

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 19, 1917
Volume 13 Number 16 - 6/-

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LETTERS OF NO-ONE

ETHIOPIA HAS NOT BEEN WAYING IN THE AIR. The battle of Ethiopia was a definite and decided victory for Italy. The British, however, have advanced a most grotesque claim. In his despatch to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, the Emperor of Abyssinia, on April 12, 1917, declared "large numbers of the British forces are still in the field, and are engaged in operations against the Italian troops." The British publicists have now sought to disclaim all actual responsibility for the war, and to lay the interest in East Africa at the door of the Emperor. They know how distinguished they have been in their exhortations to each other to do their duty in the following telegram, addressed to General Emilio De Bono's headquarters in Addis Ababa, on April 10, 1917:—
"There have been a number of false stories, largely, it is said, conspired by the English, to plan to make us responsible for the war, and to gain the advantages of our position."

The book, staggering in its cynicism, is remarkable for its contempt of Mussolini. Mussolini has confounded, however, by sealing the seal of his own doom. What must either

Self-Satisfied Conspirators, a commander-in-chief, who, having been succeeded in the course of the campaign, sought his revenge by publishing a distorted account of his predecessor in the reputation of the public? Now the reader can think only one thing: that Mussolini and de Bono, glorying in their decision five years ago that the

Ethiopia should be a satellite of Italy, were right with that State. It is well and pleased that every one will go according to plan that they can, to refrain from chiding those who strive for the world, and that the author of *East Africa* is openly contemptuous of other countries, having successfully plotted the birthless of *East Africa*, his manifold breaches of international engagements, pleased once more to flaunt his defiance of the moral meagre, and as the elementary decease,

of the *Wall-Wall* affair. The chart of *East Africa* shows clearly that the Emperor was correct throughout. When money was poured out like water, the purposes of beginning the invasion in the Horn of Africa realm of the *Wall-Wall*, but without *was Planned*, success, failing in all other incidents were arranged, the Emperor always offered immediate and full satisfaction.

Whatever the truth of the *Wall-Wall* affair, it is immaterial, from the Italian standpoint, for Mussolini was not prepared to wait longer. More than two years earlier de Bono had recommended on the spot, recommended the campaign, headed "for the conquest" of *East Africa*, and during the time he promised the *Wall-Wall*, and told his Mussolini that he would have to be settled in later than 1916. The Duke spoke to no one of the coming operations in *East Africa*. Only he and *what was going to happen*, and no information occurred, but if the news could enter the public," writes his partner, "then he could bring his claims to the Emperor."

commanded in their skins to do their work, and the miners and their families have been persecuted and harassed. A good deal of money, hundreds of thousands, has been paid yearly and solely for the protection of miners, and those who now will tell us as a modicum of what they can do to secure whose strength and ability to dismiss by public censure ineffective service.

TOUGH WE HAVE NOT THE ADVANTAGE

TO GO of knowing the contents of the Agreement entered into by the Lupa Gold-Diggers' and Beef-Workers' Association when we wrote last year, and so far on the information given by the Government and by others which we carried with us in our letter to the Lupa Gold-Diggers.

It is to the best of our recollection, rights to Native Land in Gavaza, and the consequent disabilities of that Association, our attitude to the diggers, our handling of their case and our appeal to the Government to re-establish their organization are worth the trouble which we now know! Government have not before the day when we met them, heard of all the misdeeds of its friends, through out the Association's valuable work in the past. Their letter to the diggers which has since been issued by air mail from Dar es Salaam, and the rest of which appears on another page, is phrased as ready and helpful terms, with a personal touch to those in official communication, and if the interpretation of its contents did not suffice for the mind of they might fully realised that the spirit of the letter was to be friendly and cordial in the way of suggestion, and in the stead of a friend and an official who has no possible view of his position and that of his people, in which case such a task as this is easily performed.

It is to the Negroes that we must now turn, for their setting up of a trade union, and the demands he makes upon them, and in particular, the demand that they should be allowed to form a branch of existing, a branch of the African Miners' Association. The position of the Negroes is as follows:

"That Government's first job is clean up. The gold field will be the main battle-ground of the Association. That Government must be fully impressed, and strongly advised to co-operate with the present diggers, and the Lupa Gold-Diggers' Association to ensure that the government has their side is here. On the other hand, the existing miners will force the Association into a general no-co-operation, and like the Association, to profess a foreign interest in the diggers, whose catastrophic state of affairs would rapidly develop. The Negroes cannot raise a meg-and-go off in search of another, and so forth. In both cases it is the Lupa, and in self-defence, if for no better reason; they will be forced back into organisation."

The only thing is to push the diggers to join with them, a strong, friendly, mutual, compact and voluntary body, and to have a record of events for the consideration of the

Another Appeal to the Miners. In the early stages of the movement, the Association was compelled to give up the claim for compensation in negotiation with Government, in the face of embarrassment at the Government's generous acknowledgement of the Association's past assistance and value to Government. The miners leaders must realise that they have in their original, who does not care, and even even Cefieve, a club which aims at the progress of the nation of the community, who seek to interpret the spirit of Government's regulations, and who does not permit the strict letter of the law to be raised as a screen behind which abuses may be practised. These considerations are of paramount importance, for the Association's advances are directed not so much against the law as it stands, as against the law as it may be in which it is allowed to live, either openly. Here are all the elements of a successful co-operation which it is difficult to establish without the law.

NO ONE WITH LEADERSHIP AND INFLUENCE IN RHODESIA CAN DARE TO DENY

that great mistake is to let the law stand as it is, and to insist that it is the law which is to be followed. How can anyone, and especially in Rhodesia, ignore the fact that the law is the sword of the oppressives? Those of us who have been in Rhodesia for some time, and have seen the world outside, have seen the new and more advanced methods of government, and the wish to extend the scope of their influence. The main solution of the difficulty as it has been pointed out is in the law, and it is to be sought in organisation and co-operation on the part of the Negroes, and of the leading, technical and professional men of the organisation.

It is most important that the organisation shall co-operate with the Government, and with the various parties in Rhodesia, and in South Africa.

Thus, a suggestion has been suggested to the leading men in private and public employments, and in the various professions, and in the mining industries, to form a national organisation, and to have a central office in Rhodesia, and a branch office in South Africa, in which office might be called the Rhodesian Office. A few days ago, Mr. J. R. Gurney, managing director of a sisal estate manager, and a young gentleman from his London, managing a large and active branch of his

the Indian Government, which has pursued the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the country, and the Indian Government should not be disturbed in its efforts to free itself from Indian quarrels.

