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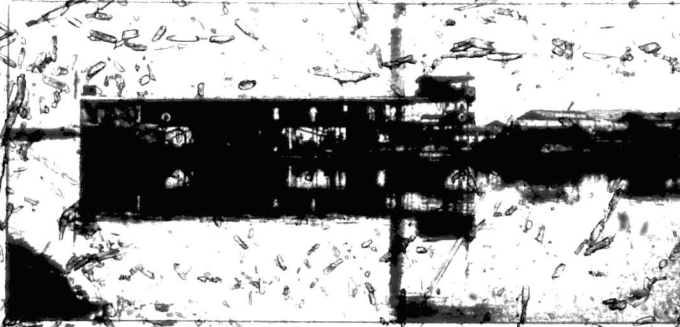
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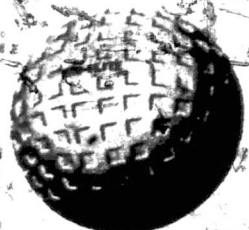
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PLAIN WORDS TO GERMANY.

MR. AMERY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently received the London correspondent of the *Lokal Anzeiger* of Berlin, which gave great prominence to her interview, in which Mr. Amery stated definitely that the question of Germany's claims to her former colonies must be regarded as definitely closed. In view of the widespread agitation throughout Germany on that very matter, and of the claims repeatedly put forth by such responsible spokesmen as the German Foreign Minister and the President of the Reichsbank, it was to be expected that British newspapers would direct public attention to Mr. Amery's frank warning, but we have not seen even a mention of the matter in a single daily newspaper published in this country; it appears indeed to have been excluded from the columns of all but one or two thoughtful weekly and Sunday reviews. Why? While Germany is keenly alive to the colonial question, this country needs to be alert. The subject is in our view of such importance that for the benefit of our readers, we translate hereunder some of the most important paragraphs from the report of the interview.

The German newspaper correspondent says: "That brought me to the question of the mandates. I wanted to know what rôle Germany played in the mandate question. The answer of the Minister gave me to understand that this matter was exactly the same as that of the colonies. If Germany could in some fashion procure territories for herself, there was no reason why, under the League of Nations, she should not exercise the obligations of a mandate over such territory. But a new division of existing mandates was not to be expected by the League of Nations, which was not in the best of circumstances empowered to take such action. Germany had, as a matter of fact, already denounced the territories in question before Britain took over the mandate. The League could only concern itself with seeing that the conditions of the mandates were loyally fulfilled.

The paper asked point blank the question which was her meaning. "Would it not be right from a thousand standpoints to return her claims to Germany?"

The Colonial Minister reflected for a moment and then said:

"At the end of the War Germany surrendered her colonies in favour of the Allied Powers. I will leave it there. Do not let us start this question. If we start, we cannot where we shall end. Germany could then put the same right demand for the return of Alsace-Lorraine. Let us not go back, not begin to pre-war matters. We must take the end of the War as our point of departure and go forward. Progress lies in an understanding between the nations of Europe."

The correspondent, having given brief details of the career of Mr. Amery, who he reminds his readers is a member of the Government,

then said: "The British Minister of the Colonies is recognised as a champion of the thesis that the German colonies taken over from the Germans by Nations merely for the purposes of administration are already to be regarded as an integral part of the British Empire. Now it must be said to him clearly and unambiguously from the German standpoint that, if he wants an understanding amongst the nations of Europe, that he must show more consideration for the justified colonial claims of the German people than he evidenced in this interview. Otherwise we shall get no further than words, and the desired understanding will permanently remain a dream."

Here we have another justification of the reiterated plea that Britain should tell the world at large in unequivocal terms that her mandated territories and Tanganyika in particular are and will remain an indivisible part of the Empire. In this country we know that to be the fact. It is only in a disturbing doubts still exist, as is shown by a letter published elsewhere in this issue in Germany, a large section of the public believe that unceasing agitation may secure the return of the territory; the rest of the world, ignorant of the real facts, is susceptible to German's tiresome propaganda. One final clear-cut pronouncement, made with the full authority of the three political parties, for that should not be impossible, would be a kindness to the whole world, and at least to Germany.

FROM MOMBASA TO KHARTOUM

HOMEWARD BY THE NILE ROUTE

Here follows the third instalment from a travel diary kept by an East African who came home from Kenya via Uganda and the Nile Route. A further instalment will appear next week. The author of the diary is Commander R. M. Reynolds, R.N.R.

Beside the Fula Rapids.

We enjoyed to the full this glorious and little frequented scene, endeavouring to realise the enormous force it represented and at the same time remembering that dashing through this narrow ravine was the river that, with its big place on Victoria Nyanza, was striding on its course to the far distant Mediterranean.

Meantime the cook was preparing breakfast, but our anticipated picnic meal eaten overlooking the rapids was spoiled by rain, and we were compelled to seek refuge under a tree. There we sat with a paper holding above us a sun umbrella, the drops from which fell persistently into our food and cooled that which the cook had been at much pains to make hot.

Bitterly upbraiding this untimely shower, we retraced our steps to where the path turned up the eastern hills to the Assua road, and a steep unpleasant climb it was. Thorn bushes guarded the sides of the path, and stones both loose and firm were under foot, but after a weary hour's march we emerged on the good, broad road, on which my wife was able to use her carrying chair and I the bicycle. As far as the eye could see were no signs of cultivation or of inhabitants.

The rest-house was reached at 10.15 a.m. after a march over a road completely devoid of shade. We were disappointed at being able to purchase so little in the way of fresh provisions. A scraggy sheep and a still scraggier chicken, neither of which we wanted, were brought in; milk and sweet potatoes, which we did want, were not available, and all that we could get were nine small eggs for the modest price of 15 milligrams.

15th day.—A m. saw us under way, at 6 we halted at Aju, continuing our march at 7 a.m., and two hours later reaching a camp called Aju, where we halted for half an hour to rest the porters.

There are, of course, many ways in which this safari may be done. If the moon admits, marches may be made by night and rest taken by day. If there is no moon, a start can hardly be made before 5 a.m., and as it is, as a rule unpleasantly hot after 10 o'clock, it is an unusual job to travel much later.

If the moon is near the full or in the last quarter, a good time to start from Nimule is 4 p.m., which brings one to Assua at 8 a.m. The day can be spent there and a start made again at 1 p.m., when one will be reached two days later.

Leaving Aju at 7 a.m. the following morning, a four-hour march takes one to Kiripi, which had by far the best rest-houses we had seen since leaving Nimule. The road was fairly good in parts but very bad in most. Dry watercourses were continually met and the hills leading to and from them had no surface, but those steep

slopes of the various watercourses. Up one hill, then down into a valley, over the watercourse, and up again with monotonous regularity. The surface either very smooth or cut up by outcrops of rock and this impossible for a bicycle. At 6 we breakfasted, and thereafter to Gombi the road was so good that I bicycled the whole way, only having to dismount twice. (Gombi) are two large rest-houses of three rooms each, and the monotonous scenery is somewhat relieved by high hills comparatively close, and by a few large trees. Here the dress of the Native ladies consists solely of a pair of rings of beads round the waist from which hang down, one in front and one behind, tails made of fibre, or occasionally sprays of leaves. The men seemed to grow very fond of tobacco.

16th day.—The road from Gombi is exceedingly good for the first six miles. After this it rises to Trumbi Musa and is generally bad. Thorn bushes and small plants bearing a bloom like the potato flower but covered with prickles grow all over the road, except in the narrow track made by Natives, and care must be taken to avoid it to prevent punctures. Tsetse fly are numerous in the valleys, where a rest is certain to result in more than one bite.

Just before 10 a.m. at Trumbi Musa, and a foot for Gidian Moris, reaching Gidian at 1 p.m.

16th day.—The moon was riding high in a clear starry sky, and for the first time since leaving Nimule the morning air was fresh and bracing when we got off at 3.40. Halted at 6.30 for breakfast, which we ate under the shade of a tamarind tree; by 8.30 had reached Lejo rest-house. Here the surroundings are entirely different. The rest-houses are built on the top of rising ground commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country with hills in the distance and behind them against two mountain peaks. The land near by is parklike, with scattered trees of fair size and large areas had been cultivated and still held the withered stalks of the last *madama* crop. There were numerous herds of oxen, and altogether the country bore a more prosperous appearance than any we had seen. Bold outcrops of rock cut up the land, adding to its picturesque aspect.

At 8.45 left for Laro, which we reached at 11. It is not situated as advantageously as Lejo, it stands well away from any bush, and there is a good view of the distant hills.

Arrival at Rejai.

17th day.—Out of camp at 5.45, and reached Shoga at 6.30, halted half an hour for breakfast. The road between Laro and Shoga is bad for cycling, and from Shoga to Rejai ferry is none too good, as the frequent watercourses necessitate much dismounting. The last rest camp on the road is three miles from the landing place of the Rejai ferry, and is on the east side of the Nile, Rejai being on the west bank.

The arrangements for getting passengers and their baggage across the river consisted of a boat about

18th day.—Started at 8 a.m. as usual, travelling at right angles to a line of hills which formed the water-



E. RWAK.

12 feet long and poled to and from Rejaf by one man. On this occasion there were ten people, their loads and boys to say nothing of Native passengers travelling alone. The first of the party arrived at the ferry at about 6 a.m. and the last at 9.30 a.m., yet it was afternoon before all the loads were across.

However by 2 o'clock the last of our boxes had arrived at the camp and we managed to subsist on a hasty meal. The rest-houses all along the route were particularly good at Rejaf, where they should have been good, they were particularly bad. Here we were told that the steamer, which was due to leave here on March 22, would not leave until the 24th, and it was distinctly irritating to think of the many comfortable rest-houses we had passed on the way and to realize that we were doomed to five days' imprisonment in our present quarters.

13th day. Sleeping inside the hut last night was courted death by suffocation, so we dragged our camp beds into the compound and slept there in the cool air under a canopy of mats. As there were no mosquitoes, the lack of nets did not worry us.

From Nimule to Rejaf provisions had been scarce for various reasons given us by the different people we met. Yesterday we were told we could get milk, but none was forthcoming. Potatoes were usually got from Khartoum, but now there were none. Fruit would be obtainable in three days. Vegetables did not exist except in tins. Sheep were slaughtered every two days, but needless to say there was no meat to-day. By sending a boy to the Native village we managed to get a dozen eggs and a fish, a further excursion for chickens resulted in the acquisition of two.

14th day. Went to the manager's office to pay for our porters and ferry fees, but found that neither English banknotes nor francs were accepted, although English silver, of which we had none, was legal tender. We were advised to take our rupees to the Greek merchants and get Egyptian money in exchange, but the rate offered was so bad that we did not do so. No more African currency should be brought to Rejaf than is necessary to pay personal boys their wages and to provide them with a sufficient amount of money to purchase food until they arrive back at their homes; in the case of boys who have to perform any part of their return journey by steamer or train, their fares must be paid them in francs.

Rejaf Described.

The river, which we last saw rushing through the gorge below the Fula Rapids, flows past Rejaf, a

rapid stream, about half a mile wide, so shallow at present that it is fordable. The town is built on the slope which rises from the river banks, and consists of a few Greek shops, a Government office and houses. All the latter are picturesquely built after the style of the rest-houses and have thatched roofs. But as Africa would not be Africa without galvanised iron, the post office and some of the shops are built of this ugly but useful material.

The only distinguishing feature of Rejaf is a conical hill some hundreds of feet high rising abruptly from the top of the slope on which the town stands. This afternoon we climbed it and found the ascent quite difficult enough. At the close of an afternoon the temperature, which at 3 p.m. must have been 100° in the shade, the summit consists of a solid rock about twenty feet square, tapering away at one corner, and on which are poised a number of flat stones that look as though they only wanted a slight push to send them rattling into space. The view on top was magnificent, and we could see the river winding and twisting on its way to Gondokoro.

At the foot of the conical hill is a tiny cemetery in which repose thirteen Belgian officers. Each grave is marked with a small cross with a small plate giving the name of the dead man, but the date of death was not given. In this cemetery also is an enormous flat stone about five feet thick and forty feet square. It rests on the top of what appears to be a volcanic hill some ten feet higher, how it came to this position is a mystery, for it must weigh some 200 tons. Probably originally felled from the hill, its success in rain having washed away the soft soil that surrounded it, leaving it poised in its extraordinary position. The Natives are said to regard it as a fetish.

15th day. Last night some animal raided our camp and carried off all our meat, our efforts this morning towards getting a fresh supply only resulted in one small chicken. It seems strange that when several Europeans are stranded in a place of this description standing arrangements are not made with the local chief to send in supplies of fresh food. There should at least be plenty of milk, eggs and chickens.

We now hear that there are 20 passengers going on the steamer to Khartoum and that there are only 10 on board.

Whether bedding is provided we cannot ascertain, and nobody seems to worry about getting any information, nor do we know whether the steamer people know of the number of passengers.

16th day. I don't think I have mentioned how necessary a fly whisk is on this safari. While traversing the tsetse area it helps to keep this pest away, and here in Rejaf, where the ordinary house fly is a perfect plague, it is indispensable.

17th day. The cost of our porters, from whom we part to-morrow together with rest-house and ferry fees, has been as follows:—

25 porters Nimule to Gombri	63 80 0
20 " Gombri to Rejaf	42 00 0
4 " Rejaf to Nimule	16 00 0
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FIFTY ROMANTIC YEARS IN UGANDA

WHAT CIVILISATION HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

By the Rt. Rev. J. S. WILLIS, D.D., Bishop of Uganda.

FIFTY two years ago, in April, 1875, a solitary traveller, Mr. H. M. Stanley, sat by the waters of the Victoria Nyanza writing a letter destined to be historic. The past twelve days had been for him days of unforgettable experience. After months of wandering among primitive, pagan tribes, he had suddenly come upon an organised kingdom, ruled by a man of outstanding personality whose word was law. With that King Mutesa, Stanley had entered into prolonged intimate conversation, and had come to see in him, heathen and despot as he was, the potential saviour of Darkest Africa. He had the power, he had the intelligence, he had the will; but he needed guidance. Given the right man to guide him, and faith in the Christian Gospel, such a man as Mutesa might do for Central Africa what no European could ever do. And so looking out on the expanse of the great lake, Stanley wrote his letter, summoning the Christian Church in England to send out a mission to Uganda.

The Romance of a Half-Century.

1927 marks the jubilee of this Mission. The story of Christian missions in Uganda during these fifty years is one of the romances of modern times. It is the story of heroic effort in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties, and of the reaction to the appeal of the Gospel of one of the most remarkable and most intelligent of Native African races.

Buganda, the Native Kingdom which is the Anglicised form of Uganda, has given its name to the present Protectorate. It is on the north-western shores of the Victoria Nyanza, a great inland sea of fresh water, as large as the Mediterranean on the Equator, at an altitude of nearly 4,000 feet above sea-level. The temperature from January to December is that of an English summer—or what an English summer ought to be. The country is green and fertile. Its fertility has been turned to good account in the recent rapid development of cotton cultivation. The crop, worth in 1921 about £2,000, was valued twenty years later at between two and three million pounds.

The people are remarkably intelligent and are, even before the coming of the European, highly organised. The present Protectorate, of which the Kingdom of Buganda forms a single Province, covers an area roughly equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of some 3,000,000. The Baganda, as the people of Buganda are called, are the dominant tribe in the Protectorate. It is with these people the Baganda, that the story of the last fifty years is primarily concerned.

Arrival of Sherif Smith and Wilson.

Two years after Stanley had sent home his challenge, two weary, travel-stained white men

stood before that same King, Mutesa. They were the first representatives of Christian civilisation who had come to make their home in Uganda. That letter of Stanley's, on which the whole future of Uganda was to depend, had been all but lost to the world. The Belgian officer to whom it was entrusted had been murdered on his way down the Nile. The letter, found after many days in the high boat of the murdered man, had been forwarded to General Gordon in Khartoum, and by him sent on to England. Its publication in *The Daily Telegraph* had aroused in England a wave of enthusiasm. The Church Missionary Society, in response, had decided to send a mission to Uganda, and eight volunteers had started on the great adventure.

It was on November 30, 1877, when two men, the remnants of that little band, reached the capital of Buganda. Of the eight men who left England in 1876, two already dead, two had been invalided home, and yet two others were to be murdered that same year. Isolated and defenceless, but quiet and confident, these first two missionaries, Lieut. Sherif Smith, R.N., and the Rev. C. T. Wilson, stood before Mutesa. It was a momentous day in the history of Uganda, and we in Uganda on June 30, 1927, exactly fifty years later, will be assembling to honour the memory of those men who first blazed the trail, to reproduce in pageant on the very spot those early scenes, to thank God, and to take courage.

Mwanga's Executions.

Nearly two years have passed, and once again we are in the palace of the Native King. Only the scene is strangely changed, and changed for the worse. Mutesa, who on the whole had been friendly to the Mission, has died, and his son Mwanga has succeeded him. For weeks the sky has been heavy and overcast, with mutterings of a coming storm; and now in all its fury the storm has burst. Mwanga, the new king, is standing in one of the large open spaces surrounded by high feed fences, through which one passes into the Native palaces. Along the fence to his right are lined up the royal executioners, a savage and dangerous-looking body of men, with cords in their hands, ready for instant action. And, on the opposite side of the enclosure, stands a line of boys, pages of the king's court, the "readers," adherents of the Christian mission, for Roman, as well as Anglican missions are now established in Uganda. The order is given that any boys who want to remain that is, to be Christians, are to cross the court to where the executioners stand, grimly waiting, in an anxious, critical moment, but there is no hesitation. With extraordinary courage, for they are only boys, the whole body of the royal pages walks across the court. The number followed is soon told. The boys, some thirty in number, were bound and hurried away to the executioners, and slowly burnt to death.

East Africa is indebted to the Bishop of Uganda and the British Broadcasting Corporation for permission to publish this story, which was first given by the Bishop in the form of a broadcast talk.

Persecution spread. Two years later, the missionaries, Roman Catholic and Protestant, turned their backs on the stake, were ignominiously expelled from the country, and the remnant of the Native Christians fled for refuge to the friendly neighbouring kingdom of Ankole. The episode was complete. The great missionary venture in Uganda to all outward appearance, had failed.

But this is not ancient history. Many of the men and women who passed through those days of persecution are living and working to-day. It was from the lips of an old Christian chief, standing on the spot where once Mackay's house stood, that I heard a graphic description of that scene in the palace enclosure. He had himself lived through the terrors of those days. One of the greatest of the Baganda, Sir Apolo Kagame, a man who for over thirty years, as Katikiro, or Prime Minister, led his country, bears to this day marks of the brutal ordeal through which as a young Christian, he passed in the days of Mwanga.

The Beginnings of Stable Government.

