely oversubscribed. The duction surely is plain. frontage question (or in London) would surely finances, as they largely in or debenture shares open to London market, and be guaranteed by Govern- Is not this the obvious course, if the Government is to take the matter up?

Is guarantee for interest the profession or debenture shares Government would run no ad- ditional risk. Should any plant and a mortgage on the acres or so which it is pro- cured for the purpose, undertaking the operations at a rent—this in addition to charge on the company's re- If, then, the proposal is envis- ually sound, I can see no why a local syndicate, working capital, should not be formed with success. If they can but in- Government to guarantee the on the money raised in Lon- due. The present would appear to be a favourable time, as now probably as cheap as is will be, and there is every chance they may even go up again.

Yours, etc.,
FARMER

Kuru, September 4.

Leeds, August 2.

War Relief

A meeting of the Dominion was held at the Mansion War- hel Fund was held on Friday, Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. Commissioners's Office.

The following members

H.E. the Acting Governor, Mr. Bowring, D.S.O.
Mr. F. G. Hamilton.
Mr. A. A. Logan.
Mr. J. W. M. Harrison.
Mr. J. M. Lumley.
Dr. Giles.
Major Taylor.
Major Patterson.
Mr. Mansell.

Eleven applications for assist- ance were dealt with and disposed of, such a total of £190 and Fls. 1,000 loans were granted to ex-service men, and refused to one applicant.

It was decided to reply to the appeal for funds for the Memorial Fund now in course of collection in the public.

ITCHING SKIN AND RASHES

If you have Eczema, Scabies, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Itching Piles, Rashes, Itching Hands, Feet, Scalp, Face, Nose, Ears, Eyes, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blackheads, Chilblains, Chapped

Joint Committee

NOTES ON THE PERSONNEL.

As stated in another column the personnel of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs comprised eleven members of each of the Houses of Parliament.

Below are brief notes on these gentlemen.

The Chairman, Lord Islington, before his elevation to the peerage was Sir J. P. Dickson-Poynder, was Conservative M.P. for Chippenham, Wiltshire, from 1892 to 1910, when he became Governor of New Zealand. In 1914 he became Colonial Under-Secretary, going the next year to the India Office as Parliamentary Under-Secretary. He is 56 years old.

The Earl of Midleton sat as Mr. St. John Brodrick in the House of Commons from 1880 to 1906, and held office in the War, Foreign, and India Offices, being Secretary of State for War 1900-1903 and for India 1903-1905. Age 66. A Conservative.

Earl Buxton is the late Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, and was Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1892-1895. He was subsequently President of the Board of Trade and Postmaster-General. A Liberal.

The Earl of Donoughmore (R. W. J. Hely Hutchinson) sits as Viscount Hutchinson, and succeeded St. John Brodrick as Under-Secretary for War in 1903, and was appointed Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords in 1911. A Conservative.

Lord Harris, 71 years of age, is the well-known cricketer, who has been Under-Secretary for India, and Governor of Bombay.

Lord Chelmsford is the late Viceroy of India, formerly Governor of Queensland and New South Wales. An Unionist.

Lord Lamington, 69, Conservative ex-M.P., formerly Governor of Queensland and of Bombay.

Lord Carmichael, a Liberal, has been a Governor of Victoria, Madras, and Bengal, and is 63 years of age.

Lord Clwyd (Mr. J. H. Roberts) was Liberal M.P. for W. Denbigh from 1892-1919.

Lord Meston entered the Indian Civil Service in 1885, and became successively Settlement Officer, Financial Secretary to Government United Provinces, Adviser to the Governments of Cape Colony and Transvaal on Civil Service Reform, Temporary Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, Secretary to the Finance Department, Government of India, Lieutenant-Governor United Provinces, Agra and Oudh, a representative of India on the Imperial War Cabinet, and Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council. He retired in 1919.

Lord Sydenham (Sir George Sydenham Clarke) entered the Royal Engineers in 1868. He has been Secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee, Governor of Victoria and of Bombay, and [illegible] of the Standard [illegible] of South Africa.

Mr. F. D. Acland (Lib., Camborne) has held office in the War Office, Foreign Office, Treasury, and Board of Agriculture. He is [illegible] years of age.

[illegible]

Engagements

DR. ARTHUR OF KIKUYU TO WED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 4.

Two interesting engagements are announced this week.

A marriage has been arranged between the Rev. J. W. Arthur, O.B.E., M.D., of Kikuyu, third son of the late Mr. J. W. Arthur of Glasgow, and Evelyn Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Coullie, B.D., minister of the parish of Pencaitland, East Lothian.

The engagement is also announced of Capt. J. L. Berne, O.B.E., Reserve of Officers, Senior Assistant Secretary to the Governor of Tanganyika Territory, eldest surviving son of the late Col. J. C. Berne and Mrs. Berne, Southsea, Hampshire, and Marjorie, elder daughter of Mrs. E. Rennie, Sydenham.

East African Market

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA.

The British Trade Commissioner in East Africa has reported to the Department of Overseas Trade that in his area a large amount of commercial propaganda is now being carried on by United States firms.

Many East African firms receive regularly gratis copies of United States trade journals. Some United States firms, notably those engaged in the hardware and motor accessories trades, are writing to East African houses offering the sole agency for their products on very liberal terms. Provided that a certain amount of business is contracted for, they propose 30 per cent. approximately on imports direct to the agent and 10 per cent. on imports into the area other than those on account of the agent.

The interest displayed in the East African market by United States firms is worthy of note, but whether the condition imposed can be accepted in a market where prosperity is dependent on a variable agricultural production remains to be seen.

a member of the Canterbury House of Laymen.

The Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore (U., Stafford) is the heir of Lord Harlech. He saw active service in Egypt, was Private Secretary to Lord Milner, and Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet, Assistant Political Officer in Palestine, Member of the British Delegation to the Peace Conference (Middle East Section). Age 37.

Sir J. D. Rees (U., E. Nottingham) entered the Indian Civil Service in 1875 and was Under-Secretary to the Madras Government, and Private Secretary to successive Governors. He became British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and additional Member of the Viceroy's Council. Chairman or Director of many companies in India. 68 years of age.

Ben Spoor (Lab., Bishop Auckland), 44 years of age, visited India last year.

Maj.-General Sir Charles Townshend, the "hero of Kut," (Ind., Wrekin) entered the Marines in 1881, served in the Soudan, and was thanked by the Government of India for his services at Chitral. Served brilliantly in South African and European wars.

Col. J. C. Wedgwood (Lab., Newcastle-under-Lyme) served in South Africa and was Resident Magistrate at Ermelo, Transvaal, from 1902-1904. Served in East Africa during the Great War and on the Mesopotamia Commission.

Mr. R. Nicholson (Lib., Doncaster), a late manager of the "Times," [illegible]

Kenya in London

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN COMMONS

A KILINDINI FORT?

In the House of Commons:

On July 22, Sir G. Collins asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to proceed with large expenditure on the construction of a fort near Mombasa, will he delay the issue of a loan for this purpose until the matter has been discussed in the House of Commons?

Mr. Churchill: No fort near Mombasa is in contemplation, and I presume that the hon. Member refers to the construction of a port at Kilindini. With regard to this, I would refer him to my reply to the hon. and gallant Member for Henley on the 30th June, in which I stated that the contract had already been let.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

On July 25, Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government of Tanganyika is alienating land; if so on what terms of tenure and rent or tax, and whether that Government exercises any control over the alienation of tribal lands by native chiefs?

Mr Wood: As I informed the hon. and gallant member in reply to a question on 4th May, the whole policy of land tenure in the Tanganyika territory is now receiving the attention of the Governor. So far as I am aware, no land is being alienated to non-natives by the local government. The transfer of land from native to non-natives cannot be carried out without the previous sanction of the Governor.

Major Glyn asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he intends, in consultation with the Governor on his arrival in this country, to consider means and methods by which the development of Kenya Colony can be expedited; and whether any steps have been commenced to improve harbour and railway facilities, and establish better internal communications, to assist British settlers in making a living on their land?

Mr. Churchill: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. A contract has been placed for the construction of a deep water port at Kilindini, and a route has been surveyed for a railway to the Uasin Gishu Plateau which will serve a large number of settlers, old and new.

Major Glyn asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government intend to issue any information in regard to the present conditions and future prospects of Kenya Colony with the object of re-establishing confidence in the future of that territory and assisting British officers and men who have settled out there by encouraging the investment of British capital in the development of the country.

Mr. Churchill: Any statement such as my hon. and gallant Friend contemplates must await the result of my conferences with the Governor, but I may state at once that I have every confidence in the ultimate prosperity of Kenya, subject first to a revival of world trade, and secondly, to the provision of the transport facilities which will be supplied to the utmost extent of the funds available.

KENYA COLONY (NATIVES' WAGES.)

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what wages are paid monthly to natives doing unskilled work on public works in Kenya; and how do these wages compare with the wages paid by planters to the same class of labour?

Mr. Churchill: [illegible] In putting this question, may I be permitted to say how glad we are to see the Colonial Secretary in his place to answer it?

[illegible]

KENYA (KILINDINI) WHARF.

Sir C. Yate asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what is the estimated cost of the proposed new two-berthed wharf at the port of Kilindini, what is the estimated revenue from it, and what is the estimated amount of tonnage to be dealt with?

Mr Churchill: The contract for the Kilindini wharf has been placed at the price of [illegible]. An estimate made in March, 1920, showed a probable total revenue of £120,000 a year at a total tonnage of 250,000.

E. A. Estates

LOSS OF £7,000 ON THE YEAR.

The report of the East African Estates for year to June 30, 1920, shows a net loss of £7,295. Adding debit balance brought forward, the total is £20,756, which is balanced by writing off that amount to share premium account.

The output of sisal has been retarded, owing to the necessity for rebuilding the decorticating factory after the fire in the previous financial year, and also because of the destruction by fire of over 300 acres of growing sisal in February, 1920.

The coconut plantations comprising nearly 125,000 trees, are becoming valuable properties, and upon their obtaining full maturity the directors are confident of their disposal upon advantageous terms. Negotiations for the sale of one large plantation have already been in progress, and have been suspended for reasons which it is hoped are of a temporary nature.

Hitherto the policy of the directors has been to develop a few thousand acres of coconut and sisal in order to prove the suitability of the land for the cultivation of such products. After ten years this object has been successfully achieved, and the future policy will be to sub-lease land for coconut, sisal, cotton, and possibly sugar.

The currency question in East Africa has been the cause of much anxiety. The rise in value of the rupee from the pre-war 1s. 4d. to the inflated value of 2s. 8d., and the subsequent stabilisation of same at 2s., have rendered the working of the properties very difficult, resulting in first an excessive sterling cost of remittance, and, secondly, an addition of 50 per cent. to all pre-war wages and costs.—("Financial News.")

MENGO PLANTERS LIMITED KAMPALA.

P. O. Box 19. Telegrams :—[illegible]

We beg to announce to our numerous Clients in Kenya [illegible] that we have recently opened a

FIRST CLASS LADIES AND GENTS TAILORING AND [illegible] DEPARTMENT.

We can undertake all classes of work,—LADIES [illegible] DRESSES, TENNIS FROCKS ETC., GENTS SAFARI [illegible] LOUNGE SUITS, DRESS SUITS.

Our stock of materials and suitings is the largest [illegible] assorted in Eastern Africa.

PRICES MODERATE. Patterns on application. [illegible] surement Forms sent if required.

OUR GENTS OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT IS ALWAYS [illegible] FRONT FOR VALUE.

Grey Flannel Trousers in good hard wearing [illegible] Fls. 14-00 per pair.

Sports Sweaters, in white wool from Fls. 10-00 per [illegible]

Sports Coats. We hold a large range of useful [illegible] Tweeds, etc. all sizes, [illegible] Fls. 22-00.

Underwear. We have a large stock of Garments in [illegible] wool at keen prices.

Safari Shirts. A really good article in wool mixture [illegible] pad Fls. 7-00 each.

Grey Flannel Undershirts. All wool Fls. 2-25 each.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL MAIL ORDERS AND [illegible]

EDRAHIM JOOMA.

[illegible]

E.A. STANDARD (WEEKLY)

FREE COUPON-INSURANCE [illegible] (Not to be Detached)

The African Guarantee and [illegible] Co., Ltd.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: MARKET AND KERK [illegible] JOHANNESBURG, WILL PAY

Fl. 10,000 to the legal representatives of the bona fide holder of this Coupon Insurance Ticket [illegible] or Kenya Colony [illegible]

Fl. 10,000 [illegible]

Fl. 5,000 [illegible]

Provided that the above is subject to the following conditions which are of the essence of the contract, viz.: [illegible]

Subscribers to the [illegible] NEED NOT [illegible] CARRY [illegible]

[illegible]

BIRTHS.

—On September 2nd at [illegible] Nursing Home, the [illegible] Dr. De Boer, M.O.H., of a son. Mother and [illegible] doing well.

[illegible]ARDSON.—Mrs. J. [illegible], wife of J. Richardson [illegible] of India, on the 4th instant, a [illegible] doing well.

—On the 2nd inst at Nairobi, Mr. & Mrs. D. K. S. [illegible] of Tanganyika a son.

[illegible]NON.—To Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Twins (Boy and [illegible]) on the 5th inst.

[illegible]SON.—On 19th August, [illegible] to Winifred, wife of [illegible] Parkinson, a son.

[illegible]ESTON.—At Jinja Uganda [illegible] 1921 Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], a son.

[illegible]GE.—On 22nd August, [illegible] to the wife of D. O. [illegible] a daughter.

—On September 8th [illegible] Ruiru, wife of [illegible] Harries a son.

—At the Nakuru Nursing [illegible] on Sunday, August 4th to Mrs. W. E. Knight, of [illegible] a son.

Coffee Planters

PROPOSED COFFEE EXCHANGE.

SPECIAL MEETING.

[illegible] meeting of the newly [illegible] Council [illegible] the Coffee [illegible] Union took place in the [illegible] Monday [illegible] present: W. Maclean [illegible] President [illegible] Major [illegible] Capt. [illegible] S. Don [illegible]

[illegible] Kirton, of [illegible] out as his proposal [illegible] Coffee Exchange [illegible] was much discussion [illegible] a resume was given of [illegible] previously made to [illegible] exchange or a Co[illegible]

[illegible] pointed out the [illegible] money which had [illegible] local agents for marketing [illegible] and he suggested the [illegible] Union could save [illegible] money if they [illegible] exchange.

[illegible] pointed out that in [illegible] had decided the [illegible] cooperation was that [illegible] only with one kind [illegible] he stated his brother [illegible] was well versed in the [illegible] Growers' Exchange [illegible] to draw up a [illegible] suitable to the [illegible] requested [illegible] it was agreed [illegible] consisting of [illegible] Major Kirton, Capt. [illegible] Mr. Archer should be [illegible] the subject with [illegible] as Convener. This [illegible] to report to a later [illegible]

[illegible] unanimously agreed that [illegible] be elected to a [illegible] the Council.

[illegible] discussion between [illegible] and the Secretary [illegible] that the Coffee [illegible] should form a [illegible] Union.

[illegible] to call a special [illegible] members of the [illegible] Monday October 17 at [illegible] in the afternoon when [illegible] for the Agenda [illegible] discussion of Mr. [illegible] on Coffee Growing [illegible] Costa Rica". [illegible] has promised to attend. [illegible] varied opinions [illegible] against Mr. Trench's [illegible] the meeting should [illegible] to coffee [illegible] agreed that an [illegible] to all coffee [illegible] to take part in [illegible] and not restrict it to [illegible] Union. It was [illegible] there may [illegible] discuss some [illegible] written by Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] of the lack of [illegible] by the Government to [illegible] will also be [illegible] Agenda.

[illegible] that the General [illegible] 17, [illegible]

Ireland

CABINET COUNCIL AT INVERNESS.

NEARING DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, September 7.

A meeting of the Cabinet which is expected to reach a momentous decision in regard to the future of Irish peace negotiations opened at Inverness Town Hall this morning, the Provost welcoming the Premier and other ministers on arrival.

A crowd of thousands were in the streets, at the windows, and on the roofs and vociferously cheered the Premier who was half an hour late, having breakfasted with and talked at length with the King at Moy Hall whither the Premier motored early in the morning from Brahan Castle.

Later.

The Cabinet sitting at Inverness, unanimously approved the Government's reply to Mr. De Valera which was handed to Commandant Barton, who proceeded to Dublin at four o'clock this afternoon.

The Premier sent a special courier to Moy Hall to inform the King of the result.

Pending Mr De Valera's reply no official information with regard to the tenour of the Government's reply is obtainable, but the text will be published to-morrow evening.

To-day's meeting at Inverness appointed a committee consisting of the Ministers now in Scotland and fully empowered them to deal [illegible] situation [illegible] by Mr De Valera's reply arrived.

London, September [illegible]

[illegible]

Unemployment

ISLINGTON'S GENEROSITY DISFAVOURED.

London, September 7.

The Ministry of Health have refused to sanction the Islington board of Guardians unemployment dole of 73/6 weekly for a man, his wife and six children.

This ruling that the Islington scale is illegal is bound to have a most important effect on the agitation now spreading through the country owing to the discontent of the unemployed with their relief compared with the Islington terms.

London, September 8.

The Cabinet at Inverness have appointed a Committee comprising Sir Robert Horne, and Dr. Macnamara, Sir Alfred Mond, and Mr. Munro to deal with the unemployment problem.

Methodism

GREAT CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

London, September 7.

At the Methodist Ecumenical Conference at Westminster a message was received from the King welcoming the representatives of thirty million Methodists all over the world, and expressing the hope that the deliberations would promote the union of churches.

An address to the King was adopted emphasizing the influence of Methodism in international relations, notably between the United States and Great Britain, while in the Dominions especially Australia and Canada Methodism was a link binding the Empire to the British Crown.

An address was also cabled to President Harding thanking him for his anti-war pronouncement.

Mr. H. E. Goodship points out with reference to the previous history of the Girouard Cup published yesterday, that in 1910 in the final Parklands defeated the Railway on the Town Ground by 2 goals to nil. The Town did not reach the final round, and the teams as published on representing [illegible] teams in the [illegible] should have [illegible]

Books

SIR R. T. CORYNDON & UGANDA NATIVES.

THE WAR AND AFTER.

In a foreword to "The African Native Medical Corps in the East African Campaign," a new work compiled by Major G. J. Keane and Captain D. G. Tomblings, His Excellency Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Uganda Protectorate, briefly surveys the work of the corps and incidentally discloses some interesting developments in the lives of its members.