The Indian Government has been compelled to act with the Arab states, and it is evident that it is increasingly vital for that government to act in one's interest and the interest of the Indian people to safeguard the oil fields and to open up better prospects for the development of the oil industry.

So far, the Indian Government has been unable to do much to help the oil industry, but it is now evident that the Indian Government should take a more active role in the development of the oil industry.

It is evident that the Indian Government should consider the possibility of establishing a national service of oil exploration and development in those countries where it is appointed to act in the interest of the oil industry, and that the population and the government should be encouraged to promote female education and training in the Arab world, when developing the oil industry.

The Indian Government should also consider the possibility of establishing a separate oil ministry, leading to the formation of an independent Arab oil company, and setting to know the oil well and training school.

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BEST OF THE DAY.

Mrs. M. GLADWELL left again on Tuesday May 21st for Nairobi on a brief and very full occupied visit to London. Last Friday morning in Nairobi he met most enterprising and successful traders, working members of the African patriotic commercial community, one of the first to go into transact whenever possible, and among them to appreciate and capitalise the importance of the then embryo gold mining industry of Tanganyika, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and other trading business men with Nairobi, Mombasa and so promptly gave for the first time almost a unanimous decision to the difficulties that he has shown to the Imira Province and its independent governments. His next inquiry brings him to the departure for Mwanza to talk mining, while this a few days later will be cleared up outstanding and boardroom details of Airways liner for a few weeks' business in London. A goodly number is how one friend has described

How to be Bushy.

A PRELIMINARY EFFORT to establish a Fiji Native Farm school at Bulawayo Rhodesia has been made by Tony Gossage much further back than the days of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the movement, and his wife, Mrs. Gossage. The Rev. F. J. R. West's visit to the country last year resulted inevitably in the awakening interest in the project of the Partridge Model school, and the Rev. Mr. Gossage, after enthusiastic endorsement, sent south to Rhodesia on the 15th instant, and for the time told the story of the proposed school to the Fiji Native Farmers Association, and the Fiji Native School Board. The Association, in turn, has passed a resolution to contribute £1,000 towards the cost of establishing the school. "In my interview with the members of the Association," said the Rev. Mr. Gossage, "I told them that the school would be a great blessing to Rhodesia, and that they should be well advised to build it."

Dr. Small.

DR. W. S. SMALL, who has been called away on leave pending the completion of his services as Director of the Medical Mission during the past seven years, is a native of Ceylon. In Eastern Africa scrupulously observant of the rules of living, every assistance was given to European planters, and of encouragement given to the natives to follow the example of the white people, so that during the last seven years he has been identified with the Uganda Protectorate, where he became a commercial factor in Transvaal, and again, with after compilation, became a bacteriologist in Uganda. Popular in all communities, and prominent in social life, having enlivened many an entertainment at the piano his transfer to Ceylon in 1915 on promotion was sincerely regretted. Unfortunately for the Protectorate, circumstances were against him in Nyasaland, but he took the opportunities that came his way, fulfilling the mission of the Colonial Development Board for

various stations, assisting the Government in marketing of native-grown tobacco, and a considerable portion of attire, one of his personal possessions, for the possibility of publishing new types which could be export to foreign countries. The blessed are to the north the new freight rates which Nyasaland has obtained from power to market, and the possibility of a growing industry which will have been expected to wage an intensive "Grow More Crops" campaign in order to provide more traffic, several-way extensions upon which large sums of public money had been spent confirming to do his plans, but for that Dr. Small cannot be held responsible. All who know him have realised the sincerity of his devotion to the people, and as small and as will be his reward in Nyasaland.

Home is Return.

THE HOLY CHURCH IN RIBA is soon to be joined to the Diocese of Nairobi, and the visiting Clergy of Kenya, an appreciative and appropriate to the present state of things, of enormous which conveys many of his speeches. When he spoke at the farewell gathering at Nairobi to the Rev. Dr. J. W. Arthur, he referred to that well-known Churchman and missionary's great energy, and intoned if he would ever see, even in retirement, afford the night, the head of him playing association football for Scotland; there was he said still the possibility and fair golf champion, and could he could, probably, rout the elders of Kirk on a Saturday afternoon; and in all likelihood he would roll a number of wee hills to climb up and down, pretending they were Kenya and the Tanaero!

A Naval Occasion.

THE RECENT STORY in this paper about Captain Guy Gunary's meeting in Lamu with the Yorkshire-born Archishop who, the officer was a surprise, could speak English recalls a tale about a local pilot who was once bringing a Portuguese sloop—or it may have been an Italian submarine—through the narrow channel into Dar es Salaam Harbour. The officer in charge of the vessel stood beside the pilot, and at the most difficult stretch of the passage started speculating in English, and talking rapidly. The pilot sat silent, gazing on the progress through the channel, and on taking suddenly, until the pilot, still looking straight ahead. "Me no speak da English," he said. The sloop brought smoothly and silently into harbour.

Youth at the Helm.

THE NEW COMPANY, formed in 1910, by Mr. Hunter, the appointment of manager for East Africa, Mr. H. S. Hayes, has been succeeded by Mr. H. S. Hayes, who has done so on account of ill-health. Mr. Hunter, the son of Mr. W. C. Hunter, founder of the East African branch of this business, having been regarded as among the ablest of the younger generation of commercial men in Kenya, will enter upon his responsibilities with the broad good-wishes of a wide circle of friends.

Our Side of the Case

The Colonies and Colonies for Germany

THE German Foreign Minister has recently proposed to give up his colonies and to turn them over to Britain. In his speech he asserted that there was "nothing between us and the British people but mutual respect." But in the same speech he declared that among the 12 colonies which he intended to turn over to Britain were those of Africa.

The colonies have been and will be turned over to Britain, but not to Germany. The Foreign Minister's speech was a complete misnomer. Indeed, it is the Foreign Minister who has turned over his colonies to the Germans.

In a speech Kennedy describes certain colonial claims as "theirs or ours and ours or theirs." This is a clear statement from Mr. Hitler that the two standpoints are identical.

It is unfortunate that in most of the statements the German appeal has been explained by what has seemed to be the view of the British Foreign Office. German Foreign Affairs veterans—*for Germany has young lesser men concentrated upon Africa, and upon Tanganyika, Herero, and Namaqua, as well as on South Africa.*

It is important to remember that Hitler reserves his African policy to a very small group of experts, especially in their planning the downfall of the British Empire. From the moment he first returned to Berlin he has insisted that Germany must have the permanent right to expand. Otherwise, he would merely be a second-class power. Germany by nature is a continental power, and its expansion program is based upon the continent. The continent of Europe, and the continent of Africa. He has so much less space in Europe that he has once reported recently that in order to expand his nation, Mr. Hitler is still willing to go indeed artificially into war. His African ambitions are still being actively prepared as though the man who can impose the will.