Again a year has passed, and again, with that swift dramatic change which characterises unstable civilisation, the scene has shifted. An excited, tumultuous crowd of armed men is sweeping through the broad gateway into the Native palace. It is the Christian party, returning in triumph to the capital. A reaction has set in. Mwanga, who had been deposed, by his exasperated subjects, had become himself an exile. Two Mohammedan kings, in quiet succession, had been set up, and as quickly removed. And now, with a loyalty which was deeper than any thought of revenge, the exiled Christian party, carried on a wave of popular enthusiasm, has come back, bringing with them at their head the very king by whom they had themselves been so recently and so savagely persecuted. From that day political influence in Buganda passed into Christian hands. The chieftainships were distributed among Christian leaders, Anglican and Roman. It marked the beginning of stable government.

Another five years have passed. It is April, 1893. On a low hill called Kampala—a hill which has given its name to the present capital of Uganda—around a painted flagstaff is standing a little group of British officers. It is a great moment in the history of Uganda, when, for the first time, the Union Jack is raised up to the masthead, and Uganda passes under British protection.

It is not easy to summarise in a few words the effects on Uganda of thirty years of British administration. The old order, of disorder, with its irresponsible tyranny and brutal cruelties has passed; a new order of justice and stable government has been brought in. And the new order has been built up not over the ruins but on the foundations of the old. Uganda stands a conspicuous example of a Native State developing as a Native State, under its own Native leaders, supported and guided by British administrative officers. It is an important, and interesting experiment in Native self-government, and on the whole the experiment has met with very remarkable success.

From the missionary point of view conditions could hardly have been more favourable. From the day when the British flag was first hoisted at Kampala, missionary effort has had in Uganda an almost ideal field. Here, if anywhere, there has been created a "highway for our God." And the opportunity given has been turned to good account.

The New Cathedral.

One other scene. It is September 23, 1915. An immense crowd estimated at anything up to 20,000



THE CATHEDRAL, KAMPALA

people, is gathered for the consecration of the new Cathedral. That Cathedral crowns the summit of a high hill overlooking Kampala, commanding a magnificent panorama of the surrounding country. It has been built at a cost of £27,000, of which £17,000 have been given by the people themselves. From door to door the building is packed with a great congregation, silent and reverent. The present king, Daudi Chwa, son of Mwanga, is there in his robes, a Christian king, in the midst of a Christian assembly. With him are a large number of the leading men of Buganda, and yet of Buganda only. There are gathered there kings and chiefs from almost every tribe in the Protectorate, together with a large body of Europeans, official and non-official. No one can look on such a scene, still less take part, as I was privileged to do, in such a service, without feeling that Christianity has become a power in Uganda. And that Cathedral is the centre from which radiate out powerful and very far-reaching influences. It is the home of the Native Anglican Church of Uganda.

As, under the direction of British officers, there has been built up in Uganda a self-governing Native State, developing under its own Native chiefs, so in Uganda, as perhaps nowhere else in Africa, to quite the same degree, there is being built up a Native Christian Church, self-governing and self-supporting. That church, growing out from one centre, has covered the whole country with a network of 10,000 churches and over 1,000 schools. It has some seventy Native clergy, and over 500 catechists. Through its synod and church councils it administers its own affairs. Its hospitals and dispensaries, its maternity and child welfare centres minister to tens of thousands of patients in the course of a year.

What the Church has Accomplished.

Over 500,000 converts from many tribes, some of them two or three hundred miles distant from Kampala, have been baptised in a single year. The baptised members of the Church now number 165,000, the communicants, 33,000. Such a Church is at once a triumph and a danger. Rightly led, it is a bulwark against the southward progress of Islam in Africa. Left unsupported, it might easily degenerate into a parody of Christianity. It is confessedly in a very early stage. But at least the experience of fifty years has shown us what is possible. We are learning to expect greater things. If, with everything against it, Christianity will make the headway which it has made in Uganda in the last fifty years, what may it not do in the years that are to come for Uganda, for Africa, and for the world? The jubilee of the Uganda Mission like Stanley's letter of fifty years ago, is a challenge to the Christian Church to go forward.

AFRICA'S EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES.

Mr. Alexander Barnes's New Book.

ALEXANDER BARNES gives in his new book "The Eldorado" (Methuen, 75s. net) an interesting picture of Ruanda, Urundi, and the Lake Kyu districts, the latter of which is the most fascinating and beautiful place in all Africa.

It confuses all for him, he says, "beautiful" "free sunny days under the gum trees and palm groves of beautiful Kisenyics (the leaves the shadow of the volcanoes); a warm dry climate that never gets hot and never, too cold; entrancing scenery; islands like ferns set in silver; beautiful and interesting plants and animals; bathing, shooting, fishing, boating; and over all the great, brooding volcanoes of Urunga towering towards the skies—the Guardians of the Lake."

His notes on the Ruanda cattle country, which could, he believes, be made an important contributor to the world's great supplies, are naturally interesting for the beef and the and all of the Ruanda people can be summed up in the one word "cattle." Next to that comes the cow. "They drink it, eat it, sing it, live it, and it needs to die for them; moreover have innumerable disputes and vendettas over it."

Of the all comely Watuni he is told that both the men and the women are inordinately fond of smoking and are hardly ever seen without a pointed clay pipe, the tobacco smoked being grown on the lava plains near Kivu and being of exceedingly fine aroma and quality. Our author refers also to the well-known habit of the habit of drawing snuff up into the nostrils and then closing both of them by pressing a cleft stick down over the nose.

One of the most interesting chapters to many readers will be that on elephants. It is still true, says Mr. Barnes, that one can cross Africa from sea to sea along an elephant track. If for a wager he were asked to prove the connection of East and West Africa and linked up by elephants, he would start his journey from Cape Town, pass the mouth of the Rufiji, cross southern Tanganyika Territory, pass the south end of Lake Tanganyika, take a northward course through the forest region to the west of the Great Lakes and the Rift Valley, into the Cote country of the Northern Congo, and thence following the Ubangi Valley, reach the West Coast through the French Gabon. Elephants are to be found in large numbers all along the line suggested, and although the breadth of such a belt of country narrows in places to a single death-worn path used by these animals during centuries of migration elsewhere it widens out to a hundred miles or more.

Reference is made to several parts of Africa which, from their remote seclusion, general suitability and sufficiency of food form breeding centres for elephants, the lower Rufiji River, the vicinity of the Mweru marsh, the upper reaches of the Luangwa Valley in Northern Rhodesia, the Budongo Forest of Uganda, and the country between the Semliki and the Nile Rivers being instanced. Even now, we are told, elephants probably outnumber the native population in three to one, and the Congo basin are infinitely more numerous than people believe. There is, for instance, a patch of country I know in the Eastern Congo where at certain times of the year droves of these animals, in whom the instinct of migration is

will very strong, can be seen in hundreds, if not thousands, literally filling the landscape and still unafraid of the roar of the sound of his rifle."

While it is a useful record of some aspects of Kivu, Ruanda, Urundi, the great Rift Valley—and also of portions of Congo land which are outside the scope of this journal—the volume also deals with questions concerning pygmies, cannibals, elephants, apes, education and missionary endeavour, agriculture, transport, and the Congo as a tourist resort. To me, however, it is not as attractive as its predecessors, "Across the Great Graterland to the Congo," and "The Wonderland of the Eastern Congo."

TWO NEW DOG BOOKS.

The legion of East African dog lovers will welcome "Let Dogs Delight" by Mr. Rowland Johns (Methuen 6s. net) and "My Dog Simba" by Mr. Cherry Kearton (Arrowsmith, 5s. net). The first is a collection of stories about dogs of all kinds, courageous and clever, amusing and amazing; while in the second, shorter book Mr. Cherry Kearton, himself an old East African traveller, relates the adventures of an altogether charming fox terrier, whose exploits include the attacking of a lion, the chasing of rhino for five miles, and active service during the East African campaign. Her history is simply but effectively told, so that the reader follows with keen interest the doings of a very attractive canine friend.

Mr. Johns does not confine himself to the tale of one pet. Indeed, he frankly admits that when he finds a good dog story wandering without an owner, he rescues it and endeavours to place it in a good home, with the result that "Let Dogs Delight" now follows his lovely read "Dogs You'd Like to Meet." The reviewer has little doubt that the new book, which is attractively illustrated, will appeal strongly to a considerable public. E. I.

A MOTORIST'S HOLIDAY.

Whom I have never driven a car in my life, I have thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Filson Young's "Cornwall and Light Car" (Mills and Boon, 2s. 6d. net) for if the author is one of England's pioneer motorists, he is also one of her well-known journalists. He takes us with him on his light car's jaourneys to and through Devon and Cornwall—these unchanging, unspoiled counties of the West. With him we listen to burbling brooks, climbing, hedges steep, and tortuous lanes, breathe the fresh, cool, moorland air, see splendid vistas of rolling hills, nesting combs, and the stretching sea.

Not content with being an guide, Mr. Young offers us philosophy and friendship. His philosophy is contentment with the simple pleasures of the open road, and his friendship is unaffected that tells us of hats to polish his trusty car with brass, of seats for a quiet roadside smoke of evening smokes in Exeter's Cathedral close. Delightfully, wholly naturally, and without the slightest pomposity, this son of a London weekly, really reveals himself as "a somewhat childish person (if to take pleasure in little things be childish)." Also he shows us the best spots of Cornwall, the roads to take and those to avoid. For the East African on leave, the book should have strong attractions.

AN AMERICAN LOOKS AT KENYA.

A Racy Travel Book.

MR. DANIEL W. STREETER, an American textile manufacturer who tore himself free from the shackles of life in Buffalo to visit East Africa, gives us in "Denatured Africa" (Putnam, 1926), a racy chronicle, illustrated by a number of really good photographs, our only regret being that there are not many more of them. The author has a humorous outlook on life and a ready wit, but we should not like to endorse the assertion of the publishers that the book "belongs to the same literary class as Mark Twain's immortal 'Innocents Abroad.'" It is a pity that so many blubs would nowadays make rather fatuous claims of this kind for an author who is probably quite content to be judged by his own writings.

Mr. Streeter writes interestingly of his arrival at Kisumu, which has an entrance, he says, like the neck of a sugar-crut. He was towed ashore in "a wherry held together by the pressure of the water. Its perfume was decomposed fish—the motive power, a Negro dressed in the ruins of a frock-coat and the brim of a straw hat." Soon he is poking good-natured fun at the Kenya and Uganda Railway, which he credits with the following rules for Native passengers:

All passengers, baggage, dunks and can-openers had to be checked in the luggage van. No smoking with the bare hands was allowed between stations. Dead bodies could not be thrown on the right-of-way. It was found rail-roading.

The K.A.R. askari he calls the "Cape-tan North-West Mounted Police of the Equator" and "heavily preservers of order, with hearts of oak, and feet of horn."

But it is when he has reached Nairobi that he jumps right into his story. He calls upon a *vari* outsider, who offers to do him "a modest safari, for two people, exclusive of the guns, ammunition, liquor, transportation, costs of his outfit, arising from shooting people by mistake, preparing, packing, and shipping the trophies for home." His brain reeled. For a moment he thought of the amount mentioned referred to "the national debt of Jugoslavina!" In London he had already been saddled with a good deal of it, for which he had to find no adequate use, and soon after embarking on his shooting trip he determined to discard much of the equipment and make himself less like a Christmas tree for a colonial outfitter.

In Nairobi he acquires a personal boy, a fellow-traveller acting as interpreter and friend during the negotiations. "What's this *uhana* stuff?" inquires the American to be told that it means "worshipful master." Abdallah is immediately "hired," promptly sets about obtaining an advance in wages—in fact, two advances—which he invests in the acquisition of an outfit of comic completeness. Again he tries to secure an advance from his employer, this time on the score of hunger, but forcible refusal brings him to his senses. "As far as I am concerned you can eat that silk night gown, that lace handkerchief, and those Turkish shawls, and you can shoot them down your throat with the American flag, and it has doesn't reach far enough to the cane, too." That is Mr. Streeter's recollection of his retort; thereafter Abdallah worked like an automaton, always cheerful and efficient, and he remained honest.

The traveller's first and last bones of meat are graphically described. While he is staying at a Nairobi hotel, a companion enters and asks a thermometer, which he puts into his mouth, "ping, pum! a little fever." Mr. Streeter looks over his shoulder, sees that it registers 104, and sticks his tongue in his own mouth. "In withdrawal it is 102." Startled, and in sudden blow, our author is made aware of depression, which a single dose of quinine, a pretty good dose of aspirin, and several hot willies,

combined to defeat. Next morning the fever and the wave of depression have disappeared. A week later, when they are on the Usambara Plateau, his friend inquires suddenly whether he had shaken down the thermometer before placing it in his mouth. Only thus do they discover that the attack had been entirely imaginary.

Giul is unkindly dismissed as "the wide street and a bad smell"; Nakuru is "a snug, homely little town with a rambling hotel, most of the corners of which led to the bar." The great wrinkled trunk of a dead elephant which he inspects seems to pose that he is "quite willing to believe that it had been left to rot for a hundred years." While the terms of exchange in Portuguese East Africa is said to have fluctuated so rapidly that the passengers on the ship sat in the shade and watched it go up and down, this being the most violent form of exercise obtainable!

And there are many other telling and even tall-tale descriptions which might be cited, but enough has been quoted to indicate the character of the volume, the least attractive part of which is its record of big game shooting. Mr. Streeter is a happy-go-lucky traveller whose book should appeal to arm-chair adventurers who may not take him too literally—and to many East African residents, who will not.

ASSISTING EMPIRE RESEARCH.

Royal Colonial Institute, Plan.

THE Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have resolved to set aside a certain sum annually to facilitate the publication of original monographs embodying the results of research relating to the Empire overseas. The conditions governing the award of grants will be as follows:—

- (1) Save in exceptional cases, candidates must not be more than thirty years of age on December 31 of the year of application.
- (2) The monographs submitted for aid in publication must embody the results of research conducted by the candidate into some matter of importance relating to the British Empire overseas on some associated subject.
- (3) The research may be concerned with any appropriate subject, whether in political, natural or social science, or in the field of literature.
- (4) No rigid limits of length are imposed, but in general it is expected that, with a view to their publication as octavo volumes, the monographs shall contain not more than, say, 200 to 250 pages, or 40,000 to 50,000 words.
- (5) No limitation of subject or method of treatment is prescribed. In general, however, it may be suggested that those monographs are most likely to secure grants in aid which, by the importance of their subject and their literary presentation, will make an appeal to the general reader.
- (6) The next allocation of grants will be made about the end of January, 1928. The work submitted, together with particulars of the candidate's career, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, and should reach the Institute before October 31, 1927. Work that does not receive a grant during the year of application may also, at the discretion of the committee, be considered during the following year if still unpublished.
- (7) The successful works will be published in a uniform style in a series to be known as "The Imperial Studies Series," under the general editorship of a person or persons appointed by the Council. The copyright of the works so published shall remain the property of the authors, but the consent of the Council shall be required for any republication of the works.

TO HELP UGANDA COTTON GROWING.

Ocean Freight Reduced by 20%.

Special Report to East Africa.

An emergency meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on Friday afternoon last to consider a reply received from the East African Steam Conference to the representations made by the Section earlier in the week on the question of the Uganda cotton industry. The reply, addressed to the Secretary of the London Chamber, was in the following terms:—

DEAR SIR,

Homeward Freights on Cotton and Cotton Seed.

Before receipt of your letter of 4th inst, the steamship lines convened a special meeting to consider the request for reduction in rate on cotton and cotton seed from Mombasa put forward at the meeting of the East African Section of your Chamber held on Monday last.

With regard to cotton seed, the lines understood that the request for reduction on that article would be withdrawn if such request were likely to prejudice the question of a reduction on cotton, and it is noted that this is confirmed by your letter under reply.

So far as cotton is concerned, the question of making some reduction is receiving careful consideration, but before a decision is arrived at I am requested to ask for your assurance on the following points:—

- (1) That any saving in cost brought about by any modification of the arrangements of the Uganda Government, the railway, and the steamship line with the object of assisting the cotton industry will go directly to the Native growers;
- (2) That in the event of any modification in the freight on cotton being agreed to, will be understood that this will apply only for the present year. Further, that such modification will not be taken as a ground for claiming reductions on other articles, and that should such claims be made, the lines can rely on the support of the East African Section in declining the same.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. C. PHILLIPSON.

Secretary, East African Steam Conference.

Section gives Assurance Desired.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, who expressed the thanks of the Section for the promptitude with which the shipping companies had considered this really vital question, announced that letters had been received from the Manchester and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce, the Liverpool Cotton Association, and the British Cotton Growing Association, all of whom endorsed the action taken by the Section. Sir William Hambury had written that any saving occasioned by the reduction of rail and steamship freights would certainly go to the Native grower, since everyone was anxious to pass on the full benefit to him. The Chairman pointed out that the East African Section could not bind those Chambers and Associations, but was nevertheless, acting as their mouthpiece and could forward copies of the correspondence received from them to the Steam Conference. The Section could, however, give its own assurance that the full benefit derived from reduced rail and shipping freights would be passed on to the Native grower.

Mr. Basden, supporting that undertaking, said that it was impossible for the saving to go elsewhere, since competition to buy the cotton was so great in Uganda. Both he and Mr. Lloyd Price had already drafted cables of instruction to their Uganda branches regarding the payment of higher prices to growers, provided the shipping companies agreed to the reduced freights.

The Chairman indicated that he was taking similar action, and tendered the formal assurance of the Section to the Conference that the prices to be paid to Native growers in Uganda would be *pro tanto* higher than would have been the case if the freight concession were not granted. He was sure that would also apply to other ginners, who would be bound to pay

the higher price if the companies there represented did so, as they intended to do.

It was also agreed that the Section would not be the supposed modification in freight rates on cotton as an arrangement for reduction in other directions, it being agreed that such questions should be considered entirely on their own merits.

Emphasis was laid by several speakers on the fact that, as the Kenya and Uganda Railway had made its offer of a reduction of 25% entirely dependent on that reduction being granted by the steamship companies, it was impossible to foresee whether the railway would grant the concession if the companies were able to offer it only on raw cotton and not on cotton seed.

Concession by Steamship Companies.

As we close for press we learn that the Secretary of the Close Lines has since sent to the Secretary of the London Chamber a further communication in the following terms:—

DEAR SIR,

I duly received your letter of the 7th inst. with enclosing, which has been submitted to the Conference Lines.

In reply I am requested to say that in view of the assurances contained therein the lines are prepared to grant a special cash refund of 20% on the present rate of cotton from Mombasa up to the end of the present year on the strict understanding that the Kenya and Uganda Railway will grant at least an equivalent allowance in the rate on, and this information has been given to the Conference at Mombasa with a request for confirmation in regard to the action of the railway.

To make matters quite clear, I would add that, provided a satisfactory reply is received in regard to the rail rate, the tariff rate on cotton from Mombasa until the end of the year will be 2s. per 40 cubic feet, less cash refund of 20% equaling 30s., the usual deferred commission of 10% being payable on the net rate of 20s.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. C. PHILLIPSON.

This decision of the steamship companies, taken in conjunction with the important news which *East Africa* was able to publish in its last issue, shows that the Uganda Government, the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the shipping lines, ginners, merchants, and in at least some cases, the directors and staff of cotton companies operating in Uganda, have all made voluntary and valuable contributions in order that the native grower may receive the highest possible price for his crop.