Sir Robert says that all the early explorers, from Speke and Stanley onwards, have left an almost unanimous record of their surprise and admiration of the remarkably efficient native administration they found in Uganda, and of the great promise which the enlightened and progressive character of the natives [illegible] for the future. Even Carl Peters, whose record in Africa has not earned him the repute of a lover of native life and aspirations, bore frank testimony to the same effect. Since those days, men of wider native experience have endorsed that favourable opinion, and, however their respective point of view may differ, all agree that full opportunity must be given to these promising people to develop their exceptional heritage.

But beyond the Baganda themselves several of the Native tribes of the Protectorate show excellent promise as to industry and receptive intelligence, and while the Buganda system of Native Government is being gradually extended [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the superstition [illegible] horizon. The country is of great fertility and with a sufficient and even rainfall.

A GREAT NEED

One stimulus only is wanting: it is education, and the industry and breadth of view that should follow. In this chief need, an extremely valuable work is being done by the three great mission societies; they have together raised Uganda to the highest place in the whole area of devoted Missionary effort.

His Excellency expresses the opinion that the best education for the great majority of natives should not, at first, be beyond a standard which will fit them to earn a decent and proper living and fill a part most useful to their country. There is he says, a considerable risk that a purely literary education of a moderate standard may do harm by creating repugnance for technical or manual work, while it does not equip them for office work. For the great bulk of African natives the education of the brain alone is not sufficient to form and maintain the mental attitude and character which they most need. To those of sufficient intelligence as full an education should be given as they can absorb with benefit to themselves and their country but for the great majority the technical side should predominate, and broader avenues for expansion should be provided.

ONE AVENUE

The new work in question records how one such avenue was seized, and Capt. Tomblings gives an illuminating account of experiences of which an immensely widened horizon is the chief factor. The value to the national life is vastly increased by the fact that the vivid adventures and hardships and successes described were co-ordinated by discipline and ennobled, even to the native mind, by devotion and not a little self-sacrifice. A fine spirit of loyalty secured a generous enlistment, not in this corps only, but in another which did an immense amount of work and underwent even greater hardships—the East African Mechanical Transport Corps.

Sir Robert proceeds to point out that the crafts learnt in this hard school are among those for which there is a constant and increasing demand. Thousands of Indians [illegible] in Eastern Africa in the lower grades of [illegible] work [illegible]

Russia

REPORTED REVIVAL OF RED TERROR.

SWEDISH STORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Stockholm, September 7.

"Dagensnyheter" learns that Petrograd Kieff and Odessa are panicstricken owing to the recrudescence of the Red Terror. Wholesale arrests are reported in connection with the discovery of an anti-Soviet plot headed by Professor Taganser who is said to have been shot along with sixty more conspirators including Prince Tumanoff and many Soviet officials.

the building trade and on the Uganda Railway and Marine, and their work generally is both costly and inefficient.

THE NEW INCENTIVE.

"I have," His Excellency continues, "a strong hope that the Government may shortly be able to establish large and well-equipped industrial training schools for natives and I have the strongest evidence to show that such a step would win cordial welcome and support from all the important native chiefs in the territory. The imperative needs of the war have gone and analysis of the difficulties, expense and obstructions will be cold and searching; the stimulus must now come from the common sense of national duty, and a vision of what such a country and such a people can achieve."

The [illegible] is fortunate in its historians [illegible] Sir Robert. Major [illegible] clear and high belief [illegible] the Protectorate [illegible]

[illegible]

Sir Robert concludes by predicting a notable future for the Protectorate. The work accomplished and the capacity for craftsmanship and knowledge shown by the members of the Medical and Mechanical Transport Corps in East Africa indicate a strong promise that its own natives will play a prominent part in its development.

The work, which is well illustrated, is published by Richard Clay and Sons Ltd., Brunswick Street, Stamford Street, S.E. 1.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in East Africa is endeavouring to compile a register of all firms doing business in Kenya Colony and Uganda with notes as to the class of business they are doing etc. Members of the Chambers of Commerce are being requested to give the necessary information.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN Ex officer, age 28; married, well educated, Experience farming at home and here, knowledge Flax, Stock, etc., also long experience as Mechanic, Steam Petrol and Electrical Plants, Speaks Swahili. Excellent testimonials. Seeks post, Consider anything with good prospects. Voucher No. 4403, Standard, Nairobi.

MISCELLANEOUS

NAIROBI High School (Post Box 260) has vacancies for day or boarder pupils in kindergarten and senior classes. Particulars sent upon application.

DR. BURKITT will be out of town from Friday 16th until the following Monday evening.

LOST

LEFT in 2nd class carriage Uganda mail train, Kisumu to Mombasa September 5th, black tin box marked [illegible] Finder please [illegible] to [illegible]

FOR SALE

DECIDUOUS TREES, ready about end of July. Price List on Application to S. M. WIMHURST, Nairobi.

SUGAR CANE. Sets for planting. "Uba" or "Striped Ribbon." Fls. 12.50 per ton f.o.r. Koru. Apply C. Harvey.

JAGGERY.—Uncrystallised Brown Sugar at Cents. 20 per lb. in 36 lb. lots, f.o.r.—C. HARVEY, Koru.

BUY your Bacon direct from Curers: why pay six pence to nine pence a pound more than you need? Cut weights Fl. 1 per lb. Sides (30-50 lbs) 90 cts. Shoulders 60 cts. Hams Fl. 1-[illegible] per lb. Cash with order. Turi Butchery, Turi.

FOR Sale, Coffee Plants for the short rains; strong transplanted seedlings for sale.—Apply J. L. Henderson, Thika.

FOR SALE. Incubator, 120 Egg Hearson, complete with spare parts, only hatched twice Fls. 250. Also White Leghorn Cockrels 2 to 4 months old at Fls. 2/50 each. Apply Box 62. G. H. C.

COFFEE PLANTS, 15 to 18 months, raised from the best selected seed. Reasonable prices. Inspection invited. COGLE & CARBIS, Mill 23½, P. O. RUIRU.

PURE Bred greyhound pups, excellent strain. D. Tryon, [illegible]

R. I. R. [illegible] unfertiles [illegible] Cockerels [illegible] Box 216, [illegible]

P[illegible] good picked eating [illegible] Fls. 4-50 per sack [illegible] carriage paid to all [illegible] between Kiu & Kisumu [illegible] Apply Simpson, [illegible] Limoru.

FOR SALE or Partnership, 160, 440, or 600 acres highly developed Coffee Land. Pick of the Country, Higher Kyambu. For Sale, 2,000 acres, Songhor; Coffee, Sugar, Stock.—Apply, Voucher 4412, "Standard," Nairobi.

BOY'S Raleigh Bicycle, good condition Fls 56/-. Apply Voucher No. 4424, Standard Nairobi.

FORD Touring Car, 1917 Model, excellent engine any trial. Price Fls. 1500. Also ten young turkey hens just started laying. Fls. 12/- each or Fls. 100 the ten. Box 165, Nairobi.

SITTING pure-bred imported Light Sussex Poultry, splendid layers, unfertiles replaced 7/- per sitting. Orders booked in rotation. L. Gorringe, Box 208, Nairobi.

WANTED.

WANTED to Purchase, small Kyambu Farm. Preference to one near rail or town. Must be a bargain.—Send particulars in first instance to Voucher 4413, "Standard" Office, Nairobi.

GOOD young grade Shorthorn Bull. Apply Simpson, P. O. Limoru.

PASSAGE to England November in return for services on board by lady willing to take charge of children or invalid. Splendid sailor. Apply Voucher No. 44[illegible]3, Standard Nairobi.

TO LET.

SEVERAL OFFICES, shops, living quarters, godowns, fire proof godowns, Workshops, Bungalows, and private garages almost on all the streets in Kampala. Apply, [illegible] Jodinho, Kampala, Uganda.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EXPERIENCED [illegible]

Joint Committee

NOTES ON THE PERSONNEL.

As stated in another column the personnel of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs comprises eleven members of each of the Houses of Parliament. Here are brief notes on these members:—

The Chairman, Lord Islington was before his elevation to the peerage was Sir J. P. Dickson-Poynder, was Conservative M.P. for Chippenham, Wiltshire, from 1892 to 1910, when he became Governor of New Zealand. In 1914 he became Colonial Under-Secretary, going the next year to the India Office as Parliamentary Under Secretary. He is 56 years old.

The Earl of Midleton sat as Mr. St. John Brodrick in the House of Commons from 1880 to 1905, and held office in the War, Foreign, and India Offices, being Secretary of State for War 1900-1903 and for India 1903-1905. Age 66. A Conservative.

Earl Buxton is the late Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, and was Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1892-1895. He was subsequently President of the Board of Trade and Postmaster-General. A Liberal.

The Earl of Donoughmore (R. W. J. Hely Hutchinson) sits as Viscount Hutchinson, and succeeded St. John Brodrick as Under-Secretary for War in 1903, and was appointed Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords in 1911. A Conservative.

Lord Harris, 71 years of age, is the well-known cricketer, who has been Under-Secretary for India, and Governor of Bombay.

Lord Chelmsford is the late Viceroy of India, formerly Governor of Queensland and New South Wales. No Dot [illegible].

Lord Lamington, 60, Conservative ex-M.P., formerly Governor of Queensland and of Bombay.

Lord Carmichael, a Liberal, has been a Governor of Victoria, Madras, and Bengal, and is 63 years of age.

Lord Clwyd (Mr. J. H. Roberts) was Liberal M.P. for W. Denbigh from 1892-1918.

Lord Meston entered the Indian Civil Service in 1885, and became successively Settlement Officer, Financial Secretary to Government United Provinces, Adviser to the Governments of Cape Colony and Transvaal on Civil Service Reform, [illegible] Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, Secretary to the Finance Department, Government of India, Lieutenant-Governor United Provinces, Agra and Oudh, a representative of India at the Imperial War Cabinet, and Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council. He retired in 1919.

Lord Sydenham (Sir George Sydenham Clarke) entered the Royal Engineers in 1868. He has been Secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee, Governor of Victoria, Governor of Bombay, and [illegible] the Standard [illegible] of South Africa.

[illegible]

Engagements

DR. ARTHUR OF KIKUYU TO WED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 4.

Two interesting engagements are announced this week.

A marriage has been arranged between the Rev. J. W. Arthur, O.B.E., M.D., of Kikuyu, third son of the late Mr. J. W. Arthur of Glasgow, and Evelyn Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Coullie, B.D., minister of the parish of Pencaitland, East Lothian.

The engagement is also announced of Capt. J. L. Berne, O.B.E., Reserve of Officers, Senior Assistant Secretary to the Governor of Tanganyika Territory, eldest surviving son of the late Col. J. C. Berne and Mrs. Berne, Southsea, Hampshire, and Marjorie, elder daughter of Mrs. E. Bennie, Sydenham.

EastAfrican Market

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA.

The British Trade Commissioner in East Africa has reported to the Department of Overseas Trade that in his area a large amount of commercial propaganda is now being carried on by United States firms.

Many East African firms receive regularly gratis copies of United States trade journals. Some United States firms, notably those engaged in the hardware and motor accessories trades, are writing to East African houses offering the sole agency for their products on very liberal terms. Provided that a certain amount of business is contracted for, they propose 30 per cent. approximately on imports direct to the agent and 10 per cent. on imports into the area other than those on account of the agent.

The interest displayed in the East African market by United States firms is worthy of note, but whether the condition imposed can be accepted in a market where prosperity is dependent on a variable agricultural production remains to be seen.

[illegible] a member of the Canterbury House of Laymen.

The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore (U., Stafford) is the heir of Lord Harlech. He saw active service in Egypt, was Private Secretary to Lord Milner, and Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet, Assistant Political Officer in Palestine, Member of the British Delegation to the Peace Conference (Middle East Section). Age 37.

Sir J. D. Rees (U., E. Nottingham) entered the Indian Civil Service in 1875 and was Under-Secretary to the Madras Government, and Private Secretary to successive Governors. He became British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and additional Member of the Viceroy's Council. Chairman or Director of many companies in India. 68 years of age.

Ben Spoor (Lab., Bishop Auckland), 44 years of age, visited India last year.

Maj.-General Sir Charles Townshend, the "hero of Kut" (Ind., Wrekin) entered the Marines in 1881, served in the Soudan, and was thanked by the Government of India for his services at Chitral. Served brilliantly in South African and European wars.

Col. J. C. Wedgwood (Lab., Newcastle-under-Lyme) served in South Africa and was Resident Magistrate at Ermelo, Transvaal, from 1902-1904. Served in East Africa during the Great War and [illegible].

Mr. N. Maclean (Lab., [illegible]) [illegible]

Kenya in London

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN COMMONS

A KILINDINI FORT?

In the House of Commons:

On July 22, Sir G. Collins asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to proceed with large expenditure on the construction of a fort near Mombasa, will he delay the issue of a loan for this purpose until the matter has been discussed in the House of Commons?

Mr. Churchill: No fort near Mombasa is in contemplation, and I presume that the hon. Member refers to the construction of a fort at Kilindini. With regard to this, I would refer him to my reply to the hon. and gallant Member for Henley on the 30th. June, in which I stated that the contract had already been let.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

On July 25, Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government of Tanganyika is alienating land; if so on what terms of tenure and rent or tax; and whether that Government exercises any control over the alienation of tribal lands by native chiefs?

Mr. Wood: As I informed the hon. and gallant member in reply to a question on 4th May, the whole policy of land tenure in the Tanganyika territory is now receiving the attention of the Governor. So far as I am aware, no land is being alienated to non-natives by the local government. The transfer of land from native to non-natives cannot be carried out without the previous sanction of the Governor.

Major Glyn asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he intends, in consultation with the Governor on his arrival in this country, to consider means and methods by which the development of Kenya Colony can be expedited; and whether any steps have been commenced to improve harbour and railway facilities, and establish better internal communications to assist British settlers in making a living on their land?

Mr. Churchill: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. A contract has been placed for the construction of a deep water port at Kilindini, and a route has been surveyed for a railway to the Uasin Gishu Plateau which will serve a large number of settlers, old and new.

Major Glyn asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government intend to issue any information in regard to the present conditions and future prospects of Kenya Colony with the object of re-establishing confidence in the future of that territory and assisting British officers and men who have settled out there by encouraging the investment of British capital in the development of the country.

Mr. Churchill: Any statement such as my hon. and gallant Friend contemplates must await the result of my conferences with the Governor, but I may state at once that I have every confidence in the ultimate prosperity of Kenya, subject first to a revival of world trade, and secondly, to the provision of the transport facilities which will be supplied to the utmost extent of the funds available.

KENYA COLONY (NATIVES' WAGES.)

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what wages are paid monthly to natives doing unskilled work on public works in Kenya; and how do these wages compare with the wages paid by planters to the same class of labour?

In putting this question, may I be permitted to say how glad we [illegible] the Colonial Secretary [illegible]

[illegible]

MENGO PLANTERS LIMITED KAMPALA.

P. O. Box 19. Telegrams:—[illegible]

We beg to announce to our numerous Clients in Kenya [illegible] that we have recently opened a

FIRST CLASS LADIES AND GENTS TAILORING AND [illegible] DEPARTMENT.

We can undertake all classes of work,—LADIES [illegible] DRESSES, TENNIS FROCKS ETC., GENTS SAFARI [illegible] LOUNGE SUITS, DRESS SUITS.

Our stock of materials and suitings is the largest [illegible] assorted in Eastern Africa.

PRICES MODERATE. Patterns on application. [illegible] surement Forms sent if required.

OUR GENTS OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT IS ALWAYS [illegible] FRONT FOR VALUE.

Grey Flannel Trousers in good hard wearing [illegible] Fls. 14-00 per pair.

Sports Sweaters, in white wool from Fls. 10-00 per pair.

Sports Coats. We hold a large range of useful [illegible] Tweeds, etc. all sizes, Price Fls. 22-00.

Underwear. We have a large stock of Garments [illegible] wool at keen prices.

Safari Shirts. A really good article in wool mixture [illegible] pad Fls. 7-00 each.

Grey Flannel Undershirts. All wool Fls. 2-25 each.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL MAIL ORDERS AND [illegible]

KENYA (KILINDINI) WHARF.

Sir C. Yate asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what is the estimated cost of the proposed new two-berthed wharf at the port of Kilindini; what is the estimated revenue from it; and what is the estimated amount of tonnage to be dealt with?

Mr Churchill: The contract for the Kilindini wharf has been placed at the price of £1,018,010. An estimate made in March, 1920, showed a probable total revenue of £120,000 a year on a total tonnage of 250,000.

E. A. Estates

LOSS OF £7,000 ON THE YEAR.

The report of the East African Estates for year to June 30, 1920, shows a net loss of £7,295. Adding debit balance brought forward, the total is £20,756, which is balanced by writing off that amount to share premium account.

The output of sisal has been retarded, owing to the necessity for rebuilding the decorticating factory after the fire in the previous financial year, and also because of the destruction by fire of over 300 acres of growing sisal in February, 1920.

The coconut plantations comprising nearly 125,000 trees, are becoming valuable properties, and upon their obtaining full maturity the directors are confident of their disposal upon advantageous terms. Negotiations for the sale of one large plantation have already been in progress, and have been suspended for reasons which it is hoped are of a temporary nature.

Hitherto the policy of the directors has been to develop a few thousand acres of coconut and sisal in order to prove the suitability of the land for the cultivation of such products. After ten years this object has been successfully achieved, and the future policy will be to sub-lease land for coconut, sisal, cotton, and possibly sugar.

The currency question in East Africa has been the cause of much anxiety. The rise in value of the rupee from the pre-war 1s. 4d. to the inflated value of 2s. 8d., and the subsequent stabilisation of same at 2s., have rendered the working of the properties very difficult, resulting in, first an excessive sterling cost of remittance, and secondly, an addition of 50 per cent. to all native wages and costs.—("Financial News.")

E.A. STANDARD (WEEKLY) FREE COUPON-INSURANCE [illegible]

The African Guarantee and [illegible] Co., Ltd., PRINCIPAL OFFICE [illegible] MARKET AND KRUIS [illegible] JOHANNESBURG, WILL PAY

Fl. 10,000 [illegible]

Fl. 10,000 [illegible]

Fl. 5,000 [illegible]

Provided that the [illegible] subject to the following [illegible] which are of the essence [illegible]

[illegible]

Subscribers to the [illegible] NEED NOT [illegible] CARRY [illegible]

[illegible]

EBRAHIM JOOMA.

[illegible]

BIRTHS.

[illegible]—On September 2nd at [illegible] Nursing Home, the wife of Dr H De Boer, M.O.H., of a son. Mother and child doing well.

[illegible]ARDSON.—Mrs. J. [illegible], wife of J. Richardson, National Bank of India, [illegible], on the 4th instant, a son. Mother doing well.