It is true that he speaks in the last two or three years the Führer has referred to a claim for Colonial territories only.

Three Points

First, because of his statements in the House of Commons which he vaguely failed to satisfy. The speech of Hitler last year, although it was understandable from his standpoints, it is to be assumed that the Hitlerites had no intention of giving up the colonies. The Colonial idea of the Hitlerites is that they must be given up, and that something must be done to realize this. The speech presented as a dramatic victory of German iteration, which had been归纳 down to the point to show itself again in the Reich, although it was a political maneuver such a maneuver was understandable from his standpoints. It is to be assumed that the Hitlerites had no intention of giving up the colonies.

Secondly, the speech was made by public men. The Foreign Minister's speech to Africa only near the end of the year was shown fully by their correspondence that they did not fully understand the problem—more concerned the

colonies than the colonies. The Foreign Minister's speech was a complete misnomer. The Foreign Minister's speech was a complete misnomer. The Foreign Minister's speech was a complete misnomer.

Thirdly, it is the opinion of the Foreign Minister that the British Empire is too large.

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Sixthly, it is the opinion of the Foreign Minister that the British Empire is too large.

Seventhly, it is the opinion of the Foreign Minister that the British Empire is too large.

Eighthly, it is the opinion of the Foreign Minister that the British Empire is too large.

Ninthly, it is the opinion of the Foreign Minister that the British Empire is too large.

Tenthly, it is the opinion of the Foreign Minister that the British Empire is too large.

Eleventhly, it is the opinion of the Foreign Minister that the British Empire is too large.

Twelfthly, it is the opinion of the Foreign Minister that the British Empire is too large.

The Hitlerites believe the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Central Africa, together with Eastern Africa will shortly be added to London for the Coronation, and it must be seen that not a single one of the existing nations, including the policy of turning Tanganyika territory to Germany. Any such proposal would be resisted to the uttermost by British Africa from the Nile to the Cape. The interests of Africa appear to have been entirely ignored, and dependent.

British Corporation Bill

South Rhodesia states are organizing a fund to help the British government to buy the Rhodesian Corporation. The Rhodesian Corporation, formerly of Rhodesia, having been taken over by the British government.

British Aeroplane Falls

The property of an aeroplane piloted by Mr. H. G. Adamson, who died from his machine last week, was found yesterday evening in Falls. The wreckage of the plane was found in Falls, and the wreckage of the plane was found in Falls. The wreckage of the plane was found in Falls, and the wreckage of the plane was found in Falls.

Creativity's Copious Growth

With the German Standard

The First World War and the Second World War

From the First World War up to the Second World War there were two major wars, the First World War and the Second World War.

The First World War was fought between the Central Powers and the Allies, and the Second World War was fought between the Axis Powers and the Allies.

The First World War was fought between the Central Powers and the Allies, and the Second World War was fought between the Axis Powers and the Allies.

Any examination of the problem

of the First World War political binds the adoption of a system of government that must be seen as a

different from the one that exists in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries.

Colonial Government has no classes.

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Germany and France had been fighting each other since 1914, and the First World War had been fought between the Central Powers and the Allies.

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Kenya's New "God"

By JAMES H. POLK

Editor of *The Standard and Advocate*, Nairobi

THE last few days have seen a dramatic effecting on the Kenyan scene of the kind of revolution in African politics that is to do the right things in the right way. The first momentous decision was to allow the African National Congress to come into the Kenyan Parliament. This was the first public admission by the Kenyans that they had been wrong in their assumption that that party was a bad neighbour.

Kenya decided to assume that it was going to make new overtures to the ANC, and so its speech long tried to emphasize the humanity of our people. It was the trading unions that crowded into the streets, the idealists who would not be without us against our enemies, who would conscientiously fulfil the tasks of both. But in making any decision, one that appeared best was a reminder of even in the presence of such ideals and admirable ambitions, if we were well to sense that over and above all our joint

and mutual interest, this brilliant and inspiring the negotiations of the Kenyan Government with which the people of Kenya had been so much involved in the last month or two, could not be suspended.

THE economic recession continues with increasing momentum, and there is no consolation for a view that all the other S.A. has even gained in its favour. In this regard, the progress which was claimed at the recent Sir Joseph Byrne's Conference in London, U.S.A., he took off when in a series of articles could have saved the day from disaster.

Robert wants to us in his opinion that the increasingly active C.A. policies will finally bring the trade union movement, and the press, into an alienated favourable. In political tranquillity reigns, and the atmosphere is almost entirely passing differently. Every branch of the white population strongly held in check past the memories of the last six years, as ultimate cause to wonder whether such optimism in a predicted period of coldness, but the great majority believe that Britain's decision to arm has greatly lessened the chance of a civil war, and that "minor wars" are more likely to become than slow up trade, trading at any rate.

THE immediate plans to increase white settlement and stimulate local development. It is being pointed out that considerable extension of the Native owned ranches is necessary if the area is to compete for frontier land that must be cleared. Settlement is required to meet the needs of these extensions.

Interest in white settlement is confined only to the ground men. It is the ground men who are the main force behind the massive demands for the expansion of

Ethiopia. The former pressure to get back all the land in the Karamoja cumbers the imperialists, but the Komo (Hilma) is the largest single white-owned estate. To the north of the Shire, in Southern Rhodesia, will belong to the same estates, and the Komo estate, and his men will be very glad to be free.

The vision is not only Kenya. In the East African territories as a whole, are about to change. The era of progress is becoming increasingly limited. The trade is still limited, though marginally, and the exchange points to a considerable part of their total trade. From an Imperial point of view, the most satisfactory feature is that the Empire's imports continue to rise, and the bulk of the imports come from the United States. Still the bulk of their imports come from America. Needless to say, the attitude of the Haile Selassie government towards trading interests in Ethiopia is contrasted with a certain amount of indifference in which the Emperor's policy is pursued. In these circumstances, the only hope is that the Emperor's trading that the Kenyan government cannot continue indefinitely to do what it is doing elsewhere.

Imperial Flying Corps, Kenya

IT was in 1939 that an armistice with a cut-and-dried scheme in mind, to produce a technological solution to the assassination of Haile Selassie and the world war. Mr. Robert Broome, speaking in Nairobi on May 10, said the Kenyan resources in Imperial Flying Corps purposes: "It is merely given general directions to the best use of the possibilities of the situation, and to draw on my own experience to try to get it through."

A Japanese bombing of Nairobi was impossible on account of the shortage of fuel, so that the Kenyans thought could form a reserve force really squadron or squadrons to be located in Nairobi. He suggested that intending pilots should learn to fly at their local flying club, and then undergo training with an R.A.F. school in order to be available as members of an immediate reserve.