Five Guineas for an Article.

The Editor of *East Africa* offers five guineas for the most interesting article received before March 1, 1927, describing the life and experiences of a settler in either Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyassaland, or Northern Rhodesia.

The only conditions of entry are: (i) that the Editor is to be the sole judge, as to the allocation of the prize; (ii) that articles shall be typed or written on one side of the paper only; (iii) that the full name and address of the entrant must accompany each manuscript, though a pseudonym may, if preferred, be used for the purposes of publication.

Even if you do not win the five guineas, your article if published will be paid for at *East Africa's* usual rates. If you have photographs taken by yourself which illustrate the story, by all means send them for reproduction. The most interesting article, not necessarily that with the best literary polish, will win the prize.

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KENYA: CONSCRIPTION OF THE LEGION?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Dear Sir,

Controversy is raging in Kenya at present on the subject of conscription, which the Government seeks to enforce on the white settlers of the Colony. To my mind conscription seems undesirable, and I am sure it is not at all necessary in such a country, though anyone who has spent a considerable time in Africa must agree that some organisation for military purposes is an absolute necessity. I myself have been through two mutinies in Africa, one in Matabeleland and the other in Uganda, and feel convinced that our motto should be "Be Prepared!"

As an old Frontiersman I have been appointed Organising Officer for Kenya of the Legion of Frontiersmen. I had hoped to return to Kenya before this, but unfortunately business has kept me in England longer than I expected. I have, however, now sent literature in connection with the Legion and a supply of enrolment forms to the local Press, and sincerely hope that enough volunteers will come forward to join us, and thus at one and the same time show preparedness and prevent the Colony from being conscripted.

Little Nyaaaland has its little Volunteer Reserve, and the Gold Coast has been saved from conscription by the Legion of Frontiersmen. Why should Kenya not adopt the same course?

Yours faithfully,

John Buxton

London.

AN APPRECIATION OF "EAST AFRICA"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Dear Sir,

I want to state the appreciation of the members of the Association and of the general public of Broken Hill for the splendid manner in which you have supported the cause of the Association against the Income Tax Ordinance by giving my previous letter and the accompanying minutes such excellent publicity in your valuable paper. We are hoping that useful results from your support will be forthcoming, and we may yet see the Income Tax Ordinance repealed.

Since the date of my last communication, the Ordinance has, of course, been passed against the solid and united vote of the elected representatives of the people of the country. The income tax forms have been issued, and their return within the usual period demanded. I wonder what the people of Great Britain would say if a measure which met with the united opposition of their elected members of the House of Commons could be forced upon them, more particularly if that measure dealt with taxation? We are only a poor people here, but we are of the same flesh and blood as you in Britain, and we have the same feelings of loyalty to the Crown and Empire. We also have the same feelings of opposition to oppression, and we look to our kinsmen at home to assist us in our fight against it.

I am, yours faithfully,

WM. N. WATSON, Secretary.

Broken Hill Political Association

IN MEMORIAM

HARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND can place a Poppy Wreath made by the distressed on any grave or memorial in France or Flanders on any anniversary. Inclusive prices from 10/- Write, 26, Euston Sq., London, S.W.1.

NATIVE POSSESSION OF FIREARMS.

Opinion of a Northern Rhodesian Pioneer

MR. E. STEPHENSON, of Chiwefwe, who will be well known to so many of our readers as one of the two men sent by Mr. Rhodes in 1900 to occupy a large portion of Northern Rhodesia, has written a letter to the *Morning Post* on the pearl of firearms in the possession of Natives. He says in the course of his communication:

"I believe the only 'Native danger' ever likely to arise in this delightful country lies in the fact that the Natives are armed with firearms obtained illicitly. That such danger is not too remote may be apprehended when it is recalled that my black friends, neighbours, and people know better than Europeans, after killing twenty-two of themselves, went into the extreme Congo 'log' and there murdered at least 176 of their own race and blood. It is true that these atrocities were perpetrated by allowing the innocent victims to buy, or giving them to steal in the midst of a protected settlement; yet I contend that it was the possession of the wonderful white man's magic firearm that emboldened these Natives to act as they did. I am firmly of the opinion that had they not possessed guns, most of the murders would not have occurred.

Seeing from about the end of June to August, 1925, that entire countryside of some thousands of square miles was so loyal to itself as to keep from the Native Commissioners (who are the Natives' good friends) the fact that the Lalas were wholesale flouting witchcraft suppression laws (promulgated solely for the black man's benefit), it is not unreasonable to suppose that when the next 'proper' comes along he will have a hearing, and if he secretly preaches a crusade against the Europeans, and suggests murdering, to my white, the excesses of the Mashonaland Rebellion, 1896, will most probably be repeated. It shows in the black man's heart smoulders that the possession of arms alone can fan into a blaze. Obviously, the correct thing to do is to take from the African the firearms which he has neither the head to receive nor the hand to make.

If the resolution passed in the Legislative Council was with the idea of inducing the flow of capital into our fair land, or to smother claims any intending settler might have about coming to Northern Rhodesia, let me say that the present settlers and Government are effecting an amelioration of affairs, and anyone wishful to grow cotton, coffee, sisal, maize, oranges, lemons, &c., should not hold back one day."

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

THE following appointments in the East African Civil Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the latter half of December, 1926—

KENYA COLONY.—*Cadets, Administrative Department*: Messrs. H. H. Low, E. R. Shackleton, R. W. C. Baker-Beall, and Capt. J. E. H. Lambert, M.C.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—*Cadet, Administrative Department*: Mr. C. T. Ellaby. *Nursing Sister*: Miss J. D. Leighton.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—*Postal Assistant*: Mr. G. Porters.

Recent transfers include that of Capt. J. A. Young, *Medical Officer, Somaliland*, to be *Assistant Bacteriologist, Nigeria*.

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THE CLOVE INDUSTRY OF ZANZIBAR.

The Government's Meeting the Situation

Speaking recently in the Zanzibar Legislative Council on the effect of lower prices on the island's clove industry, Sir Claud Hollis, the British Resident, said *inter alia*—

It is the general opinion that the Native producer is in no way endangered by the fall in prices, and that the Arab growers whose estates are unencumbered will be able to realise a small margin of profit; but the position of the large growers with mortgaged estates is in some jeopardy. The interests of the industry therefore demand that further efforts be made to reduce both the cost of production and the cost of marketing.

Bills have been drafted for the better control of clove dealings, but the control and inspection of dealers must be gradual, and any substantial benefit from the introduction of new legislation will not be immediately noticeable. The time appears ripe for the Government and private owners to endeavour to combine to reduce the cost of labour. The methods to be employed towards the achievement of this object will, however, require careful investigation, particularly with regard to the possible reaction on the free flow of labour from the mainland, and I have accordingly appointed a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to examine the proposals put forward and to make recommendations.

It has frequently been suggested that the clove tax be reduced. The industry has for many years provided the bulk of the Protectorate revenue, and so long as Zanzibar retains its present political and economic status it must continue to do so. But if we have reached a stage when, owing to a bad marketing organisation, combined with a heavy tax, the production of cloves is likely to be curtailed, we must consider the advisability of reducing the duty.

Change of Bonus System

A system of paying bonuses on bearing trees, introduced four years ago, was designed to take the place of a reduction in the duty. This system is popular, has undoubtedly filled a real need, and has put money into the hands of the growers, much of which has been spent in re-planting the plantations. It has, however, obvious drawbacks, the chief of which is that the growers do not benefit by the rebate in proportion to their actual contributions. Good and bad husbandmen are treated alike and under existing conditions, which are likely to bring about restricted picking, especially on the part of the more embarrassed growers, the rebates are likely to be directed more than ever to the wrong people. The question of placing the system on a fairer basis is now under consideration.

Government is considering the abolition of the other clove bonus, namely the bonus paid for the planting of young trees, and the substitution of some form of assistance for systematic planting of approved areas, including both the planting of land not now bearing cloves and the replanting of land where the trees are of great age. The bonus on young clove trees may be said to have served its purpose; it has undoubtedly proved an incentive to growers to re-stock their plantations, and so to regenerate the industry. About 250,000 trees were planted last year, but so many of the growers did not fulfil the conditions laid down that only a small proportion earned the bonus.

No Cause for Despondency

"I strongly deprecate any despondency as regards the future of the industry. Nothing but

good can come from the realisation of the necessity for economy in production, nothing but harm can result from circulating rumours that the position is hopeless. There is no necessity for us to dissipate our energies in attempting to find a crop to replace cloves. Our energies must be concentrated upon adjusting our cost of production to a lower valuation of the product, and the Director of Agriculture is confident that the clove industry could not be replaced by any other crop at a profit so long as labour is receiving its present remuneration.

This Government has in the past experimented with a number of tropical products, and should any persons or syndicates wish to consider planting some new crop, every legitimate assistance will be given to them, and all the information that has been acquired on the subject by the Agricultural Department will be placed at their disposal. Of interest in this connection are two quotations from a paper read by Mr. Lyne, a former Director of Agriculture, at the International Congress of Tropical Agriculture and Colonial Development, which was held at Brussels in 1910. Many tropical products, wrote Mr. Lyne, have been introduced and thrive in Zanzibar, yet the Arabs rejected them all in favour of cloves, which they never abandoned even in the darkest days. And again, Had the Arabs of Zanzibar changed their cloves, some for coffee, some for sugar, some for indigo or cotton, the country would have been but a tag on the tail of other countries and have been an absolutely negligible quantity to-day.

SIR C. HOLLIS'S GIFT TO SIERRA LEONE

When opening the 1926-7 Session of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Ronald Slade, said—

... interesting books have been generously presented to the Sierra Leone Government by Sir C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E., a former Colonial Secretary and now Resident of Zanzibar. The first one is a reprint of *Guineische Reise Beschreibung*, giving an account of the Brandenburgers in West Africa. This book was originally printed in 1674, and contains interesting plates and plans. The other three books are Volumes II, III and IV of the *Allgemeine Historie der Reisen zu Wasser und Lande*, etc. Volumes II and III are dated 1748, and Volume IV 1749. They contain many maps and plates of very great interest. The rest of the series were unfortunately lost when the German Government Library was sold at Darmstadt.

In presenting these books to Sierra Leone, Mr. Hollis wrote— "As these volumes refer to West Africa, it will not be out of place to find them a home in Sierra Leone. It gives me great pleasure to make this small offering to a Colony in which I spent four happy, though strenuous years."

The books have been deposited in the library at Government House.

EAST AFRICAN AIR SERVICE.

Loan of the Ministry Seaplane.

The Air Ministry has kindly placed a seaplane at the disposal of the North Sea Aerial and General Transport Company, so that the Harthorn-Kiambu air service may have been earlier than would have been possible had it been necessary for Capt. Madstone to await completion of the repairs to the boat of the seaplane.

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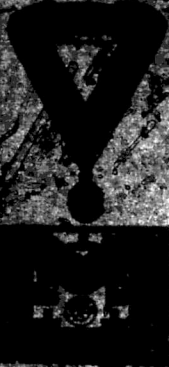
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 1 No. 1

THURSDAY JANUARY 24 1907

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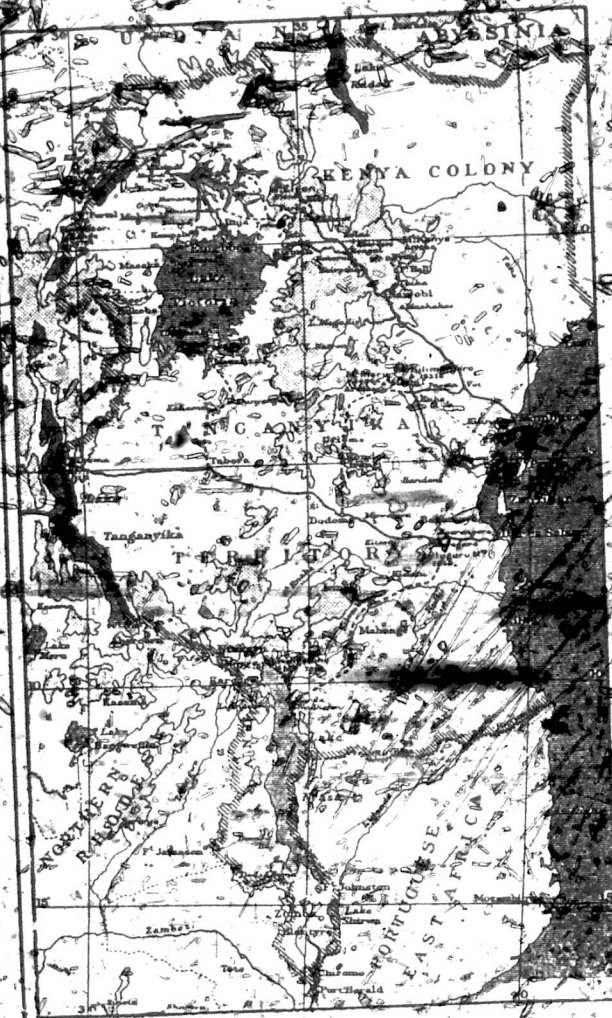
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The Editors of EAST AFRICA,
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Yours faithfully,
G. J. PARSONS,
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Official Organ in Great Britain of the Confederation of Associations of Kenya Colony

Vol. 3, No. 122

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1927

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EDITORIAL

WANTED: MINISTERIAL CORROBORATION.

There is no provision in the Mandate for the repatriation or transfer. It constitutes a fact, merely an obligation, and not a form of temporary tenure under the League of Nations. This obligation does not make British control temporary any more than other Treaty obligations such as those under the Berlin and Brussels Acts, or the Convention Revising those Acts, render temporary British control over Kenya or Uganda, which are no more and are less likely to remain under that control than is any other territory.

Thus spoke Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, when opening the first session of the new Tanganyika Legislative Council—the occasion of which is so largely due to his keen anxiety for the unoficial opinion and advice in the Government of the Territory over which he presides.

East Africans are indeed indebted to His Excellency for his unequivocal and far-sighted pronouncement, which he emphasised was made with the full authority of the Imperial Government, and which constituted a definite pledge to the Natives. They have been repeatedly assured by the Governor that Tanganyika would remain within the British Empire, and it is encouraging to know that this latest reply to German pretensions is to be systematically repeated to them. Thus may they know beyond quibble or question that the Empire, which rescued them from German thralldom, will never again permit them to be subject to its revenge.

It is a sad commentary on British statesmanship that no emphasis should need to be laid upon the

undertaking, some ten years after it was first given by our military commanders in East Africa, but there can be no doubt that it was necessary. Let us hope that it marks the end of vacillation, and that like Mr. Balfour's recent blunt statement to a German newspaper correspondent, a statement given prominence, we believe, in no other British journal than *East Africa*, the policy of ambiguous indications to Germany is definitely abandoned.

The Imperial Government has no obvious means of justifying beyond dispute the quality of its decision, and we trust that that means will be invoked immediately Parliament assembles. Sir Donald Cameron's pregnant words have had but the faintest echo in Europe; in fact, at the moment of writing not one of the popular London daily newspapers has shown the slightest interest therein. Yet it is necessary that they should be known to the world, and that our Allies, our ex-enemies, and the League of Nations should understand that Britain has said her last word on the question of the permanency of the Mandate.

In two ways can world-wide attention be appropriately directed to this vital matter: by a Ministerial declaration in Parliament and by an official statement of the League of Nations. If a Member of Parliament will put down a question that will give the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or, better still, the Prime Minister, the opportunity of corroborating

Sir Donald's warning, the last lingering doubts of those concerned for the future of East Africa will disappear. On the other hand, if the Imperial Government does not now define its attitude without evasion or reservation, it is certain that new misgivings will arise in the minds of British citizens and that such suspicions will be jealously nurtured by German propagandists.

There is a clear call for Parliamentary endorsement of the Cabinet view as expressed by the Governor of the Mandated Territory. One brief, prompt, authoritative statement in this country can now raise the whole question to the indefinite controversial level at which it has too long remained. To omit that call to Sir Donald Cameron's declaration would be the most unkindest cut of all.

FROM MOMBASA TO KHARTOUM.

HOMEWARD BY THE NILE ROUTE.

Special to East Africa by Commander A. M. Reynolds, R.N.R.

Here follows the fourth instalment from a travel diary kept by an East African who came home to Kenya via Uganda and the Nile route. A further instalment will appear next week.

Departure from Rejai.

21st day. Our boys were just as anxious as we were to see the last of Rejai, and so we were down at the river bank before the steamer had made fast this morning. There were twenty-four passengers and cabin for fourteen, but the steamer had in tow two lighters, in one of which there were some passengers, presumably 2nd class, in which the overflow passengers were able to put their baggage. The other barge had a large upper deck covered with a wooden awning, and it was soon filled with deck chairs.

I should not at all like to convey a bad impression of the steamer trip from Rejai to Khartoum, and the reader must remember that we were a particularly large crowd, and that owing to the exceptional low Nile a smaller boat than usual had been put on the run. The "Dial" was a stern-wheeler about 120 feet long, commanded by a European captain, while the catering is also supervised by a European. Very good meals are served at an inclusive rate of 15p. per day. The first class fare from Rejai to Khartoum is £30 and the food they take ten days.

22nd day. We cast off from Rejai at 3.30 p.m. The river hereabouts is full of shallows and rocks, and our course was from bank to bank to avoid sand-banks and other dangers. The engine room telegraph was hardly ever silent, and sometimes we went down Nile stern first, but we scraped successfully over all the sand-banks excepting one, which gave us some trouble, and which necessitated the laying out of an anchor, this latter being carried in the shoulder of three of our officers and thrown out to the bank 100 feet or so from the ship.

Points of Interest.

At 5 p.m. we stopped for a few minutes at a place called Jaba, at which there is a large Native village and mission station. The river after leaving Inba flows between well-defined banks and is 200 to 300 yards wide; it also appears to be deeper. The banks are about 6 feet high, and when the Nile is in flood the surrounding country must be inundated. The nearest trees are a mile away, excepting where an occasional one has taken root in a high place of ground. Anchored just before dark.

23rd day. At 8.30 this morning we continued our zig-zag course, sometimes going straight down stream, at others making side movements after the manner of a rative horse, and then colliding with one of the grassy banks which pushed us off into the stream.

In one of these banks were the nests of hundreds of bee-eaters, brilliantly plumaged birds which resented the passage of the ship by emitting shrill chirpings and flying about in an excited manner until we had passed.

The river in the early morning was very pretty. Large reed-covered islands were dotted about in the middle of the channel, and with their bright green foliage, formed a pleasing contrast to the parched vegetation on the main banks.

Reached Mongalla at 8.30 a.m. If there are any beauties at this place they were successfully hidden from us; nor did our stay of an hour tempt us to seek for any attractions it might have possessed. Here we added another barge to our flotilla.

Nile Travel.

We are now pushing two barges ahead and have one lashed on either side of the steamer, so we must present a funny appearance. However, the towing of these barges is essential, for they carry fuel, cargo, and passengers. The one in which we are covered with deck chairs by day and beds by night; we are also having meals served there, as being cooler than the small saloon on board the "Dial." Although it is very hot, the air is so dry that the heat is by no means intolerable. It is however quite sufficient to heat the water in the tanks from which we draw our bath water, and if one desires a cold bath water must be drawn from the river.