[illegible]—On the 2nd inst at Nairobi, Mr & Mrs. D. K. S. [illegible] of Tanganyika a son.

[illegible]NON.—To Mr & Mrs [illegible], Twins, (Boy and [illegible]) on the 5th inst.

[illegible]ON.—On 19th August, [illegible], to Winifred, wife of [illegible] Perkinson, a son.

[illegible]NTON.—At Jinja Uganda [illegible] 1921, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], a son.

[illegible]GE.—On 22nd August, [illegible], to the wife of D. O. [illegible], a daughter.

[illegible]—On September 8th [illegible], Ruiru wife of [illegible] Harries a son.

[illegible]—At the Nakuru Nursing [illegible] on Sunday, August 4th to [illegible] Mrs. W. E. Knight, of [illegible] a son.

[Cof]fee Planters

[PR]OPOSED COFFEE EXCHANGE.

SPECIAL MEETING

[illegible] meeting of the newly-[illegible] Council of the Coffee Union took place in the [illegible] Office on Monday [illegible] present W MacLellan [illegible] President, [illegible] following [illegible] Major [illegible] Capt. Ritchie, J. F. H. [illegible] Secretary S. Don.

[illegible] Kirton, of Ruiru, was pre[illegible] to outline his proposals of a Coffee Exchange [illegible] was much discussion [illegible] a resume was given of [illegible] previously made to [illegible] an exchange or a Co[illegible]

[illegible] pointed out the [illegible] of money which had [illegible] local agents for mar[illegible] and he suggested the [illegible] Union could save [illegible] this money if they [illegible]

[illegible] pointed out that in [illegible] been decided the [illegible] operation was that [illegible] only with one kind [illegible] He asked his [illegible] well versed in the [illegible] Growers' Ex[illegible] offered to draw up a [illegible] suitable to the [illegible] it requested [illegible] it was agreed [illegible] committee consisting [illegible] Major Kirton, Capt. [illegible] Archer should be [illegible] consider the subject with [illegible] as Convener. The [illegible] to report to a later [illegible]

[illegible] unanimously agreed that [illegible] be elected to a [illegible] the Council.

[illegible] a discussion [illegible] and the Secre[illegible] that the Coffee [illegible] should form a [illegible]

[illegible]

Ireland

CABINET COUNCIL AT INVERNESS.

NEARING DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, September 7.

A meeting of the Cabinet which is expected to reach a momentous decision in regard to the future of Irish peace negotiations opened at Inverness Town Hall this morning, the Provost welcoming the Premier and other ministers on arrival.

A crowd of thousands were in the streets, at the windows, and on the roofs and vociferously cheered the Premier who was half an hour late, having breakfasted with and talked at length with the King at Moy Hall whither the Premier motored early in the morning from Brahan Castle.

Later.

The Cabinet sitting at Inverness, unanimously approved the Government's reply to Mr De Valera which was handed to Commandant Barton, who proceeded, to Dublin at four o'clock this afternoon.

The Premier sent a special courier to Moy Hall to inform the King of the result.

Pending Mr. De Valera's reply, no official information with regard to the tenour of the Government's reply is obtainable, but the text will be published to-morrow evening.

To-day's meeting at Inverness appointed a committee consisting of the Ministers now in Scotland and fully empowered them to deal with the Irish situation immediately Mr. De Valera's reply arrived.

London, September 8.

Although there is no inkling given officially of the nature of the Premier's reply to Mr De Valera several morning papers suggest that the note suggests a [illegible] with the Sinn Fein delegates [illegible] September 20, providing [illegible] Eireann agrees to remain within the Empire.

Unemployment

ISLINGTON'S GENEROSITY DISFAVOURED.

London, September 7.

The Ministry of Health have refused to sanction the Islington board of Guardians unemployment dole of 73/6 weekly for a man, his wife and six children.

This ruling that the Islington scale is illegal is bound to have a most important effect on the agitation now spreading through the country owing to the discontent of the unemployed with their relief compared with the Islington terms.

London, September 8.

The Cabinet at Inverness have appointed a Committee comprising Sir Robert Horne, and Dr. Macnamara, Sir Alfred Mond, and Mr. Munro to deal with the unemployment problem.

Methodism

GREAT CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

London, September 7.

At the Methodist Ecumenical Conference at Westminster a message was received from the King welcoming the representatives of thirty million Methodists all over the world, and expressing the hope that the deliberations would promote the union of churches.

An address to the King was adopted emphasizing the influence of Methodism in international relations, notably between the United States and Great Britain, while in the Dominions, especially Australia and Canada Methodism was a link binding the Empire, to the British Crown.

An address was also cabled to President Harding thanking him for his anti-war pronouncement.

Mr. H. E. Goodship points out with reference to the previous history of the General Cup published yesterday, that in 1920 in the final Parklands defeated the Railway on the Town Ground by 2 goals to nil. The Town did not reach the final round, and the team so paid that so representing Parklands [illegible] should have [illegible]

Books

SIR R. T. CORYNDON & UGANDA NATIVES.

THE WAR AND AFTER.

In a foreword to "The African Native Medical Corps in the East African Campaign," a new work compiled by Major G. J. Keane and Captain D. G. Tomblings, His Excellency Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Uganda Protectorate, briefly surveys the work of the corps and incidentally discloses some interesting developments in the lives of its members.

Sir Robert says that all the early explorers, from Speke and Stanley onwards, have left an almost unanimous record of their surprise and admiration of the remarkably efficient native administration they found in Uganda, and of the great promise which the enlightened and progressive character of the natives afforded for the future; even Carl Peters, whose record in Africa has not earned him the repute of a lover of native life and aspiration bore frank testimony to the same effect. Since those days, men of wider native experience have endorsed that favourable opinion, and, however their respective point of view may differ all agree that full opportunity must be given to these promising people to develop their exceptional heritage.

But beyond the Baganda themselves, several of the Native tribes of the Protectorate show excellent promise as to industry and receptive intelligence, and while the Baganda system of Native Government is being gradually extended beyond that Province, no opportunity for development along broader lines should be withheld from these less advanced people.

The agricultural possibilities of the country are enormous [illegible] greatest [illegible] It is [illegible] [illegible] of three and a half [illegible] people to [illegible] for a field beyond the [illegible] the superstitions of [illegible] horizon." The country is of great fertility, and with a sufficient and even rainfall.

A GREAT NEED

One stimulus only is wanting: it is education, and the industry and breadth of view that should follow. In this chief need, an extremely valuable work is being done by the three great mission societies; they have together raised Uganda to the highest place in the whole area of devoted Missionary effort.

His Excellency expresses the opinion that the best education for the great majority of natives should not, at first, be beyond a standard which will fit them to earn a decent and proper living and fill a part most useful to their country. There is he says, a considerable risk that a purely literary education of a moderate standard may do harm by creating repugnance for technical or manual work, while it does not equip them for office work. For the great bulk of African natives, the education of the brain alone is not sufficient to form and maintain the mental attitude and character which they most need. To those of sufficient intelligence, as full an education should be given as they can absorb with benefit to themselves and their country; but for the great majority the technical side should predominate, and broader avenues for expansion should be provided.

ONE AVENUE.

The new work in question records how one such avenue was found, and Capt. Tomblings gives an illuminating account of experiences of which an immensely widened horizon is the chief factor. The value to the national life is vastly increased by the fact that the vivid adventures and hardships and successes described were co-ordinated by discipline and ennobled, even to the native mind, by devotion and not a little self-sacrifice. A fine spirit of loyalty secured a generous enlistment, not in this corps only, but in another which did an immense amount of work and underwent even greater hardships—the East African Mechanical Transport Corps.

Sir Robert proceeds to point out that the crafts learnt in this hard school are among those for which there is a constant and increasing demand. Thousands of Indians are employed in Eastern Africa in the lower grades of [illegible] work [illegible]

Russia

REPORTED REVIVAL OF RED TERROR.

SWEDISH STORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Stockholm, September 7.

"Dagensnyheter" learns that Petrograd Kieff and Odessa are panicstricken owing to the recrudescence of the Red Terror. Wholesale arrests are reported in connection with the discovery of an anti-Soviet plot headed by Professor Tagansev who is said to have been shot along with sixty more conspirators including Prince Tumanoff and many Soviet officials.

the building trade and on the Uganda Railway and Marine, and their work generally is both costly and inefficient.

THE NEW INCENTIVE.

"I have," His Excellency continues, "a strong hope that the Government may shortly be able to establish large and well-equipped industrial training schools for native and I have the strongest evidence to show that such a step would win cordial welcome and support from all the important native chiefs in the territory. The imperative needs of the war have gone, and analysis of the difficulties, expense and obstructions will be cold and searching, the stimulus must now come from the common sense of national duty, and a vision of what such a country and such a people can achieve."

The corps is fortunate in its historians, adds Sir Robert. Major Keane has a clear and high belief in the destiny of the Protectorate, and of the duty of those who serve [illegible] best. He did [illegible] fighting against [illegible] is now taking [illegible] and dangerous foes [illegible] disease amongst [illegible] population of Uganda [illegible] battle, also education will [illegible] most valuable weapon.

Sir Robert concludes by predicting a notable future for the Protectorate. The work accomplished, and the capacity for craftsmanship and knowledge shown by the members of the Medical and Mechanical Transport Corps in East Africa indicate a strong promise that its own natives will play a prominent part in its development.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN Ex-officer, age 28; married, well educated, Experience farming at home and here, knowledge Flax, Stock, etc, also long experience as Mechanic, Steam Petrol and Electrical, Plants, Speaks Swahili Excellent testimonials. Seeks post, Consider anything with good prospects. Voucher No. 4403, Standard, Nairobi.

MISCELLANEOUS

NAIROBI High School (Post Box 260) has vacancies for day or boarder pupils in kindergarten and senior classes. Particulars from [illegible] application.

DR. BURKITT will be out of town from Friday 16th until the following Monday evening.

LOST

LEFT in first class carriage Uganda mail train, Kisumu to Mombasa, September [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE

DECIDUOUS TREES, ready about end of July, Price List on Application to S. M. WIM[illegible]HURST, Nairobi.

SUGAR CANE, Sets for planting "Uba" or "Striped Ribbon," Fls. 12.50 per ton f.o.r. Koru. Apply C Harvey.

JAGGERY.—Uncrystallised Brown Sugar at Cents. 20 per lb. in 36 lb. lots, f.o.r.—C HARVEY, Koru.

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FOR Sale, Coffee Plants for the short rains; strong transplanted seedlings for sale.—Apply J. L. Henderson, Thika.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

[illegible]

Eldoret Meeting

PLATEAU SUPPORT FOR CONVENTION

THE SPEECHES

A meeting to discuss the Indian attitude and to meet delegates from the Executive of the Convention of Associations was convened by Mr. MacDonald at Eldoret for Friday, September 2 at 11.00 a.m.

As a result a very enthusiastic assembly collected at the School Hall and the largely attended meeting was representative of the Uasin Gishu Plateau. Of the 185 present were Lt.-Col. A. Swinton Home, Col. R. Meinertzhagen, The Rev. Loubser, Mr. Welby, Mr. Van Rynevelt, Mr. Engelbrecht, Mr. Scott, Capt. Mundell, Mr. T. J. Cook, Captains Munday, Gordon and Toft and many others. Mrs MacDonald was elected chairman, and Mr. T. J. O'Shea elected to act as Secretary to the meeting.

The chairman in his opening remarks called attention to the fact that the districts in the Colony had held meetings on this very vital question. He was sure that the people would support him in thanking the Executive of the Convention and Committees for sending Delegates to the meeting to explain how matters now stood in regard to the question.

MAJ. WARD.

Major H. F. Ward, one of the Delegates from the Executive of the Convention of Associations stated how gratified the Executive were for the opportunity to explain what had been done to combat the Indian menace and to appeal to the Plateau for support in the movement. The one matter that could do more damage to the Empire than the White menace in Kenya than any other was connected action by individuals or districts detached or unconnected action by the white community.

Delegates could explain the details of the negotiations and the details of the resolutions, but he could say, as he knew by the way in which the districts at present represented with confidence in the Executive Council, that the Uasin Gishu Plateau, and Rift Valley generally, would support the Executive of the last two named.

Apart from the question of representation and our losses, if the Indian was allowed to gain political control of the Country that would mean that Kenya would be run as a native State, and that additional monument in order to penetrate and secure the whole of the interior of the Indian to the detriment of the White man, when in 1923 Lord Milner's despatch had been taken as a final settlement of this question. Had Lord Milner, under pressure, official advice not to discuss the question for

We should have done what the natives did, and interested in improve the position from our point of view, as they did. However, the country was at last awake and unanimous, organisation was necessary. Only two months old, we had made considerable progress. We had 40 branches with approximately 2,000 members controlled by an office in Nairobi. Mr. Grogan was the President of this Committee assisted by a committee of 30 members of the Legislative Council and members of Parliament and Delegates.

Public meetings were fast being held in all the Indian missions, and the Committee were prepared to send speakers to any meeting. The White question in Kenya could even locally be settled if the Indian question was settled. The Indian was the insistent propaganda in England, which was the continuous badger of the India Office, but was nowhere in its efforts to influence public opinion in England towards its own ends. The local Indian organisation could rely upon large funds from India, upon grants of money from local Indian merchants, and in addition, it had secured a force of very keen local Indians, which took the shape of tax upon grass cuttings and, in the case of merchants, upon the value of their stock.

In addition subscriptions were called for at Indian meetings, such as the meeting at the Nairobi Indian mass meeting, over £200 was raised. We, on the other hand relied upon voluntary contributions. In one district a call at a fixed rate was agreed from time to time, and, in cases like his own District (Reisho) a quarterly subscription had been instituted.

Down country, the first call had been completed and the proceeds from a concert call were just coming in when he left Nairobi a few days previously. The local Indian intrigue, we might be expected from an Eastern mind, were mostly underground. The very slender influence which recently come to light, however. Whatever had been called out to this message had been called out to this message that the native side of the question would prove of the most importance, and that every duka wallah in the country was to carry out incessant propaganda amongst the natives.

He (the speaker) had first hand information of such a meeting being held by an Indian duka keeper in the Lumbwa country who had collected all the surrounding Lumbwa chiefs and addressed them. The effect of his speech was to the effect that the Lumbwa must do all they possibly could against the White man, and that if they got into trouble the Indian Association would call them out with arms and ammunition and the supply of funds.

Other instances had been quoted in the country. He emphasised that now the Indians had taken up the attitude they had, it was stated they would be taken as a sign of weakness if the Europeans compromised, hopelessly, the authority of the White administration. Such an impression as the Indians would be fruitful of trouble, and was liable to result in native disturbances. Disturbances would be the result in suppression, and the natives would exhibit the Indian offensive.

THE NATIVE.

The White community had done most careful, without exception, to keep the native out of the question. Our efforts had been considerably handicapped by the fact that the country had hitherto not paid sufficient attention to the subject. A grave error of judgment had been made, when in 1923, Lord Milner's despatch had been taken as a final settlement of this question. Had that been ignored, under pressure, official advice not to discuss the question for

R 38

(remainder nearer's account.)

The feast on the slopes in Devonshire Harbour were by half-past 10 o'clock. H.M.S. Hood's motor-boats as H.M.S. Repulse's motor-launch were busy ferrying parties to the shore, and by 11 o'clock the whole of the ship's company had been landed.

Platoon would join the Movement and play its part.

LOCAL VIEWS.

Mr. Ortlepp raised the point that the Indian fundis were unable to play polo in Eldoret and therefore could not join the Movement. He was explained that this would be known when the next the Indian agitators refused to accept the principle of segregation until such time as it was accepted it was impossible to alleviate land for Indian residences.

The Chairman then put before the meeting the question of forming a local organisation to deal with this matter and it was decided to form a committee of 10 persons drawn from all portions of the Plateau and this committee was then elected.

Mr. O'Shea, then asked that this committee should have the entire confidence of the Plateau behind it and this was unanimously agreed to and was unanimously carried.

The Chairman then read a telegram received from the Secretary of the Convention suggesting that the B.A. community should express their opinion on the present situation and resolute on a telegram to Geneva embody such in a telegram to Colonial Russia to strengthen the hands of the Deputation now in S.A. This was explained (in Dutch) to the Dutch community by the Rev. Mr. Loubser who was unanimously asked by them to assist in drafting the telegram.

Col. Griffiths proposed to the meeting a resolution to the effect that it emphatically and unanimously endorse the resolutions and action taken by the Convention of Associations and this was carried with great enthusiasm and acclamation.

SOY MEETING.

A large gathering collected at the Soy Hotel on Saturday September 3, under the auspices of the Uasin Gishu Branch of the Convention of Associations and of the measures taken by the Executive Committee of that Body. Capt. Munday it was agreed to divide the district into Sergoit, Little Soy, and Soy. The native.

The Chairman, at the conclusion of business, urged the importance of the Convention upon all present.

He thanked the Indians for the challenge. Mr. Cowley Major Ward speaking on behalf of the Executive of the Convention Commander Coke and himself stated that all were under a deep debt of gratitude to the Indians for their meetings proclamations for their visit which had done so much to make their trip a success.

Local Rugby

A Rugby football match will be played on Cynthiana Ground on Saturday between two representative teams, in preparation for the visit of a team from Nakuru during next week.

The following are the teams:—

Nakuru: Cunningham; Crofton, Everard, Tugman and Anderson; Gaisely and Berryman; Lyttelton, Rose, Wilson, Cotton, Worthedge and Van Helsingham.

Eldoret: Lt. Sanderson; Mayram and Cossendale; Hope and McCully; McQueen, Thomson and Kenny; O'Keeffe, Parker, Starkins and Bolton; A. Lowe, Selous, Capt. A. Lowe.

All players are asked to make a particular effort to turn out, as the selection committee will be present.

Golf Notes

A VISIT TO SOME COAST COURSES.

COMPARISONS.

(By Niblick.)

A visit to any coast game me the opportunity of playing on three courses and although they were all seaside courses are extremely different. Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam Uplands are of a similar type, but fortunately I missed the gem of all—Tanga. With regard to the courses I played on I consider that Mombasa is, in so far as golf is concerned, to be the best of the three.

MOMBASA.

The Mombasa course has an unparalleled and unequalled situation with the Indian Ocean at its door but they have not, up to date, put a question whether they ever be able to improve on it. The course is brought by any standard of imagination, where in the region of a really good one.

Time after time from a decent drive one gets a lie from which only one club can be used and that the eighth.

It is quite true that the holes are in most cases just long enough for a drive and pitch, yet there are three holes—the second and third as well as least where a good second shot is required and the longest hole of all has the worst fairway.

Again the ground available is so limited that a good deal of crossing takes place and you get a lot of confusion.