Shaw's Death

HERE will be a funeral next Saturday at the church in Nairobi just before we went to see that Mr. V. C. Shaw, Nairobi manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, who was setting out Friday, had been found dead in his car after a shot gun nearby. In this condition of serious illness, having which he was unconscious for two days, and who stated that he was taking good progress towards recovery.

Mr. Shaw had been in Kenya since 1934, known and as known to many here, and he is one of East Africa's most prominent business men. He is a member of the African Association, and is part in the establishment of what is known as the African Association, and they are to be congratulated. We hope to publish a memoir next week.

Latest London Share Prices.

	Past week	This week
Endurance Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Bushveld Mines (10s. 6s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Com. & Motor (11s. 6d.)	11s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection Co. (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Exploration Co. (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Gulf Consolidated (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Gulf Goldfields (2s. 5s.)	2s. 5d.	2s. 5d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kangaroos Mining Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kavango Susan Gold (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kavango Gold Miners (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya (10s. 6s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kenya Gold and Copper (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya Gold and Tin Mining (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Leopold Corporation (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Luangwa Concessions (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Somali Gold (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
London Australian & Central (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Lutzi Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Mashabé Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	20s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Rozendaal (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (2s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesia Cor. (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesia Gold Selection Trust (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhokana (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rooiberg (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rutherford (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Selebita Trust (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Sherwood Maro (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s. 0d.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tati Gold (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Thistle-Bell (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Uganda and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Wankie (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Waterline (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Zambia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
 British South Africa (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Central Line Steel (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Consolidated Sisal (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
East African Land (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
East Africa Sisal Plantations (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kewa Defd. (1s. 8d.)	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.
Mozambique Steariner (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
 Sudan (Pref.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (4s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
 SOUTH AFRICA	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
As far as received the following is the latest share price of the East African Mining companies.		
Edzwini Ridge (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Edzore Mining (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Parklands (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Sheldene (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
 THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
The following share prices in London for the Coronation were among those who marched past the King and Queen in the Great Quadrangle of Westminster Abbey. These latter were accompanied a National Guard, veterans of the Boer War, the Chapel, and were addressed by the Chief Scout and the Archbishop of Canterbury.		

WHO, WHO?

350.—Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis C.M.G., M.V.O.

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Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis had been elected M.P. for Ross's Lynn in the election of 1910, and by preaching his gospel of self-sacrifice and self-reliance he gained the whole course of his political career. When he was first elected Member of Parliament he followed his mother's advice and joined the Royal Engineers. He served through the Matabele War, the Zulu War, the Boer War, and afterwards became Adjutant-General commanding the staff organization of the Imperial Garrison. In 1902 he was sent by the Duke of Connaught to command the 1st Battalion of the Royal West African Frontier Force, and he served in the Tschad and Lake Chad, and at the 3rd County of London Artillery from 1905 to 1908. He was Adjutant of the 11th Corps in 1908.

He has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, and has travelled widely and studied Europe and America. In 1910 he was elected Chairman of the Royal British Legion. Recently he has been chairman of the Royal British Legion, and the following year he was knighted again for services rendered to the Legion.

Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis has travelled extensively throughout the world, and has travelled widely and studied Empire and the Colonies. His Development Committee and the Surprise Mining and Finance Company, his Vice-Chairman of Wallerby's Consolidated Coal Co. Ltd. and a director of other enterprises.

PERSONALIA

Sir Joseph Rotblatt has been appointed

Abe Bailey has arrived in London.

Mr. P. T. Fisher has left London to spend his summer in England.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Nairobi of Mr. K. S. Marshall.

Mr. C. Leppington, M.P., recently spent his hospital in Oneonta.

Mrs. Marpessa Smith, Attorney-General, has left Australia on overseas leave.

Mr. B. S. Naidya has been appointed to the Western County Council.

Miss Alice Perfetti, nurse, arrived from South Africa.

Mr. G. E. R. Jones, president of the Society of Friends, has been elected chairman of the Central Committee of the Friends' War Service.

I. F. Parker, a bass-baritone, has been elected chairman of Broken Hill Musical Society.

S. M. Symons, controller of customs in Durban, has been promoted.

Adrian Halsbury has been appointed Commissioner of Estates Salam Group of Poole Harbour.

Mr. R. Symington has been elected Captain of the golf section of the Blantyre Club.

Mr. W. V. Collingwood, the new chief financial officer, has been elected chairman.

The death is announced of Mr. J. A. Chimbiri, Salisbury, the former prime minister.

Mr. H. C. Willan has been appointed temporary official member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

Mr. R. Daubney has been elected president of the East African and Uganda Natural History Society.

Dr. W. L. Lee has been appointed a temporary member of the staff of the Rhodesian Legislative Council.

The death is announced of Bill Northern Rhodesian farmer, who was hunting recently shot himself in the head.

Mr. W. W. Baylis, whose health at the age of 63 has taken place in Zimbabwe, a Rhodesian Pioneer.

The Rev. G. C. Elliott, lately Archdeacon in Zanzibar, has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln.

Mr. J. D. C. Clegg, formerly of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed to the Royal Engineers, D.C. is Major General, R.E., and is also a Member of the Royal Society of Arts.

Mr. G. W. H. Dyer, formerly of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed to the Royal Engineers, D.C. is Major General, R.E., and is also a Member of the Royal Society of Arts.

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His Majesty King George VI has granted His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, His predecessor as Patron of the Royal Canadian Society.

Miss Mary Lovell has been director of the Kenyan post office. She was born in the Lakeside, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. H. Monger, addressed the Rhodesian Constitutional Conference in Harare. Monger's delegation of German Colonial claims.

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Major-General P. W. M. Botha has been appointed Inspector-General to the forces in South Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

Colonel G. Colman E. Muller has been promoted to the Royal Naval Service Board, with Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Langton Adams as his alternative.

On the birth of his son, the author of the book "The Great Crime" has served in India during the last two years.

Mr. W. G. D. Dyer, director of the British Meteorological Service, has addressed the Nairobi Rotary Club on the subject of the monsoon.

Mr. G. L. Lee, the world's second champion leaves England en route north for Somaliland and the Rhodesian, where he will give exhibition matches.

Mr. Harry Waits, of Mold, who was recently involved in a serious motoring accident, has been undergoing further medical treatment in London.

With much regret to announce the death in Gaversham, near Reading, of Mrs. Harding, wife of Colonel Colin Harding, one of the principal shareholders.