24th day. All last night we proceeded on our way by the light of the stars. The engine room telegraph was constantly rung, and we seemed to spend more time in canioning from bank to bank than in legitimate steaming. However, the banks were fairly soft and did no damage to steamer or barges. At 4 a.m. we tied up to the bank near a place called Tomba, where we waited four and a half hours for mails, much to our annoyance, as we were all anxious to get on to Khartoum as soon as possible. At 11 a.m. we saw a herd of six elephants on the bank; they moved only a few yards into the long grasses we passed, so that we were able to get an excellent view of them. In contrast to this sight on the opposite bank were numerous flocks of goats and herds of cattle.

Among the Dinka.

Reached Malik, a small mission station, at 1 p.m. and picked up two more passengers. After leaving Malik we passed several Dinka villages, the inhabitants of which had come to the river with large herds of cattle for water and pasturage. This floods from their usual dwellings takes place annually in the dry weather.

Their huts were not unlike very large beehives, standing amongst these huts were large erections of dried reeds spread out at the bottom and brought to a point at the top, a binding being tied about half way up to keep them in position. In these affairs which we at first thought to be temporary, huts dried cow dung is burnt to drive away the myriads of flies and mosquitoes, the burning is done in these

shelters to prevent the too rapid consumption which would be the case were it burnt in the open.

The Dinkas are passionately attached to their cattle, which are their most precious possessions. On no account will they sell any, not will they kill a cow, although they will eat its carcase after it has died a natural death. Each cow has its own name, and when it comes into camp at night is tethered to its own particular peg, after which it is rubbed all over with the ashes of burnt cow dung.

The Dinkas themselves also cover their bodies with these ashes as a protection against mosquito bites. No one respecting Dinka man will wear a patch of any clothing, but the women are adorned with very scanty loin cloths.

They are extremely fond of hippo meat, and hunt these animals from frail dug-out canoes with a reckless disregard of possible attack. Barbed spears are driven into the hippo, as opportunity occurs, and to the shafts of the spears are attached floats and lines, so that the whereabouts of the animal can always be followed, thus it is eventually speared to death.

For, which was reported at 4 p.m., is slightly more prepossessing than any of the other places we have stopped at, but not sufficiently so to attract us on shore.

20th day.—We are still in the region of vast swamps, although they are at present quite dry, owing to the exceptional lack of rain and low Nile.

As we were manoeuvring our flotilla round a sharp corner this morning we must have come so near to a hippo that his equanimity was disturbed, for suddenly an enormous shiny body raised itself out of the water and galloped up to the sand bank for a hundred yards before it again dived to the water. I had no idea these unwieldy beasts could travel so quickly, or that their facial expression could depict such lively sentiments of disgust and fear.

Two herds of elephants, one far distant and one quite close, and several thousand storks, strutting about in stately fashion have relieved the monotony of the scene. At one point we passed a large party of Dinkas who had evidently been executing a fishing expedition on a large scale, for suspended on papyrus stalks at all the poles were thousands of fish, split open and drying in the sun.

In the Sudd Region

21st day.—We are now in the middle of the sudd area, and our horizon is bounded on all sides by

sea of papyrus with not even a solitary tree to break the monotony. Behind and ahead runs the narrow ribbon of the stream; strange birds, herds of these limitless swamps, rise from the banks as we pass by. In the morning the sun rises from behind the papyrus and in the evening dips below the papyrus again.

A picture of desolation, and yet one that, because of this desolation, has a weird fascination for the beholder. Void of human life and civilisation excepting in the self-contained community gathered together in our little flotilla, it appeals to one because of its infinity.

One may steam day after day over tropic seas with never a change in the ocean a day succeeds day, but here the changelessness is more apparent. There are bends in the river, and one imagines that round one of these bends there must be a change, but there is none.

At sunrise one thinks that by sunset papyrus must give way to solid land and sunset comes, and still sets over papyrus. Another day dawns and it is still the same.

22nd day.—Still in the sudd area. Our barge looks like the deck of a miniature ocean liner and is full of deck chairs of various patterns and sizes. The occupants, however, are dressed more for coolness than effect, and the costumes most favoured by the men are flannels, no collars, and shirt-sleeves well rolled up. We lead the simple life, turn out at 6 a.m. and in at 6 p.m., the hours of day being punctuated by meals, an afternoon siesta, and at 6 p.m. a sun-downer.

ARRIVAL AT MALAKAL.

23rd day.—Arrived at Malakal, which is larger and more important than any of the places we have hitherto called at. Hordes of Natives in various costumes thronged the beach. Soldiers in peculiarly-shaped loose khaki tunics hanging down to their knees and tied round the middle with black cummerbunds; others with tunics tucked inside their shorts, tied round with blue cummerbunds. Some wore helmets, and some had some with black cockades while, as a contrast, there were Natives with goat-skin wigs. Arabs were wearing flowing white robes, and the Egyptian gendi wore European uniforms, with the exception of the inevitable turban.

On the quay lay two or three steamers and several sailing craft, called *malghas*, whose shape like oval tea



DINKA HUT

Photo by courtesy of Sudan Government



trees, while villages are constantly passed. Large herds of cattle are seen watering, while now and then a Shilluk fisherman is met in his tiny reed canoe. In that are the canoes that they can be used and carried with ease on their owners' heads. Many days we awoke the monotony of the river by striking one and bawling from 5 a.m. until 9 p.m. In the face of the crocodiles the sailors waited about the shore. I was unable to hear of any case where a man had ever been seized while sleeping in a boat. We passed safely through the rocks at El Dukki at 7 a.m. Three hours later we got over the Abu Zeid flats, which were very shallow and well broomed. Another steamer, the "Gedid," was lying below the flats, having been sent from Khartoum to pick us up in case we failed to get through. Shortly after passing the flats the railway bridge was seen, the bridge was a swing span was pulled above the water through. This bridge is on the Khartoum-El Dukki line and has seven spans. The central one, the one where steamers pass, being 150 yards wide. The bridge (Khartoum) is 4 miles from the bridge, and the rest of it makes one hot and thirsty. Sandy beaches and hideous buildings form the outstanding features as seen from the steamer.

Nearing Khartoum

At 10 p.m. we reached El Duqm (130 miles from Khartoum) this morning. It is inhabited by Arabs, boasts a small mosque, and call its dwelling-places are flat-roofed and built of mud or possibly sun-dried bricks. Some time before arriving there we found the banks of the river under cultivation, irrigation being carried out by means of *shadufs* and *sakkias*. The *shaduf* consists of a pole pivoted on a transverse piece of wood supported by two uprights. At one end is the bucket and at the other a counterweight. It is worked by one person only. The *sakkia* is a large wheel fitted with scoops to take up the water; it is turned by cattle.

The vegetation which we saw above El Duqm extends more or less the whole way to Khartoum, and the barrenness of the foreshore is relieved by strips of bright green.

trays with tapered ends, nearly as broad as they are long, and carrying enormous, often shaped sails. Late last night we emerged from the sudd area. Our farewell was rather impromptu, as an Indian tract close to the river was burning. Huge tongues of flame and clouds of dense smoking tinged with red shot in the air, and so high was it that the river and its banks appeared to be illuminated.

When we awoke this morning no papyrus was to be seen, and we found ourselves steaming between low grass-covered banks dotted with villages, and in the background numerous palm trees. On the sand bank were hundreds of golden-crested crane, pelicans, and spur-winged geese. Crocodiles were even more numerous than they had been before, and ranged in size from monster 12 feet long to small ones that could not have been long hatched out.

Through the Shilluk Country

Both days last night we arrived at Kodak (Faskoda), stopped for half an hour, and then proceeded. Melut was reached at 6 a.m. and Kaka at 10 a.m. to-day. The latter, a small trading village, presented a busy scene with crowds of Arabs and Shilluks, the latter having their hair worn into grotesque fan-shaped erections, which they held in their hands. The country is fertile, the skill of the cleverest artist in hair-dressing. Pottery, charcoal, eggs, chickens, and such common grass pigs were laid out on the bank for sale, while underneath a tree the village butcher plied his trade.

Since leaving the river we witnessed out of the land is particularly rich in palms and other

TO READERS WHO ARE WEDE

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of East and Central African interest. He will always consider promptly any articles dealing with commercial or agricultural problems and achievements, sketches of the character and customs of prominent East Africans, and of interesting incidents in townships, bush or tribal life.

Every reader has a story of interest and value to other East Africans. By pointing experience, time and money are saved, progress is quickened, and East Africa's reputation enhanced. Will you help us to help East Africa in this way? Your writers are welcomed.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

The Editor welcomes communications from readers, who are asked to send full name and address, whether the letters are to be published under their name or under a pseudonym. East Africa does not necessarily identify itself with the views expressed, but will gladly make this column a forum for the readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 41, Abchurch Lane, London, W.I.

ties and not on value. It is quite clear that the country is exporting more in the way of domestic produce than it exports under German administration, though Tanganyika is very much smaller in area and in population than the territory formerly known as German East Africa. We lose in Urundi and Ruanda more than half the population of German East Africa.

It has been alleged in the past quarters that since the British occupation the production has greatly suffered through our neglect. This is of course, totally incorrect. As between 1913 and 1925—and the latter was an exceedingly bad year owing to the drought—the exports of native grown maize and millet increased from 25,000 to 60,000 cwt., rice from 25,000 to 60,000 cwt., coffee from 8,000 to 83,000 cwt., cotton from 10,000 to 15,000 cwt. In four articles only has there been a decrease—in hides and skins owing to the loss of the Urundi Ruanda trade in wild rubber, due to causes which have operated in the same manner all over the world, in beans and peas, negligible in amount, and in bees-wax. It is astonishing that statements of this kind which can be refuted so easily, should be made at

Settlement in Southern Highlands

The question of the settlement of non-Natives in the southern highlands of this Territory has formed the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State since a few weeks after my arrival in Tanganyika, and in July last I received a despatch from the Secretary of State approving the policy in this connection which I had recommended to him—namely, that non-Native settlements should be encouraged wherever the climate is suitable and adequate areas are available, without depriving the Native population of sufficient land for its own use, provided always that transport facilities are available to evacuate the produce. My recommendations are entirely in accord with the resolution on the subject adopted by the Governors' Conference at Nairobi.

In accordance with this policy some 40,000 acres of land have been sold under lease in the north-western area of the Iringa District. In some cases applications were refused because the interests would have been prejudiced, and in every case where land was put up to auction it sold freely at the upset price of sixpence an acre per annum. It is quite evident from the applications for land which this Government receives that persons who want the land are willing to pay a rent of sixpence an acre per annum for it, and as it is required by law to obtain the economic rent of the land I am unable to reduce the upset price to a point below the figure which has been shown to be the economic rent.

The position now is that the Government is ready to consider applications from non-Natives for land in the north-eastern area of the Iringa district in the area north of the late Mafurikani station (that is between that station and the recent alienations in the Ubena highlands in the south-eastern portion of the Iringa Province), and in the vicinity of Mboya in the western Mbeya district as soon as it is satisfied that produce can be conveyed by road from that area to the Northern Rhodesian Port at the south of Lake Tanganyika, the distance being about the same as the distance from Iringa to Ndodoma. On this point I have addressed the North Rhodesian Government.

I take this opportunity of repeating what I said at Arusha in August last, that the Government is ready to consider applications for land from non-Natives in four areas in the Northern Province, that is, on the northern slopes of Meru, on the eastern slopes of Monda, to the south of the Ndodoma Native settlement at Arusha, and at Arusha (Quinta Lem) anxious to see the production of maize lands

increased in the Arusha and Moshi districts, in order fully to justify the extension of the railway to the former.

Security of Native Tenure.

Members of the Council have pledged to the chiefs and people of the country, that the communal land which man occupies with the consent of the chief in whose disposition the land is for the benefit of the tribe, which a man occupies in these circumstances for the maintenance of himself and his family, is regarded and will be regarded by the Government as far as alienation is concerned exactly in the same way as if the Native had a written title to the land, such as the European has. He will be regarded as having a right of occupancy in respect of the land, which cannot be cancelled arbitrarily by the Government in order to give the land to a non-Native, so long as the Native occupies the land for the benefit of his family and himself. He will not pay rent for the land although the European pays, but the title is not transferable. It is a right of use of land and not of ownership which is vested in the Government for the benefit of the tribe.

On the other hand, the Native of Tanganyika must understand that there is such a thing as the territory that he is not occupying and cannot occupy, especially, and that others are allowed to do so in the interests of the Territory, and of the Natives themselves.

GERMAN INFILTRATION INTO TANGANYIKA

MR. G. H. LEPPER writes to the Times Trade Supplement

The Germanising process now at work in South-West Africa is also happening in Tanganyika Territory, where a small but steady influx of Germans is taking place. Some of them admit receiving financial help from various sources in the Reich, and all profess confidence that the Territory will shortly be handed back to its former owners. Even some of the British officials and residents more or less openly entertain the same opinion. I have no fear of South-West Africa being returned to Germany—South Africa will see to that, and General Herby has quite recently hinted at a future period when the mandate would no longer operate and the South-West Protectorate would become incorporated in the Union of South Africa.

In the case of Tanganyika there is more reason for nervousness because of the possibility that a weak Government in Great Britain, or one of strong internationalist views, might be induced to agree to give up the mandate for Tanganyika and recommend to the League of Nations that it should be given to Germany. Remove as that danger may be from most people, it does at least enter into the class of risks against which it is wiser to insure. People interested in the development of Tanganyika Territory are well aware that the vague uncertainty which exists in spite of declarations by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Amery, is exercising a deterrent effect on persons and firms in the City who might otherwise be an active part in financing such development in South-West Africa, and for still stronger reasons, that it is most desirable that British interests should be maintained in Tanganyika. Under the terms of the mandate it is hardly possible for the local administration to offer special encouragement to British and South African settlers, but there is no reason why the British Government should not do so, and provide enterprise, working on the lines of the Irish Agricultural Settlers' Association, which has done such excellent work in South Africa, might play an active part in the task of building up a pro-

(Continued on page 331)

ASSOCIATED PRODUCERS' GENERAL MEETING

INTERESTING DISCUSSION OF THE NATIVE LABOUR QUESTION

Special Report to East Africa

At a general meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa held last week at 105, Piccadilly, under the chairmanship of the President, Lord Curzon, the two main subjects discussed concerned the course of action to be taken by the Associated Producers in connection with a Report of the Imperial Shipping Committee on Mombasa Harbour, and Lord Curzon presided at the meeting, which was attended by the Associated Producers representatives from this country, the Convention of Associations and the white settlers of Kenya. It also served as a platform for the representatives to the Joint East African Board and to the Advisory Committee to the East African Information Office in London. The existence of these two other bodies made representative in London that the Producers should contribute to them with force and vigour, for that body was in an essentially different position from the Advisory Committee and the Joint Board.

Functions of the Organisation.

Many of the matters dealt with by the Advisory Committee which, in conjunction with the Government of East Africa and the Colonial Office, sought to assist in the various problems of white settlement, marketing, and so forth—were confidential and the views of the Colonial Office and the territorial Governments had to be considered, so that the Producers' representatives on that committee sometimes found their hands tied. The Joint East African Board had a number of Members of Parliament and business men on its Executive Council, and those gentlemen were forced to look at some matters from an angle different from that taken by the average producer. It was sometimes said that people in political life had one eye on the Government and one eye on their constituency—and that if one of these eyes was not thus employed it was looking for a future luncheon (Laughter).

Fortunately or unfortunately, they of the Associated Producers had the whole duty of serving the producing interests of Kenya in the first place, of Uganda in the second, and they hoped shortly to add to it that of assisting the European producers in Tanganyika Territory. Few of them hoped to be invited even to be banqueted; perhaps they would not even be thanked. Their policy had never been to initiate trouble.— They looked in the first place to the Convention of Associations to tell them when they wished action taken, and as they, as Producers, could support that action which was almost always what they did so. When the occasion presented sufficient influence among unprejudiced people to make their weight felt, it was not on that such a case did arise, but it had arisen over the last few years, and then they had been able to bring great weight to bear in both Houses of Parliament.

White Settlers

This year another opportunity had occurred of the Mombasa Harbour. Their Executive had felt that they had no option but to back up the Report of the local Commission of Enquiry, which

had issued a very careful, comprehensive, exhaustive and unanimous majority view of the Joint East African Board, which were against the Report of the Kenya Commission, had been laid before the Imperial Shipping Committee. The majority view had not been so reported. The matter did not come before the Producers until after the main proceedings, and then only through certain reports which came to him, the chairman, personally. He had been in with apprehension of the Report of the Imperial Shipping Committee, which being so different from a despatch from that of the local Commission, must have occasioned considerable concern at Government quarters. It seemed highly desirable that they should have representations in support of the local Commission, and the Executive had therefore drawn up a report plainly setting forth their opinion. The majority report of the Joint Board, largely drawn up by Major Blake Taylor, was an admirable document, and in some ways perhaps better than their own, though the original draft had been considerably toned down later, but the Producers' Report had the definite advantage that it was prepared in good time, whereas that of the Board was not prepared in until the decision of the Government to hold the two main water piers had been taken. It was a source of satisfaction to the Executive that the Government of the Imperial Shipping Committee Report had been one in which the Imperial Government had taken advantage, and the Association could have itself that it had undoubtedly effected something for the Colony. The occasion had been another upon which they had shown that they were doing some really useful work on behalf of the white colonists when the need arose.

General Sir Hubert Gough expressed the thanks of the members to the Executive for taking up the challenge on behalf of Kenya, and gave it as his opinion that their action, taken at the right moment, had been decisive.

Colonel Franklin's Views on Labour.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Colonel W. J. Franklin, Commissioner for His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Office, gave the impressions gleaned by him on the subject of Labour generally during his recent visit to the Territories, and stated the view that none of the Territories could meet its ultimate development unless the whole of its Native population was employed. He felt that "shortage of labour" was sometimes unduly emphasised, and that all over the Dependencies there were cases where one man had done the labour for two needs for development, while his next-door neighbour had none. All would agree that it was very much a question of personality as a business was, for the many districts especially many men who had been successful were anxious to extend their farms suddenly to the full limit of their resources, but sufficient labour for such quick development did not seem to be immediately available. To get say, four hundred additional men in a hurry was out of the question, but a great many farmers were increasing the num-

of their quarters and gradually the whole new labour staff.

The idea of the Government, as the land was sufficient if produced by the natives of Kenya had on the one occasion a great deal of crops which did not make a great deal of use of labour. There was undoubtedly much to be done in the way of increasing labour and indicating the idea and policy of industrialness. The policy of Government officials was that the reserves in their own interests should be industrious either in or out of the Reserves. If men worked well in the Reserves they would work well outside, and if the idea of keeping idle labour in the Reserves was combated by Government influence it would certainly help considerably. Whereas the whole of East Africa had insufficient Native population to-day to permit of very sudden and very rapid development. Colonel Franklin thought that if all the labour would work the labour supply would be ample for considerable development in many places. In answer to a question he said there was a crop in which labour would be required during most of the year, and labour was not for a long time distributed throughout the year, requiring about one labourer per acre, the fibre of the whole industry is still in an experimental stage in Kenya.