There is one thing I must congratulate Mombasa on and that is the greens, they always give you really good and true putting whilst I must add I cannot to see that the old 3rd green, which is a delightful small hole, which is a delightful small hole, which is a delightful small hole

MARRIAGE.

...TLEY—TAVERNER, on ... 3rd, James Campbell ...ley, Son of Dr. G. H. ...tley and Mrs. Bentley of ... to Kathleen Taverner, daughter of the late J. W. Taverner and Mrs. Taverner, of ...ton, England.

DEATH.

...—On 5th inst., at Ha..., South Africa, A. C. ..., of Karamaini, Ruiru, ... husband of Olivia Harries.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1921.

The Week

LOCAL

It is announced that the Prince ... not be able to visit ...

... Northey writes con... Lady Northey's health ...

... Railway is to be ... at once (p. 5).

... Northern Frontier ...

The Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Indian Affairs ... published (p. 25).

... enemy property in Tanganyika has taken ...

... Court cases appear on page 30.

... W. J. Monagh and Lord ... addressed a meeting of ... on Mon...

SPORT.

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TACTICS AND CREDENTIALS.

Indications from many sources give evidence of an impression that our attitude on the great question of the hour is opposed to a firm stand against Indian claims. It has even been asserted that our opinion is gradually veering round to that of those who advocate concessions or compromise on the matter. As we take the view very strongly, that unity of purpose is the most essential condition of success at this moment we feel it incumbent upon us to make our position clear, and we begin by stating that in the unlikely event of circumstances compelling us to change our attitude, we shall not leave the world in doubt but shall announce our opinion in any case "without fear or favour." We refute the suggestion that anything we have said can bear an interpretation of weakening, and we do not believe that such an interpretation can be placed on the views we have expressed. With this preface we make a profession of faith rather than that any obscurity should remain. We begin by affirming on our own account what has been called the Magna Carta of the Convention of Associations—we stand by the "Irreducible Minimum" and we aspire to the larger policy laid down by that body. In other words, our objective is the same as that of the Reform Party, the Convention of Associations, and of the vast majority of British settlers in Kenya. We form, therefore, a modest file in the ranks forming the remarkable and significant unanimity ... the European community of the Colony. It is at this point we part company with the Reform Party and the Convention, for though we have the same goal, we doubt the efficacy of the mean... [illegible]

... have pressed repeatedly since July but we would remind the public that on that date we published the first of a series of valuable communications from our London correspondent. In those communications our correspondent who is in close touch with our affairs at Home gave advice which may thus be summarised. First he urged the European community to appoint the Legislative Councillors now in England as their accredited representatives. Some indication of the necessity of this is contained in the Report of the Proceedings of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs which we published on Wednesday and we would draw attention to the amendment by Sir William Joynson-Hicks in which he moved to insert in the Report "that they (the Committee) have heard no evidence from members of the Legislative Council of Kenya who are now in England and desirous of giving evidence and have had no report from the present Governor of Kenya." We now understand that through the resourcefulness of Major Grogan, he himself did give evidence, but that by some intrigue the evidence of Sir Northrup MacMillan and Mr. Rodwell was not taken. The Proceedings and the Report are alike illuminating as to how strong and insidious has been the pressure brought to bear on this Committee from the other side. The Report was passed by the casting vote of the Chairman. Further we understand that the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was accepted in the person of the Chairman, Sir Humphrey Leggett, as representing Kenya and we know that Sir Humphrey Leggett gave some most extraordinary evidence which appears to have astounded members of the Joint Committee. This body we believe has received no instructions from Kenya, and in the circumstances could hardly express our opinion with the authority that weight and the ... [illegible]

... lines of what has occurred that Kenya has had a very narrow escape from being sacrificed to the academic nostrums of the "Little England" faction, supported by nervous Anglo-Indian influence, and that we owe a very great debt of gratitude to our representatives in England, whose appeals for support on certain lines, we have allowed to pass unheeded, and who have nevertheless managed to win for us the breathing space we so badly needed. In the circumstances whether it would still help our cause to press for a Royal Commission remains to be seen. We must await developments before we can decide on its advisability. Thirdly, our correspondent, in expressing the opinion of a prominent East African, stated that (we quote from a former leading article):—Emphasis should be laid on "resistance to the electoral claim which is a claim by Indian immigrants to play the part of an Imperial race in ruling Africans and on reservation of Highland farming areas for European occupation." In this engagement tactics are required as in every other, and now we learn that the English press is increasingly sympathetic to our cause, we should undoubtedly emphasise those points which will appeal to the disinterested sentiments of the democracy at home. Undoubtedly the two points indicated carry such an appeal as they involve our trust for the natives and the irrefutable claim of the European to reap the fruit of his labours after he has ... [illegible]

... armed resistance ... they are attempting ... question in the ... justice. Such is ... such has been our ... out on the question ... credentials. We ... [illegible]

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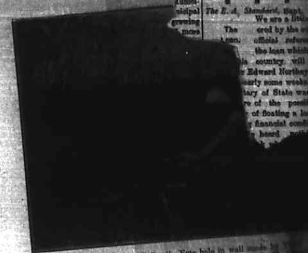
OUR PICTURE PAGE.

A Soldier Settler en Route. Photo: A. Owen. Chiromo, Nairobi.



"B.S.A. off for the Police." Note hole in wall made by ... Rev. P. ...

A PRIMITIVE LADDER.
Made by Wanderobo Natives to obtain wild Honey.
Photo: B. Whalley, P.O. Eldama Ravine.

... and the resignation of the ... a cancellation of ... strife, and an initiation of ... operation between town and ... those of good will. We ... point and that the ... the Council would postpone ...

The E. A. Standard, Sept. 7, 19...

We are a little ... The ... official reference ... the loan which ... country will ... Edward Northey ... nearly some weeks ago ... Secretary of State was ... of the possibilities of floating a loan ... financial conditions ... heard ... [illegible]

I should be glad to have your comments on this and would be still more so if you are inclined to call on opinions of experts on this contrast.

In Bengal and S.M.C. I understand there are chess clubs and regular players take part in the tournaments. If I am not wrong the last championship was won by Bengal over Maharashtra at Miraj.

Yours, etc.,
B. L. KIBE,
L.M. & S. (Nat.)

GAME No. 216.

The second of the only two games played between the champion and his challenger. It occurred in the Petrograd tourney of 1914.—Notes from "The Observer."

Queen's Pawn.

White. Black.
J. R. Capablanca.

Parklands Forest.

CONTROL BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Councillor Udall, at Tuesday's meeting of the Nairobi Municipal Council, raised the question of the cutting of wood in the Parklands forest. He said he had walked through the forest and had seen a tree two feet in diameter, sound as a bell, being cut for firewood and he wanted to know what became of all this timber and where the revenue derived therefrom went.

Councillor Newland said there were stacks of firewood on the edge of the forest, the whole thing was done quite openly.

Councillor Crockart asked what ought they to do. They had discussed this question at a good many meetings but all the talking apparently did not stop the cutting of timber. They must decide what steps they were going to take.

Councillor Stevens from the chair said that the forest was under the control of the Conservator of Forests and he had forest guards for whom the Council paid. Unless they took the matter out of the hands of the Conservator of Forests all that they could do would be to write a letter to that gentleman asking that no more timber be cut without the permission of the Municipal Council.

Council Udall suggested the adoption of the first suggestion of Councillor Stevens, and Councillor Henderson remarked it was absolutely disgusting that one of the beauty spots of Nairobi should be cut in that manner. Firewood was actually being stacked.

Councillor East King asked that the matter might be postponed till next week as he had been informed that there was a good deal of correspondence on the subject and he should like it laid on the table. He happened to hear last week that the Conservator of Forests had been asked by the Council to clear the forest and cut as much timber as he could.

Councillor Stevens agreed, saying they could not be discourteous to a Government Official who was doing what he could to oblige them.

Councillor Udall said there was no reason for holding the matter over. They were anxious to manage their own affairs and this was a Municipal forest.

The Town Clerk could give no idea as to who gave the authority. Councillor Newland moved an amendment that the Conservator of Forests be informed that the destruction of the Municipal forest continues and this Council insists on action being taken forthwith for its prevention and the preservation of one of Nairobi's beauty spots. If the Conservator of Forests cannot guarantee protection, this Council feels it must take steps to that end itself.

Councillor East-King seconded.

After further discussion the amendment was lost by three votes to seven and the original motion by Councillor Udall that the Council take over the forest agreed to.

Later in the afternoon Councillor Crockart said that having previously agreed to take over the forests steps should be taken to make some arrangements for the control of same and suggested the Council should authorise the Town Clerk to take the necessary steps to engage such help as might be required to stop the cutting of wood.

Councillor Stevens agreed it was necessary to follow up their proposal for taking over by making such arrangements.

It was agreed to leave the matter in the hands of the Town Engineer to make the necessary arrangements for the safeguarding of the forest.

Kiambu & District Chaplaincy Services.

All Saints' Limuru.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11.

10 a.m. Holy Baptism.
10.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

Municipal Notes

The following Councillors were present at Tuesday's meeting of the Municipal Council: Stevens (chairman), Ashworth, Hollingsworth, Montgomerie, Udall, Newland, Crockart, Henderson, East-King, Naronha, and Mrs. Watkins, together with the Town Clerk (Mr. J. A. Watson), Town Engineer (Mr. W. R. Maxwell), and the Committee Clerk (Mr. R. A. Lester). The M.O.H. (Col. Guinness) was also in attendance.

Councillors East-King and Davis were appointed several months ago as the councillors to pass and initial alterations in the Rates Book and Valuation Roll. Councillor Davis having resigned, it was suggested that the matter might be remitted to the Finance Committee and dealt with by them regularly at their monthly meetings. This was approved.

On the suggestion of the Town Clerk it was agreed that a permanent slaughter-house should be decided on now. The present site, the Town Clerk said, could only be regarded as temporary, because it had no railway facilities. It was agreed to remit the matter to the Town Planning Committee to confer with the Veterinary Department and report on this matter, and also as to whether any other reservations of sites for public purposes should be made.

The following motion by Counciller Montgomerie was put up and held over for a week pending a reply to a letter sent to the Secretariat: "That in view of the autocratic manner in which certain Government Departments deal with the Municipal Council, especially in matters dealing with the disposal of land, this Council resign in a body, if no reason can be given."

A letter was received from the Acting Commissioner of Lands enclosing a plan showing the proposed lay-out of the Sikh Temple district and asking the Council to approve the application of the Sikh community for the grant of a lease (terminating with the present lease of the Temple site), and the Town Clerk explained that the Sikhs were asking for an exception to be made in their case of the Council's policy of giving only interim grants for school sites in the commercial area and making long term grants in the residential area only, and that it was true that the Sikhs had shown themselves active in the cause of education and so deserving of consideration. It was stated that the lease had 87 years to run, and it was agreed that a lease be granted terminating with the tenure of the temple site.

A letter was read from the Secretariat stating that part of the Waterworks Reserve which lies north of the line of Valley Road extended westwards would be handed over to the control of the Municipal Council on the condition that it was to be used only for the purposes of an open space or an extension of the water works, and laying down that should the Council wish to make any other use of this land reference to the Secretariat for the purpose of consultation with the Railway authorities would be necessary. On the motion of Councillor East-King it was agreed to accept the conditions offered and to send a letter of appreciation to the Secretariat for the sympathetic manner in which they had met the Council.

A suggestion relating to the lighting of conservancy carts was received from the Town Engineer to the effect that each cart should be fitted with two small but strong cart lamps lit by candles. These would not provide as much illumination as a Dietz lamp in good condition, but on the other hand would probably provide sufficient ... suggest that the cart be fitted with two lamps as suggested ... experience proved satisfactory the whole of the carts could be dealt with in the same manner. It was agreed that the trial suggested by the Town Engineer should be adopted.

Councillor Ashworth brought up the question of the state of the Lamdhies Road and suggested the P.W.D. be communicated with. The Town Clerk said a letter had been addressed to the P.W.D. on August 30 and they had expected a reply. One Councillor stigmatised the road as the worst in the country. The Town Engineer considered the road was responsible for most of the damage done to their cars. The Town Clerk will communicate again with the P.W.D. on the matter.

It was agreed to advertise through the Press for nominations for the filling of the seat on the Council vacant through the resignation of Mr. Isherwood.

The Town Engineer reported that he had examined the bridges in the Town and agreed with the remarks passed by some Councillors as to the very bad state of the Switchback Bridge. It was stated that the whole of the planking was exposed and bolts were coming through. It was a source of public danger. It was agreed to draw the attention of the P.W.D. to the matter. Councillor Udall drew the attention of the Council to the fact that on the Limuru Bridge as recently reported in the *E. A. Standard* one of the supports had given way. Councillor Newland said the part broken was only a guide to the bridge and not the Bridge itself. Councillor Montgomerie wanted the supports strengthened by the addition of rails from support to support. It was agreed to address the P.W.D. also on this matter.

Councillor Mrs. Watkins moved that drivers of oxen should be controlled by licence. She suggested an original licence fee of 50 cents and in the event of the driver losing his licence either through carelessness or cruelty to animals a fee of Fls. 5 should be charged for a fresh licence. Mrs. Watkins stated that every morning by the Post Office Bungalow a dozen cases of cruelty to animals could be seen. Councillors Ashworth and Udall spoke against the proposal from the point of view of the farming community. A boy ... with a licence would wish his wages raised.

The Commissioner of Police had stated that he did not think it practicable to institute a test for mule drivers but that it was more a subject for the Veterinary Department than for the Police. The motion was lost.

Dogs

AFFECTION FOR THE OLD HAUNTS.

The following note by the Town Engineer was considered at last Tuesday's meeting of the Municipal Council.

I have made enquiries regarding the statement made at the Council Meeting on August 30 that numerous dogs caught and removed in the dog cart again appeared on the streets.

I find that some dogs have been able to escape from the dog pound but the number is small. Since the new pound was put in use on September 13, 1920, 253 dogs have been impounded and only 10 have escaped. This could be prevented by covering over the airing courts with wire netting but it scarcely seems to be justified.

Dogs are often released from the pound after 7 days interment to persons desiring dogs, upon payment of a fee of Fls. 5/-. These dogs, however, very often leave their new owner and return to their ... haunts in Nairobi.

Unless on the occasion when the dog cart was interfered with by a member of the public I have unable to find a case of dogs escaping from the Dog Cart during the journey to the pound.

It was stated that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ...

... we published the latest ... from our correspondent which contained what in the light of subsequent knowledge ... and almost ... announcement that ... work is being quietly ... members of the Kenya ... Council now in this ... though since they possess ... to represent the ... community, their utility ... hampered." Our position ... clear. We repeat ... to the "Magna Carta" ... Convention and to Lord Delamere's statement of the objects of ... Party,—"Resistance to ... in the constitution ... our rights as a governing ... prejudicial to our future ... governing Colony,"—but ... strongly that battles are ... tactics and by reliance ... intrepidity and resourcefulness ... fighting forces.

The interest that centres in today's football match in Nairobi ... of the virility of the ... British life in these ... It is a complete and ... proof of the adaptability ... Briton and of his power ... his environment to ... appearance and the ... he has been accustomed ... and secure from the land ... he comes. True, the football ground this afternoon ... suggest rather a cricket ... land in a summer such ... summer has been ... and approach in the fields of sport and between the two races cannot in this generation eliminate deep-laid and primal differences of character, creed and outlook and it is wholly concordant with sportsmanship to recognise that an acrobat is not necessarily a jockey or a boxer a first-class goal-keeper. So the two duties can be performed successively to-day, and the dinner at the New Stanley Hotel will close a memorable football season. That season has not passed without disappointment and regret, errors of taste and judgment have been made, and new and old friends have not always walked hand in hand. But the season closes in a real and sincere amity, with sport in the only place it can rightly hold in a British community, fulfilling with marked completeness its conciliatory, disciplinary and strengthening function, and reaching forward to still further excellence in years to come. We do not think the cynic has any following or tenable position here to-day. We repudiate utterly his adaptation of "flannelled fools and muddied oafs," for us in Kenya. That Indian petition stands as the symbol of our repudiation. Our attachment to sport is valid, and our urgent appeal for the retention of this country as a British European dominion is right and moral, only in so far as we make the development of our country the first charge on our time and interest. Sport, which forms a relaxation in the task of building England here, is also a very valuable cornerstone in that edifice, and it must be well and truly laid.

THE WEEK'S REVIEW

The E. A. Standard, Sept. 5, 1921.

General Smuts.

It is not necessary to invest General Smuts with the attributes of a final oracle, nor to regard him as a man of more than common clay in order to recognise in his utterances an authority and a prophetic strain that instantly compel ... The language he employs and the pictures of the present and of the future that he portrays ... a detachment and a clarity that mark his visions as less the accidental and unforeseen consequences of day to day compromise than as sharply cut and distinct ideals, distant, but not lessening remoteness, towards which our diurnal steps should be consciously and deliberately bent. It is this evidence of a perceived ideal that clothes his speeches with so striking ... and gives them ... Listening, there is a sort of involuntary consciousness that here is no mere opportunist, who takes one step at a time, indifferent to more than the comfort and security of the next, but a man whose purposes are fixed, who sees ... name and indicate the final goal which dictates and guides his direction. Smuts ... he has to walk the solid earth and may be liable to heavy dining," to paraphrase George Eliot, and unquestionably the rate and the daily course of his progress, its temporary deflections and hesitations, are influenced by men of other calibres and visions. But in his latest speech the true man speaks and the words he uses have all the distinction and clarity which the Empire has learned to expect from this ... influence in the world's affairs, rather than the echo throughout the Dominions of the Mother Country's voice. The apparent and actual unity such as has been until to-day the main significance of the Empire is for him something less final than the willing and deliberate expression of each individual view: and he gives rein to this unfettered freedom, in the faith that the peoples of the Empire will lend as willing a service to the common cause now as they did when they were dependents of the Home Country. That is an act of faith which could come only from a man who has taken the plunge in his own country and has seen his belief vindicated. Secession in South Africa was an actual, imminent and foreseen risk. It was taken, and the decision of the country given. The answer was emphatic, but the sturdy nationhood of South Africa leaped immeasurably with that act of individuality, and entered into a stage from which it cannot recede. That experience though it does not explain the whole of Smuts's idealism, gives to it a force and an actuality it would not otherwise possess. He is less fearful of taking risks in India, Ireland, Egypt or elsewhere than some of his colleagues on the Imperial Cabinet would have been, and hence arises his prominence in Imperial affairs. It is thus his Liberalism and wide humanity that lends such significance to the attitude he adopted on the Indian question; he approaches the controversy with a mind alert to the great future that lies not in the scope of any individual nation or people but in that of humanity as a whole. He recognises the patience with which that inevitable end must be striven for and reached, and the prohibitions and restrictions which its pursuit imposes now. He says deliberately that Asia has no present part in Africa. It is not possible to divorce General Smuts's views on this question from those which he holds on other great world questions, to assume national self-interest here, while excluding it from his other views. He is not to be condemned because the policy he adopts in pursuance of a great ideal chances to concur with that which suits the immediate self-interest of men of narrower view. In that very distinction lies his assurance of ultimate success. He appeals to final ideals rather than to petty, mercenary instincts; an act and attitude that arouses less fierce antagonisms, and secures a more calm and peaceful settlement. Such is the man whom representatives of Kenya will meet in Pretoria this week. We are not ashamed of the case the Europeans of this Colony have put up for the irreducibility of the Milner Policy; it rests on a sense of responsibility not more self-seeking than that held by General Smuts himself, and it is not inconsistent with a fervent hope and effort for the advance and progress of India and its peoples. We do not doubt that our delegates will put to General Smuts a case to which the South African Prime Minister can lend his strongest personal aid, and we are equally assured that Messrs Anderson, Cobb, and Montague will derive from that interview a new and clearer perspective, and a more confident hope. Public opinion and its expression in this country must not be discredited ...