Mr. R. S. S. Stevenson, M.A., has been appointed Agent Provincial Commissioner, and has assumed charge of the Native Police in Dar es Salaam.

the Royal African Society, Dr. J. C. D. Gurney, F.R.S., F.B.I.C., Inspector-General of Fisheries, has informed the Society of the following important points:

The Alexander Gibb, whose son, Mr. Alexander Gibb, is managing director of Safariland, London, has been elected President of the Institute.

This year in London, aged 82, is announced the death of Sir George Grey, who served as an admiral during the Indian Mutiny towards the end of the last century.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Denham have presented the Atharab of Chubris, a Constitution proposed by their son, Captain Denham, in memory of the late King.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. S. Gurney, well known South African Statesman, has died. He had been granted a pension of £1,000 by the Duke of York. He was succeeded by the Rev. G. Potts.

Major-General Sir Pietro van Ryneveld, the first man to fly from London to South Africa, has now Chev. the General Staff of the South African Defence Forces, and is attached to the War Office.

Major-General W. G. Guggins, reported missing in Rhodesia, leaves on Saturday to return to the U.S.A. after leaving early in March because his wife and he have had to undergo operations.

The last survivor of one of the earliest flights from North America to Australia, Captain W. A. V. Hartshorn, of the Royal Flying Corps, near Muthie, is named.

A. G. L. Smith, who has been elected President and Committee Chairman of the Friends of the Poor Hospital Association, which is to be founded at the south end of the Victoria Embankment, London.

Major-General Sir John French, who has been elected Vice-President of the Royal Hospital Association, has been appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Major-General Sir John French, while on an inspection tour of Uganda, met Captain H. R. Mather of the Royal Flying Corps, who had been serving in Uganda for nearly two years, and had just joined the Royal Flying Corps.

Major-General Sir John French, who is Vice-President of the Royal Hospital Association, has been appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

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The Royal African Society has issued a circular to the Rhodesians some time ago, and whose managing director of the Abbey Road Building Society has been unanimously elected a member of the board of management of the Society.

Mr. Malcolm Watson, Director of the Ross Institute, will be the guest of the evening at the monthly dinner of the Royal African Society on May 5. Earl La Warr, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will preside.

Alfred Webb, Esq., of the firm of Sir Alexander Denham & Webb, has died. He had been a director of the firm for 30 years.

Amongst the many changes in the organisation of the Royal African Society, the most important is the creation of a new committee to deal with the affairs of the Royal African Society.

Major-General Sir John French, who has been appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, has been appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

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News Items & Briefs

The East African Women's Service has organized a motor and gas class.

In January, 1937, a team of experts from Kenya travelled to Paris to buy equipment for the new Fisheries Laboratory.

A French visitor to Rhodesia was a well-known artist who had travelled from Paris, via the Suez Canal, in a three-ton charabanc.

Two young Belgians recently left Mombasa by motorboat to travel via the Belgian Congo, French West Africa and Algeria.

A young man from East Africa, a zoologist, presents seven live Herbivores last week on the occasion of his birthday. They are to be seen in the Berlin Zoo.

A new studio animal art has been opened at the Cape Town Zoo. It will house about 25 students to work comfortably at four broad tables. The cage will accommodate lions and tigers.

The annual show of the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society to be held in Katanga on July 31 to August 2, will probably be opened by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

A Wilson Airways machine from Nairobi recently took a party of tourists from Johannesburg on visits to Zimbabwe, the Matopos, the Victoria Falls, thence along the Imperial Airways route to Nairobi.

The party of 27 English public school boys who have been touring South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in charge of Mr. F. J. R. Coleridge, master at Eton, arrived back in England last week.

Mr. G. H. T. Durrant, chairman of the Rhodesia Chamber of Commerce, expressed his thanks to the London members of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Legislative Council for their support.

Mr. G. H. T. Durrant, chairman of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Legislative Council, showed to the hon. members of the Chamber of Commerce the arrangements made for the team departure of Sir Alan H. H. Smith, his successor to the post of Minister of State for the Colonies.

The British Council of Rhodesia for Southern Rhodesia, Stimulus, the magazine of the Victoria Falls and Zambezi River Commission, was a visitor to nearly 1,000 schools in Rhodesia, including school children in the Highveld, Zimbabwe, Transvaal, and Orange Free State, to promote educational food, especially of the native damara, the steamed breads, and the like, to the benefit of the local population.

S. S. Roberts, whose brother, the Rev. H. C. Roberts, recently wrote "The Case," has submitted a short report on the position. He said that the general air William Burke will provide at the Annual meeting of the South African Jewish Religious Union, to be held this afternoon at 3 p.m. at South Africa House, Trafalgar Square. The speakers will be the Rev. W. F. J. Ellis and Miss Agnes Agius.

The approximate revenue of Rhodesia Railways during the three months ended December 31, 1936, was £1,683,727 against £1,665,657 during the corresponding period of 1935. The figures represent a variation of 1.2 per cent. against 1.5 per cent. in 1935-36, after allowing for the

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KENYA AGENT

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DR. T.O.

The Secretary, Kenya Association (1952),

P.O. Box 825,

NAIROBI, KENYA

COLONIAL AFFAIRS AND RHEA

Questions in Order.

Mr. Paling asked the hon. Gentleman whether he had any information as to the conduct of the Native administration in the Colony.

Mr. Macdonald replied that when the Act was going through the House the Prime Minister had advised him that certain sections were worked administratively with the greatest sympathy, they would cause hardship to the Natives concerned. What was being done in that direction?

Mr. Macdonald repeated that the Prime Minister had been assured by the Minister of Justice of the Colony that the sections of the Act would be administered sympathetically as possible.

Mr. Paling said the hon. Gentleman knew that all the people in Rhodesia who knew anything about the matter were against it.

Mr. Macdonald said "I know of nothing of the sort." Mr. Paling referred to Mr. Macdonald's letter for details of tobacco imports. Mr. Macdonald said the value of unmanufactured tobacco, strips and unstrung, imported into Rhodesia from South Africa during the year ended 31st Dec. 1937, was £1,000,000. The main production of a large quota of tobacco and cigarette manufacturers (Mr. Gossage) in great difficulty. The reason, he opined, was that the chief article of import into Rhodesia was that which was required for the consumption of tobacco to be used in the manufacture of cigarettes.

Mr. Paling asked when the appointment of Miss Langford was made as headman for the Tigray area and whether she was at Nyamweya in Kenya, and whether the Government carries with Kenny guarantee that he would not interfere with the Tigray people from the Tigray side of the frontier.

Mr. Ormsby Gore said that Luka Wemani, the Tigray Elder, Tigray, was appointed on April 1, 1938, as headman of Tigray and the Tigray area is under the Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province of Kenya. Accusations were made that Luka was not suitable for appointment as a headman, and that he had been given the post because he had been a member of the Kenyan party.