Industriousness the Essential.

It seemed to him that industriousness was at the root of the matter, and that the Native had either to make up his mind to work or else to die out as the Red Indian had done. The land was too rich to be kept back. The Labour Committee of the Convention of Associations was now considering this question of labour and its report should be a very interesting document.

The Chairman pointed out that the question was certain to be discussed by the Joint East African Board which, while preserving an open mind on questions of the importation of labour, had had pretty strong evidence that influence was being brought by certain officials in Tanganyika Territory to restrict the migration of Natives from that Territory into Kenya.

With reference to a motion moved at the recent session of the Convention Mr. Moran said that, to his own personal knowledge, a certain gentleman who had had a great deal to say was entirely incapable of controlling labour or retaining it. In his opinion nothing that that gentleman had said on the subject was worth the slightest consideration. Provided development of the Territory was not too rapid it seemed to him that there was sufficient labour for the man who handled it properly, always provided Government did not interfere to the detriment of the settler.

Economising with Labour.

Colonel Franklin added that a good deal of patience was required in this matter, particularly in the building up of a good name for the handling of labour. A great deal could undoubtedly be done if officials in the Reserves inculcated the spirit of work, and indicated to Natives who came forward with the subject of volunteering for work on the white plantations that they were taking a good step, if only from an educational standpoint.

Everyone in Kenya was to-day working with less labour than had been the case four years ago. Machinery was being imported, and people now realised that they had to handle their labour as they handled their money. Generally speaking, the East African producer was only beginning to be efficiently up to date in the use of labour-saving devices, and some maize fields were now being worked on one-third their previous labour, while he had been on one-sixth of an acre which was the year making a considerable

abandoned, and a good deal less than it was during the period of picking, and particularly in the districts that difficulties occurred. On the other hand he had had a report from a certain district wherein the number of pickers was against 10 to 1. It was not even that tremendous increase had not resulted in more than a small number of pickers.

Increasing White Settlement in Kenya.

In reply to a question regarding the necessity of a late settlement in Kenya, Colonel Franklin referred to the formation of the Kenya Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. H. T. Martin, a body composed of officials and unofficial representatives, however, from within the country with the object of seeing what further land could be alienated and what conditions were most suitable for closer development. It would be known to the Committee present, the question of a Land Bank was also under consideration by the Committee and the Government.

The London office had placed about forty pupils during the last year, had not had its books, the names of a number of farms in Kenya and elsewhere. Dependence, who was prepared to take pupils, but at the moment there were no more applicants of the type who had come forward prior to the coal strike, who had not had a good many people who now found themselves were considerably less than they were a year ago.

The Convention of Associations had also given very considerable assistance to the Office in the matter of the placing of pupils with suitable homes, and it was hoped gradually to build up a list of honorary correspondents in all districts throughout the territories.

Imperial Shipping Committee and Dar-es-Salaam.

It was reported by the Secretary that the Association had been invited by the Imperial Shipping Committee to express its views on the subject of the improvement of Dar-es-Salaam harbour, and to give its opinion on the proposed development of import and export traffic through Dar-es-Salaam over the next ten years. The meeting was of opinion that the matter was beyond the jurisdiction of the Association.

Mr. C. W. Hobley was appointed to act as temporary alternate for Major Grogan on the Joint East African Board.

KING'S HEAD ON TANGANYIKA STAMPS.

Absurd Press Comments.

SEVERAL London and provincial newspapers have within the last few days indicated that the new Tanganyika postage stamps may have to be withdrawn as a result of protest by the League of Nations, the appearance of the King's head on the stamps, and that the inclusion of the inscription "Mandated Territory of Tanganyika" has been made in deference to representations by the League.

"East Africa is authoritatively informed that the whole story is devoid of foundation; that the change was suggested by Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, and approved in London; and that the League has neither been approached in the matter, nor has it raised the slightest objection.

The appearance of the King's head—symbolising what does the Imperial Government's declaration that Tanganyika is and will remain a part of the Empire—is a useful reminder to the world of the exact status of the Territory, and it is particularly gratifying to us to be able to record that the new design was suggested in Tanganyika, the whole of which depends on its British connection.

WHAT THE NATIVE THINKS

SAA SITA'S VIEWS OF THE POST-WAR WORLD

Originally Reported for "New Africa" by a Tanganyika Natives

On a recent Sunday morning I sat on a Bombay chair on the veranda of my house, smoking the plantation. All around me stretched the rugged mountains, and in the valley between them, what would I had hoped, bring me in a decent sum of money.

What a terrible cotta presents in a matter of whom, whether planter, broker or manufacturer. Nothing but bare land was to be seen, except that very here and there some dwarf shrub had managed to defy the sun.

I fell to pondering on things, and then took up the last London papers to reach me. No play of sun to rain. Matches abandoned—such were the headlines that caught my eye. How I wished I could have had a few weeks of such weather. I was reading the Sun, and

The rain had failed entirely. The Natives were crying for food. Nearly every day was at a prohibitive price, medicinal was at an unobtainable price had had to be imported from India. Such the glorious uncertainty of a colonial planter's existence in Tanganyika Territory.

I was still ruminating over these matters I heard a low cough, which is the usual manner in which a Native announces his presence. I turned round and saw him standing on the steps.

"Why, it's Saa Sita."

"Yes, indeed, it's Saa Sita."

"But what are you doing here? I left you three years ago at Mwanza and now you are many days' safari from your home. What is your news?"

Saa Sita was an *nyang'izi*, who having been in my employ for many years, and having saved a considerable sum of money from his wages, had asked permission to leave and settle near Mwanza. As I was doing a safari in that district I let him remain. I was sorry to lose him, for he was very shrewd for a Native, and, although he could not read or write, was a very keen observer and quite trustworthy, so far as my own things were concerned.

I motioned him to squat down.

"Well, *bwana*, you know how I left you three Ramadhans ago. I bought a ste and for a time all went well, but presently I got tired of seeing the same place every day, and I thought I would safari for you. It has taken me many months, but I did not know that you had left the *nyakoti*, but I got the news in Dar-es-Salaam from *mbdila*, your old man, and then I came on here. What is your news, *bwana*?"

"Bad, Saa Sita, very bad. The soil has decayed the land. I have had many men working to hoe the ground. Three times have I planted, and yet every

time the soil has shone, and there has been no rain. Now I can only sit down and wait till the next rains."

"Truly, *bwana*, I see your cotton *shambas*, and they look like the land on which the white men plant the small sticks and balls. Everything is amiss, and there is hardly any grass, and indeed, it was quite true, the land was bare, and in comparing it with the Dar-es-Salaam soil I was indeed an

"*Bwana*, tell me? What are you doing Tang? I see many *Wadachi* walking about. Many have large bellies, so they must be rich for as you know, fat belly costs a lot of make. Tell me, do the English win the war or not? I saw many English and they looked thin and pale."

"Yes, *Saa Sita*, we won the war."

"But, *bwana*, if you won the war, why do the enemy come back? How they made you work like an *mbuni* when you were a prisoner? (Taboro). If you had won the war they should work for you now. I came through a plantation where a *Wadachi* was. The owner of the place he is a *Wadachi*—an English, and that the flag of the *Wadachi* at his house. Did the English win the war?"

"Yes, we beat the Germans in Britain and drove them out of this country."

"I am glad to hear that this man has now returned with much money and has bought land for the *Wadachi*. I flew him and he was *masini sana*, and he could not pay the men their wages. I said he was an *mbuni* no longer. He was a *Wadachi*, another kind of European. I think the *Wadachi* are fiercer men, but when in the old days I fought the *Masi* and we were beaten, our people did not say afterwards they were the *Wadachi* or friends of the *Masi*. Why is this? Do not you know?"

He paused for a moment and then continued to speak, although the thoughts that had been long running through his mind.

"Master, things are not the same. The English do not beat us so much with the *Riboko*, and to go to prison is now quite a holiday for many. They are fed well, they get cloth to wear, and in the night I saw in Tanganyika prison, who did a task in a day which I could have done in an hour."

"Yes, yes, Saa Sita."

"I went and saw the school. All the children are being taught to read and write and to be when they are rich where will they find work. There are not enough plantations to give all of them the work of a *nyama*."

Originally Six of the
The Mohammedan
Government
Cook
Plantation
German
Savage

Hippopotamus hide whip
Clerk
Skilled workmen
Discussion
Part Government headman

"But they are telling them other things at the school," said...
 "Yes, they make stools, tables and chairs which is good. I bought a pair of shoes from a man, and I took them to school. The school to mend, but he said I must go to the town before it would be done, as he wanted to be paid from the Government first. I did not leave them."

"I have more money for kadi now, ten shillings every day. I do not make if the man is right and has to go to work for me, but with a good man it is too hard. If a man is so dear many people will run away."

"I saw all the pictures in the Serkalis. I was told they are now going to agree about the right way to believe in God, and that they will not quarrel as they did before. One

is sure saying the other party's view was wrong. It is so, bwana?"

"No, Saa Sita, it was a *shawa* about teaching the people how to become good and learned men."

"Yes, bwana, at what is good?"

"I should like to see you after working, when they give you the money."

"I have a Sita, but a man who does that or steal has more than one wife."
 "But bwana, can a man become rich without a wife, bwana? And if he does become rich, what is the use unless he can buy more wives? If the Serkalis would send the doctors to show us how to make the sick well, that would be a good affair. I should like to learn the work of a doctor. Will the Serkalis teach me?"

"Look here, Saa Sita, my work is ready. Come here afterwards and I will tell you what a good man you are."

FAMINE.

The rains poured their copious floods of abundance over the land. The tribes cleared and hoed and planted with joy in their hearts and strength in their arms. Prospects were good, new areas were put to crop, the land and people smiled. Even the cattle, sheep and goats seemed to take a new lease of life.

Soon the new crops showed above ground, pushing their way up to light and air. Trusting in this potentially plentiful reserve stores of foodstuffs were attached and depended just to tide the people over the few weeks until the new harvest. There was of course much drinking and much turning of night into day.

Then came the days when it rained no more, days that were to be expected—the short break between the little and the big rains. But the days lengthened to weeks, and the weeks grew into months, and still the sky was an unbroken blue, and the sun hot and fierce.

The young boys showed a little yellow at their edges. The people grew sterner, eyes shade over. A question of every day was a question of rain. If it came soon, there must be a failure of the crop, the earth parching and as a consequence a meaning of bits until the second planting could mature.

Day followed day, and so no rain. People ate less, drank and drinking ceased. The boys turned yellow, the women grew thinner, the earth cracked and there was sorrow in the land, but still time for the long rains were yet to come.

When it rained a little and the seeds planting was done, the long days were left to come. But hope was no longer strong. The water crop hushed its way slowly through the ground, for rain was intermittent and not too plentiful. Still grey, and that was the new thing. The women went down and deeded the fields and held the young plants.

Then when they had grown big and strong, and the much-needed food was coming upon them, the rain stopped. In vain the rain doctor was called upon, in vain he made his sacrifice and invoked the gods. In a wilderness of the tribe had been given one in full strength and a round of youth, the gods were not satisfied, and came no rain.

So the sun smiled like a dark slout, no more the women came down to clean the fields. What was the use? The crops were dying. Apathy grew to despair as the fields turned yellow and black. The cry went up: "We have no harvest; our reserve stores are empty. Famine."

But at one quiet face, Luopeta had foreseen and had warned the capital. Provision was being made, but suffering and death there must be. The weak would surely go, and the little children—what of them? They would seek in vain at their mother's dried-up breasts.

Then the young people—men, women, and children—took to the bush and the forest, there to gather their fruits and roots and leaves. Nature, great mother Nature, provides for such a contingency, but it was not enough for all: the healthy state of the well-nourished man vanished, to be replaced by a tracking grey surface. Faces fell in ribs, began to show. There was only one final day, that a precarious one, depending on the success of the questing.

As the supply grew less, so other roots, grass seeds, rats, and mice became part of the people's diet. Hungry babies cried in every village, children followed their mother's every movement with eyes wide round, anxious eyes. The young men left a big number to find work at various centers, where food was assured.

Then death crept in first taking those in the extreme of youth and old age. Followed disease to lead a heavy load of the weakened body. A dead silence wrapped the district, broken only by the sounds of wailing. The busy life of the roads was gone, markets were empty, the towns deserted.

Then and only then did the tribe flock to a man of slowly, painfully moving skeletons, and take of that organized relief. The quiet-faced man worked night and day. Great camps were made in convenient places, and to these the people came and were fed. Relief work had begun.

The curious standard of the Negro appears to be below that of other races. I declare an American business record specialist, who by an ingenious device, sought to record the promiscuousness of New York pedestrians as reflected by their responsiveness to advertising posters and designs, has fixed the standard of the Negro at two

COTTON-GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

January 1929. Cotton Corporation Report.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SUBMITTED AT LAST YEAR'S MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF THE COTTON-GROWING CORPORATION, ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Progress for Mozambique Territory.

In the Sudan Government have been making a very successful effort to extend cotton growing as a rain-grown crop in the south, and they have simultaneously been giving careful consideration as to the mechanism that will be necessary for ginning and marketing the crop. They feel that at all events for the present this cannot be left to private enterprise, the scattered nature of the population coupled with considerable transport difficulties render it unlikely that any but very big traders would be prepared to handle the crop, and the rate of profit that they would require would prevent the cultivator from receiving a fair price. As the crop develops and marketing facilities improve, it will become possible to leave this side of the industry to private enterprise.

Meanwhile, in order that the necessary ginning and marketing facilities may not be lacking, the Government approached the Corporation and the British Cotton-Growing Association with a view to the formation of a company in which these three will be the only shareholders. Negotiations to this end are proceeding, and it is confidently expected that they will soon reach a conclusion satisfactory to the three parties concerned.

The Corporation have undertaken to provide an additional chemist to work in the Gezira for a period of three years.

Further Plans for Northern Rhodesia.

It was reported at the last meeting of Council that the Government had decided to establish an Agricultural Experiment Station at Mazabane. The Government propose to appoint two agricultural officers to work at this station, and they have asked the Corporation to assist them in recruiting suitable men for the posts.

The Corporation have also appointed an officer to assist in the extension of Native cotton growing in the East Luangwa district, and for this purpose have engaged Mr. McEwen, formerly their senior agent in Nyasaland, for service under the Northern Rhodesian Government for the period of 2½ years. Mr. McEwen's salary is being shared equally by the Government and by the Corporation.

The Government is also anxious to appoint an additional officer to supervise cotton growing immediately to the south of Lake Tanganyika, and have asked the Corporation to bear half the cost of his salary, also if a suitably qualified man can be obtained.

Rotation Crops in Nyasaland.

In a Report of the Executive Committee submitted to the Council in May 1928 attention was drawn to the necessity of providing a crop which could be grown at a profit in Nyasaland as a rotation crop with cotton. The discovery of a suitable rotation crop was particularly important, because it was believed that during the long season in season in any given piece of land is the best means of combating the seed-bollworm, which is proving the limiting factor of cotton production in Nyasaland. The chief difficulty is to find a crop that can be exported at a profit, and Mr. Sampson, who was formerly the Corporation's chief officer in the country, brought home with him a number of cereals, pulses, and fibre crops upon which the Corporation authorised him to obtain valuations as to their exportable value.

The results of his inquiries so far have been to show that certain kinds of maize compare favourably with cotton as a food crop, but that difficulty would be experienced in marketing these new grains, owing to the conservative attitude of corn merchants, traders, and makers of combined feeding stuffs. Mr. Sampson has suggested that the value of these new grains might be appreciated at actual tests in their feeding value could be carried out and the results advertised. Professor T. B. Wood, B.A.S., of the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, has very kindly arranged for the tests required to be carried out on bulrush-wildley sown for pigs and for poultry, and the Corporation are obtaining the quantity required for this purpose from Nyasaland. Bulrush-wildley has been found, in Mr. Sampson's experience, to be the most suitable of all the tropical cereals as a rotation crop for cotton in Nyasaland.

Mr. Lawrence has been appointed as assistant on the Corporation's staff in Nyasaland, and will be employed mainly at the sub-station at Fort Herald.

Mr. J. C. Locking, formerly a holder of one of the Corporation's studentships, has been appointed to the position of assistant to replace Mr. McEwen, seconded to Northern Rhodesia.

Tropical Transport Research.

The Corporation are sharing with the Roadless Traction Company and Citroën Kegresse the expenses of a skilled driver-mechanic from each company in connection with a visit to Nigeria to observe conditions and drive the Corporation's experimental lorries. It is hoped that much may be learnt by all concerned from the visits of these two driver-mechanics, who reached Nigeria during the month of November.

The Corporation have also sent to Nigeria two special trailer trucks for use with the lorries. Experience has shown that those sent in the first instance were not of the best possible design, a wider wheel base being required for African roads, a fact which was ascertained by Colonel French during his visit to Nigeria.

The Guy lorry, which was fitted with a gas producer using either anthracite or charcoal is now being tried in trials which have been satisfactory up to date. The Nigerian Government are taking much interest in this trial, and it is hoped that it may be possible to carry out further trials in that country.

The experiments of the Corporation are unquestionably stimulating interest in the African road transport problem, but there is no doubt that research involving considerable expenditure will be necessary before any great advance can be made. Whether such research can be undertaken must depend on the co-operation and financial support of the various territories in Tropical Africa.

UGANDA COTTON-BUYING SEASON OPENS.

Prices Paid to Native Growers.

The Nairobi correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the Uganda cotton buying season opened with the Lango and Teso districts paying 10 to 11 cents a pound to the Natives, while the Mbale district is paying 11 to 12 cents. The crop is coming forward slowly as the Natives are expecting the price to rise in the near future. The season at Busoga opens on January 24, and competition is expected to lead to a further rise in prices. There are signs of some speculation in the forward contracts, which are being quoted at between 17 and 18 a pound.

Post Office in the Woods

RUGBY AT MOMBASA

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Manchester Guardian* has the following comments on Rugby in Kenya:

The Mombasa Native calls Rugby "the war game," and is wholeheartedly partisan. Shrieks, grunts, wild waving of hands, impromptu and excellent renderings of the Charleston dance in its native state greet us; and all this was augmented by encouragement in the deep Swahili tongue, inviting us to maul or annihilate our opponents in the goriest possible manner. Our native supporters laughed in shrill, high-pitched tones, and positively shrieked when an opponent was harled into touch or well maulled, or when our forwards made a rush. They were not silent when our line was threatened, but the noise was changed to one imploring us to stem the impending catastrophe at all costs, and if not when we cleared our lines the relief was real. The ground was very hard, the main constituent being a sandy, red grit similar in appearance and texture to Murrum, with the surface almost bare of grass. As soon as the ball was put into a scrum a cloud of red dust began to rise from the forwards in the initial struggle for possession, and, as both sets of front-row forwards had to hold their breath or be half-choked, holding was more a blind instinct than a fine art. When the ball was freed the scrumming half-back received in addition to the ball a special assignment of the red dust, and when a player had the dust liberally bit it. The particles of dust adhered to his knickers, hair, and stockings, and, as the game wore on, both teams assumed a wonderful Red Indian like aspect until it was extremely difficult to discriminate between friends and foes. The excessive perspiration liquified the gritty substance and dyed each player a ruddy hue from head to foot, so that there were some weird and wonderful effects at the end of the game.