The E. A. Standard, Sept. 6, 1921.

No Heroics.

We hope and believe that so drastic an act as resignation en bloc such as is to be considered by the Municipal Council this afternoon, will not prove to be necessary in order to secure from Government Departments, the measure of respect and courtesy which it is within the right of the Municipality to claim. The Municipal Council exerts a real and growing influence and looms more and more attractively in local life here. We would not wish, except under extreme provocation, that such a power and influence should be voluntarily relinquished to an "arbitrary Government," whose discourtesy in correspondence might then become the least of its offences. We hesitate to believe that the point has yet been reached at which effective action in regard to the Government can take only the form of an entire divestment of all power, and we would very urgently ask the Council to consider the consequences of such an act. Retention of a position of authority and power, even if that position is frequently challenged, secures for its holder a prestige and a warrant he would not otherwise possess, and a Municipal Council—a body called into being, though no longer controlled by Government—is a solid, actual and effective force so long as it remains in being. But voluntarily dispersed and dispossessed of its whole powers, it ceases to be able to offer even a show of energy to the Government, and deprives the town of the initiative, enterprise and care which, experience has shown, the Municipal Council gives in so much greater measure to the welfare of citizens than does the Government. The constitutional error of handing back to a Government that can use its present modified powers so ill, the full control of municipal affairs is such, in our view, as to outweigh much of the very problematical good that might accrue from the resignation of the Council. Members of the Municipal Council may rest fully assured that in this assertion of the right of recognition of voluntary unpaid labour in the public service they have overwhelming public support and letters from Government Departments such as those recently addressed to the Council by the Secretariat, the Land Office, and the P.W.D. merely defeat their own ends by giving evidence of a mistaken perception of relative values. The quarrel is too childish to demand heroic action of this nature, and we would suggest that the better way would be for the Council to assert in no unmistakable language its rights and prerogatives, and instead of relinquishing what little power it possesses, to demand and to secure the fullest measure of control that is procurable under the Ordinance. We should be surprised if, in one Department at least, the resignation of the Council did not achieve a purpose long desired. The incidents at Poplar reported yesterday, whatever the immediate quarrel ...

... will also ... strife, and an ... operation between ... that is ... those of good will ... point out that the ... the Council would ... end.

The E. A. Standard, Sept. 7, 1921.

The Loan.

... pected this country will ... raise. Sir Edward Northey ... ed very clearly some weeks ago ... the Secretary of State was ... means sure of the possibility ... desirability of floating a loan ... the existing financial conditions ... Kenya. We heard nothing ... until last week when the ... Governor communicated ... matter of fact tones a ... relating to a sum of ... which it was expected ... raised almost immediately ... latest reference to the ... hope embodied with ... that the Plateau Railway ... commenced at once ... will be made later ... tial public works. We do not appreciate the need for ... tion of a hope, couched ... less definite language than ... week earlier, and it is ... ignore the fact that the phrase ... vision will be made" ... customary language in which ... ence is made to a loan which ... intended to raise from sources ... than the Imperial Treasury. ... trust the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are not ignoring the suggestion. We made last week ... of early and comprehensive ... in the proposals relating to the loan, and that they are equipping themselves with data with a view ... meeting Sir Edward Northey ... return with a full and intelligent grasp of the situation ... We suggested that they should endeavour to obtain from the ... ment the full details of the ... proposed allocation of ... and to investigate ... urgency of each of the ... designed to be secured ... Loan. We hope they ... this, and that they ... thoroughly investigate ... every one of the items ... in relation to its principles ... would remind them that ... nothing either certain or ... about the sum of ... £9,000,000 may prove ... though we fear even that ... impose a very heavy burden ... industry of the country ... try will be anxious to ... Edward Northey ... is to be made ... alone, or to what ... will bear the privilege ... possibility for that part of the ...

ations of the industry of this ry that the charges for interest the repayment of the loan will that that fact puts the Colonial rather in the position of an tion of a lender, with a con- diminution of power.

* * *

E. A. Standard Sept. 9, 1921

The Third Report of Parlia- the Joint Committee Failed on Indian Affairs, which we published in yesterday is a document amaz- in its weakness and in the is given of a grand plan ected its mark. We cannot the report which should the findings of respon- committees of so august a the British Parliament survive many such per- The apprehension ecbled summary of the issued in the minds of the ers of the House of Lord- on the Committee's con- some names famous in recent history, and the House of Commons is represented by men interest in India, from very points of view, is well-known are a body whose advice in India affairs would not for- carry great weight. Three ers, however, Colonel Wedg- Mr. Spoor and Sir F. J. the competencies of the n significant—were more ans- and, under the distribution the Indian problem they brought for- ideas and experience of the Indian people and the attitude of the of India towards the ment. Unfortunately, ence, too much by the De- concerned, and the ment of State for India to consider the report a point ion and Committee proceeded to familiar and formulate the Home Government ation of Civil Servants reasons not yet the Colonial Office appears ly possessed an interest ject of Committee and of the Committee, Council of Burma, and ly predictable "Indian ment" of the Home

and Sir Thomas Bennett endeavour- ed to kindle a very lukewarm group into some sort of enthusiasm. Familiar platitudes and the shib- boleths of the new opportunism were so suitable a creed and policy for any land remote from one's own, were pressed into service and gra- dually the Report was evolved. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, who was clearly taken by surprise, constituted him- self the leader of the opposition to this dangerous theorising and scored one or two minor successes. But none of the pro-Indian element were organised; the defence were taken unawares. They were, how- ever, amazingly energetic and we have authority for saying that the final Report was passed by the cast- ing vote of the chairman Lord Islington, the nobleman who, it will be remembered, introduced the Indian Deputation to Lord Milner in 1920. We have not yet received the minutes of evidence taken by the Committee, but we should anti- cipate that the care and zeal dis- played by the sponsors of the ori- ginal resolution would be equally apparent in the questions put to witnesses. We retain, however, little more than academic interest in the nature of that catechism. The central and significant fact is that a great effort made by the pro- Indians on the Committee failed, and failed disastrously, since the Report has received little or no comment in the Home Press, and the steps taken by the minority to dissociate themselves from the views of their colleagues have given to the Report an advertisement and an influence far other than that de- sired by those who so carefully and laboriously worked for an impressive and favourable expression of opinion supposedly impartial. The value of letters and leaders supports very materially discredited by the disclosure of the method by which it was secured, and Kenya can benefit by it.

The E. A. Standard Sept. 9, 1921.

PROPORTION.

We see a little uncertainty about the exact origin of the sharpness that characterizes the establishment of many of us in East Africa just now, and we are not quite ready to prescribe a cure. It cannot be wholly the effect of a long uninterrupted stay in Kenya since officials who go home at fairly regular intervals of 30 months are not immune from an irritability which often strikes in departmental correspondence; and it would appear to be a reasonable proposition that this more frequent relief, as also an older and more generous outlook which is the plea- sant lot of Civil Servants resident in the Colonies, would be a valuable antidote to unrelieved sensitive- ness which they have to live here with the inevitable result that the irritation of one is a source of irritation to another, and so on, ad infinitum. Let us not, however, be too hard on the Civil Servant. He is not the only one who suffers from the irritation of which we complain. Almost every one of us is a victim to it, and the disease is almost beyond pardon. A personal loyalty to law need not be so un- lessly preached as to degenerate into a conveyor an implication of a lesser loyalty in others, whether members of a public body or otherwise, and the senior servant of the country need not be directly impolite to the lesser body that serves the town. We fear there is much in the theory that prospective boredom dreaded in this attitude and facia- tion: the greater men and things that would give us our relative values are either absent or very far away, and men and things of little meaning in a greater or older community loom here like Colossi, and rolling barrels take on much of the awfulness of more supernal thunder. It is not a crime, but it is a failing and a very great deal of harm it does to growth, and it tends, through its sterilising influence on sympathy and noble aspirations, to lessen the charm and attractiveness of life here. That man is to be pitied whose constant preoccupation is his own prestige, and that constantly cannot pro- gress the standard of value of whose individual members is their personal success or prejudice. Kenya is not the hub of the uni- verse, Nairobi is not yet the Athens of 2,000 years ago, and men whose names adorn history lived in a world that knew us not. The world's great drama goes on on a stage of which we occupy but a very small corner, and the main action has not yet reached these parts. There is no immediate prospect of the world transferring its attention from the Pacific and Ireland and Spain and Lenin and Einstein and Krois- ler and Lloyd George to ourselves and our little bungalows and farms, and we are not the only people in the world of the Kenyan of to-day consists in questions and confidences, in only occasional flashes of the imagina- tion and respectability so long as the character that is his and that will outlive his dust to the good or harm of his country and posterity, can grow, and in an awareness of the greater worlds he may conquer if only he will lose his insularity. We recommend those who in pub- lic or private life have feel the thrill of their reputation and who are the victims of the possession of an unrecognised greatness that a jealous world ignores, to divest themselves of their worries and to take a long walk, on their own feet. But for all that, they are cheerful about it, and do their work in a cheerful spirit, and are not inflicted at, that they find time to sit down thoroughly, and have merry convers- ations.

Those men, the backbone of the East African spirit, it is said, would be the very people who could most completely assist the working out of our mess- ages, which is all that a parliamen- tary Colonial Administration allows them.

"All this, meet you, for sixty years or so, and addeth very little. For still there must be, out of so many colors, to only capacity the sum of human striving to the last hour.

"Whereupon, circumstances or accidents will occur which shall re- lentlessly do the business of the individual in the matter of death. Men are mown as the grass, to- day's grass is not tomorrow's hay. So my son was mown, and I am mown, and all the rest of us who have come to the end of the day. Some of us have had our hour, and some of us have had our day, and some of us have had our week, and some of us have had our month, and some of us have had our year, and some of us have had our years, but we have all had our share of the sum of human striving, and we have all had our share of the sum of human striving, and we have all had our share of the sum of human striving, and

Nairobi Races.

ENTRIES AND ENTRIES FOR FORTHCOMING RACES.

LARGE FIELDS.

following are the weights ntries for the Nairobi Sep- Race Meeting to be held nday, September 29, and October 1.

FIRST DAY.

RACE 1.
EEN COUNTRY—BRED ive furlongs.
st. lbs.
. Parvis' Revo ... 11 9
ewdle-Williams' ... 9 13
Collyer's Amasi ... 9 13
Watson's ... 9 13
Bain 9 10
RACE 2.
E. AFRICAN STAN- BOLD CUP. 1½ miles
F. Webb's Tally ... 11 7
Millen's War ... 11 0
ewdle-Williams' ... 10 10
Hill 10 10
S. Parters' ... 10 9
Zenia. ... 10 7
Millen's Simon ... 9 11
Gooch's ... 9 9
F. Webb's Stephen's ... 9 1
Parvis & Partners' ... 7 7
Anstey's Isobel ... 7 7
Parvis & Partners' ... 7 7
RACE 3.
LAND CUP. Four fur-
Parvis & Partners' ... 11 10
E. Wilson's ... 11 7
Hill 9 7
RACE 4.
VIDED OPEN HANDICAP. Five furlongs.
Bain's Nod Dish ... 10 7
Parvis & Partners' ... 10 5
Hill 10 1
Fitzgerald and Saunders' Trouble. ... 9 12
Parvis & Partners' ... 9 8
Millen's Sense ... 8 11
Gooch's ... 8 7
Millen's Sense ... 8 11
Hill 8 7
ewdle-Williams' ... 8 7
RACE 5.
VIDED OPEN HANDICAP. Five furlongs.
Bain's Nod Dish ... 10 7
Parvis & Partners' ... 10 5
Hall's Pavilion ... 10 1
F. Webb's Hilock ... 8 9
F. Webb's Sun- ... 8 7
Millen's ... 7 7
Gooch's Twilight ... 7 7
RACE 6.
HURDLE HANDICAP. Two over eight flights of
F. Webb's Tally ... 11 7
Bain's Zenia. ... 10 7
Gooch's ... 8 7
Millen's Collar. ... 8 4
ewdle-Williams' ... 7 12
RACE 7.
OPEN HANDICAP
Parvis & Partners' ... 10 0
Millen's Fun ... 10 0
Millen's ... 9 7
Millen's ... 9 7
RACE 8.
OPEN HANDICAP
Parvis & Partners' ... 10 0
Millen's ... 9 7
Millen's ... 9 7
RACE 9.
HURDLE HANDICAP
Millen's ... 11 7
Millen's ... 9 7
Millen's ... 9 7
RACE 10.
POST HURDLE HANDICAP
Millen's ... 11 7
Millen's ... 9 7
Millen's ... 9 7
RACE 11.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CUP.
Millen's ... 11 7
Millen's ... 9 7
Millen's ... 9 7
RACE 12.
POST HURDLE HANDICAP
Millen's ... 11 7
Millen's ... 9 7
Millen's ... 9 7
RACE 13.
POST HURDLE HANDICAP
Millen's ... 11 7
Millen's ... 9 7
Millen's ... 9 7
RACE 14.
POST HURDLE HANDICAP
Millen's ... 11 7
Millen's ... 9 7
Millen's ... 9 7
RACE

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

DISPOSAL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Pursuant to the conditions of the Enemy Property (Disposal) Proclamation 1920 and in accordance with Section 8 (2) thereof notice is hereby given that it is proposed to expose for sale by public auction in the Kateeh of Hotel, Dar-es-Salaam, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH at 10 o'clock a.m. as per terms of Section 3 (1) of the said Proclamation the respective rights titles and interests specified in the third column of the schedule hereto in the immovable properties described in the second column of the said schedule.

The particulars given in this schedule are liable to alteration and any property may be withdrawn at short notice.

Copies of the conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. W. J. Maynagh, Auctioneer, Dar-es-Salaam (and Nairobi) Mr. L. Gordon Sandford, 68, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1, or the undersigned.

ERNEST ADAMS,
Custodian of Enemy Property,

Dar-es-Salaam,
Tanganyika Territory,
May 20th, 1921.

NINTH SCHEDULE.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY REFERRED TO IN SECTION 3 (1)

	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	Right Title or Interest,	Repute Owner	
[illegible]	Sisal and Rubber Plantation 1,500 ha. in extent situated at Korogwe, Wilhelmstal District, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 1/6/1912 over Kemland No. 72, together with the buildings erected thereon.	Restricted ownership.	Wilhelm v. Pen	
[illegible]	Sisal Plantation 61 ha. 08 ar. in extent, situated adjacent to (a) as described in Contract of Purchase dated 17/8/1918 over Kemland No. 118.	Restricted ownership.	Wilhelm v. Pen	
[illegible]	(a) Plot of land 7 ha. in extent situated at Korogwe, Wilhelmstal District, south of the Railway line, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 6/11/1908 together with the factory and plant erected thereon.	Restricted ownership.	Wilhelm v. Pen	
[illegible]	(b) Plot of land 2 ha. 04 ar. in extent, situated adjacent to (a) as described in Contract of Purchase dated 27/8/1912 part of Kemland No. 31.			
[illegible]	Rubber Plantation 2,000 ha. in extent situated south east of Mafiberg, Wilhelmstal District, leased at 20 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Rs. 5 per ha., the lease terminating at 30/4/1935, as described in lease with option of purchase dated 1/5/1910.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	von Pfeil	
[illegible]	Sisal Plantation 1,370 ha. in extent situated near Tanga on the south side of Mafiberg, Wilhelmstal District, leased at 15 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Rs. 5 per ha., the lease terminating at 31/5/1935, as described in lease with option dated 9/5/1913. Kemland No. 292.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	von Pfeil	
[illegible]	Plots of land 106 ha. and 1 ha. in extent situated at Mafiberg, on the north side of Mafiberg, Wilhelmstal District, leased at 15 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Rs. 5 per ha., the lease terminating at 31/8/1935 as described in lease with option of purchase dated 30/4/1913. Kemland No. 297.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	von Pfeil	
[illegible]	Plot of land 894 ha. in extent situated near Kange, Mbaia, Wilhelmstal District, leased at 50 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Rs. 5 per ha. the lease terminating at 31/8/1936 as described in lease with option of purchase dated 8/8/1912 over Kemland No. 281.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	Prager	
[illegible]	Sisal Plantation 446 ha. 26 ar. in extent, situated at Mabungu, Usegua, Wilhelmstal District, as described in Vol. II., Fol. 26 of the Land Register of Tanga, together with the buildings erected thereon.	Restricted ownership.	Edgar Bell	
[illegible]	(a) Plot of land 609 ha. in extent situated at Msasi, Wilhelmstal District, as described in Vol. III., Fol. 114 of the Land Register of Tanga.	Restricted ownership.	Hans Hein	
[illegible]	(b) Plot of land 107 ha. in extent, situated adjacent to (a) leased at 20 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Rs. 4 per ha., the lease terminating at 30/9/1932 being part of the land described in lease with option of purchase dated 1/6/1911 over Kemland No. 211.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	Hans Hein	
[illegible]	Rubber Plantation 300 ha. in extent situated at Mawaha, Wilhelmstal District, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 30/5/1912 part of Kemland No. 110 together with the buildings erected thereon.	Restricted ownership.	Hermann Seitz.	
[illegible]	(a) Plot of land 200 ha. in extent, situated adjacent to (b) as described in Contract of Purchase dated 2/7/1913 part of Kemland No. 109.	Restricted ownership.	Hermann Seitz.	
[illegible]	(b) Plot of land 1,000 ha. in extent, situated adjacent to (a) and (c), leased at 20 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Rs. 5 per ha., the lease terminating on 31/12/1935 part of the land described in lease with option of purchase dated 1/1/1911 over Kemland No. 109.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	Hermann Seitz.	
[illegible]	Plot of land 500 ha. in extent, situated at Mbaga, Wilhelmstal District, leased at 20 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Rs. 5 per ha., the lease terminating at 30/6/1936, as described in lease with option of purchase dated [illegible] over Kemland No. [illegible]	Unexpired portion of said lease.	A. Schulz	
[illegible]	Plot of land 1,000 ha. in extent situated at Mbaga, Wilhelmstal District, leased at 20 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Rs. 10 per ha., the lease terminating at 31/8/1936 as described in lease with option of purchase dated [illegible] over Kemland No. [illegible]	Unexpired portion of said lease.	Hermann Seitz.	