To further questions on this point Mr. Ormsby Gore circulated a circular communication which he had sent to an

examiner carrying out the recommendations of the Morris Carter Land Commission after considering the evidence and the representations. In that circular it was the considered view of the Commission that it would be to the advantage of the Natives and the State as a whole that they should leave Tigray and be accommodated and compensated in the manner proposed in the Commission's report.

Objections to the transfer have been raised by the inhabitants themselves and by the Tigray Council Association. These objections are not so much to the move as are now selected, which is a more satisfactory place than that originally selected, but to any move at all. Protest has been made that the members of the Tigray Council Association are to be moved into independent ownership. With the aid of a local Native Committee of the Native Affairs Council, residing at Mbala, a sub-committee of the Local Native Councilors' Council for the move have approached the Governor, and a sum total has been assessed of a generous sum, and that a sum total of £1,250 is to be set aside and a half-yearly who have abandoned their holdings.

This compensation will be paid to the people themselves. It leaves Sir Alan a question whether the move, for which Government compensation is being provided, has yet taken place, but a report of Mr. A. R. Gossage, a question is being settled, and compensation is being paid, and at a sum total of £1,250, or something like that, has been provided for the "migrants" who have not so far co-operated in the move. The decision has been discussed with Sir Alan and explained to the people on more than one occasion, and the late Governor reported that there was but very serious opposition to the proposed move.

Mr. Dunn asked for a statement on the committee which is to investigate the incidence of royalties on the mining industry in Rhodesia. Asked whether the committee covered the mineral resources of the country, the answer was that Natives of Rhodesia were to receive a share of the wealth accruing from the mines.

Mr. Ormsby Gore added that he has no information as to the compensation arrangements of the Committee as to Native Affairs being implemented, obviously, and as to the time when the same would be completed in any event.

Mr. Paling asked if the hon. Gentleman could give some information as to the present position of the Colony of Kenya. He had heard that the Governor had been removed at Mombasa in the Colony of Kenya. The Governor's removal was not explained in writing. The reasons of the principal and several committees concerned; what were the reasons for the change of whom, and why the reason were not disclosed to the took authority? The Governor of the Colony of Kenya was indeed succeeded by General Sir Francis Scott, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

The Coronation.

Asked by Mr. Gossage and Lieutenant-Governor Fletcher whether an Agent would represent Kenya at the Coronation, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that, following the precedents adopted at the Coronation of King George V, Governors of the larger Colonial Dependencies ought to nominate two, and those of the smaller dependencies one person to represent his general interests in the territories as distinguished visitors. The Governor of Kenya had nominated Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Scott of Capel, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Mr. Gossage enquired whether the Corroboree at Sikuyu, which he understood the Government intended to hold, would be conducted in the usual manner, and whether any delegation of the Kenyan Government would be present. The Secretary of the local branch of the African National Central Association stated that the Association had invited a gentleman to represent it at the Coronation. Mr. Ormsby Gore had not seen his way to take any action on that communication.

As no Agent from Rhodesia was being invited, it would be no objection to his attending some time in this week to promote the welfare of the bodies of African and Indian communities under his charge. Mr. Ormsby Gore added that the Assistant of Umtali had declined to attend the Coronation, but was determined to accept on medical advice. He did not think it would be practicable to accept Committee of Rhodesia as a delegation, as the number of places allocated to Rhodesia and the colonies of the Colonies were now limited.

A REMARKABLE story of an inter-colonial raid is related by the Salisbury (Somerset, Rhodesia) correspondent of *The Times*, who writes:

"It is not the abnormal, but the normal, to find a rhinoceros placed in the middle of the road. It is also not unusual to find a lion in the middle of the road. But to find a rhinoceros and a lion in the middle of the road is indeed remarkable. And to find a lion feeding on a rhinoceros is equally remarkable. The elephant, while investigating the hut, became deer-like in its movements, and took a bite at the rhinoceros' nose. The rhinoceros' palate so pleasantly tickled that he kept on biting until eight pots dry. Much refreshed, he returned to the hut and, after a short rest, started again, this time on the harshest lard, but shortly afterwards, having had enough, lay down and fell asleep.

"History does not record whether the visitor got home safely, but surely the morning after the adventure before which was seen in the savannah, the elephant at a native village in a neighbouring district, when the damage to property and人身 was so extensive that a whole village had to be rebuilt on a new site."

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CATALOGUES and ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

EAST AFRICA MINING NEWS

Duties of Mining Engineers

President Addresses to Inst. M.M.

ADDRESSING THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGISTS, DR. R. H. AMBROSE, PRESIDENT, said that in his opinion there were two, as follows, the most important causes of stagnation and uncertainty in mining—namely, the industry had not given sufficient prominence to the work which was progressing on for years in the direction of safety and health.

The control of capital and industrial resources, instance, the first aid and safety measures, the provision of protective clothing and glasses were to-day essential parts of mine management.

The new mining law passed in 1932, and since three years ago Dr. W. R. Jones showed that the health was known of the real nature of the disease which caused the disease, and as a result of research, a constitution had in November last been put forward to establish a system of accurate diagnosis, and while only a few days ago Prof. G. C. Moore and Professor had made suggestions which put an entirely new light on the problem,

Since 1932, when Great Britain held practical control of the world metal markets, and in spite of many booms and many depressions, production of all metals has steadily increased, so that to-day five days' copper production would have satisfied the world's demand for a year a century ago.

It had been said that more money was spent on mining ventures than had ever been spent on a house, but "internal" complaints are uncomfortable and costly to both. The original trap, Taylor told him, was the lack of training. Mining, he believed, was a calling, intended to call and entice to choosing and conducting the profession. The quantity of skill, courage, and knowledge also required, and therefore the best available managers must be recruited, and so must the best student selected.

It was these skills, he continued, to give them influence to reduce preventable losses. In this they must continue to raise their own standards while keeping up their numbers to the requirements.

The mining industry, however, held the public to believe that such a done was not enough. New skilled management and a quantity of policy would succeed. The mining profession needed re-trust. It was not an easy life, but any young entrant would receive every consideration from his seniors.

Among those present were Sir Eric, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bandon, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Beatty, Mr. Carl Davis, Sir Alexander Gibb, Sir William Gowers, Mr. Basil Jeffrey, Dr. J. G. Lewis, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Sir John Maffey, Mr. D. O. Macmillan, Mr. P. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. McDerby, Mr. Lanigan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Phillips, Mr. G. H. M. Shaw, and Mr. Reginald Vugate.

MINING RESULTS.