GREAT WEALTH OF EAST AFRICA

MR. G. R. STEVENS, Canadian Trade Commissioner in South Africa, who has recently been touring the East African Dependencies, is reported to have told the representative in South Africa of Rhodesia: "The north of the Zambesi, the last empire begins. There are lands which are extremely rich in natural resources, whose future must be determined for them by external Powers. Their futures are certain, but the direction of their development and what is going to come out of this vast area is still conjectural. There may be half a dozen Kaangas still unstocked and ten cotton crops the equal of Uganda still unplanted. It is the imagination that the things are an war which makes the subcontinent between the Zambesi and the deserts so fascinating."

Both Kenya and Tanganyika are prosperous. The loose credit system, rendered by reckless competitive methods during the post-war period is being stabilised at the expense of the African trader and to the advantage of the European. There is a remarkable general tendency on the part of the agricultural communities to limit their dependence upon the Native labour as much as possible through the introduction of machinery, and East Africa constitutes a very valuable market for many types of agricultural equipment at the moment.

STRUCK DOWN BY A LEOPARD

MR. R. A. DONNITHORNE has written to the *South-End Standard* a long account of a recent visit to Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa. One incident is narrated in the following words:

After a somewhat weary march we came to a beautiful forest, through which ran, roughly made African roads, cramping along a road like this one might almost expect to find any kind of animal. We saw nothing until we came to a track on the edge of the jungle. Suddenly one of the boys gave such a yell that one might have thought he was being murdered, though the boy who actually suffered did not see what was going on above him. Then all the boys started to yell, as if their lives depended on it, in a matter of quick action, for before us was a beautiful leopard. The leopard was up in a tree, under which one of the boys was walking. The boy who first saw the leopard had anticipated what would happen and to give the alarm, had yelled at the top of his voice and ran for the nearest tree. We were just in time to see what happened.

The brute had jumped upon the boy as he was passing under the tree, and the boy was felled to the ground with terrific force. The boy was quick in his attempt to get up and away, but the leopard pounced again and laid him flat on the ground. We told the boys to keep up a din by shouting as loud as they could and thus attract the animal's attention; we knew that if this was done the boy would not be hurt. We also told the boy to keep as still as possible, and he knew, too, that it was the only way to save himself from being mauled or perhaps killed.

To fire from where we were standing would have most probably killed the boy as well as the leopard. The head boy was carrying my gun and was in a position, with a few short movements, to fire without hurting the boy; he was a good shot and could be relied on. He came a little more towards us, and when he was to fire, found he had not cocked his gun. He was soon prepared and, as the beast opened its mouth to growl with all the ferocity it could muster, the shot rang out. The bullet entered the beast's brain and it rolled over dead. But the boy was still pinned underneath and was extracted with but a few scratches and a scar on the right arm.

CRITICISM OF SMALL BORE RIFLES

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Field* is of the opinion that probably 80% of the disasters with light in Kenya Colony have been due to the use of small bore machine rifles, while early last year two lions were brought to use at a rumpo. In addition to the use of rifles of inadequate power for the objective result is that many wounded animals escape, thus causing a number of suffering which every true sportsman should do his best to avoid. No doubt anything from an elephant to a gazelle can be killed with a .250 by steady and competent shot, but even given the highest skill the proportion of wounded animals will be greater with the small bore. The indifferent shot will wound more than he kills.

The colonial correspondent of the *Lecha de la Bourse* of Brussels writes: "We have Governor General's letter for having decided to name the capital of Burgenland territory in East Africa Astrida. Henceforth it will be impossible for the Belgian Government to inflict upon our future the affront of ceding to Germany territory the capital of which bears her name."

LION IN A GUARD'S VAN

A correspondent of the *Roadside Herald*—
 The guard of a train passing through Ndola during the night left his van to report, and upon his return a few minutes later found his blankets missing, and concluded that they had been pilfered by a native. He reported his loss to the stationmaster, who, early next morning, caused a search to be made at the spot where the guard's van had been standing the previous night. A search revealed the spoon of what must have been a very big lion at this spot, and when followed a few yards into the bush the missing blankets were found, evidently having been carried off and abandoned there by his majesty. Since it is unlikely that he took these in order to keep himself warm, the most reasonable explanation would appear to be that he thought he was getting something more edible than blankets, as these had been placed on the top of a box containing, among other provisions, a succulent steak, the scent of which had evidently proved very attractive.

THE PRICE OF A LIE IN ABYSSINIA.

Mrs. ROSA FORBES writes of Abyssinia in the current issue of *Pearson's Magazine*, in which she says:

"Imagine the havoc, the eruption or revolution—I can think of no word explosive enough—if each lovely liar in Europe were condemned to baldness! Yet this is the law of Abyssinia. Here, the price of a lie is a forcible public shave! There are no courts of justice, and any citizen may be asked to interrupt his gossip or his business to act as temporary judge.

"By age-old tradition—relic, perhaps, of the days when Ethiopia was a matriarchate, knowing no law but its mothers—a woman's word is syniote. It must be accepted without proof or question. Generally matron and maid are conscious of their high responsibility. They know that their mere statement can send a man to slow strangulation on the nearest tree, or to the prison, which is not full long, since the prisoners are not fed. They measure their words, and Abyssinia is probably the one country where women are less talkative than men!

"Tongues are weighted, not only by responsibility, but by caution. A mis-statement in the witness-box, a trifling perjury to placate the censorious and in open court, the judge will summon the executioner. Generally this office is combined with that of local butcher!

"The reactionary arrives at a ruin, with a monstrous pair of shears. He is followed by all the small boys of the town and a host of slave-girls. Snip! Snip! Waives from the false witness, who is relieved of her curls as rapidly as a sheep gets fleeced. As victim and executioner indulge in a simultaneous flow of gesticulative abuse during the operation, its course is marked by cuts. More shrieks! But a friend supplies fresh butter. A little rubbing and the hair is set free, bald as an egg.

"She won't get another husband in a hurry," remarks the gossips as she hastens away, and the local priest withdraws his robe, lest it be sprinkled by untruthful dust.

COLLED FROM THE PRESS

Files, the *Rolls* is told about East Africa.

"The special daily newspapers and not a very obscure one either, tells its readers that a local student has returned from Nyasaland with the head of an elephant, lion, crocodile, and koodoo. Sir Charles Bowring might almost be forgiven if he failed to realize that the reference is to the Protectorate over which he presides.

The *New Leader*, criticising a recent sentence of imprisonment on a Nyasaland Native for importing copies of the *Negro World* and the *Workers Herald* into the Protectorate, says naively: "The Native of Nyasaland should have the right to say what he likes and to read what he fikes." By the same argument a child should be allowed to wallow in the most sensational or sensuous matter published. A queer kind of paternal solicitude!

The *Monthly Journal* of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America says in its December issue:

"No better example of the influence of the Flag can be cited than the present position in what was formerly German East Africa. There the Germans maintained in pre-war days a garrison with machine-guns and an army of soldiers, while now order is maintained by one white officer, a black sergeant, and six Native soldiers.

How can so sober and reliable an organ have been betrayed into the publication of such completely erroneous news? It would be interesting to know what the writer had in mind.

A writer in the *Live Stock Journal* makes some amazing comments under the title "Farming in British East Africa," although his statements are the following:—

"The guide books also are rich in information. They generally look upon British East Africa as a species of which is best sold by poultry, treating it as an auctioneer does his lots. Their honied words should be taken with a pinch of salt.

"The wise emigrant combines farming with planting, or he prefers a planter to a farmer's life also acquires an interest in sugar, cotton or tobacco. He may grow bananas, paw-paw, sweet cassava, pine apples, oranges and lemons. The coffee planter, in short, finds it advisable to have more than one string to his bow, unless, of course, he is riding for a fall.

"Those who have embarked their little capital in the venture, lurid, no doubt, by exaggerated promises, have wished that the British East African coffee tree might be free from the fell disease which are its undoing. The planter may, after clearing and putting his acreage under coffee, get half the cost of the capital thus expended by selling the bullocks and ploughs employed on this labour. He stands a good chance, however, of losing the balance, the best being the very few.

"The pamphlets of twenty years ago said, 'When you have made enough money to retire and go home, the insistent call of British East Africa will again lure you out.' Perhaps, perhaps not. Of the many emigrants who have taken the authors of these guides at their word few express a burning desire to revisit the scene of many years' exile. Those who have the luck to make money are content to spend it in a less tropical climate—and none can blame them!

"But many will be found to blame the writer of such an article. Fancy the Kenya coffee planter fitting cotton, tobacco or sugar growing as a second string to his bow! And what justification is there for suggesting that New East African settlers stay in the territories longer than they can help? Almost every reader of these lines must know men who could have afforded to leave East Africa years ago, but who have stayed on through love of the life. The article thus presents a very distorted picture.

IN MEMORIAM

MISS HAIG BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND, can place a Poppy Wreath made by the Discharged on any grave Memorial in France or Flanders on any anniversary. Send 1/- to the British Legion, 20, Colchester St., London, S.W.1.

WEST AFRICA

PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. Amery have returned from their recent visit to the West African Colonies.

Mr. D. C. Campbell is now editing the Tanganyika Gazette.

Mr. H. O. Scwell has left London for a tour of the South and East African Colonies.

General Sir John and Lady Davidson have arrived in Cairo from East Africa.

Mr. J. C. Casson is outward-bound for Beira by the R.M.S. "Arundel Castle."

The Prince of Wales visited the East African tour at the Imperial Institute last week.

Mr. W. Skerrett was recently installed as Worshipful Master of Lodge "Kasa, Blantyre."

Mr. C. L. N. Felling, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, is to come to London on a brief official visit.

Mr. Arthur Probridge lectured before the Selborne Society last week on "The Great Game Reserve in East Africa."

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have reached Port Sudan with the object of undertaking a big game shooting expedition.

Mr. G. M. Stockley, who has arrived in Tanganyika on first appointment as Assistant Geologist, has been posted to Dodoma.

The European residents of Italian Somaliland have presented four fine lions to Signor Mussolini, who has given them to the Italian nation.

At 8.25 this evening, January 20, Sir Frederick Lugard is to broadcast from London a talk about the new International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.

Sir Francis Fox, who died recently at the age of eighty-two, was one of the engineers consulted during the construction of the Victoria Falls Bridge over the Zambezi.

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., chairman of the Central Council of the Primrose League, presided at last week's conference of Metropolitan and Middlesex Habitants of the League.

We regret to report the death of the wife of Mr. J. Archibald Angus, of Kenya. Mrs. Angus, a daughter of the Rev. G. E. and Mrs. Donnell, of Stamford, had been in the Colony for only a few years.

Officials of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Central Economic Board of the Sudan, together with their wives, were recently entertained at a garden party in Hartoum by Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hewins.

The Country Club, Leake, has elected Mr. A. Barron President for 1927, with Mr. J. L. Harper as Vice-president. Membership of this club increased during last year to sixty-three and is now well over four hundred.

Colonel O. C. du Port, D.S.O., M.I.C., Southern Rhodesia, whose presence at the East African Unofficial Conference at Livingstone was much appreciated by the East African delegates, has arrived in this country.

We hear that the first lectures given by Mr. Radcliff Holmes in the United States have met with great success. Several lecture societies have indeed declared that his are the best African lectures ever shown in America.

Lieutenant Myselholzer, the pilot, and Dr. Heim, the geologist of the Swiss African seaplane expedition, reached Jinja last week. It is reported from Kenya that the aviators intend to conduct scientific investigations on Rwenzori and Kilimanjaro.

Mr. Shrawakshar Madan, a member of the staff of the National Bank of India in Zanzibar, ever since the branch was opened in 1893, was presented with a gold watch and chain on his recent retirement. Mr. H. Chessall, the manager, making the presentation on behalf of the Board.

Mr. Max M. Kay has been re-elected Chairman of the East African Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for 1927, with Mr. C. A. W. Kranig as Vice-Chairman and Mr. J. Fletcher as Hon. Secretary. Mr. Kranig, it will be recalled, had previously acted as Hon. Secretary to the Committee.

Sir John Cole, who died last week at Birmingham at the age of eighty-six, was a geographer who had rendered great services to the African continent, and whose book, "The Partition of Africa," written more than thirty years ago, still remains the standard work on the subject of which it treated.

Mr. Ernest Morrison, addressing the Leeds Publicity Club recently on this topic of East and South Africa, stressed his view that British manufacturers do not take the trouble to study the special conditions of the countries for which their goods are intended, and do not consider the competition of other nations.

Speaking during his first visit to Tanganyika, Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, said recently:

"I give you the assurance that I have no intention of reversing policies which have successfully borne the test of many years and under which this country has made such remarkable strides in every field of human activity. The guiding principle has always been, and will always be, to rule with justice and mercy and to secure the best treatment for all classes and individuals. The education of our children will be my special care, and I shall seek by every possible path to serve the best interests of the Sudan. The true leaders of the people, religious and secular, will not find my door shut when they have matters to urge upon my consideration. I trust they will never hesitate to represent their difficulties and their needs so that I may learn to understand their point of view and so that cordial relations may ever be maintained between the officers of this administration and the varied communities of this vast country."

George Eastman, Chairman of the Kodak Company whose recent visit to East Africa will be remembered as that week awarded the Progress Medal of the Royal Photographic Society. This, the highest award of the Society, is given for outstanding progress in research and other photographic work.

To Mr. Ormsby Gore the Empire is indebted for a fuller comprehension of much uttered by great governors and others intimately associated with British tropical possessions. His vision of British opportunity is always as practical as his view of the needs of the Native is sympathetic. The Government proposals for East Africa are based on his report. They are proposals to serve not only to-day but to-morrow.

A correspondent of the Morning Post states that a well spoken man of between 55 and 60 is lying in Quilchurch Hospital, Romford, suffering from loss of memory. He was found some days ago wandering at Barking. About 5 ft. 10 in. he is of medium build, has brown hair going grey, slight grey moustache, light blue eyes, and a fresh complexion. A fellow-patient discovered that he could remember having been in India many years ago as a telegraph inspector on the East India Railway and also did telegraph work in British East Africa. He speaks Hindustani fluently.

Lieutenant Bernard and Petty Officer Bougault, his mechanic, arrived back in France last week from their flight to Madagascar and back in a single Olivier airplane (450 h.p. French built Bristol motor engine). There were two seaplanes at the one port, and Lieutenant Bernard and the other, by Lieutenant Guibaud. From Marseilles they followed the west coast of Africa via Morocco and Algeria and reached and then made for the Niger. At Dolisie in Northern Africa, Lieutenant Guibaud was stopped by a mishap to his machine. Lieutenant Bernard went on alone to the Chatterton, the Belgian Congo, and Lake Nyasa. He reached the coast at Quilimane and crossed the channel between Mozambique and Madagascar without difficulty on November 21. The Guim journey was made by way of the Great Lakes and took a month compared with six weeks on the outward journey.

Captain W. H. Cottrell, R.N.V.R., who died recently at Wellington, New Zealand, at the age of sixty-three, spent a number of years in East Africa and the Red Sea in the service of the Eastern Telegraph Company. As the Times said in its obituary notice, Cottrell will be remembered by those who served in Gallipoli during the War as the tall, spare, and unassuming man who laid the cables from Mudros to Cape Helles and Anzac and landed the terminals under fire. A condition which was nearly always present during the repairs and renewals which engaged him from time to time made it necessary for him to supervise a duty he always performed in person. At first he undertook these duties in a civilian capacity, and his appointment to the rank of Commander, R.N.V.R., was only the first of several very well-deserved marks of the Government's appreciation of his services in organising and maintaining in spite of every difficulty the remarkably efficient cable service throughout the war area in the Eastern Mediterranean. The control of which was so invaluable to the Allies throughout the War. He was made C.M.G. and O.B.E., and promoted to Captain, R.N.V.R.

The Rev. L. Sheppard of Patebury, Bath, has volunteered to serve with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. He will be appointed to the newly-formed Masasi diocese.

Mr. S. H. Osborne, who was engaged six or seven years ago in the inspection of the River District work of the Masasi Mission, wrote in a recent issue of The Christian of the progress that has since been made.

News of the death of Father Joseph Goye, of the Uganda Mission of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society, has reached its headquarters at Mill Hill. He had worked for many years in the Uganda Mission.

All Saints Church, Clifton, has given £1,500 in order that the church of Our Lady and St. Bartholomew, Masasi, may be adapted as a cathedral for the new Masasi diocese, of which the Rt. Rev. W. Tabernacle has been appointed first Bishop.

We are glad to learn that the death occurred at Mbale, Uganda, on January 10, of Mrs. Dillstone, wife of the Rev. H. A. Dillstone, C.M.S. Missionary at Nabalumale. It is twenty-six years since Mrs. Dillstone came to Uganda under the C.M.S. In all her husband's work, both educational and evangelistic, she took her share, and she will be greatly missed by many in Nabalumale and beyond.

Dr. Robert Huxley, who has been nominated by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa to represent it on the Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, has had twenty years' experience of medical work in East and Central Africa, having served the Mission for ten years in Uganda, seven in Zanzibar, and then served the Camillian Government in Zomba for five years.

Thirteen years ago an effort was made at Khan to build that place of tragic memories to hold a church to seat 250 people. A firm of sugar refiners gave a church plan, but the bell was silent. The foundations of the church were begun, then every thing stopped. No more material was obtainable, no more gifts, either in kind or in money. No one would see the church completed and the bell placed in position to call the people to worship. When shall it start to ring? Write a correspondent of the Church of England newspaper.

At a recent London meeting of the C.M.S.A. the Bishop of New Zealand said that the place formerly known as Whitianga had been confirmed over 1000 people during 1906. In that station there was only one experienced priest, Fr. Morris, and a new one, at Whitianga. Archdeacon Wilson had been working there 20 years, with rather discouraging results in the past, but he did not get discouraged in the C.M.S.A. The results of past work were at last appearing, and people were coming in better than he thought than he had ever known in a station of that area.

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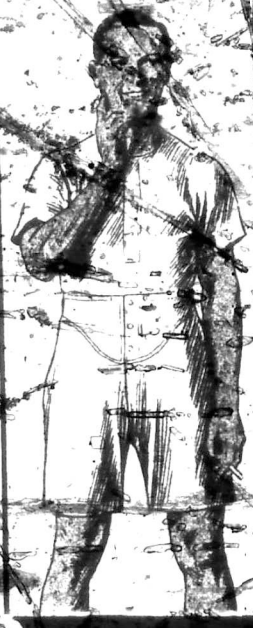
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"KENYA" IN A CHEAT EDITION.