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Report on Indians in Kenya

FULL TEXT AND STORY.

...AL TO EXAMINE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS

...ee to be found in the ...the Standing Joint ...Indian Affairs, (Sec...meeting with the joint ...Kenya, ...which was ap... two Houses of Parl... ...Hotchinson (East of ...mmons).

...ell.
...ell.
...Ireland.
...Bennett.
...Cecil.

...by-Gore.
...mon Hicks.
...ns.
...Spicer.
...ral Sir Charles Town...

...Wedgwood.
...Commander Hilton Young.
...ell Nicholson later took ...of Lieut.-Commander ...

...mpleted notes on treat... Committee will be found ...in this issue.
...mittee sat on March 17, ...Arlington was elected to ...

...dered the course of pro... ...djourned till April 26 ...ourse of procedure was ...sidered, and a report on ...to, and a decision arrived ...a new Constitution for ...of the political status of ...Kenya Colony.

SPONSORS.

...lowing motion appearing ...ial Paper in the ...Colonel Wedgwood, Sir ...Arlington and Mr. ...

...sidered in connection ...ch 8 (h) (i) and (ii) of ...ment from the Secretary ...ch, being the Re... ...the Report upon ...previously agreed to. ...Committee supports ...taken up by the Gov... ...in its evidence before ...of State for the Colonies, ...Parliament in favour ...ments proposed."

...mittee resolve to con... ...ents of the Govern... ...No. 23, of 31st Oc... ...relating to the political ...ians in Kenya Colony ...ch on May 4 and 5 ...of Indians in Kenya is ...ence of the Secretary of ...and India Office.

...during Resolution was ...Lord in the chair. ...Lord Islington, Sir ...Sir Charles Townshend, ...of Africa, were inform... ...ior Secretary of State ...Under Secretary for India ...

...Governmental Confer... ...been arranged to take ...immediately, which will ...ion which is at the pre... ...ment of the Indian ...ommendations of the ...ion of the Government ...ion of Indians in Kenya ...ion of Indians in the ...

...HAS DECIDED ON...

...that ...Resolution at Simla pro... ...Resolution at Nairobi pro... ...Joint Conference, direct... ...Indian Affairs, and ...Indian Government.

...constitution and at their meetings of May 10 and 25 considered their report on the matter.

A NEW DECISION.

The Colonial Office appear to have urged the inclusion of the question and the desirability of an early report and the Committee decide to take evidence on the matter.

Accordingly on May 26, 31, June 1, 2, 7, 10, 14, 15, 21 and 30 the Committee hear "certain witnesses," (not specified) on the matter, and on July 6 consider draft of their report.

Lord Chelmsford moved:

"That this Committee is of opinion that there is no justification for assigning to Indians in Kenya a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects."

This was passed by ten votes to seven the voting being:

Contents (10).

Lord Chelmsford.
Lord Clwyd.
Lord Islington.
Lord Monkton.
Sir Thomas Bennett.
Mr. R. Nicholson.
Mr. Ormsby-Gore.
Sir John Rees.
Mr. Spicer.
Colonel Wedgwood.

Not-Contents (7).

Earl of Middleton.
Earl Buxton.
Lord Harris.
Sir Henry Craik.
Major Glyn.
Sir William Joynson-Hicks.
Sir Charles Townshend.

THE REPORT.

After full discussion at this and a subsequent meeting the following report is adopted:

That the Standing Joint Committee have proceeded to consider the question of the establishment of India, No. 53 of 31st. October, 1920 (Command Paper 1511 of 1921), relating to the political status of Indians in Kenya Colony. They have taken this action on the initiative of certain members of the Committee, and the evidence which they have taken set out in their First Report.

This question has for a considerable period been one of some embarrassment to the Government of India, and correspondence has been carried on between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Officer Administering the government of the East Africa Protectorate, the India Office, and the Indian Overseas Association.

The Indian Community of the Colony gave expression to their views on the question on the general subject of reforms was received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 19th, 1920.

2. The original policy laid down by the Colonial Office in regard to these questions is shown in the Despatch of the Right Hon'ble Viscount Milner of May, 1920, to the British East African Governments.

(1) The Secretary of State agreed to the election of two Indian Members to the Legislative Council on a special Franchise, and similar representation on Municipal Councils.

(2) He did not see his way to remove the restriction on acquiring Land in the Highlands, which he claimed would be fatal to the colonization in favour of the Asiatic as against European interest, but he offered other areas, for Indian colonization, and he envisaged it he laid down the principle of limited ownership of Town-plots.

(3) He was opposed to "Segregation" on the grounds of sanitation and social convenience.

and he also stated that he could not countenance any restrictions which would place natives of India at a disadvantage as compared with other immigrants.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT VIEW.

The views of the Government of India were subsequently communicated by the Secretary of State for India in a despatch dated 22nd July, 1920, in which the Government of India stated that they were not prepared to accept the proposal that Indians should be given a Communal Electoral Roll. They admitted that the minds of the Indians were not ripe for the adult suffrage which the Europeans at present enjoy, but they expressed that there should be a common Franchise on a reasonable property basis, plus an educational test without racial discrimination, for all British subjects.

(2) They considered that the original discrimination exercised in making government grants of Land in the Highlands was not now at issue, as practically all that land had been allotted, and that there was no justification for extending this discrimination to the transfer of upland farms which were already in occupation. The whole question of Race-Segregation was admitted, but especially for the prohibition of the transfer of town plots from Europeans to Asiatics did not seem obvious, and they considered it inequitable to restrict the right of transfer of plots already allocated, and unnecessary to impose any such restriction on the sale of new plots which might be allocated hereafter.

(3) The decision of the Colonial Office as to the Segregation of races was, they asserted, resented not only by Indians in East Africa but by the Government of India, who pointed out that the question involved not merely the status and privileges of Indians in Kenya Colony, but in any British Colony, Mandated territory or Protectorate into which Indian immigration has occurred, or may occur in the future. The handling of this question cannot therefore be dissociated from Imperial policy of vital importance and may even affect the self-governing Dominions. But it is with Kenya alone that this Committee are at present concerned, and their recommendations are limited to the problems which have arisen there. It is the view of the Committee that any opinions which they may express with regard to the Government of India need not of necessity be applicable to other cases, where the conditions may be different, and they have no desire to prejudge future issues which may not be wholly analogous.

In the light of this conclusion they have examined the specific proposals of the Government of India as to Franchise, Segregation, and Ownership of Land.

FRANCHISE.

7. As regards the Franchise, the Committee accept the contention that Indians at present are not properly represented in the political system, and that the influence of the country regard being had to their numbers, the position which they occupy, the taxes which they pay, and the part that they are taking in the industrial and commercial progress of the Colony. The Committee believe that a reform of the Franchise is due, which will secure for Indians an increased representation in the Legislative Council and Municipal bodies, and that effect should be given to such reform without undue delay. It may be that the best possible way to be found in the establishment of a Common Electoral Roll and a Common Franchise on a property basis with educational test. This is in effect the Indian claim; but it was strongly objected to by some of the witnesses on the ground that, as the Indians outnumber the Europeans by more than three to one (about 30,000, to 9,000 or 9,10 to 1) a Common Roll would result in restricted Franchise, would, if not immediately, before long, give a majority to the Indians and create a situation which the European could not accept. Upon this information before them, the Committee do not feel in a position to say that they recommend the Franchise should be framed with regard to the relative numbers represented in the two races concerned in Kenya. Any standard of property and education must be a question of examination, and the new regulations cannot be framed without careful consideration and every Indian must satisfy these and no extension to one race of the standard required in Kenya.

SEGREGATION

8. Coming next to the question of Segregation, the Committee are of opinion that the principle of Segregation is a healthy one, and should be given effect to in the future. It is evident that certain Indian areas in the Township of Nairobi are overcrowded and insanitary, and the Committee are of opinion that the Municipality should be empowered to acquire by purchase or compulsion such areas, and to resell them for residential purposes, subject to such conditions as may be necessary to secure proper sanitation and healthy conditions. The

references of Indians. And even in the examination of those grievances it must not be forgotten that it is the Native population which forms the predominant factor in the Empire. It vastly exceeds the Europeans and the Asiatics in number. In Kenya alone the Natives number probably 2,900,000, while the Europeans and Asiatics together do not exceed 40,000. The continuance in Kenya of the Crown Colony system of administration implies the acquisition *sur duty* to the Native African Races, and their ultimate participation in some form of self-government will depend on their response to the influences of civilisation.

The problem of the Indian Community is thus only part of a much larger one which faces His Majesty's Government, not only in Kenya but also in the adjacent tropical Colonies and in the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika; and the commercially narrow problem to which the Committee have addressed themselves has brought into the perspective matters of urgent Imperial moment in tropical administration. It is found desirable to appoint a Royal Commission to consider those issues, the Committee recommend the inclusion of the Indian question in the terms of reference."

This is the end of the Report.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.

Some discussion arose on various clauses, and included in these were those moved by Sir W. Joynson Hicks to insert in paragraph 4, after "In" the opinion in Kenya" the words, "but they have heard no evidence from members of the Legislative Council in Kenya who are now in England and desirous of giving evidence, and have had no report from the present Governor of Kenya."

This was defeated by eleven votes to five, the minority comprising the Earl of Middleton, Sir Henry Craik, Sir Joynson Hicks and Sir Charles Townshend.

Colonel Wedgood wished to move out of paragraph 2 "on a property basis" while Sir John Rees wished to exclude it with an educational test.

Both were defeated by 11 votes to two (Colonel Wedgood and Mr. Spoor) and by four (Lord Meston, Sir J. Rees, Mr. Spoor and Colonel Wedgood).

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks wished to move at the end of paragraph 8 before the draft conclusions of the Committee desire to record that the agitation and speculation connected with a view to making recommendations to Parliament on Indian Affairs has since found itself in contact with matters vitally affecting the Government of a Crown Colony. Further, as the Committee quickly realised, the issues involved not merely the status and privilege of Indians in Crown Colonies in any British Colony, Mandated Territory or Protectorate into which Indian immigration occurred, or may occur in the future. The handling of this question cannot, therefore, be dissociated from Imperial policy of vital importance, which may affect the British Dominions, and the Committee feel that they are not competent to pronounce upon such a matter of such magnitude, which has come before them by reason of its single and limited case of Kenya Colony. They therefore confined their inquiry as to the number of Indian settlers in Kenya, and to matters which they considered were relevant to the issue which they had to determine. They have not gone into the question of the future of Indian settlement in Kenya, and they have not heard evidence from the Indian community in Kenya. They have not visited Kenya, and they have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Kenya. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of India. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of the Union of South Africa. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Rhodesia. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Tanganyika. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Uganda. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Zanzibar. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Mauritius. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Fiji. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of British Guiana. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Trinidad. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Jamaica. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of the Straits Settlements. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of the Federated Malay States. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Ceylon. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of the Leeward Islands. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of the Windward Islands. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Barbados. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of the Gold Coast. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Nigeria. 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From the point of view of the interests of the native populations of East Africa, which it should be the first object of the local Government to promote, the Committee consider that such a result would be disastrous."

The Chairman ruled this amendment also out of order *ex* being inconsistent with a Resolution previously agreed to by the Committee.

The same member was, how ever, able to secure the excision of the following sentence.

"It is true that it is difficult to discuss this question from the imperial policy of vital importance which might affect even the self-governing Dominions. The status and privileges of Indians may be raised in other British Colonies, Mandated Territory or Protectorates into which Indian immigration has occurred, on may occur in the future."

so to insert:

"It is true that the Committee quickly realised that the question involved not merely the status and privileges of Indians in Kenya Colony, but in any British Colony, Mandated Territory or Protectorate into which Indian immigration has occurred, on may occur in the future. The handling of this question cannot therefore be dissociated from Imperial policy of vital importance, which may affect even the self-governing Dominions."

The original draft also included a clause.

"They consider it possible, for example, that a freer right of purchase might be conceded, if such a right were made subject to rigorous restrictions against absenteeism, speculative ownership, sub-infeudation, non-development, and so forth."

On Lord Clwyd's suggestion this was left out.

THE MINORITY.

The *Westminster Gazette* of July 25 says:

The report recently published that the Government contemplated placing the status between Indians and the white population in Kenya Colony on a "property basis" with a view to establishing such an educational test as would effectually debar the vast majority of Indians from the franchise was defeated by 11 votes to two (Colonel Wedgood and Mr. Spoor) in the Joint Select Committee presided over by Lord Meston. Sir J. Rees, Mr. Spoor and Colonel Wedgood voted for the proposal.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks wished to move at the end of paragraph 8 before the draft conclusions of the Committee desire to record that the agitation and speculation connected with a view to making recommendations to Parliament on Indian Affairs has since found itself in contact with matters vitally affecting the Government of a Crown Colony. Further, as the Committee quickly realised, the issues involved not merely the status and privilege of Indians in Crown Colonies in any British Colony, Mandated Territory or Protectorate into which Indian immigration has occurred, or may occur in the future. The handling of this question cannot, therefore, be dissociated from Imperial policy of vital importance, which may affect even the self-governing Dominions. The Committee feel that they are not competent to pronounce upon such a matter of such magnitude, which has come before them by reason of its single and limited case of Kenya Colony. They therefore confined their inquiry as to the number of Indian settlers in Kenya, and to matters which they considered were relevant to the issue which they had to determine. They have not gone into the question of the future of Indian settlement in Kenya, and they have not heard evidence from the Indian community in Kenya. They have not visited Kenya, and they have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Kenya. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of India. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of the Union of South Africa. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Rhodesia. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Tanganyika. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Uganda. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Zanzibar. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Mauritius. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Fiji. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of British Guiana. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Trinidad. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Jamaica. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of the Straits Settlements. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of the Federated Malay States. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Ceylon. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of the Leeward Islands. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of the Windward Islands. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Barbados. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of the Gold Coast. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Nigeria. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Sierra Leone. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Gambia. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Somaliland. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Nyasaland. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Northern Rhodesia. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Basutoland. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Bechuanaland. They have not had before them any evidence from the Government of Swaziland.

An ideal concentrated DRINK containing Malted Barley, Wheat and Milk, of strength to resist and to counteract the deadly effects of shock and kindred disturbances of the system, aids digestion, recuperates the nerves.

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than the attempt to use the protection of the natives as a ground for refusing equal justice to Indians. The well-being of the native people, Sir Edwin assumedly demands that their fate should not be entrusted to the representatives of the British or any Indian settlers in the Colony, but it certainly does not require that Indians should be treated as an inferior race. No sane British statesman can desire to create in a territory under Imperial control the difficulties which exist in Natal or the Transvaal.

It would be interesting to know by whom the "white British population" were invited to colonise East Africa on the supposition that it would be reserved as a white man's colony. As far as I can ascertain, there is no authority whatever that such an invitation was ever made by the Imperial Government, and the population says it owes that we desire to see equal justice meted out to Indian, native and European, but in order that this should be done we suggest the setting up of a Royal Commission on the spot in order that they may take just such steps to this end as have been unable to obtain; and, moreover, we feel that such a Commission should deal not thereby with the question in Kenya Colony, but with that in East Africa generally, and not the whole of Africa. We are quite convinced that such a Commission would do full justice to the Indian population of Kenya, but we consider that any British Government would give them equal franchise with the white man, and by so doing convert a British Colony into an Indian Indian.

Yours, etc.,
W. JOYNSON-HICKS.
BYDENHAM.
CHARLES V. F. TOWNSHEND
Committee Room, July 20.

Sir,—A letter signed by three members of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Affairs in the issue of to-day is, to say the least, premature.

As members of the Committee, we deprecate most strongly this attempt to obtain, unsupported by fact and before the Minutes of Evidence have been published, any attempt to prejudice an already delicate situation is to be deplored. And it should be borne in mind that the question of "equal status" for Indians in all parts of the world. It has been admitted in India, and to deny it elsewhere is the supposed assertion of a few white settlers, would be a most illogical and insensible act—it may conceivably precipitate a crisis in India itself. That country is already in a ferment within the British Empire—we sincerely hope that it will—but it can never be upon terms other than those of equality.

Yours faithfully,
BEN G. SPOOR.
JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD.

It most presumably be the serious failure of publicity with regard to the proceedings of the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs that has led to the publication of the letter to the Press on the first four days of

...ast Chamber

...RTION TO NEW ...OUR DUTIES.

...ually general meeting ... Chamber of ... and Agriculture was held ... Bolton on Wednesday ... present:—Mr. A. ... (President), Messrs. ... Bemister, Farr, Van ... Langdale, Jones, ... (nominated Hamzy), ... Secretary.

...dence of the previous ... was read and confirmed ...erefrom Mr. Bemister ...whether the Chamber ...ything to report ... the Lighterage Con... ...ort a re clerical error ... made per ton to be ...ntract cargo passing ...new and old wharfs, ... handling to do. This ... objected to.

...ded that the Chair... Board had asked the ...pport a claim of ... Robertson's name had ...forward and accepted. ...ber asked whether it was ...that we did not pay ...4/00 per ton.

...ed that this was to ...charges could not be ...ount the approval of the ...

...ll was spoolished in sat... on the Port Advisory ...the absence of any of this ...representatives.

CUSTOMS DUTIES

...from the Association ...ican Chambers of Com... ...ing that the attention ...this Chamber on usual ...increased tariff which ...ing some forward to a ...while it was understood ...were making a reduction ...question of the tariff.

...Wahrisee suggested ...committee but of three ...be appointed at the ...report at the next ...

...ber said he did not see ...ing any action ...ment of ...ntages to suggest any ...the tariff. He ...ld be interested ...matter that should be ...ed to give the ...ber for the additional ...This is a question ...ing to the whole ...chants as a whole ...

...think said that this ...be going further than ...ld to do. He ...ld agree ...t any means of in... ...during ...

...Mr. Bemister against ...He thought ...should take a strong ...that the Chamber ...discovery, harmful to ...ts, which ...ld ...ay just begin... ...sound and crude was ...ed to ...