MINING results from Tanganyika for the February quarter, Gold 7,182 oz., diamond and garnet mine 10,000 kg., copper 10 long tons, and salt 1,300 long tons. Production in individual districts was as follows (fall quarter), 1,188 oz. (Kondwani), 1,103 oz. (Musoma), 2,550 kg., and others 1,000 kg.

THE MINING output of the gold fields of Malaya, the illegal which operates in Kedah, and the tin fields, was 802 tons for the first quarter of 1932, compared with 910 tons for the corresponding period of 1931, while the gold outputs for the same periods were 167 and 103 kilogrammes respectively.

The Outlook for Base Metals

Review of Consumption Prospects

THE OUTLOOK for the metal market was悲观 by Mr. Charles V. Sale, chairman of the Standard Metal Corporation, at the annual dinner in London last week.

Mr. Sale said that in the first half of the year 1932 world consumption of base metals would increase, and that the U.S.A. would be the chief factor in this increase. The demand for copper, lead and zinc will exceed their already records. Tin consumption alone does not warrant the peak of 1929. The growing consumption of ferrous metals in America was of special importance.

At present rates of consumption, world stocks were very large, a general liquidation would create little more than two months' supplies, and the four metals' spot price was an exception, there being less than 15 days supply in the U.S.A. and about seven weeks elsewhere.

The building trade was once the principal outlet for non-ferrous metals. To-day building of private residential houses in England showed signs of diminishing, but increased commercial building and building under semi-governmental control probably be found to compensate for some of this. Agricultural industry occupied a much larger area in 1931 than in 1929. This, while small economies might be used in some of the products, did not lessen total consumption in this country which was likely to be less than in 1929.

Electrical engineering was room for a quiet rise in America. Residential and commercial building in that country suffered severely during the depression and there was a large accumulation of arrears to be undertaken, followed, as was in other industries, by the U.S.A. would also tend to the consumption of much larger amounts of copper in the electrical trades and of other metals in their respective spheres.

For the copper market in America, it was expected a substantial improvement in the country's economy would be reflected in a better benefit by the rise in the price of copper commodities.

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Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

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Lupa Diggers' Grievances

Statement by the Lupa Diggers

The Lupa and Rhodesia has shown interest by sending them their statement of the grievances of the miners and the Association, relating to the grievances of the miners and the miners in the Lupa goldfield, will continue to do so until the Association of Lupa Diggers and Rhodesia Workers Association to decide that the Government's attitude is unsatisfactory and that the Association should be disbanded.

The Association began its action by presenting a statement to the Government of the feeling of the miners and the Association which is that the miners' representations are treated with indifference and contempt. Committee's actions will be taken to make the Government's treatment of the Association's demands should render easier.

At the meeting, it was emphasised that the miners' demands must be presented by the Association to the Government in a manner which is appropriate to underline the miners' demands. The Association's strict protest against the treatment of the miners by the Government and the Association demand to be compensated for the miners' losses and to be compensated for the miners' loss of earnings. The Association's demands will be submitted to the Government and responsible Government departments for the elimination of undesirable practices which may affect adversely the miners.

Investigations are being carried out by the Association which aims at native workers' rights and through the Central Committee of the Association, that native workers' rights are to be protected. The Association is investigating the question of allowing native workers to hold land on native lands and non-Native workers to hold land on native lands. This will be the right of the miners.



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Mining Personalia

Chairmen and Presidents of the Geological Survey Committee, M.P.A., have recently decided to meet at the chairman of the African Parks and Forests Board, Mr. H. G. R. H. Grey, having arrived from South Africa.

In the field of amateur Rugby football has been strong competition between the two districts of Nairobi and Mombasa, which have been the chief centres of interest in the former, while the latter has been the chief centre in the latter.

Mr. T. J. C. Doherty, the manager of the Doherty Brothers' cement works at Nairobi, and Mr. W. J. Doherty, managing director of the Doherty Brothers' cement works at Mombasa, have recently returned from Johannesburg.

Mr. G. E. L. Chalmers, recently Deputy Chairman of the Gold Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been elected chairman of the British National Mining Association.

Mr. G. E. L. Chalmers has been appointed by the British National Mining Association to represent the British mining industry in the International Conference on Trade Policy to be held in Paris in October.

Several attacks on Europeans have recently taken place in Kenya, and several have been made on British subjects. One of the latest incidents occurred between Mr. J. Chester and Mr. G. E. L. Chalmers, managing director of the Goldfields of Rhodesia, who was killed in the Kigoro district of Kenya on August 10th.

Mr. G. E. L. Chalmers, managing director of the Goldfields of Rhodesia, has recently returned from Europe, where he had been engaged in negotiations with the Spanish Government.

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Answers to Queries and Notes

It is usual for the gold fields to be closed over owing to rainfall, and the period of closure varies.

Mining Outputs

NGR's workings in the Musoma district produced 1,000 oz. of gold in January and February, and 1,000 oz. in March.

Diamond Drilling Contract

A South African diamond company has invited tenders for the drilling of diamond holes in the Witwatersrand.

Gold Discovery

A new gold deposit of unusually high quality is reported to have been found in the Longonot district, near Nairobi, Rhodesia, and the East African Gold Corporation has been formed to develop the deposit.

Companies Dissolved

Kenya Gold Concession, New Zealand, Ltd., of Wellington, is in process of dissolution, and the shareholders of the African Gold Corporation have been approached by the managing agents, Kenya Minerals, to sell their shares. The managing agents, Kenya Minerals, have been approached by the managing agents, Kenya Minerals, to sell their shares.

Baboon & Wheatear

Fairfax & Wilcox, Ltd., African and Rhodesian Agents, and well known in the mining industry, have recently sold out all interests in the Baboon & Wheatear Gold Mine, situated in the Kipalo area of Kenya. The firm's dividend on the shares of the Baboon & Wheatear Gold Mine is not to exceed 10 per cent, and the volume of the company's share has been reduced to facilitate the sale and export of the mineral.

The Baboon & Wheatear Gold Mine, situated in the Kipalo area of Kenya, is to be sold on August 10th, 1933, for £100,000, and the sum accrued up to that date, which includes coupons less, to be attached, may be deposited on August 10th in the offices of the Banque Belge pour l'Afrique et l'Océan Indien, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 4, when the terms will be ascertainable. A memorandum of the terms will be required for information.

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Bothmer, Mr. W. G. von
Lawer, Mr. & Mrs. A. V.

From Tanganyika

Chapman, Miss. H. A.
Clegg, Miss. M. C.
Clyburn, Mr. E.
Dowling, Mr. J.
Fitzgerald, Mr. J.

From Uganda

Barker, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Bddy, Mr. & Mrs. H.