Dr. Leys' New Charges

DR. NORMAN LEYS'S BOOK "KENYA" HAS NOW been made available to the public in a 2nd edition published by the Hogarth Press. The volume is identical with the original, except for the addition of a new 24-page preface which certainly does nothing on the side of moderation. The author, for instance, declares that self-government in Kenya has been endangered by the exposure in this country of certain things which the Government, acting under the influence of the settlers, is discovered to have done. That the Colony is "compelled to approve such reforms" may satisfy British public opinion, so long as nothing is done to diminish the profits which some are making and others hope to make; that the Ash-dean in Owen's faith in the ability of the Europeans of Kenya to remedy the abuses of the plantation system does credit to his heart rather than to his judgment; that the areas within the already established tribal boundaries are insufficient in the case of most of the tribes; that "missionaries chosen for official positions in Kenya are nearly always of the kind known as tame missionaries"; that "the Government of Kenya by its resident Europeans would inevitably be a tyranny"; that "there are increasing signs that the Protestant mission movement is taking the wrong road and departing with increasing certainty from the plans and ideals of the founder of the Christian religion"; and, in short, that everything not ordered by Dr. Leys is essentially wrong.

Wholesale condemnation of that kind is not convincing to those who know anything of the country, but apparently there is a considerable public in this country which is prepared to accept such criticisms as irrefragable fact. Unfortunately, also, this book is being widely used for political purposes—almost always by those whose acquaintance with East African affairs is as limited as their denunciations are categorical.

F. S. J.

AN EXCELLENT GUIDE TO AFRICA.

THE 1927 edition of the "South and East African Year Book and Guide" (Sampson, Low, 5s. 6d. post free) contains nearly 700 pages, with plans, diagrams, and a specially prepared atlas of 64 pages of maps in colour. This work is, as usual, divided into three sections, Part II dealing with East Africa, and Part III with sport and research, while Part I is devoted to South Africa. The volume is remarkably good value for money, and can be unhesitatingly recommended to the tourist, sportsman, and business man who needs a handy work of reference on almost any matter of African interest.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST GOLDFIELD.

IN "The World's Greatest Goldfield" (published at 2s. by our London contemporary, *South Africa*), Captain W. W. Luffman tells the interesting story of Mr. Fred Struben's discovery of the Rand goldfield, appending to the history a copy of the map sent by the discoverer to Pretoria in 1885 to show the position of all gold found by him to that date. To all interested in that part of the African Continent the little book can be recommended as a record of early days on the Rand and of the events which led to the establishment of one of the world's great gold mining centres.

UGANDA BUSINESS MORALITY.

In Defence of Cotton Ginners.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

I am instructed by my Chamber to draw your attention to a report in the issue of *East Africa* dated August 12, 1926, relating to the proceedings of the August meetings of the Joint East African Board. The special paragraph my Chamber wish to indicate reads:—

"There had been a great deal of trouble from the presence of foreign matter in the bales, originating on account of the carelessness of the Native but now to be feared, largely due to fraud."

As it is not quite clear whether this imputation of fraud was attributed to Mr. S. Simpson, the Director of Agriculture Uganda, or to Mr. W. A. Ball, my Chamber communicated with the former gentleman on the matter and were informed that he had never given an interview to your journal or attended a meeting of the Joint East African Board.

My Chamber desire to refute with indignation this unjustifiable attack on the business morals of the whole of the cotton ginners in the Uganda Protectorate. The accusation of false packing, not even as an exception, apparently, but as a rule of the trade in this country, is without any foundation whatever in fact, and my Chamber must therefore come to the conclusion that the persons who made the statement of which they complain is entirely ignorant of the conditions obtaining in Uganda.

My Chamber would be glad if you would publish this explanation, and trust that your readers will treat with the contempt it deserves the assumption that Uganda cotton ginners are, as a whole, fraudulent traders.

Yours faithfully,

C. O. MOODY

Secretary

Uganda Chamber of Commerce

Kampala.

[We have reread the remarks which originally appeared in our pages and fail to understand how the Uganda Chamber of Commerce have felt that the statement might be attributed to Mr. Simpson. The report appears to us to make it perfectly clear that they were made by Mr. W. A. Ball. We have already published a letter of protest from the Uganda Cotton Association. Ed. E.A.]

FIVE GUINEAS FOR AN ARTICLE.

THE Editor of *East Africa* offers five guineas for the next interesting article received before March 5, 1927, describing the life and experiences of a settler in either Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Mashaland, or Northern Rhodesia.

The only conditions of entry are: (i) that the Editor is to be the sole judge as to the allocation of the prize; (ii) that articles shall be typed or written on one side of the paper only; (iii) that the full name and address of the entrant must accompany each manuscript, though a pseudonym may, if preferred, be used for the purposes of publication.

Even if you do not win the five guineas, your article if published will be paid for at *East Africa's* usual rates, if you have photographs taken by yourself which illustrate the story, in all means send them for reproduction. The most interesting article, not necessarily that with the best literary polish, will win the prize.

Send in your story without delay!

MANCHESTER AND EAST AFRICAN TRADE.

Points from the Annual Report.

THE Annual Report for 1926 of the East African Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce states *inter alia*:

"Co-operation with the London Chamber of Commerce has been maintained, although it has not been possible to bring into active operation as yet the Joint East Africa Committee which was formed some time ago.

"The East African Shippers' Committee, however, which has as its members not only representatives from the Chambers of Commerce but also from the Federation of British Industries and the various steamship lines, has had several questions before it for attention. The trading interests have continued to press for a revision by the steamship lines of the consignee's clause in their freight contract, and, in view of the uncompromising attitude adopted by the Conference, it has been suggested that representations in this connection should be made direct to the Imperial Shipping Committee. This question is at present before the constituent members of the Committee for decision.

"Such questions as hook damage to baled goods, rates of freight on low quality artificial silks, minimum freight charges, etc., have been before the Shippers' Committee, and towards the end of the year correspondence was being exchanged with the shipping lines on the subject of a possibility of an increase in the freight alleged to be necessary owing to the coal strike. No definite decision in this matter has yet been announced, although it is anticipated that early in the new year it is quite possible an increase in freight charges will take place, despite the efforts being made by the merchants in the contrary direction.

"The question of a universal contract form has been considered and suggestions made, but so far no definite progress can be reported, although according to latest news to hand this matter is being considered by the Mombasa Chamber.

"Considerable interest has been shown by the public in the institution of the direct air service to East Africa, and your Committee feel that this is a project which merits every possible support."

The second paragraph above quoted refers, we understand, to practically unanimous opposition by Manchester shippers to the principle that a shipper should be held responsible for actions of the consignee, over whom he has no control. It is, at the moment at any rate, a matter of principle for the Manchester Chamber, since the particular clause is inoperative.

East Africa is also reliably informed that the Mombasa Sales Contract is regarded by important East African shippers in Manchester as an excellent basis for arrangement, though one which may require slight amendment from the home standpoint.

EAST AFRICAN SHIPPERS' COMMITTEES.

Proposed New Functions of Sisal Committee:

The East African Outward Shippers' Committee is now well established, and is understood to have discussed various questions with the lines with mutually satisfactory results, says the Times, adding,

"It appears, however, that efforts to establish a committee of producers and exporters in East Africa have not been successful. From the outset, it was foreseen that there were difficulties to be overcome, one of the chief of which was that of the great distances between the different centres, which would render meetings of exporters a serious matter. In the case of sisal—an important East African export the destination of which is controlled in this country—a special committee has been formed here, and it seems not improbable that the shipping lines may be approached with a view to the extension of the scope of this committee, so that it might cover other exports from East Africa as well."



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CONSCRIPTION IN KENYA CRITICISED

Pamphlet by Mr. Reining Smith.

The National Council for Prevention of War published a pamphlet by Mr. Reining Smith, M.P. entitled, 'Military Service in the British Empire. Do We Want Conscription?' Much attention is directed to the Kenya Defence Force Bill and from the numerous references to the subject we quote the following:—

'Compulsory service in Kenya is to be restricted exclusively to Europeans. Thus Natives, as well as Natives, lie outside the measure. Such a Bill, if passed, would place exclusive military power in the hands of a European land-owning class of slightly over 13,000 among more than 24,000 defenceless Indians, and 2,500,000 Natives. The police force of Kenya at the present time is liable to military service.'

Mr. Edward Grigg, the Governor, is reported to have said that 'the principle of compulsion was not un-British, it had been adopted both in Australia and in South Africa.' He unhesitatingly endorsed the view that, the compulsory principle, which had been favoured by experienced opinion in Kenya since 1911, was sound, and suited to the circumstances of the country; and that was the view of the Government.

It is an ironic commentary that a Motherland which has always turned the yoke of conscription should now raise up an Empire which is busily assimilating the worst side of the military institutions of a war-pestered and war-weary Europe. The post-war world is seeking new instruments for its security. Witness the steady growth of arbitration between nations and, notwithstanding all setbacks, of the work and the spirit of the League of Nations. Under these circumstances those patriots who love the free institutions of their native land cannot but be made unhappy by the growth of the practice of conscription in the Greater Britain to which we belong.

In Africa the exclusive compulsory arms of Europeans but adds fuel to the already dangerous flames of deep-seated racial antagonism. To Europeans, whom we have already made economically privileged and powerful, the present Colonial Secretary is prepared to grant the exclusive use of military power. For twenty years a certain section of the European population in Kenya has been agitated for this sinister addition to the large authority which they already wield over the Native races. For twenty years the Colonial Office has refused to make such a concession.

Seven years after joining the League of Nations, seven years after declaring before the judgment of the world that the object of colonies is the protection of the weaker races and the welfare of the Natives, seven years after the solemn enunciation by the British Government of the principles of trusteeship, a British Colonial Secretary has given his assent to a proposal for compulsory military service, for Europeans only, in a British colony.

Numerically insignificant groups of Europeans are to be clothed with the majesty of exclusive military power in a continent of Africans. The European pioneer, by legal enactment, shall stand with a gun by the side of the Native in order that his welfare may be promoted. The gun, sanctioned by law, is to become the symbol of the advance of civilisation in Africa. 'By my brother or I will kill you.'

It is admitted on all hands that wherever just administration spreads Native rising grows less and less. It is not that, in fact, the record of British administration in Africa. The danger of Native rebellion is negligible in all those parts of Africa where attention is being paid to his welfare, where diseases are being grappled with, where educational institutions are being well and wisely run, where wages and labour conditions are being steadily improved, where the personality of the Native is being respected, the foundation and the hope of African civilisation.

If Europeans will work on the principles of trusteeship there is not the slightest likelihood of Native rebellion. On the contrary, the Government should go, in the spirit of a mandate, to reach the ends of Native welfare, the more firmly will racial bonds be interwoven, the more solidly will emerge a bond of common purposes, pursuits and interests, which alone can guarantee the peace of Africa.

Why, then, the attempted reversion to Russian methods in Africa? Do we want to sharpen and provoke the still more the racial conflict? Do we want to provoke a race war? Will a conscript force in Kenya be used

one of these... to establish a free... in Africa...

...the best of the Europeans... Before these Bills were introduced in Kenya and Rhodesia were the educationists, the ministers of religion, and the missionaries consulted? Was advice taken from those who are in closest contact with the Natives, and who live as 'loyally devoted to their welfare'?

'We hope that both these Bills will be rejected by the power of public opinion in these vast territories. If we are wrong in this hope, and the Bills should come to London for assent, we think we have a right, in view of the momentous departure which is involved, to ask that all the correspondence on which the Government's decision to grant compulsory service to Europeans is based shall be made available in the House of Commons. We have a right to ask that there shall be full and public discussion in the House before this principle of the right to militarise East Africa is conceded by the present Secretary of State for the Colonies.'

'These East African Bills endanger British policy in Africa. If enacted, they will drive still deeper the wedge of hostility between races; they will accentuate in thousand ways the belief in the Native mind that the gun, and not mutual consent, is the force by which the British Empire is held together. They will weigh heavily on the scales of destiny on the side of those gloomy powers in the human breast which make for division and catastrophe in the racial development of civilisation.'

[This question is dealt with at some length in this issue by our Kenya correspondent.—Ed. E. A.]

GERMAN INFILTRATION INTO TANGANYIKA.

(Concluded from page 518.)

dominantly British population in the Tanganyika highlands. But before settlement can be pushed forward transport facilities must be provided. That is why the first section at least of the proposed railway to the south-western highlands is so urgently needed.

There is little doubt that the policy of Germany is to... in a German majority amongst the white populations of both South-West Africa and Tanganyika Territory with a view to being in a position when a favourable occasion offers to present a petition to the League of Nations asking for a plebiscite in the two territories in question. Even in spite of recent experiences we see as a nation still prone to disregard the actions of rivals until the crisis is upon us, but in this particular case surely the net will be spread in vain.'

A leading article on this subject appears in this issue.—Ed. E. A.]

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AS KENYA SEES THINGS.

The Description Controversy.

From Nairobi Correspondent.

The Controversy discussed by the Legislative Council will, mainly on this issue, be a comparison between the voluntary services of the subject of a state, meant by the Government. Sir Edward Greig, at a meeting of the Legislative Council. His Excellency traced the history of the Bill, which started as a popular measure, recommended by the Convention of Association in 1914. It was passed by the Legislative Council here, but has since been turned down by the London Government. In consequence, further representations to the Colonial Office, after having had the provisions submitted to the Imperial Defence Council, agreed to the Bill being recommitted, hence its rather sudden reappearance in the Gazette. His Excellency, having the support of all the European elected Members of Council in favour of the measure, could hardly have foreseen what was to happen when the Bill came up again.

What did happen was another instance of the power of the Press in these modern times, even in such a remote and remote place as Kenya. One or two letters from the uneducated people, most of whom wrote under a pseudonym, protested against the Bill imposing conscription on a white community largely composed of old soldiers. Such an unnecessary measure was echoed by others in Nairobi, and also by a section of settlers from the interior. Other letters, though fewer in number, took quite a different view, namely, that which had originally inspired settler support for the proposal. The objection regarded the measure as an attempt to impose militarism on the Colony; the support of the measure regarded conscription as a means of raising a small and scattered community, placed amid a host of untrained native people, habituated at all times to disturbance, which, judged by past history, might spring from some most inconsequent cause.

The Two Points of View.

It is, however, commonly agreed here that the spirit and atmosphere of the Bill are too military for the African people, and it is also common ground that an internal disturbance, of the nature of probably the last, though both sections have to bear in mind that such unrest cannot be simply ruled out of consideration and so conveniently forgotten. One section would rely upon the regular force of the King's African Rifles, while the other strongly advocates a European force as a second line of defence, in order not to leave the community dependent upon Native troops; the one party contends that in the event of trouble a volunteer force would suffice, and the other maintains that, in view of the distances and scattered nature of the settlements, every able-bodied European should be trained for emergency service if called on by some proper and locally appointed defence authority.

And this controversy came to the Governor's speech. As a comparatively newcomer, no wonder Sir Edward whimsically said that the difficulty of the "white" public opinion in this Colony, "some of the results of the beginning and costly and unproductive to sharp was getting the law of the land to those who considered conscription as a necessary step by detailing the conditions of delay.

basis, and the strain and the emergency conditions of the country, the efficiency of the force, the effect of the conscription in particular, but the existence of such means towards the maintenance of the law would tend to avoid and to prevent the did not hesitate to declare that he was in favour of conscription, though he would not attempt to force a thing on the Colony without public consent. As means of a certain public feeling was at hand in the popular election of the 15th of January, so further consideration of the Bill has been deferred. Government has, however, appointed a committee to consider certain amendments, the direction of easing the too drastic regulations, which feature of the Bill is opposed.

Political Cross Currents.

As to the final outcome of this long controversy decided, it is hard to predict in political circles among the Europeans, where there is a clamant section of opinion which seeks to oppose the predominant "Delta" influence, and this applies particularly to Nairobi, where the "Delta" sweep. Three or four aspirant politicians, outside the "Reform Party" seem now to be of the mind to challenge the Delamere supremacy, at least in the capital, which comprises nearly half our entire European population. In the districts Lord Delamere's influence seems to be still unchallenged, and it is very improbable that a rival will arise there outside the town.

Reading in the town we have a number of people leaning towards Radical and Socialism, and these are formulating a policy opposed to the conservative farmer element, which includes a considerable leavening of aristocracy and "public school boy" element. With this exception, they reflect the general African opinion. They reflect the opinion of Nairobi, as much as they reflect the opinion of the interior. Yet, however, many of the so-called Nairobi politicians have a close sympathy with the country with the town.

New Candidates for Legislative Council.

The present Mayor, Mr. C. M. M. M., an avowed democrat, erstwhile maker, and an earnest worker in public affairs, is, I learn, going to stand as a candidate for the Legislative Council, and Mr. C. M. M. M. Schwartz, J. M. M., a local soldier, equally well known in public affairs, and a follower of Lord Delamere. Other candidates are promising to oppose the sitting members in town interest, and the rivalry will give zest to the election. But it seems improbable that representation will materially alter. Lord Delamere has been strangely silent, and I leave privately that he has been thinking highly on the election, visiting people and places on his individual capacity in order to learn the real pulse of the country, and he has promised to address his constituents at Nakuru as an end.

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This article, which is published in the object of revealing the situation in Kenya is contained in an abstract of a number of articles and experiences. The views expressed in this journal are their expression and are not necessarily the views of the Editor of East African.

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SUDAN TRADE DRAWBACK REMOVED.

New Partnership Registration Ordinance.

COMMENCE the new Ordinance of the registration of partnerships, the *Sudan Herald* writes.

The law is to be applied gradually, only after due notice. Small Native businesses and certain other forms of associations, excluded from its scope. But where it does apply, registration is compulsory, and registration means that every member of the public can obtain full information as to the personnel, scope and management of the firm with which he may wish to deal. In particular, any limitation in the liability of a partner for the firm's debts must be fully disclosed, although such registration will not in itself effect such limitation, unless it also exists in fact and in law. The duty of keeping proper books or account becomes an express obligation on all partnerships within the scope of the Ordinance.

It may be argued that the first step should be to prescribe the conditions under which a partner can limit his liability and then to provide for the registration. But in actual practice, this would involve hardship and difficulty. Either the native trader would be forced to adopt a rigid system to which he is unaccustomed and which he would not understand or the European firms would be given a latitude which is impossible in which they would not object elsewhere. The new Ordinance leaves the law on the subject where it already stands, but it enables those who finance or deal with partnerships to know exactly what they are up against. No partner can claim that he or his estate is exempt from liability for the whole debts and obligations of his firm without having given notice thereof to prospective creditors by his registration.

It may be asked why the law does not require the disclosure and registration of the partnership's capital, that being the point of all orders on which information would be most useful. The answer is simple and convincing. Even when the partner's liability is limited, it is that, even the amount of capital to be provided by the limited partner is disclosed in the registration. The capital of any partnership firm available for creditors is the whole property of every kind belonging to the partners. Obviously, they cannot be called upon to provide this, and the amount which they choose to put as the working capital of the partnership business is a matter for the partners themselves and does not affect the right of creditors to recover against the total assets.

RHOESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT.

Extraordinary Meeting of Capital Increase.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company Ltd. was held last week for the purpose of considering a proposal to increase the capital to £2,500,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 new shares of 5s. each.