...proposed that Mr ... Chamber ...the ...of a further 10 per cent. ...ld be ...ndivisible, and ...would receive ...ly ...of ...

...ded that ...ld be ...out ...ll ...ld ...ld ...ld

Kenya Trade

RETURNS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is the customs shipping return for the week ending August 13, 1921:—

IMPORTS.

Per s.s. "Karapara" at Dar-es-Salaam arrived 5-8-21.
1 case wines and spirits.
2 cases tobacco.
1 package stationery.
1 package implements.
1 case kerosene.
1 bale blankets.
1 case lamps.
1 case drugs.
1 package Government Stores.
1 package sundries.
Per s.s. "Calleux" at Zanzibar arrived 3-8-21.
1 case soap.
1 bale piece goods.
1 case matama.
1 case matches.
1 bale cotton.
1 case oranges.
1 bale wheat.
1 bale paper.
1 case soda.
Per s.s. "Cannanore" at Zanzibar arrived 11-8-21.
1 case soap.
1 bale piece goods.
100 packets flour.
1 case enamel.
1 case wheat.
1 case glue.
Per s.s. "Adriana" at Zanzibar arrived 13-8-21.
1 case crab shells.
1 bale piece goods.
1 case castor oil.

EXPORTS.

Per s.s. "Tamba" to Bombay.
2 bales cotton.
1 bale old shooting wire.
1 case ivory.
1 case rhino horns.
3 bags hippo teeth.
37 bales p. goods.
1 case implements.
1 bale cotton.
1 bale hides.
1 case canned milk.
1 case potatoes.
1 bale hides.
1 case bottled goods.
1 case empty bottles.
1 case "Certina" to Tanga.

1 case motor spares.
2 cases tobacco.
2 cases chocolates.
1 case printed matter.
397 sets goats.
1 case hardware.
2 packages sundries.
Per s.s. "Porto di Alessandria" at Genoa via Benadir Ports arrived 15-8-21.
80 cases matches.
145 bags rice.
393 chests tea.
6030 bags salt.
42 bales gunnies.
12 packages skins.
30 bales old newspapers.
201 nos. goats.
25 packages gunnies.
Per s.s. "Karagola" sailed August 19, for Bombay.
3179 bales cotton.
39 cases slates.
1 case hair oil.
810 bags coffee.
126 bags potatoes.
31 tusks ivory.
6 cases rhino horns.
3 loads hippo teeth.
11 bags cotton seeds.
For Seychelles.
1 bag groundnuts.
63 bags potatoes.
1 bdls. iron ware.
94 bags coffee.
7 bags wimbi.
1 bag groundnuts.
3 bags sim sim.
Per s.s. "Karapara" sailed August 26, for Zanzibar.
40 bags sugar.
2 bags flour.
1 bag orrid dhall.
4 bags rice.
3 bags gram dhall.
1 bag toor dhall.
1 bag turmeric.
101 bags magadi soda granular.
For Dar-es-Salaam.
5 cases bacon, ham, and cheese.
For Mozambique.
75 bags potatoes.
For Beira.
20 bags potatoes
1 box rifle.
1 box shot gun.
For Lagos Bay
220 bags coffee.
60 bags limestone.
For Durban.
1 bale p. goods
500 bags magadi soda ash.
178 bags linseed.
Per s.s. "Porto di Alessandretta" sailed August 20, for Zanzibar.
1 package nails.
For Mombasa.
1 bag coffee.
1 case cutlery.
1 case buttons.
1 bale hose.
1 case steel file.
1 case sundry wares.
1 case tins.
1 case glass beads.
1 case fancy goods.
2 cases hatters.
For Dar-es-Salaam.
2 cases upholstering oil.
60 bags potatoes.
1 case sherry.
1 case oil cakes.
6 cases d. tubes.
64 bales p. goods.
1 case mackintoshes.
For Zanzibar.
1 case singlets.
10 bags potatoes.
For Dar-es-Salaam
5 bales p. goods.
9 cases castor oil.
1 case cartridges.
5 cases tobacco
2 cases white shirting.
9 crates uniform.
10 bags potatoes.
Per s.s. "Llanstephen Castle" sailed August 24, for Aden
250 bags coffee.
For Port Sudan.
185 bags coffee.
For Marseilles.
807 bags coffee.
1000 bags coffee.
20 bales cotton.
For Hamburg.
1055 bags groundnuts.
For Rotterdam.
1145 bags groundnuts.
2 bags coffee.
1 box p. effects.
For Aarhus.
2 bags coffee.
For Genoa.
175 bales hides.
976 bags chi nuts.
For Salonica.
50 bales hides.
For Marseilles.
1 bale hides.
447 bags copra.

EXPORTS.

Per s.s. "Chindwin" called at Zanzibar August 24.
1 case singlets.
10 bags potatoes.
For Dar-es-Salaam.
5 bales p. goods.
3 cases cups.
62 bags flour.
20 bags potatoes.
1 case cigarettes.
1 case tobacco.
3 cases singlets.
For Dar-es-Salaam.
14 cases sardines.
9 cases calabashes.
14 bales c.p. goods.
6 cases cigarettes.
3 cases tobacco.
1 case lime juice.
Per s.s. "Karagola" sailed August 19, for Bombay.
3179 bales cotton.
39 cases slates.
1 case hair oil.
810 bags coffee.
126 bags potatoes.
31 tusks ivory.
6 cases rhino horns.
3 loads hippo teeth.
11 bags cotton seeds.
For Seychelles.
1 bag groundnuts.
63 bags potatoes.
1 bdls. iron ware.
94 bags coffee.
7 bags wimbi.
1 bag groundnuts.
3 bags sim sim.
Per s.s. "Karapara" sailed August 26, for Zanzibar.
40 bags sugar
2 bags flour.
1 bag orrid dhall.
4 bags rice.
3 bags gram dhall.
1 bag toor dhall.
1 bag turmeric.
101 bags magadi soda granular.
For Dar-es-Salaam.
5 cases bacon, ham, and cheese.
For Mozambique.
75 bags potatoes.
For Beira.
20 bags potatoes
1 box rifle.
1 box shot gun.
For Lagos Bay
220 bags coffee.
60 bags limestone.
For Durban.
1 bale p. goods
500 bags magadi soda ash.
178 bags linseed.
Per s.s. "Porto di Alessandretta" sailed August 20, for Zanzibar.
1 package nails.
For Mombasa.
1 bag coffee.
1 case cutlery.
1 case buttons.
1 bale hose.
1 case steel file.
1 case sundry wares.
1 case tins.
1 case glass beads.
1 case fancy goods.
2 cases hatters.
For Dar-es-Salaam.
2 cases upholstering oil.
60 bags potatoes.
1 case sherry.
1 case oil cakes.
6 cases d. tubes.
64 bales p. goods.
1 case mackintoshes.
For Zanzibar.
1 case singlets.
10 bags potatoes.
For Dar-es-Salaam
5 bales p. goods.
3 cases cups.
62 bags flour.
20 bags potatoes.
1 case cigarettes.
1 case tobacco.
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3 cases tobacco.
1 case lime juice.

Below is the Customs Shipping Return for the week ending August 27.

IMPORTS.

Per s.s. "Llanstephen Castle" at Mombasa arrived August 21.
217 packages provisions.
120 other loose.
1 case wines and spirits.
14 packages stationery.
1 case implements.
27 packages dried fruits.
190 packages machinery.
1 case hardware.
10 packages sundries.
Per s.s. "Calleux" at Zanzibar arrived August 24.
1 case soap.
1 bale piece goods.
1 case matama.
1 case matches.
1 bale cotton.
1 case oranges.
1 bale wheat.
1 bale paper.
1 case soda.
Per s.s. "Cannanore" at Zanzibar arrived August 25.
1 case soap.
1 bale piece goods.
100 packets flour.
1 case enamel.
1 case wheat.
1 case glue.
Per s.s. "Karapara" at Dar-es-Salaam arrived August 26.
1 case cutlery.
1 case buttons.
1 bale hose.
1 case steel file.
1 case sundry wares.
1 case tins.
1 case glass beads.
1 case fancy goods.
2 cases hatters.
1 case upholstering oil.
60 bags potatoes.
1 case sherry.
1 case oil cakes.
6 cases d. tubes.
64 bales p. goods.
1 case mackintoshes.
For Zanzibar.
1 case singlets.
10 bags potatoes.
For Dar-es-Salaam
5 bales p. goods.
3 cases cups.
62 bags flour.
20 bags potatoes.
1 case cigarettes.
1 case tobacco.
3 cases singlets.
For Dar-es-Salaam.
14 cases sardines.
9 cases calabashes.
14 bales c.p. goods.
6 cases cigarettes.
3 cases tobacco.
1 case lime juice.

EXPORTS.

Per s.s. "Chindwin" called at Zanzibar August 24.
1 case singlets.
10 bags potatoes.
For Dar-es-Salaam.
5 bales p. goods.
3 cases cups.
62 bags flour.
20 bags potatoes.
1 case cigarettes.
1 case tobacco.
3 cases singlets.
For Dar-es-Salaam.
14 cases sardines.
9 cases calabashes.
14 bales c.p. goods.
6 cases cigarettes.
3 cases tobacco.
1 case lime juice.

Sporting
Shot-Gun Cartridges
FOR ALL FORMS OF SPORT
ELEY'S "ELEY PEGAMOID" "ELEY SMOKELESS"
ALSO
ELEY'S "FOURTEN" CARTRIDGE
KYNOCH'S "PRIMAX" "BONAX"
Can be obtained from all Gun makers or Dealers or
WHOLESALE ONLY FROM
NOBEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED.
Cliftonite known as EXPLOSIVES TRADES LIMITED

HALL'S SANITARY DISTEMPER
STEPHEN HALL

All Saints' Bazaar

The following appears in the current issue of the All Saints' Parish Magazine:—"Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy and Miss Bellamy, Gomani Road, wish to thank all those kind friends who sent them cards and letters of thanks should be made to them who made it possible. It is impossible to write to each one separately, but they are very grateful to all."

DRY GINGER ALE LIME JUICE CORDIAL
Schweppes
SODA WATER TONIC WATER

NYERI RAILWAY

Economic Survey of the Route

INTERESTING REPORT BY COMMITTEE

ON SISAL, COFFEE, DAIRYING AND TIMBER

Part of the Economic Survey of the Thika-Nyeri Railway by the Table at the Legislative Council, is of great interest; and its publication would undoubtedly be useful purposes. The committee consisted of the Director of Agriculture, the General Manager, Railway, the Director of Lands and the Conservator of Forests.

That follow, the leading features in the Report have been extracted from the findings

...served by the projected ...was divided for the ...ses estimating into four ...cultural or other ...somewhat similar, and ...an opinion might be ...their potentialities and ...the areas to be served ...and new lines were ...ested by members of ... Evidence having ...local production and ...was taken at Thika ...on the local Farmers' ...and the R. McMillan ...ested in obtaining be- ...as a number of settlers ...Baluk area.

SISAL.

It will be served by the projected line as follows.

The country between Mount Kenya and Thika, and including as well as the farms ...along the Uasin Gishu ...approximately be- ...Mount Kenya River. ...Nyeri to Thika ...Mountains and ...Thika River to the ...Mount Kenya ...reserve between Nyeri

OF TRAFFIC.

Sisal and Timber ...the estimated tonnage ...export trade, and ...tonnage of coffee ...earnings are given ...development pro- ...the Report that ...Committee has ...the Nyeri area ...10 years ...

...locality has been ...fronting estimates ...by the Director ...of production in ...Nyeri district is ...Thika district ...Nyeri, and the potential ...Nyeri, but the ...

...subsoil will draw ...to cost of produc- ...Nyeri district ...Thika district ...Nyeri district ...

...Nyeri district ...Thika district ...

...Nyeri district ...Thika district ...

...Nyeri district ...Thika

Traffic	11,000	10,000
Passenger Traffic European	8,000	12,000
Passenger Traffic Native	243,600	255,000
Receipts		Journeys.

Finally the Committee estimate earnings on the working of Mr. Ellis' increased traffic on existing lines during 3 years after completion £595,104 and £739,150 respectively and ten years after completion £1,180,800 and £1,707,504 respectively).

The Report shows with an appreciation of the assistance of Associations and individuals and with thanks to the Secretary Mr. A. D'O. Carpenter.

There is a supplementary Report containing estimates of tonnages and earnings on the basis of the Railway being carried through to Kamiseha only, a distance of approximately 54 miles.

The estimated cost of construction of this part of the Railway is £476,000; charges for working are a net loss at the end of the third year of £18,196, and a net profit at the end of the tenth year of £3,790.

Visitors List

Below is a list of the visitors who have arrived at the Norfolk Hotel during the last week.

Mrs. G. M. Alexander, Mr. G. H. Alexander, Mr. T. Anderson Mr. and Mrs. Milford Barberton, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Bassey and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Beaumont, Mr. T. H. Brown, Mr. J. H. Barnes, Mr. A. A. Baillie, Mr. J. R. Bryans, Capt. P. C. Bingham, Capt. R. E. Biggs, Com. Cobb, Mr. H. W. E. Crocombe, Mr. A. E. Constantine, Mr. John Ribeiro, Mr. R. A. Evans, Mr. G. F. Elliott, Mr. H. D. Emley, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ellis, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. J. Fagan, Mr. S. B. Gooch, Mr. C. Gough, Mr. Graves, L. H. Hickson, Major R. J. R. Harkins, Capt. A. G. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Holl, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lo Nay, Mrs. Lawrie, Mr. E. Le Gros, Mr. A. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. MacKendrick, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Nesbit, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nisbet, Mr. Priestland, Miss M. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. Pitt, Mr. Pearson, Mrs. Pearson and child, Mr. G. B. Sneed, Mr. C. Sendley, Mr. M. Ross, Mr. R. Tinsley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Tuke, Major J. H. Warwick, Major H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. A. J. Wastie, Mr. J. G. Whitehead, and Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

Local Wedding

A quiet little wedding was celebrated at All Saints' Church on Wednesday last, when Miss Ethel Hutchinson was married to Mr. Percy of Bentley, Assistant Engineer to the Uganda Railway, son of Mr. Bentley, of Kidlington, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. W. J. Wright officiated. The bride was given away by the groom's brother, Mr. G. R. Bentley, of Kyambu.

There was a small attendance at the Church, but amongst those present were the Governor and Lady Jackson, Mr. Ribeiro, Mr. Hobgood, who rode a Sotwell, and Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Beattie, witnesses of the Police.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. Bentley, after which the happy couple left for Thika, where they will spend the honeymoon.

A. FOOLEY & SON
Watch & Clockmakers, Jewellers & Opticians
REPAIRS
WATCHES—Swiss Lever, Pocket and Wrist
CLOCKS—Alarm, Mantel, Cuckoo, Regulator
JEWELLERY—Rings, Brooches, Lockets, Chains
SPECTACLES—Gold, Silver, Steel
OPTICAL—Goods
10, [illegible]
OPTICS—Goods
21, [illegible]

SMOKED ROUGHOUT THE WO
Just Pure Rich Mellow
Virginia Tobacco.

Fresh Stocks to hand per s.s. "PROFESSA
THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE
IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY

For Boring Post-Holes
Planting Trees, Shrubs, etc.
Do your Post-ing, Tree-Planting, &c. with the Improved
No spades to digging required.

BEWARE of
1 Worn or dull in pointing and drying.
2 Clearing the plantations with inadequate KNOWLEDGE.
It is a penny wise and pound foolish to attempt Cleaning.
It is a false economy. See example below, on sale and from the same district.
Messrs. Lewis & Peels' report dated 25th April 19
X FACTORY CLEANED 90
Z PLANTATION CLEANED
EVERY REPORT TELLS THE SAME
DON'T attempt to do the other man's job, do the best for the cost in the expert who devotes particular work.
IT WILL PAY YOU
PROMPT DELIVERIES by steamer to Mombasa and can use their copy handled by arrangement.

Don't Repeat Last Seasons
YOU NEED THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICE FOR YOUR COFFEE, SO SEND IT ALONG TO
NAIROBI COFFEE CLEANING
P. O. Box 467, NAIROBI.

Your Baby's Welfare.
Your interest will be fully maintained by the Bank as to the safety of your investments, and the receipt of dividends, bonus, &c., and the sale of rights will take place at the Port Office at the distributing centres. It is impossible to attempt to estimate the value of these benefits to be derived from this branch extension so that the present Traffic has been restricted for reasons of this report to a three years' maintenance over Estimate, but ten years respectively on the present traffic tonnage and passengers.

Efficiency of the premises of management it may be mentioned in the areas under review 570 miles have been fully staffed under the ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme.

LABOUR SUPPLY.

The areas under consideration are admirably situated in respect of the supply of native labour, and there is reason to suppose that having by the time the Railway is finished now now prepared to engage natives, there will be any real shortage of unskilled labour to carry out the development and the contemplated in this of £3,790.

RAILWAY JUSTIFIED.

The settlement of Europeans in Colony can only, in the opinion Railway Committee, be permanently established if railway facilities and communications are provided so that the agricultural products raised by them to be placed on over-seas markets at a reasonable cost.

The railway under consideration will serve large areas of fertile land, an extensive area of good quality country. The view is entertained that as compared with other parts of the Empire this Colony possesses many advantages but its settlement progress, nor can its full potentialities be developed, without railway facilities.

Your Committee would urge that the extension of the line to a point about 80 miles from Thika should not be long delayed, and, further, assuming that no insurmountable or too costly engineering difficulties are presented, when a point has been reached which is considered far beyond that the Railway should be built to the Mau Escarpment between Fort Hall and Naivasha, together with the Railway to Kisumu, and the Uganda Railway to Jinja.

The effect of the railway be constructed as far as point in the neighbourhood of further outlined in Bumuruti and branches to Kisumu and Kericho in order to establish communication be due consideration.

FINANCE.

Your Committee are not prepared to make, and on the work- for the year 1918-19, the Committee are of opinion that the Railway in the third year of working should earn Revenue £75,000; proportion, £37,500; profit £37,500.

The next year, taking the Revenue at £75,000; proportion, £37,500; Profit £37,500.

The fifth year, taking the Revenue at £75,000; proportion, £37,500; Profit £37,500.

£1,102,000

Your Committee have only dealt with the line from Thika to Kamiseha, but they are of opinion that the line from Thika to Kamiseha should be built to Nairobi at the same time as the line from Kamiseha to Thika, and that the total cost of the line from Thika to Nairobi should not exceed £1,102,000.