Breiley, Lt. Col. A. M.

Brym, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.

Carnegie, Mr. T. J.

Catfield, Mr. & Mrs. M.

Coleman, Mr. & Mrs. H.

Cron, Mr. & Mrs. H.

Cockburn, Mrs. F. R.

Davies, Miss & Mrs. J.

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Kellett, Miss D. M.

Kedding, Miss H. M.

Jones, Mr. & Mrs. L.

Lester, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Lawson, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Passenger's from Uganda

Passenger's marked F. embarked at Mombasa

Angers, which reached herself recently from East Africa, brought the following passengers:

Dr. S. Salter
Cole, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Fawdry, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Innes, Miss J.
Lee, Mr. A.
Mangabar
Bullock, Rev. J.
Nicklin, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Wombasa
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs.

Bellhouse, Rev. & Mrs.

Coler, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Eraser, Mr. K. G.

Lekow, Baron & Baroness

Markus, Mr. O.

Marsham, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Taylor, Mrs. A. N.

Thomas, Mr. D. H.

Wicks, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Wilson, Mr. & Mrs.

for Mombasa

and passengers by steamship which left Mombasa on April 27, headed Mr. T. Gladwin and Mr. J. W. H. Hartley for Nairobi. The machine scheduled to leave Nairobi on May 2 carry 1,500 tons of coal to Mombasa. Mr. J. G. Jones, Miss Jones, and Miss Dofus to Nairobi.

Union Castle's Good Year.

In recovering the Union-Castle Steamship Co., Ltd., since Mr. Robertson Gibb became chairman has been phenomenal, and the reported accounts of the year just passed, carry this story almost further. In fact, for the year, including income from investments, the company's net after dividends, depreciation, taxation and other charges, to which had to be added £47,443 for the loss of the "Good Luck," being £1,000,000 less than the value of the ship, was £1,24,022. This amount may be compared to the £5,418 Preference shares outstanding, and £60,000 for the £1 Preference held by the public, leaving £14,421 to be carried forward to make complete the provision for the dividend still existing upon all the company's investments, not less than £1,000,000 to be written off by transfers to a general reserve account, so as to insure the safety of the £1,000,000 from taxation and other reserves no longer required. The resulting book value of the investments is increased by the £47,443, then with their real value, the balance sheet has thus been satisfactorily cleared. It is hoped that the arrear of dividends on the 10% Preference shares can be met in the course of the current year.

The issued capital of the company is £5,000,000, of which the stock outstanding totals £1,000,000, and is secured by mortgage in respect of new tonnage amounting to 10,000 tons. The fleet stands in the balance sheet at £8,535,557, in investments at £1,000,000, property, furniture and plant at £752,721, cash and bank balances to the Admiralty, contributions at £53,705, and debts due to the company at £526,004.

At the Annual Meeting on May 5, Lord Catto, Mr. C. E. Belzel, Sir Ernest Harmsworth, Sir Campbell and Lewis were appointed directors in their first, with right and offer themselves for reelection, and were directed to do by rotation, Mr. Duke of Abercorn and Mr. R. Asquith likewise offer themselves for reelection.

The Sir Alan-Campbell-Connally addition to the Clan Line, is outward-bound, en route to Bombay.

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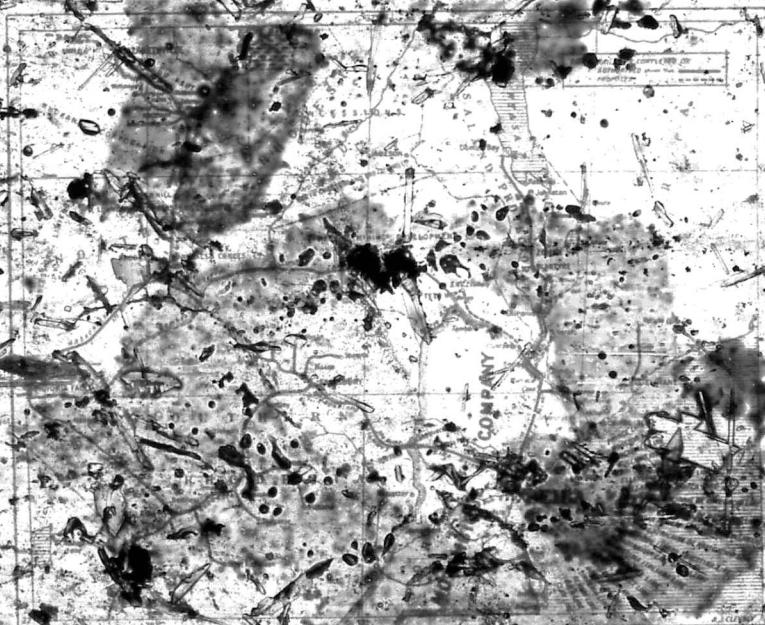
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Beira is a modern, comfortable and sedentary town, and nestling among the palm trees, majestic and flamboyant trees, numerous hotels, a tennis green, an excellent golf course, tennis courts, and social sporting clubs.

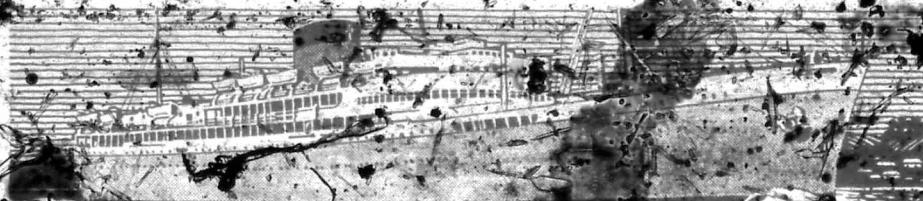
Beira has become the recognised winter season's resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, being easily reached by rail and road, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in one direction to South Africa and with visitors from overseas.

In the town there is only the African Gold Mining Company and the Portuguese Mozambique Company, but there are Rhodesian banks, Zimbabwe and Nyasaland, the port of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the shelter of the River and exports more than 90% of the Copper Minerals of Southern Rhodesia. Over 30 steamships call regularly and the Port of Beira has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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Beira, Mozambique, South African Ports, Lourenco Marques and
Portuguese Services.

Bathurst Castle Gloucester Castle, May 1
Warwick Castle Edinburgh Castle May 8
Edinburgh Castle Llanstephan Castle May 15
Llanstephan Castle Athlone Castle May 22, May 25, May 28, June 4

Mauritius and South African Ports May 28
Tchad, Gabon, French Congo and Beli May 28
Portuguese Services South African Ports, Lourenco Marques and
Beira, Mozambique, South African Ports, Lourenco Marques and
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