Mr. Edmund Davis, the Chairman, who presided, said that the plant now in course of erection would commence mining by September next. They were so equipping the property that the output of electrolytic zinc might, if necessary, be increased from 2,000 to 20,000 tons per annum and the output of 100,000 tons of cadmium raised.

The Chairman continued:

In August, 1925, 3,000,000 shares were issued to you at par, less a commission of 10 per share, and options to August 31, 1930, were given at par less 1s. per share commission. There are options outstanding on 600,000 shares. The property is being equipped on a much larger scale than originally contemplated and therefore it is necessary to provide additional funds. We are of opinion that it is in the company's interests that the outstanding options should be called, and have made an arrangement with the holders whereby instead of options they may now exercise a new option for one or a similar number of shares will be given to the same value. Subject to the resolution being passed, we have received written undertakings from the holders of 578,885 options approving of the arrangement and the options on 302,970 shares have, at our request, been exercised and the shares allotted. The various option holders we have not yet seen on the subject will be communicated with by circular and given the same opportunity to call their shares on the same terms, and, subject to these being called, the cash resources of the company will have been increased to £1,787,400. We do not intend to issue more than 300,000 of the new shares to be created to-day, and these only at a premium.

It is interesting to know that we have made an arrangement with the British Metal Corporation in reference to the sale of our output over a term of years.

The resolution to increase the capital was carried unanimously.

From Khartoum it is reported that the general trading situation in the Sudan is still bad, though a slight improvement is recorded over last month. Import prices, including cotton goods and tea are steady, and although business is on a small scale, there is a certain amount of movement. The export market also shows improvement.

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Traders' enquiries for Decca agencies in Kenya to be addressed to MORTIMER S. NICHOLAS & Co., Mountbatten (P.O. Box 297) Nairobi (K.O. Box 687).

Traders' enquiries for Rhodesia to be addressed to R. RAPHAELY, Bulawayo (P.O. Box 201).

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Our Woman's

Page



NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS

A Sanatorium for Domestic Animals.

Building began early this month on what is to be the world's first Sanatorium for domestic animals. Wanstead, Essex, is the site of this latest of war memorials which, erected in tribute to all the animals that fell in the various theatres of war—and how many thousands fell in the East African campaigns—is to form the future headquarters of the Royal Veterinary Dispensary for Sick Animals of the Poor. £2000 is required to complete the memorial and contributions will be welcomed.

Individuals and groups of friends may feel that their gifts are devoted to some specific purpose of their own choice, a most interesting scheme has been drawn up to meet the wishes of donors of small and large sums. Suppose you wish to give five shillings; it will provide a nesting box for birds. £5 can be earmarked for spintils, £25 for a donkey stall, £350 would equip the X-ray department, and £500 would defray the full cost of a motor horse-ambulance. Thus our birds and dumb friends will soon have a new and splendid hospital.

Madame Tussaud's, Again.

When the famous waxworks near Baker Street station were gutted by fire, a few months ago it was stated in the Press that the models could not be replaced, but now we hear that Madame Tussaud's will be open again to the public before this year is out. And it will be a bigger Tussaud's than ever. It is to have its own super-cinema, a big restaurant, and a much enlarged dungeon of horrors—for that, it appears, is the feature which appeals most to the visiting public. There can be no doubt that Tussaud's, so long a London landmark, has been missed by thousands of provincials in town for a holiday.

Why Lace Remains Fashionable?

The fact that the Queen purchased a good deal of lace at Christmas time may perhaps produce results of real importance to Nottinghamshire's factories which have suffered severely from recent modes. The newest underwear from Paris is distinguished by the amount of lawn lace and English tendencies are in the same direction. Frills and flouncings are predicted for next summer's frocks, and we are even promised a new kind of ruffle for popular wear as soon as the brighter days arrive.

Hats.

Hats seem to be growing higher and higher, but it is questionable how long this unbecoming fashion will last. Many women have not taken kindly to a mode which certainly does not contribute to a youthful appearance. The crushed tan or shanter crown has, however, made a variation and softened the severe outline of the high crepe. The colour is a shade that is still being very much worn.

For Nature Lovers.

The many readers of this paper who, having lived in or visited South Africa, have been struck by the gardens of that country will read with interest Miss Marion Cran's "Gardens of Good Hope," published by Herbert Jenkins at the cost of 10s. 6d. It is a kindly volume that should appeal strongly to lovers of nature.

There are many delightful paragraphs; for instance, we read:

There was another long-tailed bird, a sugar-bird, which used to flit among the bamboos. It was there that I first heard the robins sing on a hot afternoon near tea-time. I remember that I sat down under the shade of a verberna bush surveying from that perfumed dusk the sunny world beyond.

Or again: "The waking hour in Africa is one of the luxuries undreamed of in our sleepy grey north-land. The beauty of the beginning and end of day colours every memory and beguiles the pen to its raptures."

NAKETE.



Providing Gravy for the Meal

was a difficult matter until Bisto was introduced. Now all the housewife need do is mix a little Bisto with water into a smooth paste, add more water according to the amount of gravy required, pour into the roasting tin and bring to the boil. Off in a matter of a minute and you have a rich, thick, appetizing gravy that doubles the enjoyment of your meal.

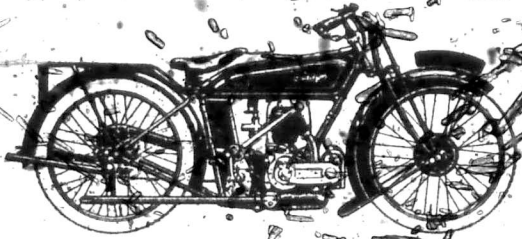
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A Yorkshire Rector (name on application) writes: "My brother writes from Ziguwanda, Tanganyika Territory. Last month a German came along on the Korogwe road, looked at my bicycle and said 'It is a Raleigh. Ver goot bicycle. It has one motor bike of that make and last week I fall into it, ch so high (indicating 7 feet), nothin' is broke' (Ver goot make."



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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and the information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers desiring to appoint agents, and those serving other representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor, whose office is made the service rendered by this Journal on such matters.

Several Uganda cotton ginneries are for sale.

Simba Syndicate Ltd. is in voluntary liquidation.

The Port Sudan cotton ginning factory reopens today, January 20.

Rules under the Nyasaland Telegraphs Ordinance have been issued for public information.

More German trade marks have been registered in the various East African Dependencies.

The total domestic exports of the psychelles during 1925 are returned at Rs. 2,501,690, or an increase of some 25% above the 1924 figure.

A correspondent writes that the Kenya and Uganda Railway is building new houses, whether for Europeans, Indians, or Natives, of cement.

The new Kampala store of the Uganda Company Ltd. is without doubt one of the finest business buildings in the commercial capital of the Protectorate.

The Government of Mauritius has been empowered to raise a loan not exceeding Rs. 5,000,000 for the purpose of assisting the sugar industry of the Colony.

The new Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax Ordinance of Kenya imposes the following taxes per Imperial gallon: champagne, sh. 15; spirits, sh. 7.50; wines, sh. 3.

In a recent case heard before the Acting Chief Justice of Uganda evidence was given that a Native chief had contracted for the erection of a house at a cost of £5,000.

Motor buses for the transport of more than fifteen passengers now pay import duty at the rate of 5% ad valorem on entry into Mozambique, as compared with 28% ad valorem prior to the coming into operation of a new Ordinance.

Kenya's election will take place on January 28.

Statistics show that 250 white children were recently receiving instruction in Government schools in Kenya Colony, out of the total of 1,511 European children of school age.

Independence Belge considers that when the Benguela Railway is built, northern Rhodesian farmers will be able to dispose of their cattle and cereals more easily than legitimate producers.

The principal articles imported into Tanyanyika Territory during the month of September included: Cement 7,240 bags, galvanised iron sheets, 119 tons, shovels and spades, 70,008; machines and machinery to the value of £3,827; lubricating oil, 12,857 imperial gallons; matches, 49,700,610; imperial ballons; petroleum lamp oil, 2,518 imperial gallons; soap, 603 cwt.

The Kaduna Syndicate announces that arrangements have been concluded for the formation of a new company to acquire an exclusive prospecting license over an area of approximately 74 square miles in the district of Ankole, Uganda.

The area is believed to be the bearing, and a prospecting expedition, now in course of being equipped, will be despatched by the new company tomorrow. The Kaduna Syndicate Ltd. and Kaduna Prospectors Ltd. will hold between them in equal shares approximately half of the issued capital of the new company.

The Financial Review last week quoted the major portion of our Kampala correspondent's recent report on tin in Uganda.

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Agents established in any of the East African Dependencies and anxious to extend their operations are invited to communicate confidentially with the Editor, giving the usual business references.

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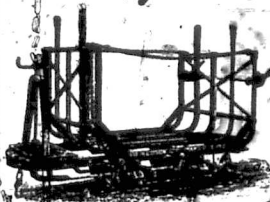
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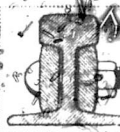
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London graded	1st size	129s. 6d.
	2nd size	115s. 6d.
	3rd size	126s. 6d. to 135s. 6d.
Peaberry	1st size	145s. 6d.
	2nd size	129s. 6d. to 140s. 6d.
	3rd size	125s. 6d.
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Uganda	1st size	121s. 6d. to 125s. 6d.
	2nd size	80s. 6d. to 95s. 6d.
	3rd size	104s. 6d. to 123s. 6d.
	Peaberry	80s. 6d. to 92s. 6d.
Rohassa	1st size	116s. 6d. to 125s. 6d.
	2nd size	106s. 6d. to 107s. 6d.
	3rd size	76s. 6d. to 83s. 6d.
	Peaberry	117s. 6d. to 119s. 6d.
Tanganyika	1st size	130s. 6d. to 153s. 6d.
	2nd size	110s. 6d. to 139s. 6d.
	3rd size	100s. 6d. to 115s. 6d.
	Peaberry	133s. 6d. to 154s. 6d.
Arusha	1st size	130s. 6d. to 154s. 6d.
	2nd size	114s. 6d. to 142s. 6d.
	3rd size	97s. 6d. to 122s. 6d.
	Peaberry	128s. 6d. to 147s. 6d.
Kilimanjaro	1st size	136s. 6d. to 155s. 6d.
	2nd size	119s. 6d. to 123s. 6d.
	3rd size	70s. 6d. to 95s. 6d.
	Peaberry	128s. 6d. to 138s. 6d.
Usambara	1st size	136s. 6d. to 155s. 6d.
	2nd size	119s. 6d. to 123s. 6d.
	3rd size	70s. 6d. to 95s. 6d.
	Peaberry	128s. 6d. to 138s. 6d.

HIDES

Imports of East African hides, etc. into Liverpool during 1926 numbered 645,050 lbs. as against 587,000 lbs. in 1925 and 324,378 in 1924. Imports of Madagascar hides into the port were 27,790 in 1926, 64,067 in 1925, and 30,452 in 1924, according to the current report of Messrs. Robinson and Hadwen. At the close of last year values were slightly below those ruling at the end of 1925, with spot parcels out of favour. The market was comparatively steady during 1926. Comparative values are given as—

	Dec. 1925	1926	all years
Heavy	92/104	10/10	79/30
Medium	101	10/10	79/30
Kips	111/111	11/11	79/30
Call	117/124/24	11/11	79/30

*Pre-war level said per lb. medium weight.

EAST AFRICA

The report states: "East Africans have shown a little more inclination than West Africans. On the whole prices have not shown much opportunity for either buyers or sellers to benefit to any great extent by intelligent action. Business during the past month was restricted owing to scarcity of goods, and shippers are inclined to hold their money, which is not forthcoming."

Tobacco

According to the annual tobacco report of Messrs. Richards, Capdown and Co., 16,646 bales of Nyasaland tobacco were in stock at Liverpool on December 31, 1926. The report continues: "The market being practically bare of Nyasas with colour, considerable business in these had to be declined. Darks on the other hand moved slowly, with the exception of the demand for top wrapper grades, which could not be satisfied."

Prices of Nyasaland and Rhodesian tobaccos were as follows:

Dark	13d. to 24d.	13d. to 24d.	10d. to 22d.
Semi-dark to	12d. to 18d.	15d. to 18d.	16d. to 20d.
semi-bright	10d. to 18d.	19d. to 23d.	21d. to 24d.
Medium bright		24d. to 36d.	
Good to fine			

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed—The market is firm at about £1 nominal. **Gloves**—Zanzibar gloves are quoted old spot with sales of January/March at 7d. c.i.f. Stock, 7,160 bales compared with 14,088 bales twelve months ago.

Cotton Seed—There is little change, with buyers at £6 8s. for forward shipment. This price might, however, be improved upon with a firm offer in hand.

Groundnuts—East African is quoted higher at about £20 5s. for January/February shipment, but little is being offered.

Maize—There are few offers of East African, the value of No. 2 white flat being given as about 34s. for afloat or January/February. Later positions are at a slight discount. No. 7 is worth about 31s.

Synsim—The absence of offers from China makes East African worth about £24 for white and/or yellow for prompt shipment, but we do not hear of anything being offered from the other side.

Sisal—On an easier market No. 2 Tanganyika and Kenya is quoted £4 10s. for December/February shipment.

A BOOK ON FERTILIZERS.

ONE of the latest of the useful 3s. volumes published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons in their "Common Commodities and Industries" series, entitled "Fertilizers," by Mr. Herbert Cave, who writes interestingly of mineral phosphates, superphosphate, nitrogenous and potash fertilizers, and of the general utilisation of fertilizers in agriculture. It is a little book which might be found useful by many an East African settler, who, like the reviewer, will, however, probably be surprised to find no reference to Seychelles guano, though Peruvian guano is briefly mentioned.

TROUBLE & POSTAGE-SAVING COUPON

To "EAST AFRICA," 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
I desire further particulars concerning the following advertisement. Please request the advertisers to communicate with—

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NAME	PAGE	If catalogue only is required a X in this column will suffice

(Further names and addresses to be written on a separate sheet of paper)

We are always pleased to introduce readers to suppliers of any article. If we can help you just drop us a line.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Llandovery Castle," which sailed from London on January 17 for East Africa and the Cape, carried the following passengers:

Beira
 Mr. H. S. Band
 Mr. E. Barker
 Mrs. Barker
 Mr. M. E. Bell
 Mr. Bligh Wall
 Mrs. Bligh Wall
 Mr. F. Hammond
 Mr. C. F. Johnson
 Mr. P. G. Mackintosh
 Capt. T. B. Moir, M.C.
 Mrs. Moir
 Mr. J. P. Mangle
 Mr. H. B. Price
 Mrs. D. D. Price
 Miss P. W. Price
 Mr. J. Reilly
 Rev. C. N. Rutherford
 Mrs. Rutherford
 Lt.-Col. Stretton

Tanga
 Mr. H. Hillcoat
 Mrs. Hillcoat
 Miss Hillcoat

Mombasa
 Mrs. R. Bath
 Miss R. Bath
 Mr. H. Black
 Mr. W. Black
 Mrs. L. Elliott
 Mr. T. Elliott
 Mr. O. Grogan
 Mrs. Grogan
 Miss D. Grogan
 Lieut.-Col. A. C. F.

Morish
 Mrs. G. R. Mayers
 Mr. R. S. Mayers
 Mr. J. A. Parsons
 Miss S. Parsons
 Mrs. M. E. Watts

Dar-es-Salaam
 Mr. S. T. Collins

The s.s. "Chambord," which leaves Marseilles to-day for East Africa, carries the following passengers for

Mombasa
 Mr. A. H. Bulley
 Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Fford
 Mr. Jones
 Mr. R. McGeorge
 Major W. G. Moore
 Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Morland

Rev. H. Rottgering
 Rev. H. Vester
 Mr. Weaver

Zanzibar
 Miss E. Bartlett
 Rev. H. A. Smith

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. to-day, January 20, and at the same time on January 27, February 3, and 10. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close in London at 11.30 a.m. on January 21 and 28.

Mails from East Africa are expected in London on January 22, 29, and February 5.

LADIES' OUTFITS FOR EAST AFRICA

A LADY, resident for many years in East Africa, gives expert advice regarding Ladies' Outfits for Kenya, Uganda and Eastern Africa generally.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

January 20.
 "Matiara" left Beira homewards, January 20.
 "Mombasa" arrived Zanzibar homewards, January 20.
 "Mulhera" left Aden for East and South Africa, January 23.
 "CLAN BRADSHAW HARRISON."
 "Clan Macaulay" arrived Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, January 23.
 "City of Agre" left Birkenhead for East Africa, January 23.
 "HOLLAND AFRICA."
 "Jagorfontein" arrived East London for further South African ports, January 10.
 "Randfontein" left Mombasa for further East and South African ports, January 10.
 "Rietfontein" left Port Sudan for East and South Africa, January 11.
 "Springfontein" arrived Aden for East and South Africa, January 7.
 "Stork" left Hamburg for East and South Africa, January 17.
 "Budejovitz" left Marseilles homewards, January 4.
 "Java" left Port Sudan homewards, January 10.
 "Kilfontein" left Mombasa homewards, January 7.
 "Meliskerk" left Mozambique for further East African ports, January 8.
 "Roeroe" arrived Durban for East Africa, January 8.
 "Gorontalo" left Hamburg for East Africa, January 15.

MESSAGERIES-MARITIMES.

"General Weyron" left Réunion homewards, January 10.
 "Expiorateur Grandier" arrived Marseilles, January 14.
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Port Said for Mauritius, January 14.
 "Amiral Pierre" arrived Tamatave for Mauritius, January 8.

UNION CASTLE.

"Buxton Castle" left New York for Beira, January 11.
 "Dunrobin Castle" left Aden for Natal, January 11.
 "Dundrum Castle" left Beira for New York, January 15.
 "Durham Castle" arrived London, January 15.
 "Garth Castle" arrived East London for Beira, January 17.
 "Garon" arrived London, January 11.
 "Glencorm Castle" left Beira homewards, January 15.
 "Guildford Castle" left Aden homewards, January 15.
 "Llandaff Castle" arrived Genoa for Natal, January 15.
 "Llandovery Castle" left London for Beira, January 15.
 "Sandown Castle" left Delagea Bay for Beira, January 15.

TELEGRAPHIC CODES.

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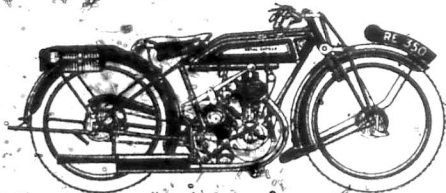
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 135 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908 that a meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. P. D. LAKE & CO., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on the Twelfth Day of January, 1927, at Twelve o'clock Noon.

And Notice is hereby also given that all Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the Twelfth Day of February, 1927, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to Mr. P. D. LAKE, Liquidator of the Company, and, if so required, notice in writing from the said Board of Directors by their solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Any person claiming to be a Creditor and desiring to be present at the above mentioned Meeting should at once inform the undersigned at his address given above.

Dated this Eleventh Day of January, 1927:
P. D. LAKE, Liquidator.

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