Your Committee have also considered the question of the line to a point on the Uganda Railway at Kisumu, and are of opinion that the line should be built at the same time as the line from Thika to Kamiseha, and that the total cost of the line from Kisumu to Kericho

MARKET REPORTS

Latest Statements from London

NEED FOR CARE OF COFFEE.

Below are the latest reports received from the Home Markets for East African Produce.

MESSRS. DURANT RADFORD, & Co., Mincing Lane, London, E.C., 1, report:—

"The material alteration has to be recorded in Zanzibar Cloves is that the demand has become somewhat easier. Low qualities have been rather difficult of sale but good lots submitted sold readily.

Stalks—2190 bags offered and 1,000 bags sold at from 20/- to 111/- per cwt.

Leaf—1128 bags offered and 400 bags sold at from 20/- to 79/- per cwt.

Amboyna—277 bags offered and 200 bags sold at from 20/- to 79/- per cwt.

Penang—499 bags offered and 200 bags sold at from 38/- to 79/- per cwt.

Singapore—93, the same firm reports:—

Stalks—A. Sizes, 55/- to 111/-; B. sizes 45/- to 79/6, C. sizes 35/- to 39/6, Peabery 35/-, Ungraded pallah 30/-, Mixed 45/- to 49/6.

Leaf—A. Sizes, 45/- to 79/6, B. sizes 35/- to 37/6, C. sizes 20/- to 34/6, Peabery 20/- to 79/6, Mixed 30/- to 49/6.

Amboyna—A. sizes 63/- to 79/-, B. sizes 45/- to 59/-, C. sizes 30/- to 39/-, Peabery 20/- to 70/-.

Zanzibar—Cromboli 87/-, Fine 90/6, Twiage 39/- per cwt.

London stocks of all kinds in March and 1922 are as follows:—The first figure representing 1921 and the second last year.)

Brazil—92,200 bags 67,200 bags.

Costa Rica—57,000 bags; 50,777 bags.

Colombia, etc.—41,650 bags; 34,000 bags.

Columbian—15,847 bags; 24,551 bags.

Jamaica—23,137 bags; 23,077 bags.

British East Indian—23,377 bags; 20,000 bags.

Java—9,000 packages; 9,000 packages.

Mocha—8,000 packages; 9,482 packages.

Sundry to date—16,554 tons; 16,554 tons.

Home Use—8,000 tons; 8,000 tons.

Visible Export—3,761 tons; 3,761 tons.

Total—59,549 tons; 51,308 tons.

Duty 92 10sy agt—Nil.

The market is unaltered. Full prices are being paid for good qualities, but the lower types are still neglected and have only realised at appreciably lower prices.

Zanzibar—No bags offered and 1,000 bags sold at from 24/6 to 79/- per cwt.

Mocha—200 bags offered and 100 bags sold at from 25/6 to 71/- per cwt.

Java—No bags offered and 100 bags sold at from 20/- to 71/- per cwt.

East African—300 bags offered and 100 bags sold at from 20/- to 71/- per cwt.

Under the intervention of the Government the Coffee Control Board has been abolished, and from Saturday, the 26th inst., the

MESSRS. ALLAN AND CO., of Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., 2, report:—

Particulars on July 26th, 1921.

COSTA RICA COFFEE.

Quantity offered (Bags) 200.

Quality sold (Bags) 200.

Average price realised (p. cwt) 90/11.

Quantity offered for season (Bags) —

MANGOCHE COFFEE.

Quantity offered (Bags) 200.

Quality sold (Bags) 200.

Average price realised (p. cwt) 90/11.

Quantity offered to date (Bags) —

UGANDA COFFEE.

Quantity offered (Bags) 200.

Quality sold (Bags) 200.

Average price realised (p. cwt) 90/11.

Quantity offered to date (Bags) —

OTHER EAST AFRICAN.

Quantity offered (Bags) 200.

Quality sold (Bags) 200.

Average price realised (p. cwt) 90/11.

Quantity offered to date (Bags) —

TEA.

The feeling all round has been fairly cheerful; and prices although a little irregular have been firm where not quotably higher.

COCOA.

A small business at unchanged prices.

RUBBER.

Has been quieter again after the recent spurt, with very little business doing—last night the Mark had closed steadier at 8d. and 9½d. buyers.

PEPPER.

Quiet but steady. Trifling sales of "Fair Tellicherry" at 5d.

CARDAMOMS.

There seems to be a little more enquiry for low grades for grinding purposes.

WM. LE LACHEUR AND SONS.

W. J. Milgan and Co., Sole Representatives for Wm. Le Lacheur and Son, 59, Lombard Street, London, on raw cotton following Market Report, dated London, July 21, 1921:—

The coffee season just ended has proved an eventful and at the same time a disappointing one for most of those engaged in the industry. The Brazilian crop gave port receipts of 12,816,000 bags, a figure which exceeded the original estimates by a long way due to hoppings from bags, and makes the actual position very different from that anticipated a year ago.

The World's Visible Supply on the 1st instant stood at 8,023,000 bags, or an increase during the months of 1,981,000 bags, while the World's deliveries for consumption sailed fairly closely with expectations, and amounted during the season to 16,402,000 bags.

In the course of prices, in view of the unfavourable statistical movement, has been generally downward and finally such a low level was reached that the Brazilian Government intervened in the market, and by purchases said to approximate three million bags, succeeded in materially raising Brazilian currency prices. The value of the Brazilian money declined however in much the same ratio as currency prices advanced, but only a very small proportion of the loss in Brazil is reflected in prices here.

Although Brazil production has proved so abundant the yield from countries producing fine coffee has been below the normal and with demand favouring fine coffees price differences now exist such as we have seldom seen. This makes it a matter of the utmost importance that every care should be used in the harvesting, and preparation of crops since whilst common sorts are difficult to sell at even the wretchedly low rates ruling fine qualities easily obtain relatively remunerative prices.

As regards future prospects it is difficult to give an opinion on the conditions of the past year, but a distinctly smaller Brazil yield is confidently spoken of for the present season, and if this is realised a steadily assuming conception is only equal to that of last season a considerable reduction in the World's Visible Supply would result twelve months hence.

SALES OF COFFEE.

Particulars on July 26th.

COSTA RICA COFFEE.

Quantity offered (Bags) 200.

Quality sold (Bags) 200.

Average price realised (p. cwt) 90/11.

Quantity offered for season (Bags) —

MANGOCHE COFFEE.

Quantity offered (Bags) 200.

Quality sold (Bags) 200.

Average price realised (p. cwt) 90/11.

Quantity offered to date (Bags) —

UGANDA COFFEE.

Quantity offered (Bags) 200.

Quality sold (Bags) 200.

Average price realised (p. cwt) 90/11.

Quantity offered to date (Bags) —

OTHER EAST AFRICAN.

Quantity offered (Bags) 200.

Quality sold (Bags) 200.

Average price realised (p. cwt) 90/11.

Quantity offered to date (Bags) —

Possibly the fall of the dollar quotation for sterling has had some influence, as the rate has steadily receded since our last issue, and we have almost attained the lowest rate that was touched in the early part of the year.

"But it is some satisfaction that the general tendency of many is towards easier rates, which will tend to make the market more attractive to Colonial and foreign borrowers, and thus help to revive our export trade. The financial weakness of Europe is the great obstacle that has to be overcome, as in direct the various Governments either to resort to fresh issues so as to feed on capital resources laboriously accumulated by the people.

"It is unfortunate in the circumstances that money continues dear in the United States, the present rate being 2 per cent., thus the richest nation in the world is unable to employ her vast resources to any great extent in the work of reconstruction.

"Even if Europe were in a position to pay her debts to America, the United States Government is doing its best to place obstacles in the way by increasing the duties on manufactured articles, and even levying duties on raw materials which formerly were free, and it is only natural that the European exchanges suffer, while the inability of the fabric of trade becomes more and more serious.

"Gold flows to America to a degree that must satisfy even the most ardent gold enthusiast, so that the stock there now runs into thousands of tons. It is to be hoped that before long it will be realised that anything that tends to place an obstacle in the way of the poorer European nations finding an outlet for their productions only tends to drive them deeper into the mire.

"We do not below our usual list of the principal foreign exchanges:—

Paris—3rd Jan., 1921 60.54
To-day's rates 46.30.

Italy—3rd Jan., 1921 105.05
To-day's rates 79.00.

Belgium—3rd Jan., 1921 99.00
To-day's rates 975.00.

New York—3rd Jan., 1921 3.35
To-day's rates 3.65.

Calcutta—3rd Jan., 1921 1/3½
To-day's rates 1/3½.

Japan—3rd Jan., 1921 414.
To-day's rates 376.

HEMEQUEN (MEXICAN SISAL).

There is no improvement in the situation of this market. Buyers have not yet stepped in and the holders of their purchases of sisal. The prolonged trade depression, whereas the consumption appears to be below the normal. The situation is, however, hopeful that there are elements of doubt which will only be removed when buyers have taken either by a large purchase on the part of the U.S. consumers, or a reduction in the production in Mexico.

Cable advice has just been received notifying a break in price. Offers are now being made by independent shippers at 5½ cents f.o.b. Port Progreso, equal to New York £40 10s., without any business resulting. We understand the Monetary Commission has now ceased purchasing the sisal requirements.

AFRICAN SISAL.

This article maintains a steady healthy demand, and it is evident that it has widely increased its hold on the trade, both in London and Liverpool. Shipments are small, and the demand, especially for the high grades is greater than the supply. America has not yet made her influence felt in this article of late. Closing values are as undernoted:—

Prime British £44 per ton.
No. 1 British £40 per ton.
No. 2 British £36 per ton.
Prime ex-German £44 to £45 per ton.
No. 1 ex-German £42 per ton.
No. 2 ex-German £38 per ton.
First Grade Tow £18 to £19 per ton.
Second grade Tow £15 to £18 per ton.

JAVA SISAL.

Although buyers are this article, possibly on account of its high price, are not operating in it in the same degree. There is no doubt that quality and regularity are highly appreciated and are factors that when it better known in the trade will tend to increase the demand for the material.

MANILA HEMP.

We are unable to report any material enquiry on the part of buyers, the approximate, and the lower grades are between.

URANIUM.

Messrs. Durant Ogilvie, report as follows:—

At recent Public Sales very little has been offered, only small lots Practically no forthcoming sales of the Trade. Most of the material in question, and few offers are made. Limited demand for Bar Steel. Light Weights of Sheets reduced, is tested owing to the having been on the Market for some time.

Ores—

American F.M. 3/6 to 3/7½.

Egyptian Sakellaria 16.500 last week 16.500

VANADIUM.

The prices of this week have been unchanged.

CLOTH

The activity of the weeks has fallen off past few days, no orders seem to have been days which take a good deal of the year, but the Liverpool has maintained, and a fair has again been.

Delivery dates, many classes of goods, are lengthening.

Enquiry from the Continent is still unlikely.

The most satisfactory feature is the fact that the stocks in the hands of consumption, the future has not been large.

Bar Silver is last week 30d.

Paris ...

Amsterdam ...
New York...
Calcutta...
Hongkong ...
Shanghai ...

PRODUCTS

The Dundee Jute Quota Committee on August 4.

We log for the day's market was extremely dull, the first period of both year's deliveries being almost unsold on those terms.

No new business has been received from the Dundee Quota Committee, although it is understood, that the Committee will meet on August 4, when the question of the quota for the current quarter will be considered. Mr. J. Barrie Trade Commissioner for Dundee, is expected to arrive in London on August 4, and it is understood that he will attend the meeting of the Committee.

The Report on African Produce, National Bank of ...

GOLD

Trade ...

Accident

Asaaic Area

EY & LOOSE MUNICIPALITY & THE DELAY.

...occurred during hours of Wednesday ...ternoon, Messrs. ...ey and Co., the well-...building contractors, ...ourable ...

...that at about 2.30 ...ious employed ...was doing a round of ...stations, when ...working. He was ...a long shaft, and ...ing, when the ...blew the tail of his ...as is the case with ...of natives, was ...outside his shed, ...which swung with ...of 250 a minute. The ...that the shirt was ...Light Weights ...ferous reduction, is ...tested owing to the ...having been on the ...Market for some ...

...shed was seen at once ...machine immediately ...The injured boy was ...within fifteen minutes ...at the Native Civil ...where he was attended ...

...is being made at the ...Thursday it was learned ...natives were progressing ...rably indeed. ...is a bad way during the ...

...a talk with Mr. George ...on "E. A. Standard" re...ase told that he ex...excellent workman, ...in the employ of the ...over ten years. He ...of the machines but was ...machinist and sawyer. ...a very valuable ...

...the accident Beall, ...stated that in the ...and repeatedly given ...to take no notice were ...garmen's when work...machines. In this ...case, it would seem ...who regularly oiled ...machine, was used ...to be somewhat extra...

...Inquiry into the ...accident ...

...Engaging Boys ...

...Engaging Boys ...

...Engaging Boys

Gazette Notices

The following officials have gone leave: H. P. Allsbrook, Tel Inspector and Instructor, Uganda Railway; Mrs. G. M. Dumbar, Clerk, III grade, Uganda Railway; Mr. Purdy, clerk, Uganda Railway; Mr. Donald G. B. Bleasdale, R.N.R., Commander, Lake Steamer, Uganda Railway; A. H. Dewhurst, carriage examiner, Uganda Railway.

The following officials have arrived; the two last-named on first appointment and the others on leave: A. Roy, Inspector of Police; F. B. How, Asst. Mistress; Lidlewood, Stock Inspector; F. Robinson, record clerk, Land Surveys; Miss B. Anderson, Deputy Matron; R. J. Harley, Medical Officer; Dr. C. V. Stewell, Chief Native Commissioner.

The following gentlemen are appointed respectively Presiding Officers and Deputy Presiding Officers at the respective polling stations in connection with the Plateau North election on September 28: Kitale, Assistant Sales Carr, C.M.G., D.O., and D. A. Johnston, J.P. Major Parker Poulton and A. Kirby, Sergeit, V. C. Glenday and Major E. F. H. Purdue, J.P.

A number of Orders in Council relating to the Treaties of Peace are gazetted.

The Nairobi Township (Licensing Board under the Native Liquor Ordinance will sit for the granting of licences at the Resident Commissioner's Office on Friday, October 7, at 2 p.m. No application received after October 1 will be considered by the Board.

The following appointments are gazetted: H. G. Hilfield, to be Assistant District Commissioner; Lt. C. Kirby, to be Assistant Commissioner, Trans-Nzoia; H. Pickwood, to be Acting Assistant Mineral Surveyor; Abdulshakuh, to be Mudir, Mombasa, vice Hadji bin Omar, deceased; Said bin Omar, to be Liwali, Mombasa; Abdulla bin Abdulla, to be Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Mombasa; Said bin Omar, to be Assistant District Commissioner, Mombasa; H. G. Hilfield, to be Magistrate of the Second Class with power to hold a Subordinate Court of the Second Class, in the Nyanza Province and the District of Lamu; Abdulla bin Nasser appointed Assistant Resident Commissioner, Kisumu.

F. C. A. Senky, Assistant District Commissioner, Kisii; H. N. C. Assistant District Commissioner, have passed the Standard Swahili examination.

The Native Liquor Ordinance, has been extended to the Island of Mombasa, and the Resident Commissioner has been given the power of a Licensing Board under the Ordinance.

The Governor has approved the Board's decision to refund the fees paid by applicants whose applications for licences for the Township of Nairobi were refused by the Licensing Board, and whose applications were not considered by the Board, owing to the Township being declared a Native Location on or about the 1st April, 1921.

Notice is given that the Governor has approved of the following subjects and in general accordance with the rules on the part of native inhabitants in the holding of all agricultural shows in the area known as the Northern Frontier District, the District of Turkana, and the Provinces of Jubaland and Tanaland:—

The boundaries of the said Districts and Province are set out in a schedule.

In the nominations for the Plateau North election, Capt. J. R. Conigrave was proposed by Lieut.-Col. J. G. Kirkwood, C.M.G., D.S.O., seconded by Mr. J. Kenny, and supported by G. Manley, Capt. C. C. Johnston, Mrs. J. Kenny, Mrs. H. G. Stradling, C. A. Stradling, S. J. P. Viljoen, and W. J. Van de Merwe.

Mr. A. C. Hoey was proposed by Brig.-Gen. C. D. Baker-Carr, C.M.G., D.S.O. seconded by Mr. H. C. Kirk, and supported by Capt. Dickson, W. H. Hoey, P. J. du Preez, J. J. Steyn, E. L. de la Harpe, Major A. G. Keyser, D.S.O., and Capt. T. G. Duncan, M.C.

The following are the official definitions of the boundaries of the Protectorate and Colony of Kenya, as contained in an Order in Council:—

(1) The territories comprised in the Protectorate of Kenya are bounded on the East by the Indian Ocean, on the north by the northern branch of the Juba River, on the west by a line following the line of coast at a distance of 10 sea miles from high-water mark, and on the south by the Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate of Kenya includes Kau and Kifini, the Island of Lamu, and the station of Kismayu with a radius landward of 10 sea miles, and all adjacent islands between the rivers Umba and Juba.

(2) The territories comprised in the Colony of Kenya are bounded on the East by the Protectorate of Kenya and the Indian Ocean, on the north-east by the Juba river and the south-western boundary of the Italian sphere, on the north by the Abyssinian frontier, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate and Lake Victoria Nyanza, and on the south by Tanganyika Territory, and includes all adjacent islands between the rivers Tana and Juba and in Lake Victoria Nyanza.

The undermentioned Administrative Officers were successful in obtaining a pass in the recent Law Examination:

J. W. K. Pease, A.D.C. (with distinction); J. D. Mawhood, A.D.C. (with distinction); G. R. Hindmarsh, A.D.C. (with distinction); F. C. Dundas, A.D.C.; and E. Wycliffe, A.D.C.; J. Jesse, A.D.C.; R. L. B. Anderson, A.D.C.; J. M. Dundas, A.D.C.; F. W. Bell, District Commissioner; H. O. Hamilton-Ross, A.D.C.; J. V. Dawson, Assistant Resident Commissioner; J. A. O. Kirby, Assistant Resident Commissioner; J. H. Clive, Assistant Resident Commissioner; C. R. V. Buxton, Assistant Resident Commissioner; C. B. Madeley, Assistant Resident Commissioner.

Insolvency notices are published relating to M. H. Atkins and M. Spokes.

Probate and Administration notices are published relating to Mohamed Din s/o. Ghulam Mohamed, J. J. Kepper, G. Mead, Mohamed Ali s/o. Mohamed, Order for Account, and Capt. H. T. Griffith.

Orders exist in the Isolation, Kisumu, Nairobi, Kitale, Nakuru, Nyeri, Kericho, Kisii, Kitui, Kilifi

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